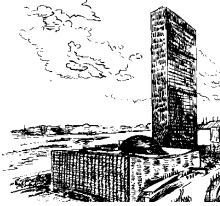


Appendix 2



Principal Organs of the United Nations

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all 189 members of the United Nations. As of December 31, 2001, they are:

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

United States Participation in the United Nations - 2001

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Finland	Dec. 14, 1955	Mali	Sept. 28, 1960
France	Oct. 24, 1945	Malta	Dec. 1, 1964
Gabon	Sept. 20, 1960	Marshall Islands	Sept. 17, 1991
Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965	Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961
Georgia	July 31, 1992	Mauritius	April 24, 1968
Germany	Sept. 18, 1973	Mexico	Nov. 7, 1945
Ghana	March 8, 1957	Micronesia	Sept. 17, 1991
Greece	Oct. 25, 1945	Moldova	March 2, 1992
Grenada	Sept. 17, 1974	Monaco	May 28, 1993
Guatemala	Nov. 21, 1945	Mongolia	Oct. 27, 1961
Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958	Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956
Guinea-Bissau	Sept. 17, 1974	Mozambique	Sept. 16, 1975
Guyana	Sept. 20, 1966	Myanmar (Burma)	April 19, 1948
Haiti	Oct. 24, 1945	Namibia	April 23, 1990
Honduras	Dec. 17, 1945	Nauru, Republic of	Sept. 14, 1999
Hungary	Dec. 14, 1955	Nepal	Dec. 14, 1955
Iceland	Nov. 19, 1946	Netherlands	Dec. 10, 1945
India	Oct. 30, 1945	New Zealand	Oct. 24, 1945
Indonesia	Sept. 28, 1950	Nicaragua	Oct. 24, 1945
Iran	Oct. 24, 1945	Niger	Sept. 20, 1960
Iraq	Dec. 21, 1945	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Ireland	Dec. 14, 1955	Norway	Nov. 27, 1945
Israel	May 11, 1949	Oman	Oct. 7, 1971
Italy	Dec. 14, 1955	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Jamaica	Sept. 18, 1962	Palau	Dec. 15, 1994
Japan	Dec. 18, 1956	Panama	Nov. 13, 1945
Jordan	Dec. 14, 1955	Papua New Guinea	Oct. 10, 1975
Kazakhstan	March 2, 1992	Paraguay	Oct. 24, 1945
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Peru	Oct. 31, 1945
Kiribati, Republic of	Sept. 14, 1999	Philippines	Oct. 24, 1945
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Poland	Oct. 24, 1945
Korea, Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Portugal	Dec. 14, 1955
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Qatar	Sept. 21, 1971
Kyrgyzstan	March 2, 1992	Romania	Dec. 14, 1955
Laos	Dec. 14, 1955	Russian Federation	Oct. 24, 1945
Latvia	Sept. 17, 1991	Rwanda	Sept. 18, 1962
Lebanon	Oct. 24, 1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sept. 23, 1983
Lesotho	Oct. 17, 1966	Saint Lucia	Sept. 18, 1979
Liberia	Nov. 2, 1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sept. 16, 1980
Libya	Dec. 14, 1955	Samoa	Dec. 15, 1976
Liechtenstein	Sept. 18, 1990	San Marino	March 2, 1992
Lithuania	Sept. 17, 1991	Sao Tome and Principe	Sept. 16, 1975
Luxembourg	Oct. 24, 1945	Saudi Arabia	Oct. 24, 1945
Madagascar	Sept. 20, 1960	Senegal	Sept. 28, 1960
Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964	Seychelles	Sept. 21, 1976
Malaysia	Sept. 17, 1957		
Maldives	Sept. 21, 1965		

Principal Organs of the United Nations

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Sierra Leone	Sept. 27, 1961	Trinidad and Tobago	Sept. 18, 1962
Singapore	Sept. 21, 1965	Tunisia	Nov. 12, 1956
Slovak Republic	Jan. 19, 1993	Turkey	Oct. 24, 1945
Slovenia	May 22, 1992	Tuvalu	Sept. 5, 2000
Solomon Islands	Sept. 19, 1978	Turkmenistan	March 2, 1992
Somalia	Sept. 20, 1960	Uganda	Oct. 25, 1962
South Africa	Nov. 7, 1945	Ukraine	Oct. 24, 1945
Spain	Dec. 14, 1955	United Arab Emirates	Dec. 9, 1971
Sri Lanka	Dec. 14, 1955	United Kingdom	Oct. 24, 1945
Sudan	Nov. 12, 1956	United States	Oct. 24, 1945
Suriname	Dec. 4, 1975	Uruguay	Dec. 18, 1945
Swaziland	Sept. 24, 1968	Uzbekistan	March 2, 1992
Sweden	Nov. 19, 1946	Vanuatu	Sept. 15, 1981
Syria	Oct. 24, 1945	Venezuela	Nov. 15, 1945
Tajikistan	March 2, 1992	Vietnam	Sept. 20, 1977
Tanzania	Dec. 14, 1961	Yemen	Sept. 30, 1947
Thailand	Dec. 16, 1946	Yugoslavia	Oct. 24, 1945
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	April 8, 1993	Zambia	Dec. 1, 1964
Togo	Sept. 20, 1960	Zimbabwe	Aug. 25, 1980
Tonga, Kingdom of	Sept. 14, 1999		

The 55th regular session of the General Assembly, which had been suspended December 22, 2000, held resumed sessions during 2001. The session was formally closed on September 10.

The General Assembly held its 25th special session in June 2001, devoted to "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)." The General Assembly held its 26th special session, June 25–27, 2001, devoted to "Problem of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in all its aspects." The 10th emergency special session met in December to discuss illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian territory.

The 56th regular session of the General Assembly convened September 12, 2001, and was suspended December 24, 2001.

The Assembly elected Han Seung-soo (Republic of Korea) as President and the Chairs of the Delegations of Cambodia, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahir-iyah, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America 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)—André Erdős (Hungary)

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)—Francisco Seixas Da Costa (Portugal)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural)—Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)

Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)—Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)—Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)

Sixth Committee (Legal)—Pierre Lelong (Haiti)

The General Committee (steering committee) is composed of the President, the 21 Vice Presidents and the Chairs of the 6 Main Committees of the General Assembly.

Security Council

The Security Council is composed of 5 members designated in the Charter as permanent and 10 members elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

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

2001: Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia, and Ukraine

2002: Columbia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway, and Singapore

On October 8 the Assembly elected Bulgaria, Cameroon, Guinea, Mexico, and the Syrian Arab Republic as members of the Security Council for 2-year terms of office beginning January 1, 2002.

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, 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 did not meet in 2001.

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:

2001: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Rwanda, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Kingdom, Venezuela

2002: Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Fiji, France, Germany, Malta*, Japan, Mexico, Portugal**, Sudan, and Suriname

2003: Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Uganda, and the United States of America

Principal Organs of the United Nations

The General Assembly elected 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 for 3-year terms beginning on January 1, 2002. All were elected on October 26.

*Vice Greece.

**On December 31, 2001, Portugal relinquished its seat in favor of Spain. Spain was voted in for the rest of the term.

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 February 5 of the year shown in parentheses. The judges, listed in order of precedence, are:

Gilbert Guillaume, France (2009), President
Shi Jiuyong, China (2003), Vice President
Shigeru Oda, Japan (2003)
Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algeria (2006)
Raymond Ranjeva, Madagascar (2009)
Geza Herczegh, Hungary (2003)
Carl-August Fleischhauer, Germany (2003)
Abdul Koroma, Sierra Leone (2003)
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 Buergenthal, United States (2006)

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. The Secretariat has a staff drawn from about 170 countries. At the end of 2001, the Secretariat had a staff of 15,287, including 1,852 Americans. (There was an additional 7,664 staff in peacekeeping operations, including 724 Americans.) UN subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency employ an additional 38,418 people, including 1,914 Americans.

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General (first term began January 1, 1997; reappointed to second term, beginning January 1, 2002)

Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General

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

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

United States Participation in the United Nations - 2001

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

Jayantha Dhanapala, Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs

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

Kenzo Oshima, Under-Secretary-General, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Jin Yongjian, Under-Secretary-General, Department for General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services

Shashi Tharoor, Interim Head, Department of Public Information

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

Pino Arlacchi, Under-Secretary-General, UN Office at Vienna

Vladimir Petrovsky, 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 Kofi Annan, Secretary-General (Chair), Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General, all of the Under-Secretary-Generals, and the following:

Carol Bellamy, Executive Director, UN Children's Fund

Anwarul Chowdhury, Least Developed Countries, Landlocked and Small Island Developing States

Ibrahim Gambari, Special Assignments in Africa

Kim Hak-Su, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific

Ruud Lubbers, High Commissioner for Refugees

Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator, UN Development Program

Catherine Bertini, Executive Director, World Food Program

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UN Population Fund

Olara Otunnu, Children and Armed Conflict

Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and Development

Iqbal Riza, Chef de Cabinet

Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights