



UNITED NATIONS  
HANDBOOK  
**2026–27**





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



# UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK **2026–27**

## 2 ABOUT THE COVER

# INTERWOVEN PARTNERSHIP

In a weaving process, each fibre material is carefully selected and woven using knowledge passed on through generations, creating an artefact both strong and purposeful.

This interwoven design symbolizes the strength of principled and reliable partnership, reflecting the cooperation, integrity, solidarity and shared commitment that underpin the United Nations. It demonstrates how deliberate diplomacy and collective action can build resilient systems, lasting partnerships and meaningful outcomes.

First published in 1961 and reprinted annually as a revised edition (with the exception of 1970, 1976 and 2020).

Sixty-third edition

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## Country names

The short names of UN Member States (as listed at [www.un.org/en/about-us/member-states](http://www.un.org/en/about-us/member-states)) are used throughout this Handbook. In addition, the following abbreviations are used.

|                      |                                                      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Bolivia              | Plurinational State of Bolivia                       |
| DPRK                 | Democratic People's Republic of Korea                |
| DR Congo             | Democratic Republic of the Congo                     |
| Gambia               | Republic of the Gambia                               |
| Lao PDR              | Lao People's Democratic Republic                     |
| Micronesia           | Federated States of Micronesia                       |
| Moldova              | Republic of Moldova                                  |
| Netherlands          | Kingdom of the Netherlands                           |
| ROK                  | Republic of Korea                                    |
| Syrian AR            | Syrian Arab Republic                                 |
| UAE                  | United Arab Emirates                                 |
| UK or United Kingdom | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| UR of Tanzania       | United Republic of Tanzania                          |
| USA                  | United States of America                             |
| Venezuela            | Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela                     |

## Other abbreviations

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



## SENATOR THE HON PENNY WONG RT HON WINSTON PETERS FOREWORD

Australia and New Zealand are pleased to introduce the 2026–27 *United Nations Handbook* – the 63rd edition of this trusted resource. First published in 1961, the Handbook remains a valuable reference for UN ambassadors, delegates, staff, and those with an interest in the multilateral system.

Our collaboration on this publication reflects our shared commitment to the United Nations and its founding Charter. It underscores the value we place on a system that promotes global cooperation, upholds agreed rules and norms, and supports peace, security and prosperity for all.

No country can meet today's challenges alone. Climate change, conflict, humanitarian crises, poverty and entrenched inequalities, rapid technological change and transnational threats affect the entire global community and require collective responses. In this context, the UN retains its unique convening power in bringing states together to address our shared challenges.

This edition arrives at a moment of reflection on the role and shape of the UN. Australia and New Zealand are clear that the UN must remain the central global forum for cooperation, dialogue and collective action. But the UN of tomorrow needs to look different to the UN of today.

The UN must evolve to be more effective, focused and better equipped to deliver. As the more than 400 pages of this Handbook illustrate, this critically important global institution is large and its structures complex. The Secretary-General's UN80 Initiative challenges us to pursue reform with purpose and ambition. As member states, we must work with the UN to create a practical organization that is more representative, more capable, and more attuned to the needs of those it serves. We also recognise the vital role of UN agencies and personnel in delivering outcomes on the ground.

The UN Handbook remains a key guide, providing an accessible and comprehensive reference to navigating the UN system. We trust it will support states in engaging effectively to advance our shared objective of a more stable, peaceful and prosperous world, where all voices can contribute to shaping responses to global challenges.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Penny Wong". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Senator the Hon Penny Wong  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
AUSTRALIA

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Winston Peters". The signature is cursive and stylized, with a prominent loop at the end.

Rt Hon Winston Peters  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
NEW ZEALAND

# WHAT THIS BOOK DOES

The United Nations Handbook is published by the Australian and New Zealand Governments as a ready reference guide. It provides current information about all the UN family organizations, including their purpose, evolution, structure, meetings and membership, where applicable. It is not intended to be a historical record.

The book has at its heart information about the six principal UN organs established by the UN Charter: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

It also contains information about subsidiary organs established in accordance with the Charter, related UN organs and programmes, specialized agencies and autonomous bodies related to the UN, and various ad hoc organs and programmes. Some bodies are shown as subsidiary to or associated with one or other of the principal organs, while others are shown under the heading 'Other Bodies Subsidiary or Related to the UN'. The specialized agencies of the UN are included under this heading.

Non-governmental organizations with UN connections are not included; neither, generally, are other intergovernmental (but non-UN) organizations or political groupings.

All money values are in US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Website, email and postal/physical addresses are included where possible, along with telephone and fax numbers. Agencies without specified contact details can be reached through UN Headquarters in New York:

United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 1234  
Fax: +1 212 963 4879

The main UN website is [www.un.org](http://www.un.org) and many documents, including resolutions, can be found at [docs.un.org](http://docs.un.org).

The publishers are indebted to the UN bodies and agencies that provide considerable assistance each year to ensure the Handbook is as up to date and comprehensive as possible.

A PDF version of this book can be downloaded from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website ([www.dfat.gov.au](http://www.dfat.gov.au)) or from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website ([www.mfat.govt.nz](http://www.mfat.govt.nz)).



## THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM – PRINCIPAL ORGANS

### SECURITY COUNCIL

#### Subsidiary Bodies

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

#### Related Organizations

**CTBTO** Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization  
**IAEA**<sup>1</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency  
**ICC** International Criminal Court  
**IOM**<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration  
**ISA** International Seabed Authority  
**ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea  
**OPCW** Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons  
**WTO**<sup>1</sup> World Trade Organization

#### Peacebuilding Commission

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

### TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL<sup>4</sup>

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Intergovernmental and Expert Bodies

Disarmament Commission  
Human Rights Council  
International Law Commission  
Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)  
UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)  
Main committees  
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

#### Funds and Programmes<sup>1</sup>

**UNDP** UN Development Programme  
• **UNCDF** UN Capital Development Fund  
• **UNV** UN Volunteers  
**UNEP**<sup>6</sup> UN Environment Programme  
**UNFPA** UN Population Fund  
**UN-Habitat**<sup>6</sup> UN Human Settlements Programme  
**UNICEF** UN Children's Fund  
**WFP** World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

#### Research and Training

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

#### Other UN Entities

**ITC** International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)  
**UNCTAD**<sup>1,6</sup> UN Trade and Development  
**UNHCR**<sup>1</sup> Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees  
**UNOPS**<sup>1</sup> UN Office for Project Services  
**UNRWA**<sup>1</sup> UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East  
**UN-Women**<sup>1</sup> UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

**HLPF** High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

#### Notes

- Members of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UN Office for Partnerships is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- These organizations are separate and independent from the UN. They have been brought into relationship with the UN through relationship agreements.
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining UN Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
- The Secretariat also includes other offices. For a list, see [un.org/about-us/secretariat](https://un.org/about-us/secretariat)
- For a complete list of ECOSOC Subsidiary Bodies see [un.org/ecosoc](https://un.org/ecosoc)
- HLPF was established by the General Assembly. Meetings of HLPF are separately convened under the auspices of the General Assembly and of ECOSOC.

As illustrated, some UN organizations have linkages to more than one principal organ. For example, General Assembly Programmes and Funds, Research and Training Institutes, Other Entities and HLPF also have linkages with ECOSOC.

*This is not an official UN document, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.*

## ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

### Specialized Agencies<sup>1,3</sup>

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**ILO** International Labour Organization

**IMF** International Monetary Fund

**IMO** International Maritime Organization

**ITU** International Telecommunication Union

**UNESCO** UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNIDO** UN Industrial Development Organization

**UN Tourism** World Tourism Organization

**UPU** Universal Postal Union

**WHO** World Health Organization

**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization

**WMO** World Meteorological Organization

### World Bank Group<sup>5</sup>

- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA** International Development Association
- **IFC** International Finance Corporation

### Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Narcotic Drugs

Population and Development

Science and Technology for Development

Social Development

Statistics

Status of Women

UN Forum on Forests

### Regional Commissions<sup>6</sup>

**ECA** Economic Commission for Africa

**ECE** Economic Commission for Europe

**ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

**ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

### Other Bodies<sup>8</sup>

Committee for Development Policy

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

**UNAIDS** Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

**UNGEIN** UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names

**UN-GGIM** UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

### Research and Training

**UNICRI** UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

**UNRISD** UN Research Institute for Social Development

## SECRETARIAT

### Departments and Offices<sup>7</sup>

**EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General

**DCO** Development Coordination Office

**DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs

**DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

**DGC** Department of Global Communications

**DMSPC** Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

**DOS** Department of Operational Support

**DPO** Department of Peace Operations

**DPPA** Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

**OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**ODET** Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies

**OHCHR** Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

**OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services

**OLA** Office of Legal Affairs

**OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

**OSRSG-CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

**OSRSG-SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

**OSRSG-VAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

**UNDRR** UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

**UNDSS** Department of Safety and Security

**UNOCT** Office of Counter-Terrorism

**UNODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs

**UNODC<sup>1</sup>** UN Office on Drugs and Crime

**UNOG** UN Office at Geneva

**UN-OHRLS** Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

**UNON** UN Office at Nairobi

**UNOOSA** UN Office for Outer Space Affairs

**UN Partnerships<sup>2</sup>** UN Office for Partnerships

**UNOV** UN Office at Vienna

**UN Youth** UN Youth Office



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Website: [www.un.org/ga](http://www.un.org/ga)

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

The General Assembly was established in 1945 under the [Charter](#) of the United Nations. The Assembly consists of all UN Member States and may discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organ provided for in the Charter. It may make recommendations to UN members or the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters, except disputes or situations in respect of which the Security Council is currently exercising its functions.

General Assembly decisions are generally made by consensus. Where decisions are voted, they are made by a majority of the members present and voting unless it is considered an important question. Decisions on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Important questions requiring a two-thirds majority are listed in Article 18 of the Charter. This Article also provides that decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, are made by a simple majority. Each country has one vote. Members may be suspended in some circumstances, and members in arrears of payment may lose their right to vote.

The General Assembly receives and considers reports from the other organs of the UN.

It elects the 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council and the 54 members of the Economic and Social Council. Together with the Security Council, but voting independently, it elects the members of the International Court of Justice. On the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary-General. The General Assembly considers and approves the regular budgets of the UN and apportions expenses among members.

The Charter provisions concerning the General Assembly are contained in Chapter [IV](#) (Articles 9–22), which defines its composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures. Other provisions relating to the General Assembly are contained in Articles 1, 2, 4–7, 23, 24, 35, 60–64, 66, 85–88, 93, 96, 97, 98, 101, 105, 108 and 109 of the Charter, and Articles 4, 7–15, 32, 33 and 69 of the [Statute](#) of the International Court of Justice.

## MEMBERSHIP

As at 1 July 2026, 193 states were represented in the General Assembly. These states, together with their dates of admission to the UN, are:

|                           |                          |                              |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan .....         | 19 Nov 1946 <sup>1</sup> | Barbados .....               | 9 Dec 1966               |
| Albania .....             | 14 Dec 1955              | Belarus .....                | 24 Oct 1945*             |
| Algeria .....             | 8 Oct 1962               | Belgium .....                | 27 Dec 1945*             |
| Andorra .....             | 28 Jul 1993              | Belize .....                 | 25 Sep 1981              |
| Angola .....              | 1 Dec 1976               | Benin .....                  | 20 Sep 1960              |
| Antigua and Barbuda ..... | 11 Nov 1981              | Bhutan .....                 | 21 Sep 1971              |
| Argentina .....           | 24 Oct 1945*             | Bolivia .....                | 14 Nov 1945*             |
| Armenia .....             | 2 Mar 1992               | Bosnia and Herzegovina ..... | 22 May 1992 <sup>3</sup> |
| Australia .....           | 1 Nov 1945*              | Botswana .....               | 17 Oct 1966              |
| Austria .....             | 14 Dec 1955              | Brazil .....                 | 24 Oct 1945*             |
| Azerbaijan .....          | 2 Mar 1992               | Brunei Darussalam .....      | 21 Sep 1984              |
| Bahamas .....             | 18 Sep 1973              | Bulgaria .....               | 14 Dec 1955              |
| Bahrain .....             | 21 Sep 1971 <sup>2</sup> | Burkina Faso .....           | 20 Sep 1960              |
| Bangladesh .....          | 17 Sep 1974              | Burundi .....                | 18 Sep 1962              |

|                               |                           |                       |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Cabo Verde.....               | 16 Sep 1975               | Honduras.....         | 17 Dec 1945*              |
| Cambodia.....                 | 14 Dec 1955               | Hungary.....          | 14 Dec 1955               |
| Cameroon.....                 | 20 Sep 1960               | Iceland.....          | 19 Nov 1946               |
| Canada.....                   | 9 Nov 1945*               | India.....            | 30 Oct 1945*              |
| Central African Republic..... | 20 Sep 1960               | Indonesia.....        | 28 Sep 1950 <sup>8</sup>  |
| Chad.....                     | 20 Sep 1960               | Iran.....             | 24 Oct 1945*              |
| Chile.....                    | 24 Oct 1945*              | Iraq.....             | 21 Dec 1945*              |
| China.....                    | 24 Oct 1945* <sup>4</sup> | Ireland.....          | 14 Dec 1955               |
| Colombia.....                 | 5 Nov 1945*               | Israel.....           | 11 May 1949               |
| Comoros.....                  | 12 Nov 1975               | Italy.....            | 14 Dec 1955               |
| Congo.....                    | 20 Sep 1960               | Jamaica.....          | 18 Sep 1962               |
| Costa Rica.....               | 2 Nov 1945*               | Japan.....            | 18 Dec 1956               |
| Côte d'Ivoire.....            | 20 Sep 1960               | Jordan.....           | 14 Dec 1955               |
| Croatia.....                  | 22 May 1992 <sup>3</sup>  | Kazakhstan.....       | 2 Mar 1992                |
| Cuba.....                     | 24 Oct 1945*              | Kenya.....            | 16 Dec 1963               |
| Cyprus.....                   | 20 Sep 1960               | Kiribati.....         | 14 Sep 1999               |
| Czechia.....                  | 19 Jan 1993* <sup>5</sup> | Kuwait.....           | 14 May 1963               |
| DPRK.....                     | 17 Sep 1991               | Kyrgyzstan.....       | 2 Mar 1992                |
| DR Congo.....                 | 20 Sep 1960               | Lao PDR.....          | 14 Dec 1955               |
| Denmark.....                  | 24 Oct 1945*              | Latvia.....           | 17 Sep 1991               |
| Djibouti.....                 | 20 Sep 1977               | Lebanon.....          | 24 Oct 1945*              |
| Dominica.....                 | 18 Dec 1978               | Lesotho.....          | 17 Oct 1966               |
| Dominican Republic.....       | 24 Oct 1945*              | Liberia.....          | 2 Nov 1945*               |
| Ecuador.....                  | 21 Dec 1945               | Libya.....            | 14 Dec 1955 <sup>9</sup>  |
| Egypt.....                    | 24 Oct 1945*              | Liechtenstein.....    | 18 Sep 1990               |
| El Salvador.....              | 24 Oct 1945*              | Lithuania.....        | 17 Sep 1991               |
| Equatorial Guinea.....        | 12 Nov 1968               | Luxembourg.....       | 24 Oct 1945*              |
| Eritrea.....                  | 28 May 1993               | Madagascar.....       | 20 Sep 1960               |
| Estonia.....                  | 17 Sep 1991               | Malawi.....           | 1 Dec 1964                |
| Eswatini.....                 | 24 Sep 1968 <sup>6</sup>  | Malaysia.....         | 17 Sep 1957               |
| Ethiopia.....                 | 13 Nov 1945*              | Maldives.....         | 21 Sep 1965               |
| Fiji.....                     | 13 Oct 1970               | Mali.....             | 28 Sep 1960               |
| Finland.....                  | 14 Dec 1955               | Malta.....            | 1 Dec 1964                |
| France.....                   | 24 Oct 1945*              | Marshall Islands..... | 17 Sep 1991               |
| Gabon.....                    | 20 Sep 1960               | Mauritania.....       | 27 Oct 1961               |
| Gambia.....                   | 21 Sep 1965               | Mauritius.....        | 24 Apr 1968               |
| Georgia.....                  | 31 Jul 1992               | Mexico.....           | 7 Nov 1945*               |
| Germany.....                  | 18 Sep 1973 <sup>7</sup>  | Micronesia.....       | 17 Sep 1991               |
| Ghana.....                    | 8 Mar 1957                | Monaco.....           | 28 May 1993               |
| Greece.....                   | 25 Oct 1945*              | Mongolia.....         | 27 Oct 1961               |
| Grenada.....                  | 17 Sep 1974               | Montenegro.....       | 28 Jun 2006 <sup>3</sup>  |
| Guatemala.....                | 21 Nov 1945*              | Morocco.....          | 12 Nov 1956               |
| Guinea.....                   | 12 Dec 1958               | Mozambique.....       | 16 Sep 1975               |
| Guinea-Bissau.....            | 17 Sep 1974               | Myanmar.....          | 19 Apr 1948               |
| Guyana.....                   | 20 Sep 1966               | Namibia.....          | 23 Apr 1990               |
| Haiti.....                    | 24 Oct 1945*              | Naoero.....           | 14 Sep 1999 <sup>10</sup> |



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

# Notes

\* Original members, that is, those that participated in the UN Conference on International Organization at San Francisco or had previously signed the UN Declaration of 1 January 1942, and that signed and ratified the Charter. Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original member.

1 On 22 December 2001, the Islamic State of Afghanistan informed the UN it had changed its name to Afghanistan.

2 On 14 February 2002, the State of Bahrain informed the UN it had changed its name to the Kingdom of Bahrain.

3 The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original member of the UN (the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified on 19 October 1945) until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not

automatically succeed to memberships held by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the UN that it had changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. On 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia notified the UN that the membership of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in the UN, including all organs and organizations of the UN system, was continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The Republic of Montenegro was admitted as a member of the UN on 28 June 2006. In February 2008, the Assembly of Kosovo declared independence although it has yet to seek UN membership. On 13 February 2019, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia informed the UN that it had changed its name to the Republic of North Macedonia.

- 4 By GA res. 2758 (XXVI) (1971), the General Assembly decided to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the UN.
- 5 Formerly part of Czechoslovakia, an original member of the UN from 24 October 1945.
- 6 On 30 May 2018, the Kingdom of Swaziland informed the UN it had changed its name to the Kingdom of Eswatini.
- 7 Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German states united to form one sovereign state. As from the date of reunification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the UN under the designation 'Germany'.
- 8 Indonesia withdrew from membership of the UN in 1965, but resumed full participation in 1966.
- 9 On 22 December 2017, the Permanent Mission of Libya to the UN formally notified the UN that the government was changing the official name of Libya to 'State of Libya'.
- 10 On 26 June 2026, Nauru informed the UN it had changed its name to Republic of Naoero.
- 11 The USSR was an original member of the UN from 24 October 1945. In 1991, the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other UN organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- 12 Syria withdrew in 1958 to unite with Egypt as the United Arab Republic but resumed its independent status and separate membership of the UN as the Syrian Arab Republic in 1961.
- 13 On 3 June 2022, Turkey informed the UN it had changed its name to Türkiye.
- 14 Tanganyika was a member of the UN from 1961 and Zanzibar from 1963. After 1964, they continued as a single member, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which later became the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 15 On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen became a single sovereign state called the Republic of Yemen. Both had previously been members of the UN, Democratic Yemen since 14 December 1967 and the Arab Republic of Yemen since 30 September 1947.

## Member States of the General Assembly and non-member states with permanent observer missions at UNHQ arranged in current regional groups

### African states

|                          |               |                       |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Algeria                  | Eswatini      | Namibia               |
| Angola                   | Ethiopia      | Niger                 |
| Benin                    | Gabon         | Nigeria               |
| Botswana                 | Gambia        | Rwanda                |
| Burkina Faso             | Ghana         | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Burundi                  | Guinea        | Senegal               |
| Cabo Verde               | Guinea-Bissau | Seychelles            |
| Cameroon                 | Kenya         | Sierra Leone          |
| Central African Republic | Lesotho       | Somalia               |
| Chad                     | Liberia       | South Africa          |
| Comoros                  | Libya         | South Sudan           |
| Congo                    | Madagascar    | Sudan                 |
| Côte d'Ivoire            | Malawi        | Togo                  |
| DR Congo                 | Mali          | Tunisia               |
| Djibouti                 | Mauritania    | Uganda                |
| Egypt                    | Mauritius     | UR of Tanzania        |
| Equatorial Guinea        | Morocco       | Zambia                |
| Eritrea                  | Mozambique    | Zimbabwe              |

## Asia-Pacific states

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

Kyrgyzstan  
Lao PDR  
Lebanon  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Marshall Islands  
Micronesia  
Mongolia  
Myanmar  
Naoero  
Nepal  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Palau  
Papua New Guinea  
Philippines  
Qatar  
ROK  
Samoa

Saudi Arabia  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands  
Sri Lanka  
Syrian AR  
Tajikistan  
Thailand  
Timor-Leste  
Tonga  
Turkmenistan  
Tuvalu  
UAE  
Uzbekistan  
Vanuatu  
Viet Nam  
Yemen

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State of Palestine<sup>1</sup>

## Eastern European states

Albania  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Czechia

Estonia  
Georgia  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Montenegro  
North Macedonia  
Poland

Republic of Moldova  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Serbia  
Slovakia  
Slovenia  
Ukraine

## Latin American and Caribbean states

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

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

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

## Western European and Other states<sup>2</sup>

Andorra  
Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Canada  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece

Iceland  
Ireland  
Israel<sup>3</sup>  
Italy  
Liechtenstein  
Luxembourg  
Malta  
Monaco  
Netherlands  
New Zealand

Norway  
Portugal  
San Marino  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Türkiye<sup>4</sup>  
UK

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Holy See<sup>5</sup>

Notes

- 1 The State of Palestine was granted non-Member Observer State status in the UN following the passage of GA res. [67/19](#) (2012). It has Observer State status in the General Assembly but is a full member of the Asia-Pacific group.
- 2 The USA is not a member of any regional group but attends meetings of the Western European and Other states group (WEOG) as an observer and is considered to be a member of that group for electoral purposes.
- 3 Israel became a full member of WEOG on a temporary basis on 28 May 2000, and permanently in 2004.
- 4 Türkiye participates fully in both the Asia-Pacific group and WEOG but, for electoral purposes, is considered a member of WEOG only.
- 5 The Holy See became a Permanent Observer State at the UN on 6 April 1964. Its rights and privileges were expanded by GA res. [58/314](#) (2004). It is an observer of WEOG.

SESSIONS AND OFFICERS

RULES GOVERNING SESSIONS

The General Assembly meets in [regular session](#) each year starting on the Tuesday of the second week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day (GA res. [75/325](#) (2001) amendment to rule 1 of the Assembly's [Rules of Procedure](#)). The general debate opens on the Tuesday of the fourth week in September and is held without interruption for nine working days. Sessions are held at UN Headquarters in New York, unless the General Assembly decided at a previous session to change the location or a majority of UN members has requested a change.

[Special sessions](#) may be summoned by the General Assembly at the request of the Security Council, or at the request or concurrence of a majority of UN members. Unless the date for a special session has been fixed by the General Assembly, it must be held within 15 days of the Secretary-General receiving the request or notification of concurrence. The Secretary-General must notify members at least 14 days in advance of the opening of a special session summoned at the request of the Security Council; otherwise 10 days' notice is required.

[Emergency special sessions](#) must be convened within 24 hours of the Secretary-General receiving a request from the Security Council, on the vote of any nine of its members or after a request or notification of concurrence from a majority of UN members. Members must be given at least 12 hours' notice.

The General Assembly elects its President and 21 Vice-Presidents in the months prior to the beginning of each annual regular session. Election is with regard to equitable geographical representation, as detailed in the Assembly's Rules of Procedure. The President and Vice-Presidents hold office from the start and until the close of the session they were elected for. The Assembly's Rules of Procedure established its General Committee (a procedural committee comprising the President and Vice-Presidents) and six [Main Committees](#), and provide for other committees and subsidiary organs as the Assembly deems necessary.

SESSIONS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SINCE 1946

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

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

2nd Regular, 1947:  
Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil

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

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

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

|                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5th Regular, 1950–51:<br>Nasrollah Entezam, Iran                                                                               | 18th Regular, 1963:<br>C Sosa Rodríguez, Venezuela                                                                                                                                            |
| 6th Regular, 1951–52:<br>Luis Padilla Nervo, Mexico                                                                            | 19th Regular, 1964–65:<br>Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana                                                                                                                                          |
| 7th Regular, 1952–53:<br>Lester B Pearson, Canada                                                                              | 20th Regular, 1965:<br>Amintore Fanfani, Italy                                                                                                                                                |
| 8th Regular, 1953:<br>Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India                                                                             | 21st Regular, 1966:<br>Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan                                                                                                                                      |
| 9th Regular, 1954:<br>E N van Kleffens, Netherlands                                                                            | 5th Special, Apr 1967<br><i>South West Africa and the Postponement to 1968 of the UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:</i><br>Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan |
| 10th Regular, 1955:<br>Jose Maza, Chile                                                                                        | 5th Emergency Special, Jun 1967<br><i>Humanitarian Assistance: Question of the Middle East:</i><br>Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan                                                          |
| 1st Emergency Special, Nov 1956<br><i>Suez Canal:</i><br>Rudecindo Ortega, Chile                                               | 22nd Regular, 1967–68:<br>Corneliu Manescu, Romania                                                                                                                                           |
| 2nd Emergency Special, Nov 1956<br><i>Situation in Hungary:</i><br>Rudecindo Ortega, Chile                                     | 23rd Regular, 1968:<br>E Arenales, Guatemala                                                                                                                                                  |
| 11th Regular, 1956–57:<br>Prince Wan Waithayakon, Thailand                                                                     | 24th Regular, 1969:<br>Angie Brooks, Liberia                                                                                                                                                  |
| 12th Regular, 1957:<br>Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand                                                                           | 25th Regular, 1970:<br>Edvard Hambro, Norway                                                                                                                                                  |
| 3rd Emergency Special, Aug 1958<br><i>Situation in Lebanon:</i><br>Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand                               | 26th Regular, 1971:<br>Adam Malik, Indonesia                                                                                                                                                  |
| 13th Regular, 1958:<br>Charles Malik, Lebanon                                                                                  | 27th Regular, 1972:<br>Stanislaw Trepczynski, Poland                                                                                                                                          |
| 14th Regular, 1959:<br>V A Belaunde, Peru                                                                                      | 28th Regular, 1973:<br>Leopoldo Benites, Ecuador                                                                                                                                              |
| 4th Emergency Special, Sep 1960<br><i>Situation in the Congo (Leopoldville):</i><br>V A Belaunde, Peru                         | 6th Special, Apr 1974<br><i>New International Economic Order:</i><br>Leopoldo Benites, Ecuador                                                                                                |
| 15th Regular, 1960–61:<br>Frederick Boland, Ireland                                                                            | 29th Regular, 1974:<br>Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algeria                                                                                                                                          |
| 3rd Special, Aug 1961<br><i>Grave Situation in Tunisia:</i><br>Frederick Boland, Ireland                                       | 7th Special, Sep 1975<br><i>Development and International Economic Cooperation and Establishment of a New International Economic Order:</i><br>Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algeria                  |
| 16th Regular, 1961–62:<br>Mongi Slim, Tunisia                                                                                  | 30th Regular, 1975:<br>Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg                                                                                                                                               |
| 17th Regular, 1962:<br>Sir M Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan                                                                           | 31st Regular, 1976:<br>H Shirley Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka                                                                                                                                       |
| 4th Special, May 1963<br><i>Consideration of the Financial Situation of the Organization:</i><br>Sir M Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan | 32nd Regular, 1977:<br>Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia                                                                                                                                               |

8th Special, Apr 1978  
*Financing of UN Interim Force in Lebanon:*  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

9th Special, Apr 1978  
*Namibia:*  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

10th Special, Jun 1978  
*Disarmament:*  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

33rd Regular, 1978–79:  
I Lievano, Colombia

34th Regular, 1979–80:  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

6th Emergency Special, Jan 1980  
*Situation in Afghanistan:*  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

7th Emergency Special, Jul 1980  
*Question of Palestine:*  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

11th Special, Aug 1980  
*Critical Economic Situation of Many Developing Countries:*  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

35th Regular, 1980–81:  
Rüdiger von Wechmar, FR Germany

8th Emergency Special, Sep 1981  
*Question of Namibia:*  
Rüdiger von Wechmar, FR Germany

36th Regular, 1981–82:  
Ismat T Kittani, Iraq

9th Emergency Special, Jan 1982  
*Situation in the Occupied Arab Territories, the Syrian Golan:*  
Ismat T Kittani, Iraq

7th Emergency Special (resumed), Apr, Jun, Aug, Sep 1982  
*Question of Palestine:*  
Presided over by: Ismat T Kittani, Iraq, Apr, Jun, Aug 1982  
Imre Hollai, Hungary, Sep 1982

12th Special, Jun 1982  
*Disarmament:*  
Ismat T Kittani, Iraq

37th Regular, 1982–83:  
Imre Hollai, Hungary

38th Regular, 1983–84:  
Jorge E Illueca, Panama

39th Regular, 1984–85:  
Paul J F Lusaka, Zambia

40th Regular, 1985–86:  
Jaime de Pinies, Spain

13th Special, May 1986  
*Critical Economic Situation in Africa:*  
Jaime de Pinies, Spain

41st Regular, 1986–87:  
H R Choudhury, Bangladesh

14th Special, Sep 1986  
*Namibia:*  
H R Choudhury, Bangladesh

42nd Regular, 1987–88:  
Peter Florin, German DR

15th Special, May–Jun 1988  
*Disarmament:*  
Peter Florin, German DR

43rd Regular, 1988–89:  
Dante M Caputo, Argentina

44th Regular, 1989–90:  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

16th Special, Dec 1989  
*Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa:*  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

17th Special, Feb 1990  
*Question of International Cooperation Against Illicit Production, Supply, Demand, Trafficking and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs:*  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

18th Special, Apr 1990  
*International Economic Cooperation:*  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

45th Regular, 1990–91:  
Guido de Marco, Malta

46th Regular, 1991–92:  
Samir Shihabi, Saudi Arabia

47th Regular, 1992–93:  
Stoyan Ganey, Bulgaria

48th Regular, 1993–94:  
Samuel R Insanally, Guyana

49th Regular, 1994–95:  
Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire

50th Regular, 1995–96:  
Diogo Freitas do Amaral, Portugal

51st Regular, 1996–97:  
Razali Ismail, Malaysia

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10th Emergency Special, Apr 1997  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
 Razali Ismail, Malaysia

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19th Special, Jun 1997  
*Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of Agenda 21:*  
 Razali Ismail, Malaysia

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Jul, Nov 1997, Mar 1998, Feb 1999, Oct 2000  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
 Presided over by:  
 Razali Ismail, Malaysia, Jul 1997  
 Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine, Nov 1997, Mar 1998  
 Didier Opertti Badan, Uruguay, Feb 1999  
 Harri Holkeri, Finland, Oct 2000

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52nd Regular, 1997–98:  
 Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine

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20th Special, Jun 1998  
*Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together:*  
 Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine

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53rd Regular, 1998–99:  
 Didier Opertti Badan, Uruguay

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21st Special, Jun–Jul 1999  
*Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development:*  
 Didier Opertti Badan, Uruguay

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54th Regular, 1999–2000:  
 Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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22nd Special, Sep 1999  
*Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States:*  
 Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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23rd Special, Jun 2000  
*Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century:*  
 Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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24th Special, Jun 2000  
*World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalizing World:*  
 Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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55th Regular, 2000–01:  
 Harri Holkeri, Finland

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25th Special, Jun 2001  
*Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Outcome of the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II):*  
 Harri Holkeri, Finland

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26th Special, Jun 2001  
*HIV/AIDS:*  
 Harri Holkeri, Finland

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56th Regular, 2001–02:  
 Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Dec 2001, May 2002, Aug 2002  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
 Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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27th Special, May 2002  
*Children:*  
 Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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57th Regular, 2002–03:  
 Jan Kavan, Czechia

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58th Regular, 2003–04:  
 Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Sep, Oct, Dec 2003, Jul 2004  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
 Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

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59th Regular, 2004–05:  
 Jean Ping, Gabon

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28th Special, Jan 2005  
*Commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps:*  
 Jean Ping, Gabon

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60th Regular, 2005–06:  
 Jan Eliasson, Sweden

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61st Regular, 2006–07:  
 Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, Bahrain

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Nov, Dec 2006  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
 Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, Bahrain

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62nd Regular, 2007–08:  
 Srgjan Kerim, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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63rd Regular, 2008–09:  
Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

10th Emergency Special (resumed), Jan 2009  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*  
Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

64th Regular, 2009–10:  
Ali Abdussalam Treki, Libya

65th Regular, 2010–11:  
Joseph Deiss, Switzerland

66th Regular, 2011–12:  
Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Qatar

67th Regular, 2012–13:  
Vuk Jeremić, Serbia

68th Regular, 2013–14:  
John William Ashe, Antigua and Barbuda

69th Regular, 2014–15:  
Sam Kutesa, Uganda

29th Special, Sep 2014  
*Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the  
International Conference on Population and  
Development beyond 2014:*  
Sam Kutesa, Uganda

70th Regular, 2015–16:  
Mogens Lykketoft, Denmark

30th Special, Apr 2016  
*World Drug Problem:*  
Mogens Lykketoft, Denmark

71st Regular, 2016–17:  
Peter Thomson, Fiji

72nd Regular, 2017–18:  
Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

10th Emergency Special (resumed), Dec 2017,  
Jun 2018  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*  
Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

73rd Regular, 2018–19:  
María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, Ecuador

74th Regular, 2019–20:  
Tijjani Muhammad-Bande, Nigeria

31st Special, Jul 2020 (virtual until Dec 2020)  
*Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19):*  
Volkan Bozkir, Türkiye

75th Regular, 2020–21:  
Volkan Bozkir, Türkiye

32nd Special, Jun 2021  
*Challenges and measures to prevent and  
combat corruption and strengthen international  
cooperation:*  
Volkan Bozkir, Türkiye

76th Regular, 2021–22:  
Abdulla Shahid, Maldives

11th Emergency Special, Feb, Mar, Apr, Oct,  
Nov 2022, Feb 2023  
*Ukraine:*  
Presided over by:  
Abdulla Shahid, Maldives, Feb, Mar, Apr 2022  
Csaba Kőrösi, Hungary, Oct, Nov, 2022, Feb  
2023

77th Regular, 2022–23:  
Csaba Kőrösi, Hungary

78th Regular, 2023–24  
Dennis Francis, Trinidad and Tobago

10th Emergency Special (resumed),  
Oct, Nov, Dec 2023, May 2024  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*  
Dennis Francis, Trinidad and Tobago

79th Regular, 2024–25:  
Philémon Yang, Cameroon

10th Emergency Special (resumed),  
Sep, Dec 2024, Jun 2025  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*  
Philémon Yang, Cameroon

11th Emergency Special (resumed), Feb 2025  
*Ukraine:*  
Philémon Yang, Cameroon

80th Regular, 2025-26:  
Annalena Baerbock, Germany

10th Emergency Special (resumed),  
Dec 2025, Feb 2026  
*Ukraine:*  
Annalena Baerbock, Germany

81st Regular, 2026–27:  
Khalilur Rahman, Bangladesh



## 81ST REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

### Session dates

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From 8 September 2026. The General Debate was scheduled to open on 22 September.

### President

---

Khalilur Rahman, Bangladesh

### Vice-Presidents

---

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

|                     |               |          |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| Afghanistan         | Finland       | Mongolia |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Gabon         | Paraguay |
| Cabo Verde          | Guinea-Bissau | Poland   |
| Dominican Republic  | Iraq          | Zimbabwe |
| Egypt               | Ireland       |          |
| Eritrea             | Lebanon       |          |

## 80TH REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

### Session dates

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From 9 September 2025. The General Debate was held from 23 to 29 September.

### President

---

Annalena Baerbock, Germany

### Vice-Presidents

---

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

|            |                       |             |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Andorra    | Lebanon               | Senegal     |
| Argentina  | Lesotho               | Timor-Leste |
| Bangladesh | Maldives              | Tunisia     |
| Cabo Verde | Montenegro            | Venezuela   |
| DR Congo   | Saint Kitts and Nevis |             |
| Kenya      | Saudi Arabia          |             |

## STRUCTURE

- Main committees
- Procedural committees
- Standing committees
- Subsidiary bodies

Treaty bodies established by human rights conventions also report to the General Assembly on their activities.

# MAIN COMMITTEES

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees](http://www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees)

## Purpose

The Main Committees consider agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly and prepare recommendations and draft resolutions for submission to the General Assembly plenary. The Committees correspond with the General Assembly's major fields of responsibility:

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

Although it is usual practice to refer most items to a committee, the General Assembly may decide to deal with certain items without doing so.

## Membership

All UN members have the right to be represented on each of the Main Committees. Each committee elects its chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur. Decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting. A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum.

## Office holders 81st Regular Session (2026–27)

### First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

#### Chair

Lok Bahadur Thapa, Nepal

#### Vice-Chairs

Arsen Kotanjyan, Armenia  
Faisal Abdelazim Salim  
Mohamed, Sudan  
Vacant, Latin American  
and Caribbean states

#### Rapporteur

Kim Van der Sluis, Netherlands

### Second Committee: Economic and Financial

#### Chair

Suela Janina, Albania

#### Vice-Chairs

Hussain Azhaan Mohamed  
Hussain, Maldives  
Robert Bunbury, Canada  
Walter José Mira Ramirez,  
El Salvador

#### Rapporteur

Ivo Miguel Rubio, Angola

### Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

#### Chair

James Martin Larsen, Australia

#### Vice-Chairs

Jovana Bubanja, Montenegro  
Abosedé Hazlewood, Guyana  
Flavia Umulisa, Rwanda

#### Rapporteur

Safaa Hijab Yaseen, Iraq

### Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

#### Chair

Coly Seck, Senegal

#### Vice-Chairs

Fahad Mohammad Alajm,  
Kuwait  
Deborah Maria Borg, Malta  
Andrei Nicolenco,  
Republic of Moldova

#### Rapporteur

Matthew Moxey, Bahamas

## Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

### Chair

Ibrahim Folorunsho Jimoh,  
Nigeria

### Vice-Chairs

Pablo Rodríguez,  
Dominican Republic  
Noelle Tam, Singapore  
Costantino Tarducci, Italy

### Rapporteur

Corina Moroi,  
Republic of Moldova

## Sixth Committee: Legal

### Chair

Trishala Simantini Persaud,  
Guyana

### Vice-Chairs

Elisa De Raes, Belgium  
Andrii Melnyk, Ukraine  
Mantsho Annastacia Motsepe,  
South Africa

### Rapporteur

Abdulaziz Fadala al-Sulaiti,  
Qatar

## Office holders 80th Regular Session (2025–26)

### First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

#### Chair

Maurizio Massari, Italy

#### Vice-Chairs

Amr Essameldin Sadek  
Ahmed, Egypt  
Jakub Jaros, Poland  
Pawinrat Mahaguna, Thailand

#### Rapporteur

Ana Maricela Ávila Becerril,  
Costa Rica

### Second Committee: Economic and Financial

#### Chair

Lamin B Dibba, Gambia

#### Vice-Chairs

Weronika Garbacz, Poland  
Jenni Mikkola, Finland  
Andrés Napuri Pita, Peru

#### Rapporteur

Javad Momeni, Iran

### Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

#### Chair

Cherdchai Chaivaivid, Thailand

#### Vice-Chairs

Katarina Andric, Croatia  
Ginevra Oliva, Italy  
Glentis Thomas,  
Antigua and Barbuda

#### Rapporteur

Edna Stephanie Williams,  
Ghana

### Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

#### Chair

José Alberto Bríz Gutiérrez,  
Guatemala

#### Vice-Chairs

Josélyne Kwishaka, Burundi  
Noel Novicio, Philippines  
Raphael Ruppacher, Austria

#### Rapporteur

Dávid Sz Nagy, Hungary

### Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

#### Chair

Zsuzsanna Horváth, Hungary

#### Vice-Chairs

Mohammad Taghi Amrollahi,  
Iran  
Badreldeen Bakhit, Sudan  
Erik Björk, Sweden

#### Rapporteur

Vadim Belloni, Chile

Sixth Committee: Legal

**Chair**  
Enrique A Manalo, Philippines

**Vice-Chairs**  
Estela Mercedes Nze Mansogo,  
Equatorial Guinea  
Lucia Teresa Solano Ramirez,  
Colombia  
Marek Zukal, Czechia

**Rapporteur**  
Wieteke Theeuwen,  
Netherlands

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

General Committee

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/general/general.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/general/general.shtml)

Purpose

The Committee considers the General Assembly's provisional agenda, supplementary list and requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda, and the allocation of items to the Main Committees. It submits its recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration.

The Committee assists the President in drawing up the agenda for plenary meetings, determining the priority of agenda items, coordinating the proceedings of the Main Committees and in the general conduct of the General Assembly's work that falls within the President's competence. It also makes recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the recess and closing dates of the session.

When discussing the inclusion or rejection of inclusion of an item in the agenda of the General Assembly, the Committee may not discuss the substance of any item unless it has a direct bearing on the inclusion or rejection of the item. It may not decide any political question.

Meetings

The Committee meets periodically to review the progress of the General Assembly and its committees. It also meets at such times as the President deems necessary or upon the request of any other of its members.

Membership

The Committee comprises the President of the General Assembly, as Chair of the Committee, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the six Main Committee Chairs. To ensure its representative character, no two members can be members of the same delegation.

Credentials Committee

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/credentials/credentials.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/credentials/credentials.shtml)

Purpose

The Committee examines and reports to the General Assembly on the credentials of representatives of UN Member States. The credentials of representatives and the names of members of the delegation of each Member State are submitted to the Secretary-General and are issued either by the Head of the State or government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Any representative to whose admission a member has objected is seated provisionally in the General Assembly, with the same rights as other representatives, until the Committee has reported and the Assembly has given its decision. The Committee elects its own officers.

Membership

The Committee consists of nine members. They are appointed at the beginning of each session by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Members appointed for the 80th session (2025–26)

|          |                    |                     |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Andorra  | Dominican Republic | Senegal             |
| Botswana | Malaysia           | Trinidad and Tobago |
| China    | Russian Federation | USA                 |

## STANDING COMMITTEES

### Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)

Website: [www.un.org/ga/acabq](http://www.un.org/ga/acabq)

#### Purpose

ACABQ examines and reports on the UN's regular and peacekeeping budgets, the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies, and auditors' reports on the accounts of the UN and its specialized agencies. The Committee also advises the General Assembly on other administrative and financial matters referred to it, and considers proposals by the UN Secretary-General for the establishment or extension of extrabudgetary positions at Director level and above, pursuant to GA res. [35/217 \(II\)](#) (1980). ACABQ was set up at the first session of the General Assembly (GA res. [14 \(I\) A](#) (1946)).

#### Meetings

The Committee holds three sessions a year (winter, spring and fall) for a total of 44 weeks.

#### Membership

The Committee has 21 members. They are appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience. The Committee includes at least three financial experts who may not retire simultaneously (GA [Rules of Procedure](#), rules 155 and 156). Members serve in their personal capacity for three calendar years, retire by rotation and are eligible for reappointment. Membership has been expanded several times, most recently by GA res. [74/267](#) (2020).

#### Members (21)

##### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Surendra Kumar Adhana, India  
 Abdallah Bachar Bong, Chad  
 Feliksas Bakanauskas, Lithuania  
 Ali Ben Said, Tunisia  
 Juliana Gaspar Ruas, Brazil (Chair)  
 Simon Horner, UK  
 Evgenii Kalugin, Russian Federation  
 Julia A Maciel, Paraguay  
 Caroline Nalwanga, Uganda  
 Stephani Laura Scheer, USA

##### Term ends 31 Dec 2027

Amjad Qaid Al-Kumaim, Yemen  
 Sharon Brennan-Haylock, Bahamas  
 Jakub Chmielewski, Poland  
 Djoh Paul Kpeye, Côte d'Ivoire  
 Katlego Boase Mmalane, Botswana (Vice-Chair)

##### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Carlo Jacobucci, Italy (Vice-Chair)  
 Ji Haojun, China  
 Yukiko Nakagawa Matsuda, Japan (Vice-Chair)  
 Gerdine Albertine Agnes Sneller, Netherlands  
 Jesús Velázquez Castillo, Mexico  
 Minhong Yi, ROK

### Committee on Contributions

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/](http://www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/)

#### Purpose

The Committee advises the General Assembly on the apportionment of UN expenses among members (Article 17 of the UN [Charter](#)), assessments for new members, appeals by members for a change of assessment and application of Article 19 in cases of arrears in the payment of assessments.<sup>1</sup> The Committee was established by GA res. [14 \(I\)](#) (1946).

## Meetings

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

## Membership

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

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

## Members (18)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Fu Liheng, China  
Hae-yun Park, ROK  
Denis Piminov,  
Russian Federation  
Henrique da Silva Sardinha  
Pinto, Brazil  
Benjamin Sieberns, Germany  
Cihan Terzi, Türkiye

### Term ends 31 Dec 2027

Syed Yawar Ali, Pakistan  
Jasminka Dinić, Croatia  
George Hannum, USA  
Ihor Humennyi, Ukraine  
René Michel Mizingou-Nzaba,  
Congo  
Yoriko Suzuki, Japan

### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Leandro Cosentino, Argentina  
Hannah Davies, UK  
Cheikh Tidiane Dème, Senegal  
Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo,  
Uruguay  
Richard Kamutando,  
Zimbabwe  
Christopher Legg, Australia

### Note

- 1 A UN member in arrears has no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

# SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES (HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL)

### Human Rights Council (HRC)

Secretariat of the Human Rights Council  
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human  
Rights (OHCHR)  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9220  
Fax: +41 22 917 9011  
Email: [ohchr-infodesk@un.org](mailto:ohchr-infodesk@un.org)  
or [ohchr-hrcouncil@un.org](mailto:ohchr-hrcouncil@un.org)  
Facebook: @UNHRC  
X: @UN\_HRC

Extranet: <https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/Pages/default.aspx>

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/home](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/home)

### Purpose

The HRC is the principal intergovernmental body within the UN system responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner. It is mandated to consider violations of human rights, including gross and systemic violations, and to make recommendations. The HRC also promotes the effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights within the UN system.

The HRC was established on 15 March 2006 by GA res. [60/251](#) (2006) and replaced the Commission on Human Rights (CHR).

## Structure

The HRC is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly. Among its elements are the:

- Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a peer review mechanism that assesses the human rights situations in all 193 UN Member States
- Advisory Committee, which serves as the HRC's 'think tank' to provide it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues
- Complaint Procedure mechanism, which allows individuals and organizations to bring complaints about human rights violations to the HRC's attention
- Special Procedures, which are expert groups and individuals who have fact-finding and reporting mandates to provide global coverage of major human rights issues.

## Meetings

The HRC meets for at least 10 weeks a year in Geneva, over three regular sessions, which usually take place in March–April, June–July and September–October. It is able to convene special sessions at the request of a member and with the support of a third of members.

## Membership

The HRC comprises 47 [members](#) elected by a majority of General Assembly members present and voting (at least 97 votes). In order for the rights of membership to be suspended, two-thirds of the full electorate is needed. Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution. The standard term is three years, beginning 1 January and ending 31 December since 2013.<sup>1</sup> After two consecutive terms, members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The Bureau consists of a [president](#) and four [vice-presidents](#), representing the five regional groups. They are usually elected by the HRC in December for one calendar year.

## Members (47)

|                                  | Previous <sup>1</sup> | Current |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (13 seats)</b> |                       |         |
| Algeria.....                     | 2006–07 14–16 23–25   |         |
| Angola.....                      | 2007–13 18–20         | 2026–28 |
| Benin.....                       | 2011–14 22–24         | 2025–27 |
| Botswana.....                    | 2011–17               |         |
| Burkina Faso.....                | 2008–14 19–21         |         |
| Burundi.....                     | 2016–18               | 2024–26 |
| Cameroon.....                    | 2006–12 19–24         |         |
| Congo.....                       | 2011–17               |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire.....               | 2013–18 21–23         | 2024–26 |
| DR Congo.....                    | 2018–20               | 2025–27 |
| Djibouti.....                    | 2006–12               |         |
| Egypt.....                       | 2007–10 17–19         | 2026–28 |
| Eritrea.....                     | 2019–24               |         |
| Ethiopia.....                    | 2013–18               | 2025–27 |
| Gabon.....                       | 2006–11 13–15 21–23   |         |
| Gambia.....                      | 2022–24               | 2025–27 |
| Ghana.....                       | 2006–11 15–17         | 2024–26 |
| Kenya.....                       | 2013–18               | 2025–27 |
| Libya <sup>2</sup> .....         | 2010–13 20–22         |         |
| Madagascar.....                  | 2007–10               |         |
| Malawi.....                      | 2021–23               | 2024–26 |
| Mali.....                        | 2006–08               |         |
| Mauritania.....                  | 2010–13 20–22         |         |
| Mauritius.....                   | 2006–12               | 2026–28 |
| Morocco.....                     | 2006–07 14–16 23–25   |         |
| Namibia.....                     | 2014–16 20–22         |         |

|              |                     |         |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Nigeria      | 2006-12 15-20       |         |
| Rwanda       | 2017-19             |         |
| Senegal      | 2006-12 18-23       |         |
| Sierra Leone | 2013-15             |         |
| Somalia      | 2019-24             |         |
| South Africa | 2006-10 14-19 23-25 | 2026-28 |
| Sudan        | 2020-25             |         |
| Togo         | 2016-21             |         |
| Tunisia      | 2006-07 17-19       |         |
| Uganda       | 2010-13             |         |
| Zambia       | 2006-11             |         |

### Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)

|                  |                           |         |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan      | 2018-20                   |         |
| Bahrain          | 2006-07 08-11 19-21       |         |
| Bangladesh       | 2006-12 15-17 19-21 23-25 |         |
| China            | 2006-12 14-19 21-23       | 2024-26 |
| Cyprus           |                           | 2025-27 |
| Fiji             | 2019-21                   |         |
| India            | 2006-17 19-24             | 2026-28 |
| Indonesia        | 2006-17 20-22             | 2024-26 |
| Iraq             | 2017-19                   | 2026-28 |
| Japan            | 2006-11 13-15 17-22       | 2024-26 |
| Jordan           | 2006-12                   |         |
| Kazakhstan       | 2013-15 22-24             |         |
| Kuwait           | 2011-14                   | 2024-26 |
| Kyrgyzstan       | 2009-12 16-18 23-25       |         |
| Malaysia         | 2006-09 10-13 22-24       |         |
| Maldives         | 2010-16 23-25             |         |
| Marshall Islands | 2020-22                   | 2025-27 |
| Mongolia         | 2016-18                   |         |
| Nepal            | 2018-23                   |         |
| Pakistan         | 2006-11 13-15 18-23       | 2026-28 |
| Philippines      | 2006-10 11-14 16-21       |         |
| Qatar            | 2007-13 15-20 22-24       | 2025-27 |
| ROK              | 2006-11 13-18 20-22       | 2025-27 |
| Saudi Arabia     | 2006-12 14-19             |         |
| Sri Lanka        | 2006-08                   |         |
| Thailand         | 2010-13                   | 2025-27 |
| UAE              | 2013-18 22-24             |         |
| Uzbekistan       | 2021-23                   |         |
| Viet Nam         | 2014-16 23-25             | 2026-28 |

### Eastern European states (6 seats)<sup>3</sup>

|                        |                                  |         |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Albania                | 2015-17                          | 2024-26 |
| Armenia                | 2020-22                          |         |
| Azerbaijan             | 2006-09                          |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2007-10                          |         |
| Bulgaria               | 2019-21                          | 2024-26 |
| Croatia                | 2017-19                          |         |
| Czechia                | 2006-07 11-14 19-23 <sup>3</sup> | 2025-27 |
| Estonia                | 2013-15                          | 2026-28 |
| Georgia                | 2016-18 23-25                    |         |
| Hungary                | 2009-12 17-19                    |         |
| Latvia                 | 2015-17                          |         |
| Lithuania              | 2022-24                          |         |
| Montenegro             | 2013-15 22-24                    |         |
| North Macedonia        | 2014-16                          | 2025-27 |



|                          |                     |         |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Poland.....              | 2006-07 10-13 20-22 |         |
| Republic of Moldova..... | 2010-13             |         |
| Romania.....             | 2006-08 11-14 23-25 |         |
| Slovakia.....            | 2008-11 18-20       |         |
| Slovenia.....            | 2007-10 16-18       | 2026-28 |
| Ukraine.....             | 2006-11 18-23       |         |

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

|                         |                           |         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Argentina.....          | 2006-07 08-11 13-15 19-24 |         |
| Bahamas.....            | 2019-21                   |         |
| Bolivia.....            | 2007-10 15-17 21-23       | 2025-27 |
| Brazil.....             | 2006-11 13-15 17-22       | 2024-26 |
| Chile.....              | 2008-14 18-20 23-25       | 2026-28 |
| Colombia.....           |                           | 2025-27 |
| Costa Rica.....         | 2011-14 23-25             |         |
| Cuba.....               | 2006-12 14-19 21-23       | 2024-26 |
| Dominican Republic..... |                           | 2024-26 |
| Ecuador.....            | 2006-07 10-13 16-18       | 2026-28 |
| El Salvador.....        | 2015-17                   |         |
| Guatemala.....          | 2006-08 10-13             |         |
| Honduras.....           | 2022-24                   |         |
| Mexico.....             | 2006-12 14-16 18-23       | 2025-27 |
| Nicaragua.....          | 2007-10                   |         |
| Panama.....             | 2016-18                   |         |
| Paraguay.....           | 2015-17 22-24             |         |
| Peru.....               | 2006-08 11-14 18-20       |         |
| Uruguay.....            | 2006-12 19-21             |         |
| Venezuela.....          | 2013-18 20-22             |         |

#### Western European and Other states (7 seats)

|                  |                                        |         |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia.....   | 2018-20                                |         |
| Austria.....     | 2011-14 19-21                          |         |
| Belgium.....     | 2009-12 16-18 23-25                    |         |
| Canada.....      | 2006-09                                |         |
| Denmark.....     | 2019-21                                |         |
| Finland.....     | 2006-07 22-24                          |         |
| France.....      | 2006-11 14-16 21-23                    | 2024-26 |
| Germany.....     | 2006-09 13-18 20-25                    |         |
| Iceland.....     | 2018-19 <sup>4</sup>                   | 2025-27 |
| Ireland.....     | 2013-15                                |         |
| Italy.....       | 2007-14 19-21                          | 2026-28 |
| Luxembourg.....  | 2022-24                                |         |
| Netherlands..... | 2006-10 15-17 20-22                    | 2024-26 |
| Norway.....      | 2009-12                                |         |
| Portugal.....    | 2015-17                                |         |
| Spain.....       | 2010-13 18-20                          | 2025-27 |
| Switzerland..... | 2006-09 10-13 16-18                    | 2025-27 |
| UK.....          | 2006-11 14-19 21-23                    | 2026-28 |
| USA.....         | 2009-12 13-15 17-18 <sup>4</sup> 22-24 |         |

#### Bureau, 20th cycle (2026)

##### President

Sidharto Reza Suryodipuro,  
Indonesia

##### Vice-Presidents

Tsegab Kebebew Daka,  
Ethiopia  
  
Riia Salsa-Audiffren, Estonia  
  
Marcelo Vázquez Bermúdez,  
Ecuador

##### Vice-President–Rapporteur

Marcos Gómez Martínez,  
Spain

## Notes

- 1 Prior to 2013, terms were usually three years, beginning and ending in mid-June. Terms that were to expire in June 2012 were extended until 31 December of that year.
- 2 The rights of membership to the HRC of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were suspended by the General Assembly on 1 March 2011 and restored on 18 November 2011 to Libya.
- 3 The Russian Federation served on the HRC in 2006–12, 2014–16 and 2021–22. Its rights of membership to the HRC were suspended by the General Assembly on 7 April 2022, following which the Russian Federation relinquished its membership on the same day. Czechia was elected on 10 May 2022 to complete the remainder of the term ending 31 December 2023.
- 4 The USA withdrew from the HRC, effective 19 June 2018. After the USA resigned from the Council, Iceland was elected on 13 July 2018 to complete the remainder of the term ending 31 December 2019.

## Mechanisms and Entities of the Human Rights Council

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/other-sub-bodies](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/other-sub-bodies)

### Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/upr-main](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/upr-main)

#### Purpose

The UPR is a process for reviewing the human rights records of all UN Member States (GA res. [60/251](#) (2006)). Under the auspices of the Human Rights Council (HRC), the UPR provides the opportunity for each Member State to declare what actions it has taken to improve human rights in its country and to fulfil its human rights obligations. The mechanism was further refined during the review process through HRC res. [16/21](#) (2011) and HRC decision [17/119](#) (2011).

#### Structure

The reviews are conducted by the UPR Working Group. Each state review is assisted by groups of three states, known as 'troikas', serving as rapporteurs selected by the drawing of lots. Each review is a three-and-a-half-hour interactive dialogue, which is open to participation by all UN Member and Observer States, may be attended by other stakeholders, and is webcast in all UN languages.

Reviews are based on the national report prepared by the state under review; information from UN documents compiled by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), including inputs from human rights treaty bodies and Special Procedures mandate holders; and a summary of information provided by other relevant stakeholders, including regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations. Working Group reports are submitted to the HRC for its consideration in plenary, under item 6 of its agenda. The HRC plenary adopts an [outcome report](#) in respect of each state.

With 100 per cent participation so far, the [first review cycle](#) of all 193 UN members was completed in March 2012, the [second](#) in May 2017 and the [third](#) in July 2022. The [fourth cycle](#) started in November 2022 (HRC decision [47/115](#)). The order of review remains the same as in previous cycles. The HRC adopted the UPR modalities in June 2007 (HRC res. [5/1](#)), updating them for the second cycle (HRC res. [16/21](#) and decision [17/119](#)).

Starting with the third cycle, OHCHR has developed tools to facilitate implementation and follow-up, available on the website under '[Guidance and resources](#)'. As requested by the UN Secretary-General's [Call to Action for Human Rights](#) (2020), a UPR Practical Guidance document was prepared by the OHCHR to provide advice for UN entities at country level to maximize use of the UPR and its integration with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (see [www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/UPR\\_Practical\\_Guidance.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/UPR_Practical_Guidance.pdf)). A Repository of UN [good practices](#) on how the UPR process supports sustainable development was issued in February 2022 by the OHCHR, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) (see [www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/UPR\\_good\\_practices\\_2022.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/UPR_good_practices_2022.pdf)).

The UPR Knowledge Hub (see <https://knowledgegateway.ohchr.org/upr>) is a new initiative mandated by HRC 54/28 (2023). An online platform aimed at enhancing human rights technical cooperation and capacity-building support, it collects voluntary submissions related to the implementation of UPR recommendations.

## Meetings

The Working Group convenes three two-week sessions a year.

## Human Rights Council Advisory Committee (HRCAC)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/advisory-committee/hrcac-index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/advisory-committee/hrcac-index)

### Purpose

The HRCAC provides thematic expertise to the Human Rights Council (HRC), mainly through [studies and research-based advice](#). It is intended to function as a think tank to the HRC and work at its direction, and does not adopt resolutions but makes recommendations to the HRC. The HRC established the Advisory Committee in 2007 (HRC res. 5/1) to replace the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which was a subsidiary body of the former Commission on Human Rights. The Committee first met in 2008. The Committee's annual report is submitted to the HRC at its September session and is the subject of an interactive dialogue with the Committee Chair (HRC res. 16/21).

### Meetings

The Committee convenes two [sessions](#) a year for a maximum of 10 days a year. Currently it meets for one week in February, immediately before the March session of the Council, and for one week in August. Additional sessions may be scheduled on an ad hoc basis with the HRC's prior approval.

### Membership

The Committee is composed of 18 [experts](#), acting in their personal capacities, from different professional backgrounds and representing the regions of the world. Experts are nominated by governments according to criteria outlined in HRC res. 5/1, paras 66–67, and [elected](#) by the HRC during its last regular session of the year (September–October). Members serve for three years and may be re-elected once. Terms start on 1 October of the year of election. The geographic distribution of experts is: Africa five, Asia–Pacific five, Eastern Europe two, Latin America and Caribbean three, Western European and Others three.

### Members (18)

#### Term ends 30 Sept 2026

Joseph Gérard Angoh,  
Mauritius  
Buhm-Suk Baek, ROK  
(Chair 2026)  
Nadia Amal Bernoussi,  
Morocco  
Riva Ganguly Das, India  
Jewel Major, Bahamas  
Patrycja Sasnal, Poland  
Catherine Van de Heyning,  
Belgium (Vice-Chair 2026)

#### Term ends 30 Sept 2027

Miznah Omair Alomair,  
Saudi Arabia  
Alessandra Devulsky, Brazil  
Vassilis Tzevelekos, Greece  
Frans Jacobus Viljoen,  
South Africa

#### Term ends 30 Sept 2028

Nicole Ameline, France  
Edward Amoako Asante,  
Ghana  
Rabah Boudache, Algeria  
(Vice-Chair 2026)  
Ignacio de Casas, Argentina  
(Rapporteur 2026)  
Veronika Fikfak, Slovenia  
(Vice-Chair 2026)  
Afsaneh Nadipour, Iran  
Ren Yisheng, China

## Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/complaint-procedure/hrc-complaint-procedure-index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/complaint-procedure/hrc-complaint-procedure-index)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) Complaint Procedure addresses consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of all human rights and all fundamental freedoms occurring in any part of the world and under any circumstances. It is based on the former Commission on Human Rights' 1503 procedure, improved to ensure that it is impartial, objective, efficient, victim-oriented and conducted in a timely manner.

The procedure is the only universal complaint procedure covering all human rights and fundamental freedoms in all states. Communications under it are not tied to the acceptance of treaty obligations by the country concerned or the existence of a Special Procedures mandate.

### Structure

The Complaint Procedure comprises two working groups that were established in June 2007:

- The Working Group on Communications ([WGC](#)) decides on the admissibility of communications (HRC res. [5/1](#)) and assesses the allegations of violations. It examines complaints and replies from governments with a view to bringing communications that appear to reveal consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms to the attention of the Working Group on Situations ([WGS](#)).
- The WGS, on the basis of information and recommendations provided by the WGC, presents a report and makes recommendations for action to the HRC. Like the WGC, it can decide to keep a situation under review or to dismiss a case.

Both groups work on the basis of consensus, as far as possible. In the absence of consensus, decisions are taken by simple majority vote. The complaint procedure is confidential and this feature ensures greater cooperation of the state concerned with the procedure.

### Meetings

Both working groups meet in private for five days twice a year. At least once a year, confidentially and in [closed meetings](#) during its regular session, the HRC considers the WGS's report and situations brought to its attention.

### Membership

The WGC comprises five independent experts from the HRC Advisory Committee (HRCAC), one from each regional group, who are usually appointed for three years, renewable once. In the years when terms end, the HRCAC usually appoints new members in August to take up terms starting on 1 October. The WGS comprises five members appointed by the HRC regional groups, who serve in their personal capacity. Appointments are for one year, renewable once. Terms start on 1 January.

### Members

#### Working Group on Communications (WGC) 2026

Buhm-Suk Baek, ROK (Chair–Rapporteur)  
Jewel Major, Bahamas (Vice–Chair)  
Patrycja Sasnal, Poland  
Vassilis Tzevelekos, Greece  
Frans Jacobus Viljoen, South Africa

#### Working Group on Situations (WGS) 2026

Saywan Barzani, Iraq  
Brian Neil Joseph Glover, Mauritius (Vice–Chair)  
Francisca Méndez Escobar, Mexico  
(Chair–Rapporteur)  
Stefano Pisotti, Italy  
To be confirmed, Eastern European states

## 34 Expert Mechanisms of the Human Rights Council

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/subsidiary-expert-mechanisms](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/subsidiary-expert-mechanisms)

### Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

Email: [ohchr-expertmechanism@un.org](mailto:ohchr-expertmechanism@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiidiaries/expert-mechanism-on-indigenous-peoples](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiidiaries/expert-mechanism-on-indigenous-peoples)

#### Purpose

EMRIP was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2007 under resolution [6/36](#) as a subsidiary body of the Council. Its mandate was then amended in September 2016 by HRC res. [33/25](#). The Expert Mechanism provides the HRC with expertise and advice on the rights of Indigenous Peoples as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and assists Member States, upon request, in achieving the ends of the Declaration through the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

HRC res. [33/25](#) expanded EMRIP's mandate to include country engagement. The Expert Mechanism should: facilitate dialogue between Indigenous Peoples, states and other stakeholders; provide independent advice on the implementation of laws and policies to implement UNDRIP; and provide capacity-building and technical cooperation to Indigenous Peoples and states upon request. More information, including details of country-specific advice to date, is available on the website under 'Country engagement'.

EMRIP submits annual [thematic studies and reports](#) to the HRC, available on the website. Recent topics include the right of Indigenous Peoples to data, including with regard to [data](#) collection and disaggregation, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their [traditional economies](#).

#### Meetings

Meetings are held annually for up to five days, usually in July. Representatives from Member States, Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and academia take part.

#### Membership

EMRIP consists of seven [independent experts](#), one from each of the seven Indigenous sociocultural regions. Members are appointed by the HRC with due regard to recognized competence in the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous origin and gender balance. Terms are for three years, renewable three times, and begin on 1 May.

#### Members (7)

|                                                                  |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Anexa Brendalee Alfred Cunningham,<br>Nicaragua (term ends 2028) | Ojot Miru Ojulu, Ethiopia (term ends 2027)   |
| Antonina Gorbunova, Russian Federation<br>(term ends 2028)       | Dalee Sambo Dorough, USA (term ends 2029)    |
| Sheryl Lightfoot, Canada (term ends 2027)                        | Gam Awungshi Shimray, India (term ends 2029) |
|                                                                  | Valmaine Toki, New Zealand (term ends 2028)  |

### Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (EMRTD)

Email: [OHCHR-emrtd@un.org](mailto:OHCHR-emrtd@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiidiaries/expert-mechanism-on-right-to-development](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiidiaries/expert-mechanism-on-right-to-development)

#### Purpose

EMRTD was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2019 under resolution [42/23](#) as a subsidiary body of the Council. The Expert Mechanism provides the HRC with thematic expertise on the right to development in searching for, identifying and sharing best practices with Member States and promotes the implementation of the right to development worldwide. HRC res. [45/6](#) (2020) expanded its mandate to include, among other things, [study visits](#).

## Meetings

The Expert Mechanism holds two annual [sessions](#) for three days each, in Geneva and New York. Its [thirteenth](#) session took place in April 2026 in New York, and its fourteenth is scheduled to be held from 26 to 28 October 2026 in Geneva.

## Membership

EMRTD consists of five [independent experts](#) on the right to development, one from each of the five regions. Members are appointed by the HRC for three-year terms, renewable once.

## Members (5)

Ramona Biholar, Romania  
(term ends 30 April 2029)

Juana María Ibañez Rivas, Peru  
(term ends 31 July 2028)

Serges Alain Djoyou Kamga, South Africa  
(term ends 30 April 2029)

Brian Keane, USA (term ends 30 April 2029)

Liang Xiaohui, China (term ends 30 April 2029)

## Forums of the Human Rights Council

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/forums](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/forums)

### Forum on Minority Issues

Email: [hrc-sr-minorityforum@un.org](mailto:hrc-sr-minorityforum@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiary-bodies/minority-issues-forum](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiary-bodies/minority-issues-forum)

### Purpose

The Forum provides a platform for promoting dialogue and cooperation among numerous stakeholders, and in particular between Member States and minorities, on issues relating to the recognition and effective protection of the human rights of national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. It provides thematic contributions and expertise to the work of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, and identifies best practices, challenges, opportunities and initiatives for implementing the UN [Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities](#). The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Forum in its resolution [6/15](#) (2007) and renewed its mandate by resolution [19/23](#) (2012).

### Meetings

The Forum meets for two days each year, usually in late November or early December, for thematic discussions. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues is required by HRC res. [19/23](#) to guide the Forum's work and prepare its annual meetings, and is invited to report on the Forum's thematic recommendations, along with recommendations for future thematic subjects, for consideration by the HRC.

The Forum is open to a range of participants, including: UN Member States; UN and other international or regional mechanisms, bodies, specialized agencies and programmes; national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies; academics; and non-governmental organizations. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) supports the convening of the Forum and the participation of relevant stakeholders from every region, giving particular attention to ensuring broad and equitable participation. The largest number of participants come from minority representatives and organizations. Experts in the thematic areas covered by the Forum who are members of minorities are particularly encouraged to attend. A chair is appointed by the HRC President for each session on the basis of regional rotation and in consultation with regional groups.

## Social Forum

Email: [ohchr-socialforum@un.org](mailto:ohchr-socialforum@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidaries/social-forum](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidaries/social-forum)

### Purpose

The Social Forum of the Human Rights Council (HRC) is a space for dialogue between the UN human rights machinery and Member States and all other interested stakeholders, on contemporary thematic issues related to human rights. Stakeholders include intergovernmental organizations; different components of the UN system; representatives of the private sector; non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and representatives of other non-governmental organizations whose aim and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

Since 2002, the Forum has focused on a range of issues, including poverty, globalization, the right to development, climate change, the rights of older persons, access to medicines, persons with disabilities, HIV and other communicable diseases, and sports and the Olympic ideal.

The Forum was initially a subsidiary body of the former Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which was the main subsidiary body of the former Commission on Human Rights. The HRC decided to preserve the Forum and upgrade its status to be a subsidiary body of the HRC, not of its Advisory Committee that replaced the Sub-Commission (HRC res. [6/13](#) (2007)).

### Meetings

The Forum meets annually in Geneva. Through its resolution [59/21](#) the HRC decided that the [22nd session](#) should focus on the contribution of international cooperation and solidarity, including South–South cooperation, to the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The 22nd session is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 29 to 30 October 2026. Side events organized by various stakeholders also take place during the two days of the Forum's sessions.

The Forum is open to a wide range of participants, as listed in HRC res. [6/13](#) (2007).

The Chair–Rapporteur is appointed for each session by the HRC President from candidates nominated by regional groups.

## UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

Email: [ohchr-forumbhr@un.org](mailto:ohchr-forumbhr@un.org)

X: [@WGBizHRs](#)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidary-bodies/united-nations-forum-business-and-human-rights](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidary-bodies/united-nations-forum-business-and-human-rights)

### Purpose

The Forum's role is to discuss trends and challenges in the implementation of the [Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#) (the UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework). It also promotes dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to business and human rights, including challenges faced in particular sectors, operational environments or in relation to specific rights or groups, as well as identifying good practices. The Forum was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2011 (res. [17/4](#)) and operates under the guidance of the UN Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. Since 2017, the Working Group also chairs the Forum and prepares a report on the proceedings and thematic recommendations of the Forum (HRC resolutions [35/7](#) (2017), [44/15](#) (2020) and [53/3](#) (2023)).

### Meetings

The annual Forum is usually held in November in Geneva, for a session of three working days. It is the world's largest annual gathering on business and human rights, bringing together over 4000 representatives from 140 countries. Participation is open and free of charge to all relevant stakeholders, including states, the wider UN system, intergovernmental and regional organizations, business enterprises, labour unions, national human rights institutions, non-governmental

organizations, academia and affected stakeholders (HRC res. [17/4](#)). Events organized on the margins of the Forum must take place outside official hours, which are 10am–1pm and 3–6pm. The [2026 Forum](#) is scheduled to take place from 23 to 25 November, with the theme 'UNGPS at 15: Building on gains, confronting gaps, reimagining the future'.

## Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

Email: [OHCHR-democracyforum@un.org](mailto:OHCHR-democracyforum@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidaries/democracy-forum](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidaries/democracy-forum)

### Purpose

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

### Meetings

The Forum usually meets every two years in Geneva, for two days in November. Its [sixth session](#) is scheduled to take place on 16 and 17 November 2026, with the theme 'Education for civic participation: Empowering future generations, fostering knowledge and critical thinking'.

## Permanent Forum on People of African Descent

Email: [pfpad@un.org](mailto:pfpad@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/permanent-forum-people-african-descent](http://www.ohchr.org/en/permanent-forum-people-african-descent)

### Purpose

On 2 August 2021, the General Assembly adopted resolution [75/314](#), which formally operationalized the Permanent Forum as a consultative mechanism for people of African descent and other relevant stakeholders and as a platform for improving the safety and quality of life and livelihoods of people of African descent. The Permanent Forum also serves as an advisory body to the Human Rights Council (HRC), in line with the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and in close coordination with existing mechanisms.

The Permanent Forum's mandate includes providing expert advice and recommendations to the HRC, the General Assembly and other UN bodies, aimed at addressing challenges resulting from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance confronting people of African descent that impede their human rights. It is also tasked with contributing to the drafting of a UN declaration on the promotion, protection and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent. More detailed information is available on the website under '[Mandate](#)'.

The General Assembly first decided to establish a forum to serve as a consultation mechanism in November 2014 (GA res. [69/16](#)). The Permanent Forum's modalities and mandate were further developed by HRC resolutions [30/17](#) (2015) and [34/33](#) (2017) and GA res. [73/262](#) (2018) before being established by GA res. [75/314](#) (2021). More detailed information is available on the website under '[Background](#)'.

### Meetings

The Permanent Forum is open to a wide range of participants, as listed in GA res. [75/314](#) (2021). Its annual sessions, focusing on thematic human rights concerns of people of African descent, alternate between Geneva and New York. Most recently, its [fifth session](#) was held in Geneva in April 2026.

### Membership

The Permanent Forum consists of 10 experts who serve in an independent capacity. Five are nominated by governments and elected by the General Assembly, and five are appointed by the President of the HRC.



## Members (10)

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### Appointed by the General Assembly

Ana Matarrita McCalla, Costa Rica (Vice-Chair)  
Justin Hansford, USA  
Mona Omar, Egypt  
June Soomer, Saint Lucia  
One vacancy as at 1 July 2026

### Appointed by the HRC

Gaynel Curry, Bahamas (Chair)  
Ma Yuanchun, China  
Pastor Elías Murillo Martínez, Colombia  
(Rapporteur)  
Michael McEachrane, Sweden  
Alice Angèle Nkom, Cameroon

## Thematic Working Groups of the Human Rights Council

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/open-ended-intergovernmental-working-groups](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/open-ended-intergovernmental-working-groups)

### Working Group on the Right to Development

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiadiaries/iwg-on-development](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiadiaries/iwg-on-development)

#### Purpose

The Working Group was established by the Commission on Human Rights (res. 1998/72) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (decision 1998/269). It was set up to monitor and review progress made in the promotion and implementation of the right to development as elaborated in the Declaration on the Right to Development (adopted by GA res. 41/128 (1986)). The Human Rights Council (HRC), which replaced the Commission in 2006, renewed the Working Group's mandate until it completes the tasks entrusted to it in HRC res. 4/4 of 2007 (HRC res. 9/3 (2008)).

In its resolution 60/7 (2025), the HRC stressed the importance of the realization of the Working Group's mandate, and recognized the need for renewed efforts within the Working Group so that it may fulfil its mandate.

The Working Group regularly engages with the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, established in 2016 (HRC res. 33/14), and the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, established in 2019 (HRC res. 42/23).

#### Meetings

The Group meets once a year for five working days in Geneva, usually in May. It elects the Chair-Rapporteur at each session, usually a government representative.

#### Membership

The Working Group is composed of all UN Member States. Its sessions can also be attended by non-Member States, intergovernmental organizations and other entities with observer status, specialized agencies and related organizations as well as non-governmental organizations with ECOSOC consultative status.

### Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiadiaries/iwg-on-durban](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsiadiaries/iwg-on-durban)

#### Purpose

The Working Group was created in 2002 as a follow-up mechanism to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, 2001).

It is mandated to:

- Review progress made in the implementation of the DDPA, including progress made in the implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–24)
- Present a report on its deliberations, including conclusions and recommendations to the Human Rights Council (HRC).

The Group's mandate was transferred from the Commission on Human Rights to the HRC in June 2006 (GA res. [60/251](#)). Its mandate was most recently renewed for three years in March 2025 by HRC res. [61/34](#). GA res. [76/226](#) (2021) requested that the Working Group devote at least half of its annual session to the elaboration of a draft UN declaration on the promotion and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent.

The DDPA records a commitment by governments, intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to work together to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

## Meetings

The Group previously met once a year, usually in October. From 2023, the Group has met twice per year, and from 2024, it meets for one week in April/May and one week in October/November.

## Membership

Membership is open to all UN Member States and observers. The Chair-Rapporteur is elected annually by the group.

## Group of Independent Eminent Experts (IEE) on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/chr-subsidaries/group-of-experts-on-ddpa](http://www.ohchr.org/en/chr-subsidaries/group-of-experts-on-ddpa)

## Purpose

The Group of Independent Eminent Experts was established in paragraph 191(b) of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), adopted at the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to follow the implementation of its provisions. The DDPA is the UN's blueprint to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance globally.

The terms of reference of the Group were defined by the UN Commission on Human Rights in its resolution [2002/68](#) and readjusted in resolution [2003/30](#). In 2022, the Human Rights Council (HRC) decided that the Group would function as an advisory mechanism for the Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of the DDPA and work towards mobilizing global political will for concrete action to implement the DDPA (HRC res. [51/32](#)).

The members of the Group, one from each region, are appointed by the UN Secretary-General from among candidates proposed by the HRC President, after consultation with the regional groups, for a period of four years, renewable once.

## Meetings

The Group meets annually in Geneva for a four-day session. Individual members also participate in various meetings and events at international, regional and national level in the field of human rights and anti-racism. The Group's [12th session](#) took place from 5 to 8 May 2026 in Geneva. See the [website](#) for details.

## Members (5)

José Antonio Aguilar Contreras, Mexico,  
Founder and Executive Director of civil  
society organization RacismoMX

Mansoor Ahmad Khan, Pakistan

Salome Mbugua, Ireland, CEO of AkiDwA  
– the Migrant Women's Network

Joel Malesela Modiri, South Africa,  
Associate Professor of Jurisprudence,  
University of Pretoria

Hanna Suchocka, former Prime Minister  
of Poland

## Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidiaries/adhoc-committee-on-complementary-standards-to-icerd](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidiaries/adhoc-committee-on-complementary-standards-to-icerd)

### Purpose

The Ad Hoc Committee was established by Human Rights Council (HRC) decision [3/103](#) of 2006. Its mandate is to elaborate, as a matter of priority and necessity, complementary standards in the form of either a convention or additional protocol(s) to the [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#), filling the existing gaps in the Convention; and to provide new normative standards aimed at combating all forms of contemporary racism, including incitement to racial and religious hatred. The HRC reiterated the Committee's mandate in its resolutions [6/21](#) (2007) and [10/30](#) (2009). The General Assembly (GA resolutions [71/181](#) (2016), [72/157](#) (2017) and [73/262](#) (2018)) and the Human Rights Council (HRC res. [34/36](#) (2017)) requested that the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee "ensure the commencement of the negotiations on the draft additional protocol to the Convention criminalizing acts of a racist and xenophobic nature". Most recently, GA res. [80/193](#) (2025) requested that the Chair-Rapporteur present a progress report to the General Assembly at its 81st session.

Recently, the Committee has considered issues such as hate speech and hate crime, discrimination based on religion or belief, xenophobia, cybercrime and preventative measures against racism.

### Meetings

The Committee held its first session in February 2008 and has subsequently met annually in Geneva. The 16th session took place from 27 April to 1 May 2026 and from 8 to 11 June 2026.

### Membership

Membership is open to all Member States and observers. The Committee elects the Chair-Rapporteur annually.

## Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, relating to the activities of private military and security companies

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/pms-cs/igwg-index1](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/pms-cs/igwg-index1)

### Purpose

The Intergovernmental Working Group is mandated by HRC res. [36/11](#) of 28 September 2017 to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and security companies. This work is informed by the discussion document 'Elements for an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies', as prepared by the Chair-Rapporteur in 2017 (see [A/HRC/36/36](#), also available on the [website](#)), and further inputs from Member States and other stakeholders. The Working Group's mandate has been renewed twice, most recently in October 2023 for a further three years (HRC res. [54/11](#)).

### Meetings

The Working Group usually meets annually for five working days in Geneva. It holds intersessional consultations to discuss each new draft of the instrument, before a revised draft is issued ahead of the session. Most recently, its [seventh session](#) was held from 27 to 30 April 2026 to discuss the [revised fifth draft instrument](#).

### Membership

All UN Member and Observer States, intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations with ECOSOC consultative status may attend public meetings.

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

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-trans-corp/igwg-on-tnc](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-trans-corp/igwg-on-tnc)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Working Group in June 2014 in its resolution [26/9](#). It is mandated to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

### Meetings

The Working Group usually meets annually in Geneva. Its [twelfth session](#) is scheduled to take place from 12 to 16 October 2026.

In July 2024, the HRC decided that starting in 2025, for a period of three years, the Working Group will convene intersessional thematic consultations each year, for the purpose of discussing clusters of articles of the draft legally binding instrument currently being negotiated (HRC decision [56/116](#)).

### Membership

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

## Open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-opcrc-education](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-opcrc-education)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Working Group in its resolution [56/5](#) of 10 July 2024. It has the mandate of exploring the possibility of, elaborating and submitting to the HRC a draft optional protocol to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) with the aim to:

- Explicitly recognize that the right to education includes early childhood care and education
- Explicitly state that, with a view to achieving the right to education, States shall make public pre-primary education available free to all, beginning with at least one year, and make public secondary education available free to all
- Recall that States shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education
- Consider a provision that would allow for States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to incorporate all reporting on their obligations under the optional protocol into their reports submitted under Article 44 of the Convention, eliminating the need for an initial or other separate reports.

### Meetings

The Working Group meets annually in Geneva. Its [first session](#) took place from 1 to 3 September 2025, with the [second](#) scheduled for 31 August to 2 September 2026.

### Membership

The Working Group invites experts and all relevant stakeholders, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, relevant Special Procedures of the HRC and other relevant independent experts, States, and civil society, to engage with it. The HRC also emphasized the importance of the meaningful participation of children, in an ethical, safe and inclusive manner, and in particular to give children the opportunity to express their views on the topic and substance of the proposed optional protocol.

## Intergovernmental working group on the human rights of older persons

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidaries/iwg-older-persons](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidaries/iwg-older-persons)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Working Group in its resolution [58/13](#) of 3 April 2025. It is mandated to elaborate and submit to the HRC a draft international legally binding instrument on the human rights of older persons with the objective of promoting, protecting and ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights by older persons.

### Meetings

The Working Group will meet for two five-day sessions each year in Geneva. Its [first session](#) was held from 13 to 17 July 2026.

### Membership

All UN Member and Observer States, intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations with ECOSOC consultative status may attend public meetings.

## Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures-human-rights-council](http://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures-human-rights-council)

### Purpose

The UN Human Rights Council's (HRC's) Special Procedures are independent human rights experts who investigate and report on thematic or country-specific human rights issues. They cover all rights – civil, cultural, economic, political and social – and are core to the UN human rights machinery.

The mandate holders – Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts or Working Group members – serve in their personal capacities. They are not UN staff members and do not receive salaries or other financial remuneration for their work.

Mandate holders conduct studies, visit countries, provide advice, engage in advocacy, raise public awareness and work in partnership with non-governmental organizations. They regularly prepare written submissions, or 'communications', addressed to states and others, drawing attention to individual cases or situations where human rights have allegedly been violated. They interact regularly with actual and potential victims of human rights violations and constitute a unique link between states, national institutions and civil society.

The mandates are established by the HRC and supported by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The [Coordination Committee of Special Procedures](#) promotes greater coordination among the mandate holders and acts as a bridge between them, the OHCHR, the broader UN rights framework and civil society.

OHCHR's Special Procedures Branch provides direct support for all but one of the thematic mandates. It works closely with other parts of OHCHR that support the country mandates and other thematic Special Procedures, and supports their work in the field. OHCHR provides thematic, fact-finding, policy and legal expertise, conducts research and analysis, and provides assistance with logistical and administrative matters. The Branch also supports the system of Special Procedures as a whole, including its coordination and various related processes.

All mandate holders report annually to the HRC and the majority also report to the General Assembly. As at 1 July 2026, there were 46 [thematic](#) and 13 [country](#) mandates.

## Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts and Working Groups

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures-human-rights-council/current-and-former-mandate-holders-existing-mandates](http://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures-human-rights-council/current-and-former-mandate-holders-existing-mandates)

### Country mandates

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

Richard Bennett, New Zealand

Mandate established in 2021 by HRC res. [48/1](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/2](#) for one year

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

Nils Muižnieks, Latvia

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/13](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/26](#) for one year

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

Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, Burkina Faso

Mandate established in 2021 by HRC res. [48/16](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/15](#) for one year

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

Thomas Andrews, USA

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/6](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/33](#) for two years

#### Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the [Central African Republic](#)

Aristide Nononsi, Benin

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/34](#), for one year, and HRC res. [S-20/1](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/34](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Democratic People's Republic of Korea](#)

Elizabeth Salmon, Peru

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/13](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/27](#) for one year

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

Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker, Sudan

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/20](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/2](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

Mai Sato, Japan

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [16/9](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [S-39/1](#) for one year

#### Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in [Mali](#)

Eduardo Gonzalez, Peru

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [22/18](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/37](#) for one year

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

Kelley Anne Eckles-Currie, USA

Mandate established in 1992 by CHR res. [1992/58](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/30](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Palestinian territories occupied since 1967](#)

Francesca Albanese, Italy

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/2](#) until the end of the Israeli occupation

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

Mariana Katzarova, Bulgaria

Mandate established in 2022 by HRC res. [51/25](#); extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/21](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Syrian Arab Republic](#)

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Brazil, to start once the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry ends

Mandate established in 2011 by the 18th Special Session of the HRC [S-18/1](#)

**Working Group of Experts on people of African descent**

John Phillip Binondo, Philippines

Miriam Ekiudoko, Hungary

Isabelle Mamadou, Spain

Catherine S Namakula, Uganda

Barbara G Reynolds, Guyana

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/68](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [54/26](#)

**Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism**

Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond, Zambia

Mandate established in 2015 by HRC res. [28/6](#); most recently extended in 2024 by HRC res. [55/18](#)

**Working Group on Arbitrary Detention**

Miriam Estrada-Castillo, Ecuador

Matthew Gillett, New Zealand

Mumba Malila, Zambia

Hee-Seok Shin, ROK

Ganna Yudkivska, Ukraine

Mandate established in 1991 by CHR res. [1991/42](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/8](#)

**Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises**

Fernanda Hopenhaym, Mexico

Lyra Jakulevičienė, Lithuania

Robert McCorquodale, Australia

Damilola Olawuyi, Nigeria

Pichamon Yeophantong, Thailand

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [17/4](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/5](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change**

Elisa Morgera, Italy

Mandate established in 2021 by HRC res. [48/14](#); extended in 2024 by HRC res. [57/31](#)

**Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights**

Alexandra Xanthaki, Greece

Mandate established in 2009 by HRC res. [10/23](#); most recently extended in 2024 by HRC res. [55/5](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the right to development**

Surya Deva, India

Mandate established in 2016 by HRC res. [33/14](#); extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/7](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities**

Heba Hagrass, Egypt

Mandate established in 2014 by HRC res. [26/20](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/7](#)

**Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances**

Aua Baldé, Guinea-Bissau

Grażyna Baranowska, Poland

Gabriella Citroni, Italy

Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez, Mexico

Mohammed Al-Obaidi, Iraq

Mandate established in 1980 by CHR res. [20 \(XXXVI\)](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [54/14](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the right to education**

Farida Shaheed, Pakistan

Mandate established in 1998 by CHR res. [1998/33](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/8](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment**

Astrid Puentes Riaño, Mexico

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [19/10](#); most recently extended in 2024 by HRC res. [55/2](#)

**Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions**

Morris Tidball-Binz, Chile

Mandate established in 1982 by CHR res. [1982/29](#) and ECOSOC res. [1982/35](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/10](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the right to **food**

Sofia Monsalve Suarez, Colombia

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/10](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [58/10](#)

### Independent Expert on the effects of **foreign debt** and other related international financial obligations of states on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

Attiya Waris, Kenya

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/82](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/11](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to **freedom of opinion and expression**

Leopoldo Maldonado Gutierrez, Mexico

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/45](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/14](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the rights to **freedom of peaceful assembly and of association**

Gina Paola Romero Rodríguez, Colombia

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/21](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [59/4](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental **health**

Mariângela Simão, Brazil

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/31](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/10](#)

### Special Rapporteur on adequate **housing** as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Koldo Andoni Casla Salazar, UK

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/9](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/16](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the situation of **human rights defenders**

Andrea Bolaños Vargas, Colombia

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/61](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/22](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the **independence of judges and lawyers**

Margaret Satterthwaite, USA

Mandate established in 1994 by CHR res. [1994/41](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/12](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the rights of **Indigenous Peoples**

Albert Kwokwo Barume, DR Congo

Mandate established in 2001 by CHR res. [2001/57](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/4](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the human rights of **internally displaced persons**

Paula Gaviria Betancur, Colombia

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/55](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [59/12](#)

### Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable **international order**

George Katrougalos, Greece

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [18/6](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [54/4](#)

### Independent Expert on human rights and **international solidarity**

Cecilia Bailliet, Argentina

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/55](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/16](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by **leprosy** (Hansen's disease) and their family members

Beatriz Miranda Galarza, Ecuador

Mandate established in 2017 by HRC res. [35/9](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [53/8](#)

### Working Group on the use of **mercenaries** as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

Ravindran Daniel, India

Jovana Jezdimirovice Ranito, Serbia

Joana Lopes de Deus Pereira, Portugal

Andrés Macías Tolosa, Colombia

Michelle René Small, South Africa

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/2](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/5](#)



**Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants**

Gehad Madi, Egypt

Mandate established in 1999 by CHR res. [1999/44](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/17](#)

**Special Rapporteur on minority issues**

Nicolas Levrat, Switzerland

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/79](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/15](#)

**Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons**

Zvezdan Pirošek, Slovenia

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/20](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/11](#)

**Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas**

Carlos Duarte, Colombia

Shalmali Guttal, India

Davit Hakobyan, Armenia

Uche Ewelukwa Ofodile, Nigeria

Geneviève Savigny, France

Mandate established in 2023 by HRC res. [54/9](#)

**Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights**

Elena Carolina Diaz Galan, Spain

Mandate established in 1998 by CHR res. [1998/25](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [62/28](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy**

Ana Brian Nougrères, Uruguay

Mandate established in 2015 by HRC res. [28/16](#); most recently extended in 2024 by HRC res. [55/3](#)

**Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

Ashwini KP, India

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/20](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/35](#)

**Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief**

Nazila Ghanea, Iran

Mandate established in 1986 by CHR res. [1986/20](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [58/5](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children**

Ai Kihara-Hunt, Japan

Mandate established in 1990 by CHR res. [1990/68](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/8](#)

**Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity**

Graeme Reid, South Africa

Mandate established in 2016 by HRC res. [32/2](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [59/5](#)

**Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery**

Katarina Schwarz, New Zealand

Mandate established in 2007 by HRC res. [6/14](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [60/25](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism**

Ben Saul, Australia

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/80](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [58/14](#)

**Special Rapporteur on torture**

Pau Perez Sales, Spain

Mandate established in 1985 by CHR res. [1985/33](#); most recently extended in 2026 by HRC res. [61/10](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes (toxics and human rights)**

Bethanie Carney Almroth, Sweden

Mandate established in 1995 by CHR res. [1995/81](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [54/10](#)

**Special Rapporteur on [trafficking in persons](#), especially women and children**

Siobhán Mullally, Ireland

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/110](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [53/9](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the promotion of [truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence](#)**

Bernard Duhaime, Canada

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [18/7](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [54/8](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of [unilateral coercive measures](#) on the enjoyment of human rights**

Zeina Jallad, State of Palestine

Mandate established in 2014 by HRC res. [27/21](#); most recently extended in 2023 by HRC res. [54/15](#)

**Special Rapporteur on [violence against women and girls](#), its causes and consequences**

Reem Alsalem, Jordan

Mandate established in 1994 by CHR res. [1994/45](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [59/20](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking [water and sanitation](#)**

Pedro Arrojo-Agudo, Spain

Mandate established in 2008 by HRC res. [7/22](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [60/9](#)

**Working Group on the issue of discrimination against [women and girls](#)**

Dorothy Estrada-Tanock, Mexico

Claudia Flores, USA

Lu Haina, China

Ivana Krstić, Serbia

Laura Nyirinkindi, Uganda

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/23](#); most recently extended in 2025 by HRC res. [59/14](#)

Note

\* The Human Rights Council (HRC) replaced the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in 2006.

## Designated Experts of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Website: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/designated-experts>

### Purpose

In three different resolutions, the Human Rights Council (HRC) requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to designate experts who would monitor and report on the human rights situations in Sudan, Haiti and Colombia.

**Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan**

Radhouan Nouicer, Tunisia

(appointed 16 December 2022, pursuant to HRC res. [S-32/1](#) (2021))

**Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti**

William O'Neill, USA

(appointed 12 April 2023 pursuant to HRC res. [52/39](#) (2023))

**Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in Colombia**

Urrejola Noguera, Chile

(appointed 26 July 2023 pursuant to HRC res. [53/22](#) (2023))

## Human Rights Council-Mandated Investigations and Related Bodies

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/co-is](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/co-is)

### Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

Email: [ohchr-coisyrria@un.org](mailto:ohchr-coisyrria@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/coisyrria](http://www.ohchr.org/coisyrria)

#### Purpose

The Commission of Inquiry's role is to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic. It is also tasked with establishing the facts and circumstances that may amount to such violations and of the crimes perpetrated; and, where possible, to identify those responsible with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of violations, including those that may constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes, are held accountable. The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission on 22 August 2011 (res. [S-17/1](#)). Its mandate has been extended several times, most recently in March 2026 for a further year (HRC res. [61/3](#)), when the HRC also requested the Commission to provide advice to Syrian national entities regarding justice and accountability, preventing violations and improving the human rights situation.

The Commission presented its first report to the HRC in December 2011, and has presented regular reports since then detailing human rights and humanitarian law violations committed throughout the country. Its most recent report was presented in March 2026 ([A/HRC/61/62](#)).

#### Members

|                                                                              |                                                                                      |                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monia Ammar, Tunisia<br>(appointed by the HRC<br>President in December 2025) | Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, Ireland<br>(appointed by the HRC<br>President in December 2025) | Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Brazil<br>(Chair) (appointed by the HRC<br>President in September 2011) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

Email: [ohchr-chrsouthsudan@un.org](mailto:ohchr-chrsouthsudan@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/cohrsouthsudan](http://www.ohchr.org/cohrsouthsudan)

#### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan on 23 March 2016 (res. [31/20](#)) for one year. Its mandate has been renewed 10 times, most recently in April 2026 (HRC res. [61/2](#)) for an additional year. The Commission's role is to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in South Sudan and make recommendations for its improvement. A core element of its mandate is to determine the facts and circumstances of, collect and preserve evidence of, and clarify responsibility for alleged gross violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes, including sexual and gender-based violence and ethnic violence. The Commission is tasked to assess the human rights situation in the country, in order to establish a factual basis for transitional justice and reconciliation; to provide guidance to the Government of South Sudan on transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing issues; and to engage with other international and regional mechanisms to promote accountability for human rights violations and abuses.

The Commission began operations in July 2016. It has presented nine annual mandate reports to the HRC, most recently at its 61st session in February 2026 ([A/HRC/61/25](#)).

#### Members

|                      |                                       |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Barney Afako, Uganda | Carlos Castresana Fernández,<br>Spain | Yasmin Sooka, South Africa<br>(Chair) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

## OHCHR Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) accountability project

Email: [ohchr-seoul@un.org](mailto:ohchr-seoul@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/democratic-People-Republic-Korea/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/democratic-People-Republic-Korea/index)  
and <https://seoul.ohchr.org/>

### Purpose

On 28 March 2014, in response to the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which found that systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations were being committed by the DPRK, the Human Rights Council (HRC) adopted resolution [25/25](#). The resolution requested that the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) follow up on the report's recommendations by establishing "a field-based structure to strengthen monitoring and documentation of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to ensure accountability, to enhance engagement and capacity-building with the Governments of all States concerned, civil society and other stakeholders, and to maintain visibility of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through sustained communications, advocacy and outreach initiatives". The OHCHR [field-based structure in Seoul](#) was established in June 2015.

In HRC res. [34/24](#) of 24 March 2017, the HRC strengthened the capacity of the OHCHR, including its field-based structure in Seoul, for two years, to allow for the implementation of relevant recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability in the DPRK in its report ([A/HRC/34/66/Add.1](#)). The resolution specifically called for "strengthening current monitoring and documentation efforts, establishing a central information and evidence repository, and having experts in legal accountability assess all information and testimonies with a view to developing possible strategies to be used in any future accountability process". In accordance with this mandate, staffing capacity was increased, to strengthen the Office's ongoing work on promoting accountability in the DPRK. In HRC res. [49/22](#) (2022), the Council requested the OHCHR to organize "a series of consultations and outreach activities with victims, affected communities and other relevant stakeholders with a view to including their views into avenues for accountability". This strengthened mandate has been renewed four times, most recently by HRC res. [58/17](#) (2025).

## Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM)

Email: [iimm@un.org](mailto:iimm@un.org)

Website: <https://iimm.un.org>

Facebook: [@MyanmarMechanism](#)

LinkedIn: [company/myanmarmechanism](#)

### Purpose

The IIMM was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in September 2018 (res. [39/2](#)). It is mandated to collect evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011 and prepare files for criminal proceedings in national, regional and international courts and tribunals. The Head of the Mechanism, Nicholas Koumjian, USA, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 2 April 2019. The IIMM became operational on 30 August 2019. The Mechanism is currently sharing evidence and analysis with investigative authorities working on ongoing cases at the International Criminal Court and in Argentina related to serious international crimes committed against the Rohingya population, as well as authorities in other jurisdictions regarding crimes committed since the 2021 coup. The Mechanism's evidence and analysis was cited extensively by both parties in the case of *The Gambia v. Myanmar* at the International Court of Justice during the public hearings in January 2026.

On 27 March 2026, the HRC reiterated calls for all relevant actors in Myanmar and other Member States to cooperate with the Mechanism, to grant it access, including to witnesses and other information providers, and to provide it with every assistance in the execution of its mandate (HRC res. [61/30](#)).

## Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Email: [ohchr-ffmvenezuela@un.org](mailto:ohchr-ffmvenezuela@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ffmv/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ffmv/index)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Fact-Finding Mission on 27 September 2019 (HRC res. [42/25](#)). Its role is to investigate serious human rights violations committed in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela since 2014. The Mission's mandate has been extended three times, most recently in October 2024 for two additional years (res. [57/36](#)).

The Mission has presented five reports to the HRC, most recently at its 60th session in September 2025 ([A/HRC/60/61](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/60/CRP.4](#)). It presented an oral update to the HRC at its 61st session in March 2026, complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/61/CRP.4](#), and is due to present its next written report to the HRC at its 63rd session in September 2026.

### Members

Sofia Macher Batanero, Peru  
(Chair)

Alex Neve, Canada

María Eloísa Quintero,  
Argentina/Mexico

## OHCHR Sri Lanka accountability project

Email: [ohchr-slaccountability@un.org](mailto:ohchr-slaccountability@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/sri-lanka-accountability/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/sri-lanka-accountability/index)

### Purpose

On 23 March 2021, the Human Rights Council (HRC) recognized “the importance of preserving and analysing evidence relating to violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes in Sri Lanka with a view to advancing accountability”, and strengthened the capacity of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) “to collect, consolidate, analyse and preserve information and evidence and to develop possible strategies for future accountability processes for gross violations of human rights or serious violations of international humanitarian law in Sri Lanka, to advocate for victims and survivors, and to support relevant judicial and other proceedings, including in Member States, with competent jurisdiction” (res. [46/1](#)). In accordance with this mandate, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights established the OHCHR Sri Lanka accountability project, based in Geneva. In October 2022, the HRC decided to extend and reinforce the capacity of the OHCHR in this regard (res. [51/1](#)). In resolutions [46/1](#) and [51/1](#), the HRC also requested that the OHCHR continue to enhance its monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Sri Lanka, including on progress in reconciliation and accountability.

The HRC has since further extended the mandate of OHCHR twice, in October 2024 for one year (res. [57/1](#)) and in October 2025 for an additional two years (res. [60/1](#)). The OHCHR presented its most recent report to the HRC at its 60th session in September 2025 ([A/HRC/60/21](#)) and priorities for the current mandate period are set out in the [2026–27 update](#) published on the website. It is due to present a written report to the HRC at its 63rd session in September–October 2026 and a comprehensive written report at its 66th session in September–October 2027.

## Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel

Email: [coi-optaji@un.org](mailto:coi-optaji@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/co-israel/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/co-israel/index)

### Purpose

On 27 May 2021, the Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission with an “ongoing” mandate to investigate, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel, all alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law leading up to and since 13 April

2021 (res. [S-30/1](#)). The resolution further requested the Commission to “investigate all underlying root causes of recurrent tensions, instability and protraction of conflict, including systematic discrimination and repression based on national, ethnic, racial or religious identity” and, among other things, to “identify, where possible, those responsible, with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of violations are held accountable”.

The Commission is mandated to report to the HRC and to the General Assembly on an annual basis from June 2022 and September 2022, respectively. It has presented eight reports, most recently to the HRC’s 62nd session in June 2026 ([A/HRC/62/22](#)), and is due to present its next report to the General Assembly during its annual session in September 2026.

On 5 April 2024, the HRC passed two resolutions, requesting the Commission to present reports on (i) settlers and settler groups involved in acts of terror, violence or intimidation against Palestinian civilians and the actions taken by Israel and third states to ensure accountability for violations of international law (HRC res. [55/32](#)); and (ii) the transfer or sale of arms, munitions, parts, components and dual use items to Israel (including those used during the Israeli military operation in Gaza since 7 October 2023) and analyse legal consequences of these transfers, including those related to State responsibility (HRC res. [55/28](#)). At its 61st session, in March 2026 (HRC res. [61/4](#)), the HRC reiterated its requests to the Commission to prepare and submit the abovementioned reports to its 67th session, in February–March 2028.

## Members

Florence Mumba, Zambia

Srinivasan Muralidhar, India  
(Chair)

Chris Sidoti, Australia

## International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement

Email: [ohchr-emler@un.org](mailto:ohchr-emler@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidiaries/expert-mechanism-racial-justice-law-enforcement](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrc-subsidiaries/expert-mechanism-racial-justice-law-enforcement)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) created the Expert Mechanism in 2021 for three years (res. [47/21](#)). It was established “in order to further transformative change for racial justice and equality in the context of law enforcement globally, especially where relating to the legacies of colonialism and the Transatlantic slave trade in enslaved Africans, to investigate Governments’ responses to peaceful anti-racism protests and all violations of international human rights law and to contribute to accountability and redress for victims”. In July 2024, the HRC renewed the Expert Mechanism’s mandate for a further three years (res. [56/13](#)).

The Mechanism is mandated to:

- Examine systemic racism, including as it relates to structural and institutional racism, faced by Africans and people of African descent, the excessive use of force and other violations of international human rights law by law enforcement officials
- Examine the root causes of systemic racism in law enforcement and the criminal justice system, the excessive use of force, racial profiling and other human rights violations by law enforcement officials against Africans and people of African descent
- Make recommendations on: how domestic legal regimes on the use of force by law enforcement officials can be brought into line with the applicable human rights standards; the collection and publication of data on deaths and serious injuries by law enforcement officials and related prosecutions and convictions, as well as any disciplinary actions; addressing systemic racism, closing trust deficits, strengthening institutional oversight, adopting alternative and complementary methods to policing and the use of force, and encouraging stocktaking of lessons learned; and the concrete steps needed to ensure access to justice, accountability and redress for excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officials.

The Mechanism functions in close collaboration with relevant Special Procedures mandate holders, including the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. It coordinates its work with a range of UN mechanisms, bodies and processes, regional human rights mechanisms and national human rights institutions.

The Mechanism has also undertaken [country visits](#), including to Belgium ([A/HRC/60/75/Add.1](#)), Brazil ([A/HRC/57/71/Add.1](#)), Italy ([A/HRC/57/71/Add.2](#)), Sweden ([A/HRC/54/CRP.1](#)), the USA ([A/HRC/54/CRP.7](#)), and most recently Colombia, from 4 to 14 May 2026.

## Meetings

The Mechanism meets once a year. Its [fifth session](#) took place from 23 to 26 March 2026 in Geneva. It has presented four annual reports to the HRC and the General Assembly, most recently in October 2025 ([A/HRC/60/75](#), [A/80/204](#)), and is due to present its fifth report at the HRC's 63rd session in September–October 2026 and to the General Assembly's 81st session in November 2026.

## Membership

The Mechanism consists of three experts with law enforcement and human rights expertise, appointed by the President of the HRC, and supported by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

### Members (3)

Tracie L Keesee, USA

Víctor M Rodríguez Rescia,  
Costa Rica

One vacancy as at 1 July 2026

## Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine

Email: [coi-ukraine@un.org](mailto:coi-ukraine@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/coiukraine](http://www.ohchr.org/coiukraine)

### Purpose

On 4 March 2022, the Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission of Inquiry for a period of one year (res. [49/1](#)). Its role is, among other things, to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of human rights, violations of international humanitarian law, and related crimes in the context of the aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation; to establish the facts, circumstances and root causes of any such violations and abuses; and to collect, consolidate and analyse evidence of such violations and abuses, including their gender dimension, in view of any future legal proceedings. On 12 May 2022, the HRC requested the Commission of Inquiry to address the events in the areas of Kyiv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv and Sumy regions in late February and March 2022 (res. [S-34/1](#)). The HRC has extended the Commission of Inquiry's mandate four times, most recently on 31 March 2026 for an additional year (HRC res. [61/29](#)).

The Commission presented its most recent report to the HRC's 61st session in March 2026 ([A/HRC/61/61](#)), as well as a conference room paper on crimes against humanity committed by Russian authorities against children from Ukraine ([A/HRC/61/CRP.8](#)). It is due to present an oral update at the HRC's 63rd session in September–October 2026, a report to the General Assembly's 81st session in October 2026, and a comprehensive report at the HRC's 64th session in February–March 2027.

### Members

Pablo de Greiff, Colombia

Vrinda Grover, India

Erik Møse, Norway (Chair)

## Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/GRHE-Nicaragua/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/GRHE-Nicaragua/index)

### Purpose

On 31 March 2022, the Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Group of Experts for a period of one year (res. [49/3](#)). Its mandate is to investigate all alleged human rights violations and abuses committed in Nicaragua since April 2018, including the possible gender dimensions of

such violations and abuses, and their structural root causes. The resolution also asked the group to “establish the facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violations and abuses, to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse information and evidence and, where possible, to identify those responsible, and to make such information accessible and usable in support of ongoing and future accountability efforts”. The HRC has extended the group’s mandate twice, most recently on 3 April 2025 for an additional two years (HRC res. [58/18](#)).

The group presented its most recent report to the HRC at its 61st session in February 2026 ([A/HRC/61/56](#)). It is due to present an oral update to the HRC at its 63rd session in September–October 2026, as well as to the General Assembly at its 81st session in October 2026, and its next written report to the HRC at its 64th session in February–April 2027.

## Members

Reed Brody, Hungary

Ariela Peralta Distefano,  
Uruguay

Jan-Michael Simon, Germany  
(Chair)

## Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ffm-iran/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ffm-iran/index)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Fact-Finding Mission on 24 November 2022 (res. [S-35/1](#)). The resolution tasked the Mission to investigate alleged human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran related to the protests that began on 16 September 2022, especially with respect to women and children; to establish the facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violations; and to collect, consolidate, analyse and preserve evidence of such violations, including in view of cooperation in any legal proceedings. It also requested the Mission to engage with all relevant stakeholders, including the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, relevant UN entities, human rights organizations and civil society. The Council has extended the Fact-Finding Mission’s mandate three times, most recently on 23 January 2026 for a further two years (HRC res. [S-39/1](#)). Resolution S-39/1 also mandated the Commission to conduct an urgent investigation into allegations of recent and ongoing serious human rights violations in the country, and abuses and crimes perpetrated in relation to the protests that began on 28 December 2025, and to present a report on its findings to the HRC at its 63rd session and an oral update to the General Assembly at its 81st session.

The Fact-Finding Mission has presented three reports to the HRC, most recently at its 61st session in March 2026 ([A/HRC/61/60](#)). It is due to present its next comprehensive written report to the Council at its 63rd session in September 2026 and an oral update to the General Assembly at its 81st session in October 2026.

## Members

Max du Plessis, South Africa

Sara Hossain, Bangladesh  
(Chair)

Viviana Krsticevic, Argentina

## Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ffm-sudan/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/ffm-sudan/index)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Fact-Finding Mission on 11 October 2023 for an initial period of one year (res. [54/2](#)). Its role is to investigate and establish the facts, circumstances and root causes of all alleged human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed against refugees, and related crimes in the context of the ongoing armed conflict that began on 15 April 2023, between the Sudanese Armed Forces and



the Rapid Support Forces, as well as other warring parties. The HRC has extended the Mission's mandate twice, most recently in October 2025 for an additional year (HRC res. [60/3](#)).

The Fact-Finding Mission presented its second report to the HRC at its 60th session in September–October 2025 ([A/HRC/60/22](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/60/CRP.7](#)), and its most recent oral update to the HRC at its 62nd session in June 2026. It is due to present a comprehensive written report to the HRC at its 63rd session in September–October 2026 and to the General Assembly at its 81st session in October 2026.

At its 38th special session, on 14 November 2025, the HRC requested the Fact-Finding Mission to conduct an urgent inquiry into the recent violations of international human rights law and humanitarian law allegedly committed in and around El Fasher (HRC res. [S-38/1](#)). The Mission presented its report on hallmarks of genocide in El Fasher to the HRC at its 61st session in February 2026 ([A/HRC/61/77](#)). At its 62nd session, on 6 July 2026, the HRC requested the Fact-Finding Mission to conduct an urgent inquiry into any violations and abuses of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and related international crimes, allegedly committed in and around El Obeid (HRC res. [62/1](#)).

## Members

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Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Nigeria

Mohamed Chande Othman,  
UR of Tanzania (Chair)

Mona Rishmawi,  
Jordan/Switzerland

## Group of Independent Experts on the Human Rights Situation in Belarus

Email: [giebelarus@un.org](mailto:giebelarus@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/gie-belarus/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/gie-belarus/index)

### Purpose

In March 2021, the Human Rights Council (HRC) requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath (res. [46/20](#)). In order to implement this mandate, the High Commissioner established the [OHCHR examination of the human rights situation in Belarus](#). The mandate was renewed twice, and the High Commissioner presented three reports, most recently at the HRC's 55th session in March 2024 ([A/HRC/55/61](#)).

On 4 April 2024, the HRC established, for a renewable period of one year, a group of three independent experts on the situation of human rights in Belarus, to be appointed by the HRC President (res. [55/27](#)). The HRC has extended the Group's mandate twice, most recently in March 2026 for a further year (res. [61/26](#)). The role of the Group of Experts is to build on the work of and follow up on the findings in the reports of the Special Rapporteur and the reports of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, prepared with the assistance of experts appointed pursuant to HRC res. [46/20](#) (2021) and Special Procedures mandate holders. The Group's mandate is to investigate and establish the facts, circumstances and root causes of all alleged human rights violations and abuses committed in Belarus since 1 May 2020, including their gender and age dimensions and their impact on victims and survivors, and to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of such violations and abuses and, where possible, to identify those responsible in view of relevant judicial and other proceedings.

The Group of Experts presented its most recent oral update, and a conference room paper on closing the accountability gap for human rights violations and related crimes ([A/HRC/60/CRP.1](#)), to the HRC at its 60th session, in September 2025, as well as a comprehensive report at its 61st session, in February–April 2026 ([A/HRC/61/57](#)). It is due to present an oral update to the HRC at its 63rd session, in September–October 2026, and a comprehensive report at its 64th session, in February–April 2027.

## Members

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Susan Bazilli, Canada

Karinna Moskalenko,  
Russian Federation (Chair)

Monika Stanisława Platek,  
Poland

## Independent Commission of Inquiry on the Human Rights Situation in the South and North Kivu Provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Email: [coi-kivus-drc@un.org](mailto:coi-kivus-drc@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/coi-drc/index](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/coi-drc/index)

### Purpose

On 7 February 2025, in response to the worsening human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the recent escalation of hostilities in the North and South Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Human Rights Council (HRC) requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to urgently establish a Fact-Finding Mission on the serious human rights violations and abuses, as well as grave breaches of international humanitarian law committed in these provinces (HRC res. [S-37/1](#)). The OHCHR Fact-Finding Mission on the situation in the South and North Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo ([OFFMK](#)) began its work in February 2025.

The Council also decided to establish an independent Commission of Inquiry, made up of three experts with competency in international rights law, human rights, and international humanitarian law, to be appointed as soon as possible by the President of the HRC, to continue the work undertaken by the OFFMK after the presentation of its complete report, with the same mandate as the OFFMK.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the OFFMK's report to the HRC at its 60th session, in September–October 2025 ([A/HRC/60/80](#)), and to the General Assembly at its 80th session, in October 2025. The Commission of Inquiry was established, and the experts appointed, in October 2025.

The mandate of the Commission of Inquiry is to investigate and establish the facts, circumstances, and root causes of all alleged human rights violations and abuses, as well as violations of international humanitarian law and possible international crimes. It must also identify, to the extent possible, the individuals and entities responsible for human rights violations or abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, and potential international crimes in the context of the most recent escalation of hostilities in North and South Kivu provinces in January 2025.

On 9 October 2025, in HRC res. [60/22](#), the Council revised the Commission of Inquiry's reporting obligations in light of the delays caused by the Organization's financial situation. The Commission presented an oral update to the HRC at its 62nd session in June–July 2026. It is due to submit a comprehensive report to the HRC at its 64th session in February–April 2027, and to the General Assembly at its 82nd session in October 2027.

### Members

Arnauld Akodjenou, Benin  
(Chair)

Maxine Marcus, Germany/USA

Clément Voule, Togo

### Recently completed investigations

#### International Team of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The [Team of Experts](#) was established on 6 July 2018 by HRC res. [38/20](#). Its role was to monitor, evaluate, provide support and report on the implementation by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the recommendations of the previous [team of experts](#) on the situation in Kasai (established in 2017 by HRC res. [35/33](#)), especially with respect to the fight against impunity and measures to promote reconciliation, and to make recommendations in that regard. HRC res. [48/20](#) of October 2021 extended the mandate to cover the entire national territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Team presented six reports to the HRC, most recently at its 60th session in October 2025 ([A/HRC/60/83](#)).

#### Other past HRC-mandated investigations

A list of past mandates can be found on the [website](#).

## OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

### Boards and Panels

#### Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (ABDM)

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

Telephone: +1 917 367 3596  
Email: [unoda-web@un.org](mailto:unoda-web@un.org)

Website: <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/disarmament-bodies/advisory-board-disarmament-matters>

Secretary: Suzanne Oosterwijk

#### Purpose

The functions of the ABDM are to:

- Advise the Secretary-General on arms limitation and disarmament matters, including studies and research under the auspices of the UN or institutions within the UN
- Serve as the Board of Trustees of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- Advise the Secretary-General on implementation of the UN Disarmament Information Programme.

The Board was established in 1978 under paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the 10th Special Session of the General Assembly (GA res. [S-10/2](#)). It received its current mandate through GA decision [54/418](#) (1999).

#### Meetings

The Board holds two sessions a year, alternating between Geneva and New York.

#### Membership

The Secretary-General chooses the Board's members from all regions of the world for their knowledge and experience in the field of disarmament and international security. Members participate in their individual expert capacity. There are currently 15 members. The UNIDIR Director is an ex officio member. The Chair rotates by region.

#### Members, 85th and 86th sessions, 2026 (15)

Hawa Youssouf Ahmed, Djibouti

Nobumasa Akiyama, Japan

Marc Perrin De Brichambaut, France

Thompson Chengeta, Zimbabwe

Dai Huaicheng, China

Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Mexico

Karim Haggag, Egypt

Anton Khlopkov, Russian Federation

Federica Mogherini, Italy

Elina Noor, Malaysia

Patryk Pawlak, Poland

Carolina De Mattos Ricardo, Brazil

Nicholas Ritchie, UK

D B Venkatesh Varma, India

Heather Williams, USA

Ex officio member: Robin Geiss, Germany  
(UNIDIR Director)

#### Board of Auditors

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-21st Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2451  
Fax: +1 212 963 3684  
Email: [lee6@un.org](mailto:lee6@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/auditors/board/](http://www.un.org/auditors/board/)  
Executive Secretary: Sejong Lee

**Purpose**

The General Assembly established the Board to audit the accounts of the UN and its funds and programmes, and to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). It submits reports to the General Assembly annually or every two years, depending on the financial regulations and rules adopted by the respective organizations. The Board was established in 1946 by GA res. 74 (I).

The Board is responsible for the audit of 25 UN organizations and four Special Projects. With the concurrence of ACABQ, the Board allocates and rotates assignments among individual members. However, responsibility for the Board's reports is collegial.

**Structure**

The Board is composed of the Auditors-General (or officers holding the equivalent title) of three UN Member States. To enable the Board to carry out its mandate, an Audit Operations Committee was established at UN Headquarters. This comprises three full-time Directors of External Audit, each representing a member of the Board. In addition to a full-time director and deputy director stationed in New York, each member provides audit staff from their national audit office to conduct audits at various UN locations. For the purpose of making a local or special examination, or for economies in the audit cost, the Board may engage the services of any national Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title), commercial public auditors of known repute or any other person or firm that, in the opinion of the Board, is technically qualified.

**Meetings**

The Board meets twice a year, in a regular session in New York in July and in a special session in November/December, at a location determined by the Panel of External Auditors, usually alternating between New York and elsewhere.

**Membership**

The three Board members are appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and retire by rotation. GA res. 55/248 (2001) approved a change in the term of office to a non-consecutive six years, beginning 1 July 2002. Previously, members were appointed for three-year terms, which were renewable.

**Board members**

|                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amélie de Montchalin,<br>First President of the Court<br>of Accounts of France<br>(term ends 30 June 2028)<br>(Chair 2025–26) | Vital do Rego Filho,<br>President of the Brazilian<br>Federal Court of Accounts<br>(term ends 30 June 2030) | Isma Yatun,<br>President of the Supreme<br>Audit Institution of Indonesia<br>(term ends 30 June 2032) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Panel of External Auditors**

|                                                                                               |                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–21st Floor<br>New York, NY 10017<br>United States of America | Telephone: +1 212 963 2451<br>Fax: +1 212 963 3684<br>Email: <a href="mailto:lee6@un.org">lee6@un.org</a> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Website: [www.un.org/en/auditors/panel/](http://www.un.org/en/auditors/panel/)  
Executive Secretary: Sejong Lee

**Purpose**

The main objectives of the Panel of External Auditors are to further the coordination of the audits for which its members are responsible and to exchange information on audit methods and findings. The Panel was established by GA res. 1438 (XIV) (1959).

The Panel may submit to the executive heads of the organizations audited any observations or recommendations it may wish to make in relation to the accounts and financial procedures of the organization concerned. The executive heads of the participating organizations may also, through their auditors, submit requests to the Panel for its opinion or recommendation on any matter within its competence.

## Membership

The Panel comprises the members of the UN Board of Auditors and the external auditors of the UN specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The current members, their term of office expiry and organizations audited are listed on the [website](#).

### Chair and Vice-Chair of the Panel (since 1 January 2026)

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#### Chair

Amélie de Montchalin, First President of the Court of Accounts of France

#### Vice-Chair

Mohamed El-Faisal Youssef, President of the Accountability State Authority of Egypt

## Commissions and Conferences

### International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)

ICSC Headquarters

2 United Nations Plaza, 10th Floor

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3294

Fax: +1 212 963 0159

Website: <http://icsc.un.org>

Acting Executive Secretary: Yuri Orlov, Russian Federation

#### Purpose

The ICSC is responsible for the regulation and coordination of staff conditions of service within the UN, the specialized agencies and other international organizations that participate in the UN common system and accept the Commission's Statute.

The Commission also has some decision-making functions with respect to post-adjustment indices, daily subsistence allowances, methodologies to determine salary levels and job classification standards. For other compensation issues and on human resource matters, it makes recommendations to the General Assembly or the executive heads of the participating organizations. The ICSC was established by GA res. [3357](#) (XXIX) (1974).

#### Meetings

The full Commission meets twice a year.

#### Membership

The Commission comprises 15 independent experts, appointed in their individual capacities by, and answerable as a body to, the General Assembly. Due regard is given to broad geographical representation. Members are appointed for four years, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, from a list of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General. Members may be reappointed. The Chair and Vice-Chair serve in a full-time capacity and are based in New York.

### Members (15)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Andrew G Bangali,  
Sierra Leone

Xavier Bellmont Roldán, Spain

Ali Kurer, Libya

João Vargas, Brazil

Boguslaw Winid, Poland  
(Vice-Chair 2026–29)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Larbi Djacta, Algeria  
(Chair 2023–26)

Andrei Ivanov, Russian  
Federation

Muhammad Abdul Muhith,  
Bangladesh

Sun Xudong, China

El Hassane Zahid, Morocco

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2029

José Alfonso Blanco Conde,  
Dominican Republic

Spyridon Flogaitis, Greece

Misako Kaji, Japan

Jeffrey Mounts, USA

Shauna Olney, Canada

## International Law Commission (ILC)

ILC Secretariat  
Codification Division of the  
Office of Legal Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza  
323 East 44th Street, Room DC2-0566  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5331  
Email: [6thcommittee@un.org](mailto:6thcommittee@un.org)  
or [ola-codification@un.org](mailto:ola-codification@un.org)

Website: <http://legal.un.org/ilc/>

### Purpose

The ILC was established by GA res. [174 \(II\)](#) (1947) to encourage the progressive development and codification of international law.

The substantive items on its [programme of work](#), as at July 2026, were:

- Immunity of state officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction
- Succession of states in respect of state responsibility
- General principles of law
- Settlement of disputes to which international organizations are parties
- Prevention and repression of piracy and armed robbery at sea
- Subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international law
- Non-legally binding international agreements
- Compensation for the damage caused by internationally wrongful acts
- Due diligence in international law.

The tenth edition of the publication '[Work of the International Law Commission](#)', issued in 2023, reviews the Commission's work over more than seven decades.

### Meetings

The Commission usually meets in Geneva in a split session each year, starting in the northern hemisphere spring and concluding in the summer.

### Membership

The Commission's [membership](#) has been increased several times, most recently by GA res. [36/39](#) (1981), and now stands at 34. By GA res. 36/39 (1981), the General Assembly decided the members should be elected according to the following pattern: eight from African states, seven from Asia-Pacific states, three from Eastern European states, six from Latin American and Caribbean states, and eight from Western European and Other states; plus one from African or Eastern European states in rotation, and one from Asia-Pacific or Latin American and Caribbean states in rotation.

The regional group allocation for the current five-year term is: nine from African states, eight from Asia-Pacific states, three from Eastern European states, six from Latin American and Caribbean states, and eight from Western European and Other states.

Commission members are elected by the General Assembly for five-year terms<sup>1</sup> and are eligible for re-election. They are elected on a personal basis and sit in their personal capacities as experts. Casual vacancies during the term following resignation or death are filled by the Commission.

### Members (34) 1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2027

|                                     |                                         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Dapo Akande, UK                     | Rolf Einar Fife, Norway                 |
| Carlos J Argüello-Gómez, Nicaragua  | Mathias Forteau, France                 |
| Masahiko Asada, Japan               | George Rodrigo Bandeira Galindo, Brazil |
| Yacouba Cissé, Côte d'Ivoire        | Patrícia Galvão Teles, Portugal         |
| Olufemi Elias, Nigeria <sup>2</sup> | Claudio Grossman Guiloff, Chile         |
| Ahmed Amin Fathalla, Egypt          | Charles Chernor Jalloh, Sierra Leone    |

|                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ahmed Laraba, Algeria              | Mario Oyarzábal, Argentina          |
| Keun-Gwan Lee, ROK                 | Mārtiņš Paparinskis, Latvia         |
| Xinmin Ma, China <sup>3</sup>      | Bimal N Patel, India                |
| Vilawan Mangklatanakul, Thailand   | August Reinisch, Austria            |
| Andreas D Mavroyiannis, Cyprus     | Penelope Ridings, New Zealand       |
| Ivon Mingashang, DR Congo          | Juan José Ruda Santolaria, Peru     |
| Giuseppe Nesi, Italy               | Alioune Sall, Senegal               |
| Hong Thao Nguyen, Viet Nam         | Louis Savadogo, Burkina Faso        |
| Nilüfer Oral, Türkiye              | Munkh-Orgil Tsend, Mongolia         |
| Alina Orosan, Romania <sup>4</sup> | Marcelo Vázquez-Bermúdez, Ecuador   |
| Hassan Ouazzani Chahdi, Morocco    | Evgeny Zagaynov, Russian Federation |

#### Notes

- 1 In accordance with GA decision 74/566 of 12 August 2020, the 2017–21 term of office was extended by one year, to 31 December 2022.
- 2 Elected in 2026 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Phoebe N Okawa, Kenya.
- 3 Elected in 2025 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Huikang Huang, China.
- 4 Elected in 2024 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Bogdan Aureescu, Romania.

## Preparatory Commission for the entry into force of the Agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) and the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement

Division for Ocean Affairs and the  
Law of the Sea  
Office of Legal Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–0450  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/bbnjagreement](http://www.un.org/bbnjagreement)

### Purpose

In GA res. [78/272](#) of 24 April 2024, the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Commission to prepare for the entry into force of the BBNJ Agreement, and to prepare for the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement, at the conclusion of which the Commission will cease to exist.

The adoption of the BBNJ Agreement on 19 June 2023 ([A/CONF.232/2023/4](#)) marked a historic achievement in efforts to ensure the health and resilience of ocean ecosystems, and to level the playing field in the capacity to participate in and benefit from activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction. The BBNJ is the third implementing agreement to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and represents the culmination of nearly 20 years of discussions in different formats. Background information is available on the website under 'History'.

The Agreement entered into force on 17 January 2026, in accordance with its article 68(1), namely 120 days after the date of deposit of the 60th instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession. As at 1 July 2026, there were 145 signatories and 90 [parties](#) to the agreement.

Article 50 of the BBNJ Agreement establishes a secretariat, and provides that the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement, at its first meeting, shall make arrangements for the functioning of the [secretariat](#), including deciding on its seat. Until the secretariat commences its functions, the

UN Secretary-General, through the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs (DOALOS) of the United Nations Secretariat, shall perform the [secretariat](#) functions under the Agreement.

## Meetings

The Preparatory Commission held its [organizational meeting](#) from 24 to 26 June 2024 in New York, at which it elected a [Bureau](#) comprising two Co-Chairs and 15 Vice-Chairs. The [first substantive session](#) took place in April 2025, the [second](#) in August 2025, and the [third](#) from 23 March to 2 April 2026.

At its third and final session, the Preparatory Commission decided to recommend to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its first meeting 10 documents, contained in annexes to its [report](#).

Pursuant to GA res. [80/107](#), and following consultations with the Bureau, the Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Commission recommended to the Secretary-General that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties be convened from 11 to 22 January 2027 at UN Headquarters.

## Membership

The Preparatory Commission is open to all UN Member States, members of the specialized agencies and parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. GA res. [78/272](#) also lists a range of other organizations and entities that may participate as observers.

## Co-Chairs

Janine Coye-Felson, Belize

Adam McCarthy, Australia

## UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4060  
Fax: +43 1 26060 7 4060  
Email: [uncitral@un.org](mailto:uncitral@un.org)

Website: <https://uncitral.un.org>

Secretary: Anna Joubin-Bret, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2017)

## Purpose

The General Assembly established UNCITRAL to promote the harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (GA res. [2205](#) (XXI) (1966)). The Commission has since become the core legal body in the UN system in the field of international trade law. It pursues its mandate through preparation of texts dealing with the substantive law that governs trade transactions or other aspects of business law that have an impact on international trade.

The Commission also undertakes technical assistance activities to promote the use and adoption of the texts it has developed, and it ensures coordination of the work of organizations active in the international trade law field to encourage cooperation, avoid duplication of effort and promote efficiency, consistency and coherence.

## Structure

UNCITRAL's work is organized and conducted at three levels. The first level is the [Commission](#) itself. The second is intergovernmental [working groups](#), which to a large extent undertake the development of the topics on UNCITRAL's work programme. The third is the UNCITRAL secretariat, which assists the Commission and its working groups in the preparation and conduct of their work.

## Meetings

UNCITRAL holds an annual plenary session, usually in June/July, alternating between New York and Vienna. The Working Groups usually hold one or two sessions a year, also alternating meetings between New York and Vienna. More information is available at <https://uncitral.un.org/en/gateway/meetings>.



## Membership

Originally 29 states, membership increased to 36 in 1973, to 60 in 2003 (GA res. [57/20](#)), and to 70 in 2021 (GA res. [76/109](#)). GA res. 76/109 (2021) established that five of the 10 additional members would be elected during the General Assembly's 76th session and the remaining five during its 79th. Members take office at the beginning of the first day of the Commission's regular annual session immediately following their election (GA res. [31/99](#) (1976)). Terms, renewable, are usually six years, with the terms of half the members expiring every three years. The geographical distribution of seats is noted in the list below.

### Members (70) as at 1 July 2026 and year term ends

#### African states (16 seats)

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Burundi .....       | 2031 | Mauritius .....    | 2028 |
| Congo .....         | 2031 | Morocco .....      | 2028 |
| Côte d'Ivoire ..... | 2031 | Nigeria .....      | 2028 |
| DR Congo .....      | 2028 | Sierra Leone ..... | 2031 |
| Ghana .....         | 2031 | Somalia .....      | 2028 |
| Kenya .....         | 2028 | South Africa ..... | 2031 |
| Malawi .....        | 2028 | Uganda .....       | 2028 |
| Mauritania .....    | 2031 | Zambia .....       | 2031 |

#### Asia-Pacific states (16 seats)

|                   |      |                    |      |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Afghanistan ..... | 2028 | Philippines .....  | 2031 |
| China .....       | 2031 | ROK .....          | 2031 |
| India .....       | 2028 | Saudi Arabia ..... | 2028 |
| Iran .....        | 2028 | Singapore .....    | 2031 |
| Iraq .....        | 2028 | Sri Lanka .....    | 2031 |
| Japan .....       | 2031 | Thailand .....     | 2028 |
| Kuwait .....      | 2028 | Turkmenistan ..... | 2028 |
| Malaysia .....    | 2031 | Viet Nam .....     | 2031 |

#### Eastern European states (10 seats)

|                |      |                          |      |
|----------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| Armenia .....  | 2028 | Poland .....             | 2028 |
| Belarus .....  | 2028 | Russian Federation ..... | 2031 |
| Bulgaria ..... | 2028 | Ukraine .....            | 2031 |
| Czechia .....  | 2028 | Vacant .....             | 2031 |
| Hungary .....  | 2031 | Vacant .....             | 2031 |

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (12 seats)

|                          |      |                   |      |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Argentina .....          | 2028 | El Salvador ..... | 2031 |
| Bolivia .....            | 2031 | Mexico .....      | 2031 |
| Brazil .....             | 2028 | Panama .....      | 2028 |
| Chile .....              | 2028 | Peru .....        | 2031 |
| Colombia .....           | 2028 | Uruguay .....     | 2031 |
| Dominican Republic ..... | 2031 | Venezuela .....   | 2028 |

#### Western European and Other states (16 seats)

|                 |      |               |      |
|-----------------|------|---------------|------|
| Australia ..... | 2028 | France .....  | 2031 |
| Austria .....   | 2028 | Germany ..... | 2031 |
| Belgium .....   | 2031 | Greece .....  | 2028 |
| Canada .....    | 2031 | Israel .....  | 2028 |

|                   |      |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Italy .....       | 2028 | Switzerland ..... | 2031 |
| Netherlands ..... | 2031 | Türkiye .....     | 2028 |
| Spain .....       | 2028 | UK .....          | 2031 |
| Sweden .....      | 2031 | USA .....         | 2028 |

UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Purpose

GA res. 194 (III) (1948) established the Commission to:

- Help with the repatriation of refugees
- Arrange for compensation for the property of those choosing not to return
- Assist Israel and the Arab states to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding.

GA res. 80/79 (2025) requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel.

Membership

The Commission members are France, Türkiye and the USA. As set out in GA res. 194 (III) (1948), they were selected by a committee of the General Assembly consisting of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

Website: <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/united-nations-disarmament-commission>  
Secretary: Alexander Lomaia

Purpose

The UNDC was created under the Security Council by GA res. 502 (VI) in 1952, and re-established as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly in 1978 at its 10th special session, the first devoted to disarmament (GA res. S-10/2 para. 118). It was created as a deliberative body to consider and make recommendations on disarmament problems, and to follow up decisions and recommendations of the 10th Special Session. GA res. 37/78H (1982) requested the UNDC direct its attention to specific subjects, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and to make concrete recommendations to each General Assembly session. In 1998, the General Assembly decided that, from 2000, the UNDC's agenda would normally comprise two substantive items, with one on nuclear disarmament, which are then debated for three consecutive years (decision 52/492).

The UNDC operates by way of plenary meetings and working groups. The number of working groups depends on the number of substantive items on its agenda. The Commission's agenda items for the 2025 substantive session were: (a) Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and (b) Preparation of recommendations on common understandings related to emerging technologies in the context of international security.

In April 2017 the UNDC's Working Group II adopted by consensus its report on agenda item 5 and a text entitled 'Recommendations on practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons' (A/72/42). In April 2023, the UNDC's Working Group II adopted by consensus its report on agenda item 5 and a text entitled 'Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of the transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space' (A/78/42).

Meetings

The UNDC meets for three weeks annually, usually in New York. Due to disagreement on organizational matters, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNDC did not hold its substantive session in the years 2019–21. It resumed official meetings with its substantive session in April 2022, and its most recent session was held in April 2026.

## Membership

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

### Office holders for the 2026 session

| Chair         | Vice-Chairs                                                                                                                                                  | Rapporteur               |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| To be elected | Papa Samba Diack, Senegal<br>Mohammad Nazmul Haque,<br>Bangladesh<br>Victoria Lieta Liolocha,<br>DR Congo<br>Flavio José Medina Alíes,<br>Dominican Republic | Gloria Bozyigit, Austria |

### Chair of Working Group I

#### Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

To be elected

### Chair of Working Group II

#### Recommendations on common understandings related to emerging technologies in the context of international security

To be elected

## Conference on Disarmament (CD)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2281  
Email: [cd@un.org](mailto:cd@un.org)

Website: <https://disarmament.unoda.org/conference-on-disarmament>

Secretary-General and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the CD:  
Tatiana Valovaya, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

### Purpose

The Conference on Disarmament was established in 1979 as the single multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum of the international community. It was established as a result of the UN General Assembly's first Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD I), which was held in 1978. The Conference succeeded other Geneva-based disarmament-negotiating bodies, which included the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1960), Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1962–68) and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969–78).

The CD and its predecessors have negotiated major multilateral arms limitation and disarmament agreements, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (Sea-Bed Treaty) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD).

The Conference's agenda since 1997 has included: cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters; prevention of an arms race in outer space; effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; new types of weapons of mass destruction and

new systems of such weapons including radiological weapons; a comprehensive programme of disarmament; and transparency in armaments. At the beginning of its annual session, and taking into account General Assembly recommendations and proposals from its members, the Conference adopts its agenda (for 2026, [CD/2496](#)).

The Conference is funded from the UN regular budget, holds its meetings on UN premises and is supported by the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. It conducts its work by consensus and submits its annual report to the UN General Assembly.

**Meetings**

The Conference’s annual session, held in Geneva, is divided into three parts of 10, seven and seven weeks under a presidency that rotates among the membership every four working weeks, following the English alphabetical list of membership. The Conference pursues its mandate in plenary meetings, as well as under any additional arrangements agreed by the Conference and according to its own Rules of Procedure ([CD/8/Rev.10](#)).

**Membership**

The Conference originally had 40 members. Membership has expanded and is currently 65. Rules 33–35 of the Rules of Procedure provide that states not members of the Conference may request, in writing through the President, to follow its work as observers.

**Members (65)**

|            |             |                    |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Algeria    | Germany     | Peru               |
| Argentina  | Hungary     | Poland             |
| Australia  | India       | ROK                |
| Austria    | Indonesia   | Romania            |
| Bangladesh | Iran        | Russian Federation |
| Belarus    | Iraq        | Senegal            |
| Belgium    | Ireland     | Slovakia           |
| Brazil     | Israel      | South Africa       |
| Bulgaria   | Italy       | Spain              |
| Cameroon   | Japan       | Sri Lanka          |
| Canada     | Kazakhstan  | Sweden             |
| Chile      | Kenya       | Switzerland        |
| China      | Malaysia    | Syrian AR          |
| Colombia   | Mexico      | Tunisia            |
| Cuba       | Mongolia    | Türkiye            |
| DPRK       | Morocco     | Ukraine            |
| DR Congo   | Myanmar     | UK                 |
| Ecuador    | Netherlands | USA                |
| Egypt      | New Zealand | Venezuela          |
| Ethiopia   | Nigeria     | Viet Nam           |
| Finland    | Norway      | Zimbabwe           |
| France     | Pakistan    |                    |

**Committees**

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean**

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees.shtml)

**Purpose**

The Ad Hoc Committee was established by GA res. [2992](#) (XXVII) (1972) to study the implications of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (GA res. [2832](#) (XXVI) (1971)).

Following GA res. [32/86](#) (1977), a meeting of the Indian Ocean coastal and hinterland states was held in New York in 1979 as a step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean. However,

efforts at reaching a consensus on when the conference should be held have not been successful. GA res. [46/49](#) (1991) decided the conference should be structured in more than one stage and that the first stage should be convened in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1993 or as soon as possible. The Committee has not yet been able to reach consensus on the implementation of the Declaration.

The Committee's most recent report to the General Assembly was in July 2025 ([A/80/29](#)). GA res. [80/13](#) (2025) requested the Committee Chair to continue informal consultations with members and report through the Committee to the General Assembly at its 82nd session.

**Meetings**

The Committee holds biennial formal sessions, most recently in July 2025 in New York.

**Membership**

Originally 15 members, the Committee has been progressively enlarged, most recently by GA res. [34/80](#) (1979). Further changes to membership were brought about by the reunification of Germany; General Assembly resolutions regarding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and the 6 April 1990 withdrawal from the Committee of France, UK and USA. The Committee now comprises 43 members.

**Members (43)**

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

**Observers**

|       |              |        |
|-------|--------------|--------|
| Nepal | South Africa | Sweden |
|-------|--------------|--------|

**Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996**

Website: <http://legal.un.org/committees/terrorism>

The Committee was established in 1996 to develop an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (GA res. [51/210](#) (1996)). It negotiated several texts, resulting in the adoption of three treaties: the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997); the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999); and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005). By the end of 2000, work had begun on a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

The Ad Hoc Committee last met in 2013 ([A/68/37](#)). It is not envisaged that the Committee will meet in 2026. At its last meeting in 2013, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on outstanding issues. Taking this into account, the General Assembly

recommended (res. [68/119](#) (2013)) that the Sixth Committee, at the 69th session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (see GA res. [54/110](#) (2000)). Since the 69th session (2014), work has continued in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly. The Working Group has been established annually, most recently in GA res. [80/171](#) (2025) for the 81st session (2026–27). Resolutions are listed on the [website](#).

## Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention to Combat the Use of Information and Communication Technologies for Criminal Purposes

Website: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/ad\\_hoc\\_committee/home](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/ad_hoc_committee/home)

The Ad Hoc Committee was established in December 2019 by GA res. [74/247](#) (2019) to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. It held six negotiating sessions from February 2022 to September 2023 and a concluding session in January–February and July–August 2024, and approved a draft convention in August 2024. The General Assembly adopted the Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes ([Convention against Cybercrime](#)) in December 2024 (res. [79/243](#)).

The Convention opened for signature on 25 October 2025 at a signing ceremony held in Hanoi, Viet Nam, and will remain open for signature at UN Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2026. The Convention will enter into force after 40 states become parties, with its implementation reviewed by the Conference of the States Parties. As at 1 July 2026, there were 78 signatories and three [parties](#) to the Convention

The Ad Hoc Committee is further mandated by the General Assembly to hold sessions to prepare the draft rules of procedure for the Conference of the States Parties, and to negotiate a draft protocol supplementary to the Convention, addressing, among other things, additional criminal offences as appropriate.

## Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

United Nations  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–0566  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 3154  
Email: [pallek@un.org](mailto:pallek@un.org)

Website: <https://legal.un.org/poa/>  
Secretary: Markus Pallek

### Purpose

The General Assembly established a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law through GA res. [2099](#) (XX) (1965). This resolution set up the Committee to advise the Secretary-General on substantive aspects of the Programme. The Committee was given its current title by GA res. [2204](#) (XXI) (1966).

The Programme of Assistance was established to contribute to a better knowledge of international law. It provides direct assistance by means of the:

- [International Law Fellowship Programme](#)
- [Regional Courses in International Law](#) for Africa, Asia–Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean
- [Audiovisual Library of International Law](#), which was launched in October 2008
- Preparation and dissemination of [publications and other information](#) relating to international law.

The General Assembly authorized the Programme's continuation annually until its 26th session, then every two years, then again annually since its 64th session in 2009–10 (GA res. [64/113](#)). The Secretary-General reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Programme and is then authorized to carry out activities in subsequent years.

The Codification Division of the UN Office of Legal Affairs is responsible for implementing the Programme.

## Membership

GA res. [78/107](#) (2023) appointed 25 Member States to serve on the Committee for the four years 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2027.

## Members (25)

### African states

Equatorial Guinea  
Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Kenya  
Nigeria  
South Africa

### Asia-Pacific states

Iran  
Lebanon  
Malaysia  
Philippines  
Singapore

### Eastern European states

Poland  
Russian Federation  
Slovakia

### Latin American and Caribbean states

Chile  
Colombia  
El Salvador  
Mexico  
Trinidad and Tobago

### Western European and Other states

Canada  
France  
Israel  
Italy  
Portugal  
USA

## Committee on Conferences

Website: [www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/coc](http://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/coc)

## Purpose

The Committee advises the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of UN conferences. Its mandate includes:

- Planning and coordinating conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies, and avoiding overlapping of meetings in the same sector of activity, wherever possible
- Recommending to the General Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and dealing with administrative and financial implications of departures from the approved calendar
- Recommending the best use of conference-servicing resources, including the introduction of new technology for interpretation, translation, meetings and documentation
- Advising on current and future conference-servicing requirements and means to ensure improved coordination of conferences within the UN system
- Monitoring the organization's policy on publications.

The Committee was established by GA res. [3351](#) (XXIX) (1974). GA res. [43/222](#) (B) (1988) retained the Committee as a permanent subsidiary organ, set the membership at 21 and contains the Committee's terms of reference.

## Meetings

The Committee meets in New York, holding an annual organizational session in the northern hemisphere spring and an annual substantive session in the northern hemisphere fall. Additionally, the Committee is entitled to meet on an 'as required' basis to consider matters that may be deemed urgent.

## Membership

[Members](#) are appointed by the General Assembly President, after consultations with the regional group Chairs, for three-year terms. The 21 members are appointed on the basis of geographical

distribution: six members from African states, five from Asia–Pacific states, four from Latin American and Caribbean states, two from Eastern European states, and four from Western European and Other states. One-third of the Committee's membership retires annually. Retiring members are eligible for reappointment. The Committee's Bureau consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing all UN regional groups. The Committee agreed at its 1999 substantive session to a procedure for the participation of observers in its work.

## Members (21)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Argentina  
Botswana  
France  
Philippines  
Russian Federation  
Sierra Leone  
Sri Lanka

### Term ends 31 Dec 2027

Brazil  
Congo  
Hungary  
Iran  
Mali  
Paraguay  
Portugal

### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Austria  
China  
Kenya  
Libya  
Japan  
USA  
Vacant, Latin American  
and Caribbean states

## Bureau 2026

### Chair

Ricardo Alves, Portugal

### Vice-Chairs

Mohammad Taghi Amrollahi,  
Iran  
Nikoletta Csók, Hungary  
Paulo Henrique de Sousa  
Cavalcante, Brazil

### Rapporteur

Fredrick Kidali, Kenya

## Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Website: [www.un.org/unispal/committee/](http://www.un.org/unispal/committee/)

### Purpose

The Committee is exclusively devoted to the question of Palestine. It is mandated by the General Assembly to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the peace process for the achievement of the two-state solution on the basis of pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize assistance to the Palestinian people.

The Committee was established by GA res. [3376](#) (XXX) (1975) to consider and recommend a programme that would enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in GA res. [3236](#) (XXIX) (1974).

The Committee's mandate was most recently renewed in November 2022 by GA res. [77/24](#) (2022), with an amendment that it should thereafter be reviewed only as necessary. The resolution also requested the Committee continue to exert all efforts to support the Middle East peace process and mobilize international support for, and assistance to, the Palestinian people. The General Assembly mandated the Committee to keep under review the question of Palestine, and to report and make suggestions toward its resolution to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General as appropriate. It also authorized the Committee to adjust its approved Programme of Work as it considered appropriate and necessary. It further requested the Committee to work with Palestinian and other civil society organizations to reach a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and realize the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

The Committee, through statements delivered by its Chair or Vice-Chairs, regularly participates in Security Council Quarterly Open Debates on the Palestinian Question and presents its position and recommendations. The Committee is serviced by the [Division for Palestinian Rights](#) in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. Its annual Programme of Work, Annual Report to the General Assembly and other information can be found at [www.un.org/unispal/committee/reports-and-programme-of-work/](http://www.un.org/unispal/committee/reports-and-programme-of-work/).



## Meetings

The Committee holds several formal and informal meetings over the course of the year, including an annual opening session in New York at the beginning of the year to elect its Bureau and adopt its annual Programme of Work. It holds a high-level special session on 29 November on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, encouraging Member States to give the widest support and send messages of solidarity. In connection with this commemoration, the Committee also organizes an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN.

The Committee organizes other meetings and conferences across the globe, as well as virtual events, which bring together diplomatic representatives of UN Member States, parliamentarians, international experts, scholars and civil society to raise awareness about the question of Palestine and discuss ways to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. Additionally, the Committee carries out delegation visits to meet governments and civil society and implements a General Assembly-mandated annual capacity-building programme for staff of the Palestinian Government, in consultation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN in New York.

## Membership

The Committee originally had 20 members. It now consists of 24 Member States and 25 observers. The State of Palestine participates in the work of the Bureau as an observer.

### Members (24)

|             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan | Indonesia  | Nigeria      |
| Belarus     | Lao PDR    | Pakistan     |
| Bolivia     | Madagascar | Senegal      |
| Cuba        | Malaysia   | Sierra Leone |
| Cyprus      | Mali       | South Africa |
| Guinea      | Malta      | Tunisia      |
| Guyana      | Namibia    | Türkiye      |
| India       | Nicaragua  | Venezuela    |

### Observers (25)

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

### Bureau 2026

#### Chair

Coly Seck, Senegal

#### Vice-Chairs

Umar Hadi, Indonesia  
Jaime Hermida Castillo,  
Nicaragua  
Ahmad Faisal Muhamad,  
Malaysia  
Penda Naanda, Namibia  
Ernesto Soberón Guzman,  
Cuba

#### Vice-Chair–Rapporteur

Vacant as at 1 July 2026

Division for Palestinian Rights

Website: [www.un.org/unispal/about-division-palestinian-rights/](http://www.un.org/unispal/about-division-palestinian-rights/)

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

Committee on Information

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/coi](http://www.un.org/en/ga/coi)

Purpose

The Committee was established by the General Assembly to deal with questions relating to public information. It is responsible for overseeing the work of the Department of Global Communications and providing it with guidance on policies, programmes and activities.

Evolution

The Committee was originally established by GA res. [33/115C](#) (1978) to review UN public information policies and activities. It comprised 41 Member States appointed by the General Assembly President, after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It was mandated to report to the General Assembly on the policies and activities of the UN public information services. GA res. [34/182](#) (1979) changed the Committee's name to the UN Committee on Information, and its membership was increased to 66. Membership has increased further over the years and now stands at 125.

Meetings

The Committee usually meets annually in New York in April/May.

Membership

The Committee is an open-ended body, and any UN Member State can request membership by applying through the Secretariat. The Committee reached an agreement in 1980 to apply the principle of geographical rotation to all officers and that they would be elected for two-year terms.

Members (125)

African states

|               |            |                |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Algeria       | Gabon      | Sierra Leone   |
| Angola        | Ghana      | Somalia        |
| Benin         | Guinea     | South Africa   |
| Burkina Faso  | Kenya      | Sudan          |
| Burundi       | Liberia    | Togo           |
| Cabo Verde    | Libya      | Tunisia        |
| Congo         | Madagascar | Uganda         |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Morocco    | UR of Tanzania |
| DR Congo      | Mozambique | Zambia         |
| Djibouti      | Niger      | Zimbabwe       |
| Egypt         | Nigeria    |                |
| Ethiopia      | Senegal    |                |

## Asia-Pacific states

|            |             |                 |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Bangladesh | Kazakhstan  | Saudi Arabia    |
| China      | Lebanon     | Singapore       |
| Cyprus     | Malaysia    | Solomon Islands |
| DPRK       | Mongolia    | Sri Lanka       |
| India      | Nepal       | Syrian AR       |
| Indonesia  | Oman        | Thailand        |
| Iran       | Pakistan    | Viet Nam        |
| Iraq       | Philippines | Yemen           |
| Japan      | Qatar       |                 |
| Jordan     | ROK         |                 |

## Eastern European states

|            |                 |                     |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Armenia    | Estonia         | Republic of Moldova |
| Azerbaijan | Georgia         | Romania             |
| Belarus    | Hungary         | Russian Federation  |
| Bulgaria   | Latvia          | Slovakia            |
| Croatia    | North Macedonia | Ukraine             |
| Czechia    | Poland          |                     |

## Latin American and Caribbean states

|                     |                    |                                     |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Dominican Republic | Paraguay                            |
| Argentina           | Ecuador            | Peru                                |
| Belize              | El Salvador        | Saint Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| Bolivia             | Guatemala          | Suriname                            |
| Brazil              | Guyana             | Trinidad and Tobago                 |
| Chile               | Haiti              | Uruguay                             |
| Colombia            | Honduras           | Venezuela                           |
| Costa Rica          | Jamaica            |                                     |
| Cuba                | Mexico             |                                     |

## Western European and Other states

|         |            |             |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| Austria | Iceland    | Netherlands |
| Belgium | Ireland    | Portugal    |
| Denmark | Israel     | Spain       |
| Finland | Italy      | Switzerland |
| France  | Luxembourg | Türkiye     |
| Germany | Malta      | UK          |
| Greece  | Monaco     | USA         |

## Office holders 2025–26

### Chair

Rein Tammsaar, Estonia

### Vice-Chair

Youssef Aden Moussa,  
Djibouti  
  
Carla Lorena Sandy Quinteros,  
Bolivia  
  
Rawa Zoghbi, Lebanon

### Vice-Chair–Rapporteur

Alyson Calem Sangiorgio,  
Monaco

## Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

Website: [www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html](http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html)

### Purpose

COPUOS was set up as a permanent body in 1959 by the General Assembly (res. 1472 (XIV)). It succeeded the 18-nation ad hoc committee of the same name established by GA res. 1348 (XIII) (1958). It is mandated to govern the exploration and use of space for the benefit of all humanity. The Committee is also tasked with reviewing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer

space, studying space-related activities that could be undertaken by the UN, encouraging space research programmes, and studying legal problems arising from the exploration of outer space.

The Committee has been instrumental in developing key frameworks of international space law, including five treaties on outer space, which provide rules of the road for space activities and lay out the basis for preserving the long-term sustainability of outer space activities. In 2019, the Committee adopted the preamble and 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities. In 2021, the Space2030 Agenda, agreed through the Committee, was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. [76/3](#) (2021)). The Committee's work also resulted in the adoption of GA res. [77/120](#) (2022) on space and global health and GA res. [79/86](#) (2024) on the International Year of Asteroid Awareness and Planetary Defence, 2029.

The Committee has two standing subcommittees: Scientific and Technical; and Legal.

**Meetings**

The Committee usually meets annually in Vienna, Austria, in June. The [69th session](#) took place from 10 to 18 June 2026. The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee meet annually, usually in February and April, respectively.

**Membership**

The Committee originally comprised 24 members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1961. The General Assembly decided to continue the Committee and increase its membership to 28 (GA res. [1721](#) (XVI) (1961)). Membership has since increased further, most recently from 104 to 110 (GA decision 80/516 A–D (2025)).

**Members (110)**

**African states**

|               |           |              |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Algeria       | Ethiopia  | Rwanda       |
| Angola        | Gambia    | Senegal      |
| Benin         | Ghana     | Sierra Leone |
| Burkina Faso  | Kenya     | South Africa |
| Cameroon      | Libya     | Sudan        |
| Chad          | Mauritius | Tunisia      |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Morocco   | Zimbabwe     |
| Djibouti      | Niger     |              |
| Egypt         | Nigeria   |              |

**Asia-Pacific states**

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

**Eastern European states**

|            |         |                    |
|------------|---------|--------------------|
| Albania    | Czechia | Russian Federation |
| Armenia    | Hungary | Slovakia           |
| Azerbaijan | Latvia  | Slovenia           |
| Belarus    | Poland  | Ukraine            |
| Bulgaria   | Romania |                    |

## Latin American and Caribbean states

|            |                    |           |
|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Argentina  | Dominican Republic | Panama    |
| Bolivia    | Ecuador            | Paraguay  |
| Brazil     | El Salvador        | Peru      |
| Chile      | Guatemala          | Uruguay   |
| Colombia   | Honduras           | Venezuela |
| Costa Rica | Mexico             |           |
| Cuba       | Nicaragua          |           |

## Western European and Other states

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

## Bureau 2026 (69th session) and Subcommittee Chairs 2026

### Chair

Teodoro Valente, Italy

### Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (63rd session)

Pakorn Apaphant, Thailand

### First Vice-Chair

Melita Župevc, Slovenia

### Chair of the Legal Subcommittee (65th session)

Pablo Adrián Arrocha Olabuenaga, Mexico

### Second Vice-Chair and Rapporteur

Akeem Bebatunde Rabi, Nigeria

## Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees.shtml)

### Purpose

The Committee deals with questions related to the relationship between the UN and the host country, including, among other things, the implementation of the Agreement between the UN and USA regarding UN Headquarters (the 'Headquarters Agreement'); privileges and immunities, including the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN ('the Convention'); and the security of missions accredited to the UN and the safety of their staff. The Secretary-General may also bring to the Committee's attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention.

The Committee was established by GA res. [2819](#) (XXVI) (1971), which determined its terms of reference, and replaced the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, which had been reconvened under GA res. [2618](#) (XXIV) (1969). In May 1992, the Committee adopted a detailed list of topics for its consideration, which was modified slightly in March 1994. The list of topics is set out in annex I to the Committee's annual report. Its most recent report ([A/80/26](#)) was endorsed by GA res. [80/172](#) (2025).

### Meetings

The Committee holds meetings throughout the year.

### Membership

The Committee originally comprised the host country and 14 Member States chosen by the General Assembly President. GA res. [53/104](#) (1998) increased the Committee's membership by four (one each from African, Asia-Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean, and Eastern European states), bringing the total membership to 19. The Committee is chaired by the Permanent Representative of Cyprus.

**Members (19)**

**African states**

Côte d'Ivoire (Vice-Chair)  
Libya  
Mali  
Senegal

**Asia-Pacific states**

China  
Cyprus (Chair)  
Iraq  
Malaysia

**Eastern European states**

Bulgaria (Vice-Chair)  
Hungary  
Russian Federation

**Latin American and Caribbean states**

Costa Rica (Rapporteur)  
Cuba  
Honduras

**Western European and Other states**

Canada (Vice-Chair)  
France  
Spain  
UK  
USA

**Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC)**

United Nations  
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-21FWS  
Secretariat Building  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 0788  
Email: [bamuwamye@un.org](mailto:bamuwamye@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/ga/iaac/](http://www.un.org/ga/iaac/)  
Executive Secretary: Moses Bamuwamye

**Purpose**

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

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

The terms of reference for the IAAC were established in GA res. [61/275](#) (2007) and the new body started functioning in January 2008. The General Assembly reviewed the terms of reference in 2010, 2015 and 2023 and no changes were made (GA resolutions [65/250](#), [70/111](#) and [78/247](#)). In April 2023, the General Assembly approved a new mandate for the Committee, aimed at strengthening the independence of the Ethics Office and including an enhanced role for the Committee, to strengthen the accountability framework (GA res. [77/278](#)).

**Meetings**

The IAAC meets up to four times a year, usually in New York.

**Membership**

The IAAC consists of five members, who serve three-year terms, renewable at least once. Members are appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, and serve in their personal capacities as experts in financial, audit and/or other oversight-related activities.

**Members (5)**

**Term ends 31 Dec 2026**

Jeanette Franzel, USA (Vice-Chair)  
Eric Oduro Osae, Ghana

**Term ends 31 Dec 2028**

Sylvia Paola Mendoza Elguea, Mexico  
Suresh Raj Sharma, Nepal (Chair)  
Denis Strizheusov, Russian Federation

## Investments Committee

### Purpose

The Investments Committee was established by GA res. [155 \(II\)](#) (1947) to advise the Secretary-General on the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund and UN Library Endowment Fund investments.

### Meetings

The Committee meets at least four times a year, including one meeting held in conjunction with the UN Joint Staff Pension Board. The meetings are normally held in New York or, on occasion, in another UN member country.

### Membership

Investments Committee members are internationally respected for their in-depth knowledge and expertise in the investment and pension industries, and they are in a unique position to give up-to-date advice to the Secretary-General and the Representative of the Secretary-General on investment-related matters.

Committee members are appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms (renewable, but no more than 15 years in total), after consultation with the UN Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). Appointments are recommended by the Fifth Committee and are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

In addition to the regular members, the Secretary-General may also appoint ad hoc members, who serve one-year terms, to broaden the expertise available to the Fund with regard to potential new asset classes and financial instruments, and to achieve wider geographical and gender representation.

### Members (10)

---

|                                                   |                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sarah Omotunde Alade, Nigeria (2024–26)           | Michael Klein, USA (2026–28)         |
| Yasir O Al-Rumayyan, Saudi Arabia (2024–26)       | Shan Li, China (2024–26)             |
| Jens Fricke, Germany (2026–28)                    | Patricia Parise, Argentina (2024–26) |
| Keiko Honda, Japan (2025–27)                      | Luciane Ribeiro, Brazil (2026–28)    |
| Natalia Khanjenkova, Russian Federation (2024–26) | Macky Tall, Mali (2026)              |

## Special Committee on the Charter of the UN and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Website: <http://legal.un.org/committees/charter/>

### Purpose

The Special Committee was initially established in 1974 under GA res. [3349 \(XXIX\)](#) as an ad hoc committee to consider, among other things, any specific proposals that governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the UN to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the UN that might not require amendments to the Charter. It was reconvened under GA res. [3499 \(XXX\)](#) (1975) as the Special Committee on the Charter.

The Committee's mandate has been renewed annually by the General Assembly since then, most recently by GA res. [80/166](#) (2025). Its current mandate includes the consideration of proposals concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

### Meetings

The Committee holds one session a year over seven days in New York at the end of February.

### Membership

Under GA res. [50/52](#) (1995), the Committee's membership was expanded to include all Member States. It has a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing the UN regional groups, and an open-ended working group with the same chair and officers as the Committee.

**Bureau (elected in February 2026)**

**Chair**

Joaquín Alberto Pérez  
Ayestarán, Venezuela

**Vice-Chairs**

Yahya Aref, Iran  
Milan Meetarbhan, Mauritius  
Małgorzata Sprawka, Poland

**Rapporteur**

Ana Álvarez López, Spain

**Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34)**

Website: <https://peacekeeping.un.org>

**Purpose**

The Committee was established by GA res. [2006 \(XIX\)](#) (1965) to conduct a comprehensive review of all issues relating to peacekeeping. It [reports](#) to the General Assembly on its work through the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

**Meetings**

The Committee usually holds an annual substantive session in New York in February–March.

**Membership**

The Committee comprises 157 Member States, mostly past or current troop and financial contributors to peacekeeping operations. Other Member States, intergovernmental organizations and entities participate as observers.

**Members (157)**

|                          |                    |            |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Afghanistan              | Congo              | Guyana     |
| Albania                  | Costa Rica         | Haiti      |
| Algeria                  | Côte d'Ivoire      | Honduras   |
| Angola                   | Croatia            | Hungary    |
| Argentina                | Cuba               | Iceland    |
| Armenia                  | Cyprus             | India      |
| Australia                | Czechia            | Indonesia  |
| Austria                  | DR Congo           | Iran       |
| Azerbaijan               | Denmark            | Iraq       |
| Bangladesh               | Djibouti           | Ireland    |
| Belarus                  | Dominican Republic | Israel     |
| Belgium                  | Ecuador            | Italy      |
| Benin                    | Egypt              | Jamaica    |
| Bhutan                   | El Salvador        | Japan      |
| Bolivia                  | Eritrea            | Jordan     |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina   | Estonia            | Kazakhstan |
| Botswana                 | Eswatini           | Kenya      |
| Brazil                   | Ethiopia           | Kuwait     |
| Brunei Darussalam        | Fiji               | Kyrgyzstan |
| Bulgaria                 | Finland            | Lao PDR    |
| Burkina Faso             | France             | Latvia     |
| Burundi                  | Gabon              | Lebanon    |
| Cambodia                 | Gambia             | Lesotho    |
| Cameroon                 | Georgia            | Liberia    |
| Canada                   | Germany            | Libya      |
| Central African Republic | Ghana              | Lithuania  |
| Chad                     | Greece             | Luxembourg |
| Chile                    | Grenada            | Madagascar |
| China                    | Guatemala          | Malawi     |
| Colombia                 | Guinea             | Malaysia   |



|                  |                     |                |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Mali             | Peru                | Switzerland    |
| Malta            | Philippines         | Syrian AR      |
| Mauritania       | Poland              | Tajikistan     |
| Mauritius        | Portugal            | Thailand       |
| Mexico           | Qatar               | Timor-Leste    |
| Mongolia         | ROK                 | Togo           |
| Montenegro       | Republic of Moldova | Tunisia        |
| Morocco          | Romania             | Türkiye        |
| Mozambique       | Russian Federation  | Uganda         |
| Myanmar          | Rwanda              | Ukraine        |
| Namibia          | Samoa               | UAE            |
| Nepal            | Saudi Arabia        | UK             |
| Netherlands      | Senegal             | UR of Tanzania |
| New Zealand      | Serbia              | USA            |
| Nicaragua        | Sierra Leone        | Uruguay        |
| Niger            | Singapore           | Vanuatu        |
| Nigeria          | Slovakia            | Venezuela      |
| North Macedonia  | Slovenia            | Viet Nam       |
| Norway           | South Africa        | Yemen          |
| Pakistan         | Spain               | Zambia         |
| Palau            | Sri Lanka           | Zimbabwe       |
| Papua New Guinea | Sudan               |                |
| Paraguay         | Sweden              |                |

### Observers (6)

|                |                                                       |                                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Holy See       | International Criminal Court                          | International Organization of la Francophonie |
| African Union  | International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) |                                               |
| European Union |                                                       |                                               |

### Bureau for 2026

#### Chair

To be advised, Nigeria

#### Vice-Chairs

Michael Gort, Canada  
Takayuki Iriya, Japan  
Michal Miarka, Poland  
Francisco Tropepi, Argentina

#### Rapporteur

Mohamed Soliman, Egypt

## Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (C-24)

Website: [www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/about](http://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/about)

### Purpose

The Committee was established by the General Assembly in 1961 to monitor the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (GA res. 1514 (XV) (1960)).

The Committee annually reviews the list of territories to which the Declaration is applicable and makes recommendations on its implementation and on the dissemination of public information on decolonization. It also hears statements from Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs), dispatches visiting missions and organizes an annual regional seminar on the political, social and economic situation in the territories.

The Committee is also known as the Special Committee on Decolonization or C-24, although it now has 28 members.

**Territories on the Committee’s agenda**

|                              |                  |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| American Samoa               | French Polynesia | Saint Helena                 |
| Anguilla                     | Gibraltar        | Tokelau                      |
| Bermuda                      | Guam             | Turks and Caicos Islands     |
| British Virgin Islands       | Montserrat       | United States Virgin Islands |
| Cayman Islands               | New Caledonia    | Western Sahara               |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas)* | Pitcairn         |                              |

**Meetings**

The Committee holds its main [session](#) in New York in June and an annual [seminar](#) intended to be held in the Caribbean and Pacific alternately. In 2026, the seminar was held in Managua, Nicaragua.

**Membership**

Originally comprising 17 members, the Committee was enlarged to 24 by GA res. [1810](#) (XVII) (1962). The membership increased again in 1979, 2004, 2008 and 2010 and now stands at 28.

**Members (28)**

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

**Bureau 2026**

| Chair                         | Vice-Chairs                      | Rapporteur               |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Menissa Rambally, Saint Lucia | Umar Hadi, Indonesia             | Ibrahim Olabi, Syrian AR |
|                               | Michael Imran Kanu, Sierra Leone |                          |
|                               | Ernesto Soberon Guzman, Cuba     |                          |

Note

\* A dispute exists between the governments of Argentina and the UK concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

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

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/countries/palestine/special-committee-reports](http://www.ohchr.org/en/countries/palestine/special-committee-reports)

**Purpose**

GA res. [2443](#) (XXIII) (1968) established the Special Committee, composed of three Member States appointed by the General Assembly President.

The occupied territories are considered those remaining under Israeli occupation since 1967, namely, the occupied Syrian Golan and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which comprises the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

The Special Committee is mandated by the GA until the complete termination of the Israeli occupation. The GA issues a biannual resolution to confirm this mandate, most recently GA res. [80/80](#) (2025). Its [reports](#) are available on the website.

## Members

---

Jayantha Jayasuriya, Sri Lanka  
(Chair)

Ahmad Faisal Muhamad,  
Malaysia

Coly Seck, Senegal

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

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

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

Website: [www.unscear.org](http://www.unscear.org)

Secretary: Tiberio Cabianca (since June 2026)

### Purpose

UNSCEAR was established by GA res. [913](#) (X) (1955). The resolution requested that the Committee receive and evaluate radiological information furnished by UN Member States or members of the specialized agencies, and summarize reports received on radiation levels and radiation effects.

The Committee submits annual progress [reports](#) to the General Assembly and periodically publishes comprehensive scientific annexes to these reports. These contain systematic assessments of all major sources of exposure to ionizing radiation. They have provided the scientific basis that has prompted significant worldwide reductions in unnecessary radiation exposure, and continue to underpin the risk management programmes of international bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Committee also conducts periodic evaluations of the evidence for radiation-induced health effects from survivors of the atomic bombings in Japan in 1945 and other exposed groups. It has published landmark reports on the levels and effects of exposure to ionizing radiation following the accidents at Chornobyl and Fukushima nuclear power stations. It has evaluated advances in scientific understanding of the mechanisms by which radiation effects can occur. These assessments provided the scientific foundation used by the relevant agencies in the UN system in formulating international radiation protection standards and other instruments.

### Meetings

The Committee usually [meets](#) annually in Vienna during the second quarter for five days. The 73rd session, scheduled for 2026, was postponed and is now scheduled to be held in 2027.

### Membership

Originally 15, the membership of UNSCEAR has gradually increased, most recently by GA res. [76/75](#) (2021), to 31 scientists representing their [Member States](#). The [Bureau](#) comprises five officers elected to serve for two sessions, a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, as well as three ex officio advisers: the Committee's immediate past Chair, the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary.

Members (31)

African states

Algeria  
Egypt  
Sudan

Asia-Pacific states

China  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Japan  
Pakistan  
ROK  
UAE

Eastern European states

Belarus  
Poland  
Russian Federation  
Slovakia  
Ukraine

Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina  
Brazil  
Mexico  
Peru

Western European and Other states

Australia  
Belgium  
Canada  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Norway  
Spain  
Sweden  
UK  
USA

Office holders 71st and 72nd sessions (2024–27)\*

Chair

Sarah Baatout, Belgium

Vice-Chairs

Ayda Al Shehhi, UAE  
Anssi Auvinen, Finland  
Reiko Kanda, Japan

Rapporteur

Carol Robinson, Norway

Note

\* The current Bureau remains in place until the postponed 73rd session takes place in 2027.

Working Groups

Ad Hoc Working Group on Mandate Implementation Review

Website: [www.un.org/un80-initiative/en/ad-hoc-working-group-ahwg](http://www.un.org/un80-initiative/en/ad-hoc-working-group-ahwg)

GA res. [79/318](#) of 18 July 2025 reaffirmed the central role of Member States in advancing the [UN80 Initiative](#) and its reform agenda (see page 207). On 31 July 2025, the Secretary-General presented to Member States [the Report of the Mandate Implementation Review](#), examining how UN mandates are created, delivered and reviewed, offering concrete proposals to strengthen each function.

In decision [79/571](#) of 2 September 2025, the General Assembly decided, among other things, to establish an [Informal Ad Hoc Working Group](#) to consider, in its scope, the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to identify principles and follow-up actions in order to improve the creation, delivery and review of mandates. The Working Group carried out its work from September 2025 to March 2026.

In GA res. [80/251](#) of 31 March 2026, the General Assembly decided to continue the work of the informal ad hoc working group on mandate implementation review as the Ad Hoc Working Group on Mandate Implementation Review. The Working Group focuses on the implementation of resolution 80/251, including a review of existing mandates. It commenced its work in May 2026 and will conclude its work in April 2027.

Co-Chairs

Appointed by the President of the General Assembly at its 80th session

Merete Fjeld Brattested, Norway

Brian Wallace, Jamaica

## Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects

Division for Ocean Affairs and the  
Law of the Sea  
Office of Legal Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Fax: +1 917 367 0560  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)  
Instagram: [@undoalos](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-world-ocean-assessment/](#)  
X: [@undoalos](#)

Website: [www.un.org/regularprocess/](http://www.un.org/regularprocess/)

### Purpose

The General Assembly established the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (Regular Process) in 2004, following the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa (GA res. [57/141](#)). Through its main outputs, such as the World Ocean Assessments and its coherent capacity-building programme, the Regular Process aims to reinforce the science–policy interface by providing a scientific basis for informed decisions on ocean issues by governments and other policy makers.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process (the Working Group) was initially established in 2008 (GA res. [63/111](#)). Its role is to oversee and guide the Regular Process. The General Assembly also established a [Group of Experts](#), consisting of 25 members from all regions of the world, to be an integral part of the Regular Process. The Group of Experts is assisted by a wider [Pool of Experts](#), composed of more than 1500 members nominated by states, recommended by intergovernmental organizations or self-recommended.

The first cycle of the Regular Process ran from 2010 to 2014. The summary of the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment (World Ocean Assessment I or WOA I) was issued as an official document of the General Assembly ([A/70/112](#)) on 22 July 2015, and approved by the Assembly in December 2015 (GA res. [70/235](#)).

The [second cycle](#) of the Regular Process ran from 2016 to 2020. The summary of the second World Ocean Assessment (WOA II) was issued as an official document of the General Assembly ([A/75/232/Rev.1](#)) and approved by GA res. [75/239](#) (2020), and [WOA II](#) was launched on 21 April 2021. Three [technical abstracts](#) of WOA I were prepared by the Group of Experts in 2017, on: the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; the ocean and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and the impacts of climate change and related changes in the atmosphere on the oceans.

The [third cycle](#) of the Regular Process ran from 2021 to 2025. The summary of WOA III was issued ([A/80/489](#)) and noted with appreciation by the General Assembly (GA res. [80/110](#)). The launch of WOA III took place on 8 June 2026. Four [brief documents](#) of WOA III were prepared by the Group of Experts in 2022, on: climate change; SDG 14; the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development; and marine biodiversity. Two thematic summaries of WOA III were prepared by the Group of Experts in 2025, on Biodiversity and on Climate Change, and will be launched in the coming months.

The [fourth cycle](#) of the Regular Process covers the period from 2026 to 2030 (GA res. [79/144](#), para. 333). The General Assembly noted the recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its 22nd meeting on the [programme of work](#) and [resource requirements](#) for the fourth cycle of the Regular Process (GA res. [80/110](#), para. 310). The [programme of work](#) focuses on four main outcomes: assessment of the

state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects; outreach and engagement activities, including through the WOA digital platform; support for and interaction with other ocean-related intergovernmental processes; and a capacity-building programme to develop the capacities of States in strengthening the ocean science–policy interface at national, regional and global levels.

**Evolution**

The General Assembly launched the ‘Assessment of Assessments’ as the start-up phase of the Regular Process (GA resolutions [58/240](#) (2003) and [60/30](#) (2005)). In December 2009, it endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole that proposed a framework for the Regular Process (GA res. [64/71](#)). In December 2010, the General Assembly endorsed recommendations ([A/64/347](#)) that proposed modalities for implementing the Regular Process, including the key features, institutional arrangements, capacity-building and financing (GA res. [65/37](#)). The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea was designated to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process.

The programme of work for the fourth cycle was approved by GA res. [80/110](#) (2025). The [Group of Experts](#) was constituted in 2025, following the General Assembly’s recognition of the need for early preparation for the fourth cycle and the early establishment of the Group, as set out in paragraph 336 of GA res. [79/144](#) (2024).

[Regional workshops](#) in support of the first cycle of the Regular Process took place between 2011 and 2014, [workshops](#) in support of the second cycle in 2017 and 2018, and [workshops](#) in support of the third cycle in 2022 and 2023. [Workshops and meetings](#) for the fourth cycle are being planned, with regional workshops scheduled for 2026 and meetings of coordinating authors and writing teams envisaged for 2028–29.

**Meetings**

The Working Group has held 23 meetings in New York between February 2011 and December 2025.

**Membership**

The meetings of the Working Group are open to UN Member States and observers, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC, and relevant scientific institutions and major groups identified in Agenda 21 that request an invitation to participate (GA res. [65/37 A](#)). The Working Group’s 15-member [Bureau](#) meets on a regular basis. Its two co-chairs represent developed and developing countries and are appointed by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with regional groups.

**Co-Chairs (as at July 2026)**

Kimberly Louis, Saint Lucia

Bahia Tahzib-Lie, Netherlands

**Bureau (as at July 2026)**

**African states**

Ghana  
Kenya  
UR of Tanzania

**Asia–Pacific states**

China  
ROK  
Sri Lanka

**Eastern European states**

Bulgaria  
Estonia  
Ukraine

**Latin American and Caribbean states**

Argentina  
Chile  
Ecuador

**Western European and Other states**

Greece  
Monaco  
Spain

## Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council

### Purpose

GA res. [48/26](#) (1993) established an open-ended working group to consider all aspects of the question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council.

The Working Group's mandate has usually been renewed annually for the General Assembly's upcoming session, but only to convene if Member States so decided.

## Working Group on the Financing of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

### Purpose

The General Assembly established the Working Group (GA res. [2656](#) (XXV) of 7 December 1970) to study all aspects of the financing of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Working Group to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA in reaching solutions to problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis.

Each year, the General Assembly has endorsed the Working Group's efforts and requested it to continue, most recently in GA res. [80/77](#) (2025).

### Membership

On 11 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General and pursuant to para. 2 of GA res. 2656 (XXV), designated the following nine members of the Working Group.

### Members (9)\*

---

|        |                     |                 |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|
| France | Lebanon             | Türkiye (Chair) |
| Ghana  | Norway (Rapporteur) | UK              |
| Japan  | Trinidad and Tobago | USA*            |

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### Note

\* The USA ceased participation in the Working Group on 7 July 2025.

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## Working Group on the Strengthening and Revitalizing of the Work of the General Assembly

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/revitalization/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/revitalization/index.shtml)

### Purpose

The General Assembly, at its 60th session and continuously since its 62nd session, has annually established an [Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly](#), tasked with identifying ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly.

In GA res. [79/327](#) (2025), the General Assembly decided to establish the Working Group on the Strengthening and Revitalizing of the Work of the General Assembly, with the mandate and composition of the Ad Hoc Working Group. The Working Group will address the following clusters on a trial basis every three years:

- The role, authority and working methods of the General Assembly, and the Office of the President of the General Assembly, at the 81st session and every three years thereafter

- The process for the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads, at the 82nd session and every three years thereafter.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly also decided that the Working Group will consider a resolution every three years, starting at the 83rd session.

### Co-chairs

Cornel Feruță, Romania

Mutryce Williams, Saint Kitts and Nevis

## Other Entities

### UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (Informal Consultative Process)

Division for Ocean Affairs and the  
Law of the Sea  
Office of Legal Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/depts/los/consultative\\_process/consultative\\_process.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/consultative_process/consultative_process.htm)

### Purpose

The purpose of the Informal Consultative Process is to facilitate the UN General Assembly's annual review of developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea by considering the Secretary-General's report on oceans and the law of the sea and by suggesting particular issues to be considered by the General Assembly, with an emphasis on identifying areas where coordination and cooperation at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels should be enhanced.

The General Assembly created the Informal Consultative Process in 1999 (GA res. [54/33](#)), consistent with the legal framework provided by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the goals of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, following a review by the Commission on Sustainable Development of the sectoral theme of 'Oceans and Seas'. The Process has been extended regularly, most recently by GA res. [78/69](#) (2023).

### Meetings

The Informal Consultative Process meets once a year to consider a topic or topics identified in the annual General Assembly resolution on oceans and the law of the sea. The 26th meeting, held in June 2026, focused on the topic 'Marine ecosystem restoration'.

### Membership

The Informal Consultative Process is open to all UN Member States, states members of the specialized agencies and parties to the Convention. It is also open to entities that have a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly and to intergovernmental organizations with competence in ocean affairs. The format of the Informal Consultative Process provides the opportunity to receive input from representatives of the major groups identified in Agenda 21, particularly through discussion panels.

### Co-Chairs

Appointed by the President of the General Assembly for the 26th meeting (June 2026)

Anna Jóhannsdóttir, Iceland

Milan J N Meetarbahn, Mauritius



## International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 (IIM)

Website: <https://iiim.un.org>

### Purpose

The Mechanism (IIM) was established by GA res. [71/248](#) in December 2016. It has two main tracks to its work: to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses; and to share evidence and prepare files to facilitate and expedite fair and independent justice processes in national, regional or international courts, in accordance with international law. The Mechanism is headed by Robert Petit, Canada, who was appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 22 March 2024.

## Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic (IIMP)

Email: [iimp-syria@un.org](mailto:iimp-syria@un.org)

Website: <https://iimp.un.org/en>

### Purpose

The Independent Institution was established by GA res. [77/301](#) in June 2023 in response to the urgent calls for action from family members of Syria's thousands of missing persons. Its role is to clarify the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic and to provide adequate support to victims, survivors and the families of those missing (res. [77/301](#)). This work is carried out with the full and meaningful participation of victims, with sustained engagement with Syrian civil society including women's organizations, and in close cooperation and complementarity with all relevant actors. The Independent Institution is headed by Karla Quintana, Mexico, who was appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 19 December 2024.

## Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)

Palais des Nations  
CH 1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Email: Please use the contact form  
on the [website](#)

Website: [www.unjiu.org](http://www.unjiu.org)

Executive Secretary: Mika Tapio

### Purpose

The JIU assists the legislative bodies of numerous UN organizations in meeting their governance responsibilities. JIU provides support in the context of these agencies' oversight function regarding human, financial and other resources. In its reports and notes, the Unit identifies best practices, proposes benchmarks and facilitates information-sharing throughout the organizations of the UN system that have adopted its [Statute](#).

The JIU is the only independent external oversight body of the UN system mandated to conduct evaluations, inspections and investigations system-wide. Its inspectors have the broadest powers in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds and, to these ends, may make on-the-spot inquiries and inspections. They are mandated to provide an independent view through inspections and evaluations aimed at improving management and methods and at achieving greater coordination among organizations.

The Unit began its work in 1968 following recommendations by the Ad hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (GA res. [2150](#) (XXI) (1966) and as further confirmed in GA res. [2360](#) (XXII) (1967)). After eight years, the General Assembly approved the JIU [Statute](#) as the annex to GA res. [31/192](#) (1976). The JIU's mandate covers the UN,

its separately administered funds and programmes, and the specialized agencies that have accepted the Statute. The Unit reports to the General Assembly. Its budget is included in the regular UN budget as a jointly financed activity, with expenditure shared by its 28 participating organizations.

**Meetings**

The JIU holds informal and formal meetings, including an annual winter session, usually in two parts, one in December and the second in January, as well as a summer session in early July.

**Membership**

In accordance with chapter II of the JIU Statute, the Unit consists of no more than 11 [inspectors](#), including a chair and vice-chair elected by the Unit each year. Inspectors are nominated by the General Assembly President and appointed by the Assembly based on their experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation. They serve in their personal capacities for five-year terms that can be renewed once.

**Inspectors (11)**

**Term ends 31 Dec 2026**

Eileen Cronin, USA  
Carolina Fernández Opazo,  
Mexico

**Term ends 31 Dec 2027**

Mohanad Ali Omran  
Al-Musawi, Iraq  
Pavel Chernikov,  
Russian Federation  
Gaeimelwe Goitseamang,  
Botswana  
Toshiya Hoshino, Japan  
Conrod Cecil Hunte,  
Antigua and Barbuda

**Term ends 31 Dec 2030**

Makiese Kinkela Augusto,  
Angola  
Marcel Jullier, Switzerland  
Jesús Miranda Hita, Spain  
Victor Moraru,  
Republic of Moldova

**UN Internal Justice System**

Website: [www.un.org/en/internaljustice/](http://www.un.org/en/internaljustice/)

**Purpose**

Work-related disputes at the UN cannot be resolved through national courts due to the organization's unique international legal status giving it immunity from domestic jurisdiction. For this reason, an internal system of justice is provided for all UN system staff. A two-tier formal internal justice system comprising a first instance [UN Dispute Tribunal](#) (UNDT), with seats in New York, Geneva and Nairobi, and an appellate instance, the [UN Appeals Tribunal](#) (UNAT), seated in New York, adjudicates applications by current or former UN staff members regarding alleged non-compliance with their employment contracts or conditions.

The system is coordinated by an independent [Office of Administration of Justice](#) (OAJ), headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General. The Registries supporting UNAT and UNDT, each headed by a Registrar and with an overall Principal Registrar, are part of the OAJ. The OAJ also includes the [Office of Staff Legal Assistance](#) (OSLA), which advises staff members (and former staff and their dependants) who wish to appeal an adverse administrative decision and may also represent staff before the Tribunals, in management evaluation matters, and in disciplinary proceedings or mediation.

**Evolution**

The Assembly's intention to establish a "new, independent, transparent, professionalized, adequately resourced and decentralized system of administration of justice" was stipulated in GA res. [61/261](#) (2007) and reaffirmed in GA res. [62/228](#) (2008).

The Statutes for the UNAT and UNDT were adopted by the General Assembly in res. [63/253](#) (2008), and the two Tribunals became operational on 1 July 2009. The former UN Administrative Tribunal was abolished as of 31 December 2009.

The Statutes for the UNAT and UNDT were amended by the General Assembly in resolutions [66/237](#) (2011), [69/203](#) (2014), [70/112](#) (2015), [71/266](#) (2016), [73/276](#) (2018) and [78/248](#) (2023). In resolution 78/248, the Assembly amended Article 9 of the UNDT Statute by adding paragraph 4 in respect of the UNDT's jurisdiction over administrative decisions imposing disciplinary measures.

### Office of Administration of Justice (OAJ)

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2427  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2525  
Email: [oaj@un.org](mailto:oaj@un.org)

Executive Director: Alayne Frankson-Wallace

The OAJ is an independent office responsible for the overall coordination of the formal system of administration of justice, and for contributing to its functioning in a fair, transparent and efficient manner. The OAJ provides substantive, technical and administrative support to the judges of the UN Dispute Tribunal (UNDT) and UN Appeals Tribunal (UNAT) through the registries, as well as to the Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA). The Tribunals have professional independent judges adjudicating cases. The OSLA has professional lawyers who provide independent and confidential legal assistance to staff members, in accordance with standards established for legal practitioners.

With its headquarters in New York, the OAJ also has a presence – through the UNDT registries in Geneva and Nairobi and the branch offices of the OSLA – in Addis Ababa, Beirut, Entebbe, Geneva and Nairobi.

### Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA)

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0650  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

New York telephone: +1 212 963 3957  
Nairobi telephone: + 254 20 762 6734

Chief: Marcos Zunino

OSLA was established within the Office of Administration of Justice as of 1 July 2009, pursuant to GA res. [63/253](#) of 24 December 2008. OSLA is independent from the UN staff unions, management or other actors. OSLA counsel have a responsibility to act in the interest of the client staff member, former staff member or affected dependant of a staff member. As officers of the court before the UN Dispute and Appeals Tribunals, OSLA counsel are required to perform their duties in accordance with established professional, ethical and legal obligations. Their actions are governed by a code of conduct which includes a provision that: "counsel shall neither seek nor accept directions from any quarter whatever in the discharge of his or her duties to a client, save those arising from the counsel/client relationship".

OSLA is based at UN Headquarters in New York, with legal officers in Addis Ababa, Beirut, Entebbe, Geneva and Nairobi. OSLA may work in cooperation with UN staff members or former staff members who have legal experience, as well as pro bono external counsel.

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

UN Appeals Tribunal Registry  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2409  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 9511  
Email: [unat1@un.org](mailto:unat1@un.org)  
Registrar: Juliet Johnson

UNDT Registry Geneva  
Palais des Nations, Office S.102  
8-14 Avenue de la Paix  
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 2256  
Email: [undt.geneva@un.org](mailto:undt.geneva@un.org)  
Registrar: Liliana Lopez-Bello

UNDT Registry New York  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2440  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 3901  
Email: [undt-newyork@un.org](mailto:undt-newyork@un.org)  
Registrar: Isaac Endeley

UNDT Registry Nairobi  
UN Avenue, Gigiri, Room CW-302  
PO Box 67578 (00200)  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Telephone: +254 20 762 1073  
Email: [undtnairobi@un.org](mailto:undtnairobi@un.org)  
Registrar: Wanda Carter

Principal Registrar: Christian Rohde

### Judges

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

#### UNAT Judges (as at 1 July 2026)

Katharine Mary Savage, South Africa (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030) (President 2026)  
Leslie Formine Forbang, Cameroon (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030)  
(First Vice-President 2026)  
Abdelmohsen Ahmed Sheha, Egypt (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030)  
(Second Vice-President 2026)  
Nassib G Ziadé, Lebanon/Chile (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030)  
Richard Buteera, Uganda (seven-year term 1 July 2026–30 June 2033)  
Roberto da Silva Fragale Filho, Brazil (seven-year term 1 July 2026–30 June 2033)  
Zhang Lingling, China (seven-year term 1 July 2026–30 June 2033)

#### UNDT full-time Judges (as at 1 July 2026)

Geneva: Sun Xiangzhuang, China (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030)  
Nairobi: Sean Daniel Wallace, USA (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030) (President 2026)  
New York: Adina Elvira Ghita, Romania (seven-year term 1 July 2026–30 June 2033)

#### UNDT half-time Judges (as at 10 July 2026)

Solomon Areda Waktolla, Ethiopia (seven-year term 1 July 2023–30 June 2030)  
Elda Vroni, Albania (seven-year term 10 July 2026–9 July 2033)  
Martin Musaluke, Zambia (seven-year term 10 July 2026–9 July 2033)  
Mira Mihaylova Raycheva-Shekerdzhieva, Bulgaria (seven-year term 10 July 2026–9 July 2033)  
Aikaterini Koutsopoulou, Greece (seven-year term 10 July 2026–9 July 2033)  
Anatole Kabore, Burkina Faso (seven-year term 10 July 2026–9 July 2033)

## UN Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF)

PO Box 5036  
New York, NY 10163-5036  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 6931  
Fax: +1 212 963 3146

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

Email: Please use the contact form on the [website](#)

Website: [www.unjspf.org](http://www.unjspf.org)

### Purpose

The Pension Fund was established under regulations adopted by the General Assembly in GA res. [248](#) (III) (1948) to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits for staff of the UN and the other organizations admitted to membership in the Fund. The regulations, which have been amended at various times, provide for the admission of other organizations to the Fund.

The Fund is administered by the [UN Joint Staff Pension Board](#), the Chief Executive of Pension Administration, a staff pension committee for each member organization and a secretariat to each such committee. The Board reports to the General Assembly every two years on the operations of the Fund and, when necessary, recommends amendments to the regulations governing its activities. The UN Secretary-General reports to the General Assembly on the investments of the Fund.

Expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of the Fund, principally the cost of its central Secretariat at UN Headquarters in New York and the management expenses of its investments, are met by the Fund.

### Membership

Twenty-five organizations, including the UN, are members of the Fund (listed on the [website](#)). The Board has 33 members, of which 12 are from the [UN Staff Pension Committee](#) (four chosen by the General Assembly, four by the Secretary-General and four by participants in service) and 21 are from the other member organizations. All members are appointed from their respective organization's Staff Pension Committee, which can also appoint alternate members.

### UN Committee members and alternates 2026

#### Members appointed by the General Assembly (four-year terms ending 31 Dec 2028)

|                                                             |                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Hitoshi Kozaki, Japan                                       | Philip Richard Okanda Owade, Kenya<br>(alternate member) |
| Lovemore Mazemo, Zimbabwe                                   | Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh<br>(alternate member)      |
| Guillermo Rodolico, Argentina                               | David Traystman, USA (alternate member)                  |
| Jörg Stosberg, Germany                                      |                                                          |
| Dmitry S Chumakov, Russian Federation<br>(alternate member) |                                                          |

#### Members appointed by the Secretary-General (no terms)

|                     |                                            |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Kathryn Alford      | Arnab Roy                                  |
| Martha Helena Lopez | Christophe Monier (alternate member)       |
| Catherine Pollard   | Chandramouli Ramanathan (alternate member) |

#### Representatives of UN participants (four-year terms ending 30 June 2029 or until election of successors)

|                          |                                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Mary Abu-Rakabeh, UNICEF | Ian Richards, UN                        |
| Ane Hess-Nielsen, UNHCR  | Gabriele Borla, UNON (alternate member) |
| Patricia Nemeth, UNFCCC  | Francisco Brito, UN (alternate member)  |

## UN Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (UNRoD)

Vienna International Centre  
Wagramer Strasse 5  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Website: [www.unrod.org](http://www.unrod.org)

Executive Director: Leonid Frolov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2021)

### Purpose

GA res. [ES-10/17](#) (2007) established UNRoD to serve as a record, in documentary form, of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the Wall by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. UNRoD is not a compensation commission, claims-resolution facility, judicial or quasi-judicial body.

To fulfil its mandate, UNRoD undertakes outreach activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to inform potential claimants of the existence and purpose of UNRoD and the procedure for filing a claim for registration of damage. UNRoD also assists claimants in completing the official UNRoD claim forms and collects completed claims forms for processing in Vienna. UNRoD's three-member Board has the ultimate authority to decide, based on criteria established by it, whether or not a loss or damage claimed is to be included in the UN Register of Damage.

As at 26 June 2026, a total of 74,521 claim forms had been collected in all affected communities where the construction of the Wall has been completed. Claim intake activities had been conducted in all nine of the affected governorates – Tubas, Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Hebron, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Claim intake is now focused on claims not previously collected from affected areas, including category F (public resources and other) claims, as well as claims arising from new developments on the ground. As at 5 June 2026, the Board of UNRoD had reviewed and decided on 53,423 of the collected claims.

UNRoD is a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly and operates under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General.

### Membership

Board members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General. The Executive Director is an ex officio member.

### Members

Vladimir Goryayev, Russian Federation

Mariana Salazar Alborno, Mexico

Jeremy K Sharpe, USA

Ex officio: Executive Director Leonid Frolov, Russian Federation (since July 2021)



# SECURITY COUNCIL



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# SECURITY COUNCIL

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil>

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

Under Article 24 of the UN [Charter](#), the members of the UN conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The functions of the Council fall mainly under two headings:

- Pacific settlement of disputes
- Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of any nine members. Decisions on other matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Council. Parties to a dispute must abstain from voting on measures for the pacific settlement of that dispute.

The [Charter](#) provisions relating to the Security Council are contained in Chapter [V](#) (Articles 23–32), Chapter [VI](#) (Articles 33–38), Chapter [VII](#) (Articles 39–51), Chapter [VIII](#) (Articles 52–54) and Articles 76 and 82–84 of Chapter [XII](#). Other provisions are found in Articles 1, 2, 4–7, 10–12, 15, 18, 20, 65, 93, 94, 96–99, 106, 108 and 109 of the Charter and Articles 4, 7–15, 35, 41 and 69 of the [Statute](#) of the International Court of Justice.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Security Council [consists](#) of five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. Five of the non-permanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for a term of two years. Terms for each non-permanent member end on 31 December of the year indicated in the membership list. Countries that have not served on the Security Council are not listed.

In electing the Security Council's non-permanent members, the General Assembly is required by the Charter to pay due regard, in the first instance, to the contribution of UN members to the maintenance of international peace and security, the other purposes of the organization and also to equitable geographical distribution. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

The [Presidency](#) is held in turn by Security Council members in the English alphabetical order of their country names, each holding office for one month.

By GA res. [1991A](#) (XVIII) (1963), the General Assembly adopted and submitted for ratification by UN Member States amendments to the [Charter](#) provisions relating to membership of the Security Council (Articles 23 and 27). It was decided to increase the number of non-permanent members from six to 10, and that the 10 non-permanent members should be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asia–Pacific states, one from Eastern European states, two from Latin American and Caribbean states, and two from Western European and Other states. These amendments took effect in 1965, having been ratified by more than two-thirds of UN Member States, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. The first expanded Council was elected in 1965.

### Security Council permanent members (5)

|        |                    |     |
|--------|--------------------|-----|
| China  | Russian Federation | USA |
| France | UK                 |     |

### Security Council non-permanent members\* (10)

|                                                                | Previous                    | Current |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <b>African and Asia–Pacific states (5 non-permanent seats)</b> |                             |         |
| Algeria.....                                                   | 1968–69 88–89 2004–05 24–25 |         |
| Angola.....                                                    | 2003–04 15–16               |         |

|                         |                                                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bahrain .....           | 1998-99 .....                                           | 2026-27 |
| Bangladesh .....        | 1979-80 2000-01 .....                                   |         |
| Benin .....             | 1976-77 2004-05 .....                                   |         |
| Botswana .....          | 1995-96 .....                                           |         |
| Burkina Faso .....      | 1984-85 2008-09 .....                                   |         |
| Burundi .....           | 1970-71 .....                                           |         |
| Cameroon .....          | 1974-75 2002-03 .....                                   |         |
| Cabo Verde .....        | 1992-93 .....                                           |         |
| Chad .....              | 2014-15 .....                                           |         |
| Congo .....             | 1986-87 2006-07 .....                                   |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....     | 1964-65 90-91 2018-19 .....                             |         |
| DR Congo .....          | 1982-83 90-91 .....                                     | 2026-27 |
| Djibouti .....          | 1993-94 .....                                           |         |
| Egypt .....             | 1946 49-50 61-62 <sup>1</sup> 84-85 96-97 2016-17 ..... |         |
| Equatorial Guinea ..... | 2018-19 .....                                           |         |
| Ethiopia .....          | 1967-68 89-90 2017-18 .....                             |         |
| Gabon .....             | 1978-79 98-99 2010-11 22-23 .....                       |         |
| Gambia .....            | 1998-99 .....                                           |         |
| Ghana .....             | 1962-63 86-87 2006-07 22-23 .....                       |         |
| Guinea .....            | 1972-73 2002-03 .....                                   |         |
| Guinea-Bissau .....     | 1996-97 .....                                           |         |
| India .....             | 1950-51 67-68 72-73 77-78 84-85 91-92 .....             |         |
|                         | 2011-12 21-22 .....                                     |         |
| Indonesia .....         | 1973-74 95-96 2007-08 19-20 .....                       |         |
| Iran .....              | 1955-56 .....                                           |         |
| Iraq .....              | 1957-58 74-75 .....                                     |         |
| Japan .....             | 1958-59 66-67 71-72 75-76 81-82 87-88 .....             |         |
|                         | 92-93 97-98 2005-06 09-10 16-17 23-24 .....             |         |
| Jordan .....            | 1965-66 82-83 2014-15 .....                             |         |
| Kazakhstan .....        | 2017-18 .....                                           |         |
| Kenya .....             | 1973-74 97-98 2021-22 .....                             |         |
| Kuwait .....            | 1978-79 2018-19 .....                                   |         |
| Lebanon .....           | 1953-54 2010-11 .....                                   |         |
| Liberia .....           | 1961 <sup>2</sup> .....                                 | 2026-27 |
| Libya .....             | 1976-77 2008-09 .....                                   |         |
| Madagascar .....        | 1985-86 .....                                           |         |
| Malaysia .....          | 1965 <sup>3</sup> 89-90 1999-2000 15-16 .....           |         |
| Mali .....              | 1966-67 2000-01 .....                                   |         |
| Mauritania .....        | 1974-75 .....                                           |         |
| Mauritius .....         | 1977-78 2001-02 .....                                   |         |
| Morocco .....           | 1963-64 92-93 2012-13 .....                             |         |
| Mozambique .....        | 2023-24 .....                                           |         |
| Namibia .....           | 1999-2000 .....                                         |         |
| Nepal .....             | 1969-70 88-89 .....                                     |         |
| Niger .....             | 1980-81 20-21 .....                                     |         |
| Nigeria .....           | 1966-67 78-79 94-95 2010-11 14-15 .....                 |         |
| Oman .....              | 1994-95 .....                                           |         |
| Pakistan .....          | 1952-53 68-69 76-77 83-84 93-94 .....                   |         |
|                         | 2003-04 12-13 .....                                     | 2025-26 |
| Philippines .....       | 1957 <sup>4</sup> 63 <sup>5</sup> 80-81 2004-05 .....   |         |
| Qatar .....             | 2006-07 .....                                           |         |
| ROK .....               | 1996-97 2013-14 24-25 .....                             |         |
| Rwanda .....            | 1994-95 2013-14 .....                                   |         |
| Senegal .....           | 1968-69 88-89 2016-17 .....                             |         |
| Sierra Leone .....      | 1970-71 2024-25 .....                                   |         |
| Singapore .....         | 2001-02 .....                                           |         |
| Somalia .....           | 1971-72 .....                                           | 2025-26 |
| South Africa .....      | 2007-08 11-12 19-20 .....                               |         |

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sri Lanka .....              | 1960–61                         |
| Sudan .....                  | 1972–73                         |
| Syrian AR <sup>1</sup> ..... | 1947–48 70–71 2002–03           |
| Thailand .....               | 1985–86                         |
| Togo .....                   | 1982–83 2012–13                 |
| Tunisia .....                | 1959–60 80–81 2000–01 20–21     |
| Uganda .....                 | 1966 <sup>6</sup> 81–82 2009–10 |
| UAE .....                    | 1986–87 22–23                   |
| UR of Tanzania .....         | 1975–76 2005–06                 |
| Viet Nam .....               | 2008–09 20–21                   |
| Yemen .....                  | 1990–91                         |
| Zambia .....                 | 1969–70 79–80 87–88             |
| Zimbabwe .....               | 1983–84 91–92                   |

### Eastern European states (1 non-permanent seat)<sup>7</sup>

|                              |                                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Albania .....                | 2022–23                                           |
| Azerbaijan .....             | 2012–13                                           |
| Belarus .....                | 1974–75                                           |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina ..... | 2010–11                                           |
| Bulgaria .....               | 1966–67 86–87 2002–03                             |
| Czechia .....                | 1994–95                                           |
| Croatia .....                | 2008–09                                           |
| Estonia .....                | 2020–21                                           |
| Hungary .....                | 1968–69 92–93                                     |
| Latvia .....                 | 2026–27                                           |
| Lithuania .....              | 2014–15                                           |
| Poland .....                 | 1946–47 60 <sup>8</sup> 70–71 82–83 96–97 2018–19 |
| Romania .....                | 1962 <sup>5</sup> 76–77 90–91 2004–05             |
| Slovakia .....               | 2006–07                                           |
| Slovenia .....               | 1998–99 2024–25                                   |
| Ukraine .....                | 1948–49 84–85 2000–01 16–17                       |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (2 non-permanent seats)

|                                        |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Argentina .....                        | 1948–49 59–60 66–67 71–72 87–88 94–95   |
| Bolivia .....                          | 1999–2000 05–06 13–14                   |
| Brazil .....                           | 1964–65 78–79 2017–18                   |
| Brazil .....                           | 1946–47 51–52 54–55 63–64 67–68 88–89   |
| Brazil .....                           | 93–94 98–99 2004–05 10–11 22–23         |
| Chile .....                            | 1952–53 61–62 96–97 2003–04 14–15       |
| Colombia .....                         | 1947–48 53–54 57–58 69–70 89–90 2001–02 |
| Colombia .....                         | 11–12                                   |
| Colombia .....                         | 2026–27                                 |
| Costa Rica .....                       | 1974–75 97–98 2008–09                   |
| Cuba .....                             | 1949–50 56–57 90–91                     |
| Dominican Republic .....               | 2019–20                                 |
| Ecuador .....                          | 1950–51 60–61 91–92 2023–24             |
| Guatemala .....                        | 2012–13                                 |
| Guyana .....                           | 1975–76 82–83 2024–25                   |
| Honduras .....                         | 1995–96                                 |
| Jamaica .....                          | 1979–80 2000–01                         |
| Mexico .....                           | 1946 80–81 2002–03 09–10 21–22          |
| Nicaragua .....                        | 1970–71 83–84                           |
| Panama .....                           | 1958–59 72–73 76–77 81–82 2007–08       |
| Panama .....                           | 2025–26                                 |
| Paraguay .....                         | 1968–69                                 |
| Peru .....                             | 1955–56 73–74 84–85 2006–07 18–19       |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ..... | 2020–21                                 |
| Trinidad and Tobago .....              | 1985–86                                 |
| Uruguay .....                          | 1965–66 2016–17                         |
| Venezuela .....                        | 1962–63 77–78 86–87 92–93 2015–16       |

## Western European and Other states (2 non-permanent seats)

|                      |                                                          |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Australia            | 1946–47 56–57 73–74 85–86 2013–14                        |
| Austria              | 1973–74 91–92 2009–10                                    |
| Belgium              | 1947–48 55–56 71–72 91–92 2007–08 19–20                  |
| Canada               | 1948–49 58–59 67–68 77–78 89–90 1999–2000                |
| Denmark              | 1953–54 67–68 85–86 2005–06.....2025–26                  |
| Finland              | 1969–70 89–90                                            |
| Germany <sup>9</sup> | 1977–78 87–88 95–96 2003–04 11–12 19–20                  |
| Greece               | 1952–53 2005–06.....2025–26                              |
| Ireland              | 1962 <sup>2</sup> 81–82 2001–02 21–22                    |
| Italy                | 1959–60 71–72 75–76 87–88 95–96 2007–08 17 <sup>10</sup> |
| Luxembourg           | 2013–14                                                  |
| Malta                | 1983–84 2023–24                                          |
| Netherlands          | 1946 51–52 65–66 83–84 1999–2000 18 <sup>10</sup>        |
| New Zealand          | 1954–55 66 <sup>6</sup> 93–94 2015–16                    |
| Norway               | 1949–50 63–64 79–80 2001–02 21–22                        |
| Portugal             | 1979–80 97–98 2011–12                                    |
| Spain                | 1969–70 81–82 93–94 2003–04 15–16                        |
| Sweden               | 1957–58 75–76 97–98 2017–18                              |
| Switzerland          | 2023–24                                                  |
| Türkiye              | 1951–52 54–55 61 <sup>8</sup> 2009–10                    |

### Notes

\* On 3 June 2026, the General Assembly elected Austria, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe to serve a two-year term from 1 January 2027 to 31 December 2028.

1 The United Arab Republic served on the Council in 1961. Egypt and Syria were original Members of the UN from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, the Syrian Arab Republic, having resumed its status as an independent state, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. On 2 September 1971, the United Arab Republic changed its name to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

2 The 1961–62 term was split between Liberia and Ireland.

3 The 1964–65 term was split between Czechoslovakia and Malaysia.

4 The 1956–57 term was split between Yugoslavia and Philippines.

5 The 1962–63 term was split between Romania and Philippines.

6 One-year term pursuant to elections held in accordance with Article 23(2) of the Charter.

7 Czechoslovakia served on the Council in 1964 (split term shared with Malaysia) and 1978–79. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Council in 1950–51, 1956 (split term with Philippines), 1972–73 and 1988–89. It was not succeeded by any of the new states following its dissolution.

8 The 1960–61 term was split between Poland and Türkiye.

9 The German Democratic Republic served a term on the Council in 1980–81.

10 The 2017–18 term was split between Italy and the Netherlands.

## SUBSIDIARY BODIES

### STANDING COMMITTEES

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/repertoire/standing-and-ad-hoc-committees>

The Security Council has four standing committees:

- Committee of Experts on Rules and Procedures
- Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters
- Committee on Admission of New Members
- Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting in connection with the question of the “Creation of a category of associate membership”.

Each of these committees comprises representatives of all Security Council members. The Chair is the Council President, rotating monthly.

## WORKING GROUPS

### Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/subsidiary/africa-ad-hoc-wg>

The Working Group was established on 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207) to monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in Presidential Statement 2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa. The Group is mandated to examine regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Security Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution, and to propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation on conflict prevention and resolution among the UN, regional (African Union) and subregional organizations. The Group has also been asked to follow up on the communiqués of the annual joint consultative meetings between the members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

The Working Group consists of representatives of all Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

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

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/1566>

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

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

The Working Group consists of representatives of all Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

### Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/subsidiary/wgcaac>

The Working Group, established in July 2005 by SC res. 1612 (2005), is mandated to:

- Review reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in para. 3 of res. 1612, on violations against children affected by armed conflict committed by parties that are listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict
- Review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in para. 5(a) of res. 1539 (2004), para. 7 of res. 1612 (2005), para. 5 of res. 1882 (2009) and para. 6 of res. 1998 (2011) and consider other relevant information presented to it
- Make recommendations to the Security Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to parties to the conflict
- Address requests to other bodies within the UN system for action to support implementation of res. 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates.

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

The Working Group consists of representatives of all Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/subsidiary/wgpkco>

Established on 31 January 2001 ([S/PRST/2001/3](#)), the Working Group addresses both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibility of the Security Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations. This is done without prejudice to the competence of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The Working Group's joint meetings with relevant troop-contributing countries, as agreed by the Council on 22 January 2002, complement the format of public and private meetings provided for by SC res. [1353](#) (2001).

The Working Group consists of representatives of all Security Council members and normally troop- and police-contributing countries. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/subsidiary/wgdocs>

Established in June 1993, the Informal Working Group is concerned with improving the process by which the Security Council addresses issues concerning its documentation and other procedural questions. Further to the discussions in the Informal Working Group, the Security Council has issued a series of [Notes by the President](#) concerning its working methods, including measures to enhance its efficiency, transparency and interactivity. The most comprehensive compilation is the Note by the President of 13 December 2024 ([S/2024/507](#)), which incorporates and further develops 15 Notes on working methods adopted since the Note by the President of 30 August 2017 ([S/2017/507](#)).

The Working Group consists of representatives of all Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## Informal Working Group on General United Nations Security Council Sanctions Issues

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/iwg-sanctions>

The Informal Working Group was established in July 2024 pursuant to paragraph 5 of SC res. [2744](#) (2024) to examine general issues on the subject of UN Security Council sanctions, with a view to improving the effectiveness of sanctions imposed by the UN.

The Working Group comprises all 15 members of the Security Council and makes its decisions by consensus. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

The Informal Working Group was established in June 2000 to deal with a specific issue pertaining to the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia or ICTY).

It was subsequently mandated to deal with other legal issues pertaining to the ICTY as well as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda or ICTR). It also deals with the UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT), which was established by the Security Council on 22 December 2010 to perform a number of essential functions previously carried out by the ICTR and the ICTY.

The Working Group consists of representatives of all Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## COMMITTEES

### Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

Website: [www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/](http://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/)

The CTC was established by SC res. [1373](#) (2001), which was adopted unanimously on 28 September 2001 in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the USA. The Committee was tasked with monitoring implementation of the resolution, which requested countries to implement measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities at home, in their regions and around the world, including taking steps to:

- Criminalize the financing of terrorism
- Freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism
- Deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups
- Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists
- Share information with other governments on any groups practising or planning terrorist acts
- Cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts
- Criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice
- Implement effective border-control measures.

The resolution also calls on states to become parties, as soon as possible, to the relevant international counter-terrorism legal instruments.

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

SC res. [2178](#) (2014) requires Member States to take certain steps to address the threat of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), including preventing suspected FTFs from entering or transiting their territories and to implement legislation to prosecute FTFs. It also calls on states to take various steps to improve international cooperation in this field, including sharing information on criminal investigations, interdictions and prosecutions. The resolution is the first in which the Council stresses that countering violent extremism (CVE) is an essential element of an effective response to the FTF phenomenon. Pursuant to the resolution, the CTC has strengthened its focus on FTFs, providing a framework for long-term monitoring and assistance to states in their efforts to address the threat. In addition, SC res. [2482](#) (2019) calls upon Member States to enhance coordination of efforts at all levels in order to strengthen a global response to linkages between international terrorism and organized crime, whether domestic or transnational.

Under resolution [1535](#) (2004), the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as a special political mission to assist the CTC. CTED's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2810](#) (2025) until 5 January 2029. CTED's tasks include monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation of SC resolutions [1373](#) (2001), [1624](#) (2005), [2178](#) (2014) and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions. It also works within the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to strengthen a common action approach to coordination and coherence in the UN system's work on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, as well as to strengthen support to Member States in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The CTED Executive Director is Natalia Gherman, Republic of Moldova (since December 2022).

#### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

### Military Staff Committee

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/subsidiary/msc>

The Committee was established by SC res. [1](#) (1946) under Article [47](#) of the UN [Charter](#) and consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the Permanent Members of the Security Council or their representatives.

Its function is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, as laid down in Articles 26, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 47 of the Charter. The Committee is so organized as to be able to function continuously. Its headquarters are located at the seat of the Security Council.

GA res. 1235 (XII) (1957) authorized the integration of the Committee civilian staff with the UN Secretariat. By way of GA res. 60/1 (2005), paragraph 178 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider the composition, mandate and working methods of the Committee. On 12 April 2012, the Committee endorsed a handbook of 'Working Methods of the Military Staff Committee', which was updated in July 2015, revised in 2018 and 2021, and is currently being reviewed in an ongoing effort to ensure its accuracy as the procedures of the Committee and its work evolve.

The Committee meets at any time the Chair or the Security Council deem necessary, or at the request of any member of the Committee, at intervals of usually 14 but no greater than 21 days. Since 2010, the Committee has routinely invited military representatives of the elected members of the Security Council to participate in its informal sessions, and since January 2017, to its formal meetings, in which they are fully integrated. The Committee also regularly invites representatives from various departments and offices of the UN Secretariat, UN Force Commanders and regional organizations to its meetings to hold briefings and discuss current issues. The Committee also deploys a delegation of permanent members and military representatives of elected members of the Security Council to peacekeeping missions twice a year to provide the Security Council with a military assessment of peacekeeping performance. In October 2023, the Committee established a partnership with the African Union Peace and Security Council Military Staff Committee, which includes regular meetings and joint activities. The partnership is still in development.

## SC Res. 1540 Committee – Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction by Non-State Actors

Website: [www.un.org/en/sc/1540](http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540)

### Purpose

The Committee was established by SC res. 1540 (2004) para. 4 to report to the Security Council on implementation of the same resolution, which is aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their means of delivery to non-state actors. The resolution, adopted unanimously by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, obliges states, among other things, to refrain from supporting by any means non-state actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

The resolution also imposes binding obligations on all states to adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery, and to establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking.

The Security Council called on Member States to report to the Committee on steps they have taken, or intend to take, to implement the resolution. The Committee is assisted by experts appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Committee.

### Evolution

By SC res. 1673 (2006), the Security Council reiterated its call to Member States to present reports on their implementation of SC res. 1540 and encouraged them to provide additional information. The Council decided the Committee should intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of the resolution.

By SC res. 1810 (2008), the Council extended the Committee's mandate until 25 April 2011. It also requested the Committee to consider a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of SC res. 1540. The key findings and recommendations were issued on 1 February 2010 (S/2010/52).



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

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

By SC res. [1977](#) (2011), the Council extended the Committee's mandate until 25 April 2021 and decided the Committee would: conduct a comprehensive review on implementation of SC res. [1540](#), both after five years (before December 2016) and prior to the renewal of its mandate; include, if necessary, recommendations on adjustment to the mandate; and submit a report on the conclusion of these reviews to the Security Council.

On 15 December 2016, the Security Council adopted SC res. [2325](#) (2016), calling on all states to strengthen national non-proliferation regimes in implementation of SC res. [1540](#) (2004) and submit timely reports on their efforts.

The Committee's mandate has been further extended several times, most recently by SC res. [2663](#) (2022) until 30 November 2032. In this resolution, the Council decided that the Committee shall continue to conduct and complete comprehensive reviews on the status of implementation of SC res. [1540](#) (2004), with the first to be held before December 2027.

Further by SC res. [1977](#) (2011), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the 1540 Committee, a group of nine experts (SC res. [2055](#) (2012)) to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under resolutions [1540](#) (2004), [1673](#) (2006), [1810](#) (2008) and [1977](#) (2011).

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members. As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SANCTIONS COMMITTEES

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/information>

Under Chapter VII of the UN [Charter](#), the Security Council can take enforcement measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such measures include comprehensive economic and trade sanctions and/or more targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, financial or commodity restrictions.

As at 1 July 2026, there were 15 Security Council sanctions committees, as well as 10 monitoring groups, teams and panels that support the work of 11 of the 15 sanctions committees. The 15 Committees are detailed here. However, there are frequent changes to the various sanctions regimes and the most recent information, as well as more detail, should be sought from the Committee web pages and applicable Security Council resolutions.

### Membership

Each Sanctions Committee comprises all 15 Security Council members and meets in closed session. The office holders (chairs and vice-chairs) are normally elected by the Security Council in early January for terms that run to 31 December of that year and may be renewed.

### UN sanctions lists

The sanctions lists comprise individuals and entities subject to targeted measures and designated by sanctions committees. Committee-specific sanctions lists may be found on the respective web pages of the relevant sanctions committees. In addition, the UN Security Council [Consolidated List](#), comprising Committee-specific sanctions lists, was made available online on 29 October 2014. As at 1 July 2026, there were 730 individuals and 272 entities on the Consolidated List.

The inclusion of all names on the Consolidated List is to facilitate implementation of the measures. This implies neither that all names are listed under one regime, nor that the criteria for listing names are the same.

### Focal point for De-listing

In 2006, the Security Council adopted res. [1730](#) (2006) to try to ensure fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions. The resolution requested the Secretary-General establish a focal point to receive de-listing requests and perform the tasks described in the annex to that resolution.

On 19 July 2024, the Security Council adopted res. [2744](#) (2024), introducing new procedures for the consideration of de-listing requests, with the exception of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee list, which remains under the purview of the [Office of the Ombudsperson](#). On 12 June 2026, the Secretary-General appointed Yvonne Ching Ling Lee as the new Focal Point for De-listing. More information is available on the Office's [website](#).

### Office of the Ombudsperson

In 2009, the Security Council established the Office of the [Ombudsperson](#) (SC res. [1904](#) (2009)). Its mandate (described in SC res. [2734](#) (2024)) is to review requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the Security Council's ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and to make recommendations to the SC res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida) on these requests.

More information about the Office of the Ombudsperson is included on page 105, in the entry 'SC res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)'. The current Ombudsperson, Vera Nkwate Ngassa, has been serving in the role since 16 December 2025. Further information and contact details for the Office are available on the [website](#).

## SC Res. 2713 Sanctions Committee (Al-Shabaab)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/2713>

The Committee was initially established by SC res. [751](#) (1992) to oversee the arms embargo imposed on Somalia under SC res. [733](#) (1992). Thereafter, a series of resolutions modified the sanctions regime, including expanding the Committee's mandate and providing exemptions. SC res. [1844](#) (2008) imposed targeted sanctions, a travel ban and an assets freeze. Designated individuals and entities are included on the 1844 Sanctions List.

Following the adoption of SC res. [1907](#) (2009), which imposed a sanctions regime on Eritrea and expanded the Committee's mandate, the Committee changed its full name in February 2010 to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea'. In SC res. [2093](#) (2013), the Security Council partially lifted the arms embargo for the development of the Federal Government of Somalia's security forces.

With the adoption of SC res. [2444](#) (2018), which terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, the Committee's name was changed to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751](#) (1992) concerning Somalia'. SC res. [2498](#) (2019) imposed an improvised explosive device (IED) components ban in relation to Somalia. With the adoption of SC res. [2662](#) (2022), the name of the Committee was further changed to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Al-Shabaab'. SC res. [2696](#) (2023) authorized the Federal Government of Somalia to implement its proposal for the one-off, complete disposal of the charcoal stockpile.

On 1 December 2023, the Security Council adopted resolution [2713](#) (2023), by which it imposed a general and complete arms embargo on Al-Shabaab in Somalia, and changed the name of the Committee to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [2713](#) (2023) concerning Al-Shabaab'. On the same date, the Council adopted resolution [2714](#) (2023), lifting the arms embargo with regard to Somalia established in resolution 733 (1992). The sanctions regime was most recently renewed until 30 November 2026 by SC res. [2806](#) (2025).

The sanctions regime includes an arms embargo focused on Al-Shabaab, a travel ban, an assets freeze and a ban on charcoal import and export, as well as an IED components ban. The sanctions

regime also includes an authorization, which is renewed annually, for the maritime interdiction of charcoal, weapons or military equipment and IED components being shipped in violation of the relevant measures.

The first Panel of Experts on Somalia was established by SC res. [1425](#) (2002) to generate information on violations of the arms embargo on Somalia, with a view toward strengthening it. In SC res. [1519](#) (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Monitoring Group on Somalia, composed of up to four experts, which replaced the former Panel of Experts. With the expansion of the Committee's mandate to include Eritrea (SC res. [1907](#) (2009)), the group's name became the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG), and its mandate further expanded to include monitoring and reporting on implementation of the measures on Eritrea. Through SC res. [2444](#) (2018), the Council terminated the mandate of the SEMG with effect from 16 December 2018 and established the Panel of Experts on Somalia to oversee the remaining sanctions on that country. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was subsequently modified in resolutions [2713](#) (2023), [2776](#) (2025) and [2806](#) (2025). The Panel, which is now known as the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution [2713](#) (2023), is composed of five experts and its mandate was most recently renewed until 31 December 2026 by SC res. [2806](#) (2025).

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

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

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1267>

The Committee was first established by SC res. [1267](#) on 15 October 1999 to oversee aviation and financial sanctions imposed on the Taliban regarding Taliban-controlled territory in Afghanistan. The aim was to secure the surrender of Osama bin Laden to the appropriate authorities for prosecution and to close down terrorist camps in Afghan territory.

The sanctions regime has since expanded considerably. Under SC resolutions [1988](#) (2011) and [1989](#) (2011), the Committee was split to form the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban). This split was to reflect the disassociation of many of the Taliban from Al-Qaida and a focus on encouraging peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. Further expansion came with the adoption of SC res. [2253](#) (2015), when the mandate of the Committee was broadened to include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) in addition to Al-Qaida.

The Council has reaffirmed the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo in successive resolutions, most recently in SC res. [2734](#) (2024). More detailed information is available on the website under 'Resolutions'.

A list of the individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo sanctions is maintained by the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee on the basis of information provided by Member States and regional organizations. The key criterion for listing of individuals or entities is an association with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida.

Since 2011, listed entities and individuals can submit a de-listing request to the Ombudsperson to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, who is appointed by the UN Secretary-General. See 'Office of the Ombudsperson' (following page) for more information.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1267/monitoring-team/work-and-mandate>

The Monitoring Team was established under SC res. [1526](#) (2004) to operate under the direction of the Committee established pursuant to SC res. [1267](#) (1999), providing analytical support and monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures. Since 2011, its mandate has included supporting the 1988 Sanctions Committee (see 'SC Res. [1988](#) Sanctions Committee (Taliban)', page 110).

The Monitoring Team and its mandate have expanded since the Team's inception. Resolution [2253](#) (2015) authorized the appointment of up to 10 New York-based experts to serve on the Team, supported by a team of UN staff. The mandate of the Monitoring Team is described in paragraphs 51–52 and Annex I of SC res. [2255](#) (2015), paragraphs 94–100 and Annex I of SC res. [2368](#) (2017), paragraphs 98–105 and Annex I of SC res. [2610](#) (2021) and paragraphs 101–108 and Annex I of SC res. [2734](#) (2024). The Monitoring Team has also been tasked to work on the issue of foreign terrorist fighters and on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh).

Experts in the Monitoring Team are appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with both the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the SC Res. [1988](#) Sanctions Committee (Taliban). The mandate of the Monitoring Team expires on 17 June 2027 (SC res. [2734](#) (2024)).

### Office of the Ombudsperson

The Office of the Ombudsperson was established by SC res. [1904](#) (2009) to review requests for removal from the 'ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List' (de-listing). The Office is unique to this Committee, and the Ombudsperson is independent and impartial. The Ombudsperson receives de-listing requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the List. The Ombudsperson can either recommend the listing is retained or recommend that the Committee consider de-listing. Where the Ombudsperson recommends a de-listing, under SC res. [2368](#) (2017) and also reflected in SC res. [2734](#) (2024), the recommendation will be approved unless all 15 members of the Committee decide otherwise, or in the absence of consensus at the request of a Committee member, the Chair refers the matter to the Security Council and the Security Council decides not to follow the Ombudsperson's recommendation. To date, no recommendation of the Ombudsperson has been overturned under either of these scenarios.

The mandate of the Ombudsperson is set out in Annex II of SC res. [2368](#) (2017), Annex II of SC res. [2610](#) (2021) and Annex II of SC res. [2734](#) (2024), as is the process and allocated time frame for action once a de-listing request is received. The Ombudsperson is appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Committee. The current Ombudsperson, Vera Nkwate Ngassa, has been serving in the role since 16 December 2025. The current mandate of the Ombudsperson expires on 17 June 2027 (SC res. [2734](#) (2024)). Further information and contact details for the Ombudsperson are available on the [website](#).

## SC Res. 1518 Sanctions Committee (Iraq)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1518>

The Committee was established by SC res. [1518](#) on 24 November 2003 as the successor body to the Security Council Committee established by SC res. [661](#) (1990) concerning Iraq and Kuwait. The 1518 Committee's role is to continue to identify senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, and including entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf, who are subject to the assets freeze and transfer measures imposed in 2003 by SC res. [1483](#).

By SC res. [1546](#) (2004), the Security Council exempted the Government of Iraq and multinational force from the embargo on arms and related materiel but noted that the exemption did not include chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or missiles or materiel related to these. As at July 2026, a partial arms embargo and an assets freeze were in effect.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

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

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1533>

The Committee was established by SC res. [1533](#) on 12 March 2004 to oversee the sanctions originally imposed by SC res. [1493](#) (2003). It has subsequently been modified by further resolutions. The Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on all foreign and Congolese armed groups

and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and Ituri, and on groups not party to the Global and All-inclusive Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 28 July 2003. Security Council resolutions that have modified the sanctions include [1698](#) (2006), [1771](#) (2007), [1799](#) (2008), [1952](#) (2010), [2078](#) (2012), [2136](#) (2014), [2198](#) (2015), [2293](#) (2016) and [2360](#) (2017).

The sanctions have been expanded to cover individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for attacks against the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) peacekeepers (SC res. [2078](#) (2012)), as well as UN personnel (SC res. [2198](#) (2015)), members of the Group of Experts that assists the Committee (SC res. [2360](#) (2017)) and medical or humanitarian personnel (SC res. [2582](#) (2021)). The regime was most recently extended until 1 July 2027 by SC res. [2825](#) of 30 June 2026. The resolution also extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until 1 August 2027.

The arms embargo applies to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Member States are under an obligation to notify the Committee in advance about any shipment of arms and related materiel to the Democratic Republic of the Congo Government or the provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, as well as for the supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 1591 Sanctions Committee (Sudan)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1591>

The Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed militias, operating in the states of North, South and West Darfur on 30 July 2004 (SC res. [1556](#) (2004)).

SC res. [1591](#) (2005) broadened the scope of the arms embargo to include all parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the aforementioned states. The same resolution imposed a travel ban and/or assets freeze on designated individuals and entities. It also established a committee to oversee the measures and a Panel of Experts, composed of five experts, to assist the Committee.

Subsequent resolutions have tightened, updated and reiterated the measures, most recently, SC res. [2340](#) (2017). SC res. [2791](#) of 12 September 2025 renewed the sanctions measures until 12 October 2026 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 12 October 2026.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 1636 Sanctions Committee (Lebanon)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1636>

The Committee was established by SC res. [1636](#) of 31 October 2005 to register individuals suspected of involvement in the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon – which killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others – as subject to a travel ban and assets freeze. In the year to 30 June 2026, the Committee did not hold any consultations or meetings.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

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

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1718>

The Security Council decided by resolution [1718](#) (2006) that the DPRK should suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme, abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear

programmes, and abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The SC res. 1718 Sanctions Committee was established by the same resolution, on 14 October 2006, to oversee a regime that includes an arms embargo, a ban on trade and transfer of luxury goods, an assets freeze and a travel ban for designated individuals or entities.

By SC res. 1874 (2009), the Security Council expanded the scope of its arms embargo, authorizing Member States to inspect vessels that might carry prohibited cargo as well as to seize and dispose of prohibited items. It also prohibited financial services or transfer of funds that might contribute to the DPRK's nuclear, ballistic missile or other WMD-related activities. By the same resolution, the Security Council created a Panel of Experts, comprising seven experts and later expanded to eight (SC res. 2094 (2013)), to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.<sup>1</sup>

By resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), the Security Council further strengthened and expanded the scope of the sanctions against the DPRK, especially by designating additional individuals and entities, imposing new financial sanctions and reinforcing states' authority to inspect suspicious cargo.

Between 2016 and 2017, the Security Council adopted a series of resolutions in an effort to curtail the DPRK's expanding capability to pursue prohibited programmes and activities and give support to the diplomatic dialogue aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula. By those resolutions, the Council significantly strengthened and expanded the scope of the sanctions regime by introducing new sanction measures in areas including commodities, proliferation networks, overseas DPRK workers and maritime measures. As a result, the 1718 sanctions regime currently contains more than 26 sanctions measures.

Specifically, by SC res. 2270 (2016), the Security Council significantly strengthened and expanded existing sanctions by extending the arms embargo and non-proliferation measures, expanding financial sanctions and instituting a ban on DPRK banks, along with prohibitions on foreign banks operating in the DPRK. The resolution also broadened interdiction measures by enforcing new cargo inspections and maritime procedures. States are also required to expel DPRK diplomats and foreign nationals if they are involved in activities prohibited by the resolutions. Sectoral bans (including coal, minerals and fuel) were introduced for the first time, and additional individuals, entities and vessels were designated and subject to assets freezes and/or travel bans.

SC res. 2321 (2016) further expanded the arms embargo to include a new conventional arms dual-use list and clarified provisions around inspection of personal baggage entering or departing the DPRK. Maritime provisions were expanded to cover the leasing, chartering, provision of crew services, provision of insurance or use of DPRK vessels (flagged or otherwise). The supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of new helicopters and vessels was also restricted. A ban on the sale of copper, nickel, silver and zinc was added to sectoral sanctions, as well as an annual cap on the amount and value of coal exports by the DPRK and restrictions on aircraft fuel. The resolution strengthened the proliferation-network-related measures by requiring Member States to reduce the number of staff at DPRK diplomatic missions and consular posts, limiting the number of bank accounts and restricting property ownership. It imposed entry and transit restrictions for DPRK government officials and members of the armed forces, further strengthened financial measures around banking in the DPRK and clarified restrictions around specialized teaching and training as well as restricting scientific and technical cooperation. It also expanded the luxury goods ban and prohibited the DPRK from supplying, selling or transferring statues, unless an exemption is granted. Additional individuals and entities were designated by SC res. 2321 (2016) and SC res. 2356 (2017).

Sanctions were further strengthened by SC res. 2371 of 5 August 2017. This resolution introduced a full ban on coal, iron and iron ore, and added seafood, lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions. It authorized the 1718 Committee to designate vessels related to activities prohibited by relevant resolutions, prohibited port calls by designated vessels and chartering of DPRK-flagged vessels, and banned the hiring and paying of additional DPRK labourers used to generate foreign export earnings. It expanded financial sanctions by prohibiting new or expanded joint ventures and cooperative commercial entities with the DPRK. It also designated additional individuals and entities.

By SC resolutions 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), adopted on 11 September and 22 December 2017, respectively, the Council significantly expanded existing sanctions measures, established

new measures and requested regular monitoring from Member States, the Panel of Experts and the 1718 Committee. Particularly, it substantially expanded financial sanctions by prohibiting all new and existing joint ventures or cooperative entities with any DPRK entities or individuals; expanded sectoral sanctions by introducing a ban on the DPRK's export of textile, food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesite, wood and vessels; introduced a full ban on the supply, sale or transfer of all condensates and natural gas liquids to the DPRK and a limit for the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of all refined petroleum products with very specific preconditions and follow-up action required by Member States, the 1718 Committee, the Panel and the Committee Secretary.

Under the resolutions, the Council also introduced a ban on the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals; and strengthened the ban on providing work authorizations for DPRK nationals. Under the same resolutions, the Council also strengthened maritime measures to address the issue of sanctions evasion via the sea, including ship-to-ship transfers. In this regard, the Security Council also directed the 1718 Committee to designate vessels transporting prohibited items from the DPRK, to be subject to a ban on port calls, deflagging and/or assets freeze. More detailed information is available on the website under '[Resolutions](#)'.

In SC res. [2397](#) (2017), the Council also reaffirmed that none of the sanctions measures imposed were intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK or to affect negatively or restrict those activities, including humanitarian assistance, and determined that the Committee may, on a case-by-case basis, grant exemptions to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations in the DPRK.

On 6 August 2018, the Committee adopted its seventh implementation assistance notice (IAN No.7), entitled 'Guidelines for Obtaining Exemptions to Deliver Humanitarian Assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'. The IAN provides guidance on the establishment of the Committee's comprehensive humanitarian exemption mechanism, and offers assistance to Member States and international and non-governmental organizations carrying out humanitarian assistance activities in the DPRK. The IAN was updated by the Committee on 30 November 2020, in order to further simplify several areas of the application process for humanitarian exemptions requests. In addition, the Committee extended its practice of expedited approval procedures to include extension and amendment requests of humanitarian exemptions, as well as urgent requests for onset emergencies such as pandemic outbreaks and natural disasters. On 2 June 2023, the IAN was further updated to incorporate the relevant elements of SC res. [2664](#) (2022), specifying its application in the context of humanitarian assistance in the DPRK. More detailed information is available on the website under '[Humanitarian Exemption Requests](#)'.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

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#### Note

- 1 After 15 years of continuous work in support of the 1718 Committee, the mandate of the Panel of Experts was not renewed beyond 30 April 2024 due to a veto on the draft Security Council resolution extending the Panel's mandate.
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## SC Res. 1737 Sanctions Committee (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1737>

The Security Council initially established the Committee in SC res. [1737](#) of 23 December 2006, to oversee and monitor the sanctions imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and its ballistic missile and nuclear programmes. The mandate of the Committee was expanded to apply also to the measures imposed in SC resolutions [1747](#) (2007), [1803](#) (2008) and [1929](#) (2010). The sanctions included, among other things, a nuclear and ballistic missile programmes-related embargo; a two-way arms embargo; a travel ban and assets freeze on designated persons and entities; and restrictions on financial resources and services. In SC res. [1929](#) (2010), the Council also appointed a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in its work.



In 2015, China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States, the High Representative of the European Union (the E3/EU+3) and the Islamic Republic of Iran concluded the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and on 20 July 2015 the Council unanimously adopted SC res. [2231](#) (2015), endorsing the JCPOA. On 16 January 2016, when the Council received the [report from the International Atomic Energy Agency \(IAEA\)](#) confirming that Iran had taken a series of nuclear-related actions specified in paragraphs 15.1–15.11 of JCPOA Annex V, Implementation Day occurred and the provisions of resolutions [1696](#) (2006), [1737](#) (2006), [1747](#) (2007), [1803](#) (2008), [1835](#) (2008), [1929](#) (2010) and [2224](#) (2015) were terminated, subject to reimposition in the event of significant non-performance of JCPOA commitments.

On 28 August 2025, the ‘snapback’ mechanism of resolution 2231 (2015) was invoked by the E3 as they believed Iran to be in “significant non-performance of its commitments under the JCPOA”. Pursuant to the process set forth in paragraphs 11 and 12 of SC res. [2231](#) (2015), effective on 27 September 2025, all provisions of resolutions [1696](#) (2006), [1737](#) (2006), [1747](#) (2007), [1803](#) (2008), [1835](#) (2008) and [1929](#) (2010) were reapplied in the same manner as they applied before the adoption of SC res. [2231](#) (2015) on 20 July 2015, and the 1737 Sanctions List was re-established. In addition, the Council terminated the measures contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 16 to 20 of resolution 2231 (2015).

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 1970 Sanctions Committee (Libya)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1970>

SC res. [1970](#) (2011) responded to violence perpetrated by Muammar Qadhafi on the Libyan people. It imposed immediate measures, including an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze on key regime figures, including Muammar Qadhafi’s family and certain government officials. The Committee, established on 26 February 2011 by SC res. [1970](#) (2011), was mandated to monitor the implementation of measures imposed in relation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; take action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures; and to designate additional individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze. SC res. [1973](#) (2011) imposed additional measures, including a ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, and expanded the Committee’s mandate to oversee them. The resolution also established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee.

Subsequent Security Council resolutions have updated existing measures, introduced new measures and broadened or further elaborated the designation criteria. SC res. [2009](#) (2011) terminated the ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, and SC res. [2040](#) (2012) amended a provision related to the enforcement of the arms embargo and modified the mandate of a slimmed-down Panel of Experts. SC res. [2146](#) (2014) authorized Member States to inspect vessels on the high seas that had been designated by the Committee as attempting to illicitly export crude oil from Libya and imposed a number of measures on such designated vessels. The resolution also extended the mandate and size of the Panel of Experts. SC res. [2278](#) (2016) requested the then Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) to appoint and notify the Committee of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee on arms embargo issues.

SC res. [2292](#) (2016) authorized, for an initial period of 12 months, inspections of vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya that are believed to be carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo. SC res. [2362](#) (2017) extended the authorizations of the measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, and expanded their applicability to petroleum. SC res. [2441](#) (2018) requested the Panel to report on illicit imports of petroleum to Libya. SC res. [2733](#) (2024) elaborated further the obligations of Member States and the role of the Committee in terms of disposal of items seized during the vessel inspections. SC res. [2769](#) (2025) exempted certain activities from the arms embargo and further clarified the measure, and allowed for the investment of the Libyan Investment Authority’s (LIA) frozen cash reserves. SC res. [2819](#) (2026) renewed the time-limited measures in relation to illicit exports of petroleum until 1 August 2027 and renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 August 2027. It also clarified the scope of assets freeze exemptions with respect to the salaries paid by the LIA, further elaborated the exemption introduced in resolution 2769 (2025) concerning the investment of LIA’s frozen cash



reserves, and introduced a new exemption related to change of custodians for LIA's frozen assets. More detailed information is available on the website under '[Resolutions](#)'.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1988>

The Security Council established the Committee on 17 June 2011 when, by resolutions [1988](#) (2011) and [1989](#) (2011), it split the work of the SC Res. 1267 Sanctions Committee (Al-Qaida and the Taliban) into two committees (see 'SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)', page 104).

SC res. [1988](#) (2011; most recently reaffirmed in SC res. [2816](#) (2026)) requires all states to implement an assets freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo against listed individuals, groups and entities. The general criterion for designation on the Sanctions List is membership or association with the Taliban in a way that constitutes a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

The Committee oversees the implementation of these three sanctions measures and, among other things, establishes and maintains the Sanctions List of individuals and entities to whom these measures apply (SC res. [1988](#), para. 30). The Sanctions List is reviewed annually. The Committee considers the appropriateness of the continued listing of deceased, reconciled individuals or those lacking identifiers. Any Member State can request an individual or entity be listed or de-listed. Petitioners seeking de-listing without the sponsorship of a Member State can submit such requests to the Focal Point for De-listing established under SC res. [1730](#) (2006). Exemption requests to the travel ban and assets freeze can also be submitted.

Under SC res. [2255](#) (2015), Member States can submit for the Committee's consideration the names of listed individuals for whom travel to specific locations is necessary to participate in meetings in support of peace and reconciliation. The Committee can grant exemptions from the travel ban to these individuals, each up to a duration of nine months, and renewable. For details of current exemptions, see the [website](#).

In SC res. [2611](#) (2021), the Security Council renewed the sanctions measures and requested the Committee submit a further, annual comprehensive report on implementation by Member States of the sanctions measures, as outlined in the annex to SC res. [2611](#) (2021). The Committee submitted its report on 25 May 2022 ([S/2022/419](#)). SC res. [2615](#) (2021) provided for a humanitarian exemption to the sanctions regime, enabling the provision of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

### Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

The Monitoring Team was established under SC res. [1526](#) (2004) to operate under the direction of the then SC Res. 1267 Sanctions Committee Al-Qaida and the Taliban, providing analytical support and monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures. In 2011, following the decision to split the Al-Qaida and Taliban regime in two, its mandate subsequently included support to the 1988 Sanctions Committee (see 'SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)', page 104).

Experts in the Monitoring Team are appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with both the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban). Its mandate with regard to the 1988 Sanctions Committee is set out fully in the annex of SC res. [2255](#) (2015). The mandate of the Monitoring Team in relation to the 1988 Sanctions Committee expires on 17 February 2027 (SC res. [2816](#) (2026)). The Monitoring Team cooperates closely with the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as with a range of other relevant stakeholders.

## SC Res. 2048 Sanctions Committee (Guinea-Bissau)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/2048>

The Committee was established on 18 May 2012 by SC. res. 2048 following the military coup in Guinea-Bissau on 12 April 2012. Its role is to oversee travel restrictions imposed on certain members of the military leadership. As at July 2026, there were 10 individuals subject to the travel restrictions.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 2140 Sanctions Committee (Yemen)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/2140>

The Security Council first imposed a travel ban and an assets freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen on 26 February 2014 by SC res. 2140. The resolution also established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures, currently composed of five members. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was most recently extended to 15 December 2026, and of the travel ban and assets freeze until 14 November 2026, by SC res. 2801 (2025).

SC res. 2216 (2015) broadened the scope of the measures to include a targeted arms embargo and increased the number of individuals subject to the three measures, SC res. 2564 (2021) further increased the number of individuals, and SC res. 2624 (2022) listed an entity as subject to the targeted arms embargo. SC res. 2216 (2015) and SC res. 2511 (2020) further elaborated the designation criteria to include violations of the arms embargo, obstruction of the delivery, access to and distribution of humanitarian assistance, sexual violence in armed conflict and the recruitment or use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law. The targeted arms embargo is not timebound. SC res. 2511 (2020) introduced an exemption to the targeted arms embargo and additional exemptions to the travel ban and assets freeze, in the interest of facilitating humanitarian assistance.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 2206 Sanctions Committee (South Sudan)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/2206>

The Security Council first imposed a travel ban and an assets freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan on 3 March 2015 by SC res. 2206. In SC res. 2428 of 31 July 2018, the Council renewed the existing measures and imposed an arms embargo. The work of the Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

The sanctions regime was most recently extended in May 2026 by SC res. 2821. By this resolution, the Council renewed the travel ban and assets freeze laid out in SC res. 2206 (2015) and the arms embargo imposed by SC res. 2428 (2018) until 31 May 2027, and reaffirmed the provisions of paragraph 5 of SC res. 2428 (2018) as well as paragraph 2 of SC res. 2683 (2023), which removed the notification requirement for the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, and related technical assistance or training on non-lethal military equipment. SC res. 2821 (2026) also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 1 July 2027. The Council reiterated its readiness to review the arms embargo measures through, among other things, modification, suspension or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the benchmarks established in paragraph 2 of SC res. 2577 (2021). It also requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 April 2027, an assessment of progress achieved on those benchmarks.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 2653 Sanctions Committee (Haiti)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/2653>

The Security Council established the Committee on 21 October 2022 under SC res. 2653 (2022). The resolution imposed a targeted arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze upon individuals and entities designated for such measures, who are responsible for or complicit in actions that threaten Haiti's peace, security or stability.

The Committee is supported by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to SC res. 2653 (2022), composed of four experts. The regime has been extended three times, most recently until 17 October 2026 by SC res. 2794 (2025), which also renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 16 November 2026.

Through SC res. 2699 (2023), the Security Council replaced the targeted arms embargo by imposing a territorial arms embargo. SC res. 2752 (2024) expanded the scope of the arms embargo to include "arms and related material of all types", as well as "technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities". SC res. 2794 (2025) further expanded the scope of the arms embargo to include small arms, light weapons and their ammunition. The Security Council also decided that the sanctions would apply to individuals and entities engaging in activities that destabilize the country through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources. More detailed information is available on the website under 'Resolutions'.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

## SC Res. 2745 Sanctions Committee (Central African Republic)

Website: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/2745>

The Committee was initially established on 5 December 2013 under SC res. 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic. The resolution imposed an arms embargo, initially for one year. SC res. 2134 of 28 January 2014 extended these measures, adding a travel ban and an assets freeze.

SC res. 2127 (2013) included authorizing the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) and requested the UN Secretary-General to undertake contingency preparations for the possible transformation of MISCA into a UN peacekeeping operation. SC res. 2134 (2014) authorized the European Union to deploy an operation in the Central African Republic. SC res. 2149 (2014) included the establishment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and provided it with the mandate to assist the Committee in the implementation of its tasks.

On 30 July 2024, the Security Council adopted resolution 2745 (2024), by which it lifted the arms embargo established under SC res. 2127 (2013) and changed the name of the Committee to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 2745 (2024)'. The Council decided that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types to armed groups and associated individuals operating in the Central African Republic, until 31 July 2025. The regime was most recently extended until 31 July 2027 by SC res. 2827 (2026). The Committee's role is to oversee the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 2127 and 2134, as amended and extended by resolutions 2745 and 2827. It is assisted by a Panel of Experts comprising five members, whose mandate was extended by SC res. 2827 (2026) until 31 August 2027. More detailed information is available on the website under 'Resolutions'.

As at 1 July 2026, the Security Council had not reached agreement on the allocation of subsidiary body chairs and vice-chairs.

### Terminated Sanctions Committees

See <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/terminated-sanctions>

## PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Instagram: [@unpeacekeeping](#)

TikTok: [@unpeacekeeping](#)

LinkedIn: [company/unpeacekeeping](#)

X: [@UNPeacekeeping](#)

Website: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>

Seventy-one UN peacekeeping operations have been deployed since 1948. There are 11 current peacekeeping operations. As at 31 March 2026, there were 44,896 uniformed personnel (troops, experts, police and staff officers) along with 757 UN Volunteers and 6666 international and local civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations. There have been more than 4500 fatalities in all UN peace operations since 1948, of which more than 1500 have occurred in current operations.

The budget for UN peacekeeping operations for the year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 was about \$5.38 billion. Two operations, the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), are funded from the UN regular budget, while the rest of the peacekeeping missions are financed from their own separate accounts on the basis of legally binding assessments on all states.

The mandates of most operations are renewed periodically and subject to review. Figures for operational strength, which may include military, police and civilian personnel, vary from month to month because of the rotation of contingents and personnel. More information is available on the website: global peacekeeping data under 'Resources', then '[Peacekeeping by the numbers](#)', and fact sheets for each mission under '[Where we operate](#)', then 'Current Operations'. Operations follow here in chronological order of establishment.

### UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Headquarters: Jerusalem

Website: <http://untso.unmissions.org>

Officer-in-Charge: Michael Tarallo, USA (since 1 March 2026)

Following the outbreak of the 1948 Arab–Israeli war, the Security Council called for the cessation of hostilities in Palestine (SC res. [50](#) (1948)). To support this effort, the Security Council called for the UN Mediator to supervise the truce with the assistance of military observers and established UNTSO in May 1948. Since then, UNTSO has performed various tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council, including supervision of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 and observation of the ceasefire in the Suez Canal area and the Golan following the Arab–Israeli war of June 1967.

UNTSO currently performs its core function of liaison with governmental authorities, primarily military and security, as well as members of the diplomatic community in the five UNTSO host countries (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic). UNTSO also contributes to the mandate implementation of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in southern Lebanon through the deployment of military observers to Observer Group Golan and Observer Group Lebanon, respectively.

UNTSO maintains its headquarters in Jerusalem and has liaison offices in Beirut, Cairo and Damascus. As at 30 April 2026, UNTSO comprised 155 uniformed and 189 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

### UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Headquarters: Nov–Apr Islamabad, Pakistan; May–Oct Srinagar, India

Website: <https://unmogip.unmissions.org>

Head of Mission and Chief Military Observer: Major General Ramón Guardado Sánchez, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2024)

SC res. [39](#) (1948) established a UN Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to investigate and mediate the dispute over the status of Kashmir. Following the adoption of SC res. [47](#) (1948), the Security Council enlarged UNCIP and authorized observers to supervise the ceasefire. In 1949, the Secretary-General appointed a military adviser to assist UNCIP, who, together with the military

observers, formed the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in January 1949 to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Following renewed hostilities in Kashmir in 1965, the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to strengthen UNMOGIP (SC res. [210](#) (1965)). Additional observers were provided by several governments. The UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) was then established as a temporary measure to supervise the ceasefire called for in SC res. [211](#) (1965) and oversee withdrawals. After fulfilling its function, UNIPOM was disbanded and UNMOGIP reverted to its original strength. In July 1972, India and Pakistan agreed on a Line of Control in Kashmir that largely followed the 1949 Karachi Agreement ceasefire line. India maintains that UNMOGIP's mandate has lapsed, as it related to the Karachi Agreement ceasefire line. Pakistan rejects this view and continues to lodge alleged ceasefire violations with UNMOGIP.

Given these disagreements, the Secretary-General has maintained that UNMOGIP can only be terminated by a Security Council decision. UNMOGIP has remained in the area to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 and report on them to the Secretary-General in accordance with SC res. [307](#) (1971).

UNMOGIP has an authorized ceiling of 44 uniformed and 75 civilian staff. As at 30 April 2026, UNMOGIP comprised 40 uniformed and 59 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Headquarters: Nicosia, Cyprus

Facebook: [@UNFICYP](#)

X: [@UN\\_CYPRUS](#)

Website: [unficyp.unmissions.org](https://unficyp.unmissions.org)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Khassim Diagne, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2025)

Force Commander: Major General Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2026)

Cyprus became independent in 1960 with a constitution that was intended to balance the interests of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Cyprus, Greece, Türkiye and the UK entered into a treaty to guarantee the basic provisions of the constitution and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Cyprus.

A series of constitutional crises resulted, however, in the outbreak of intercommunal violence in December 1963. After all attempts to restore peace failed, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution [186](#) (1964), which recommended the establishment of UNFICYP. The Force was declared operational on 27 March 1964. SC res. [186](#) recommended stationing of the Force for three months. UNFICYP's mandate has since been renewed, most recently by SC res. [2815](#) (2026), which extended the mission for a further year to 31 January 2027.

The principal functions of UNFICYP are to prevent the recurrence of fighting, support law and order when relevant, and bolster conditions for sustainable peace. Through its activities, UNFICYP contributes to maintaining calm and an environment conducive to a political solution in Cyprus.

In earlier years, the cost of UNFICYP was met by the governments that provided military contingents and by voluntary contributions. GA res. [47/236](#) (1993) decided UNFICYP costs not covered by voluntary contributions should be financed from contributions assessed on the entire membership.

As at 30 April 2026, UNFICYP comprised 793 uniformed and 131 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Headquarters: Camp Faouar, Golan, Syrian AR

Facebook: [@UNDOF](#)

X: [@UNDOF](#)

Website: <https://undof.unmissions.org>

Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major General Anita Asmah, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2024)

By SC res. 350 (1974), following the [Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces](#) of 1974, the Security Council established UNDOF to supervise the implementation of the Agreement. The UNDOF mandate has been renewed by successive Security Council resolutions, most recently by SC res. 2824 (2026), which extended the mandate until 31 December 2026. UNDOF is mandated to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria, and to supervise the Agreement on Disengagement of Israeli and Syrian Forces with regard to the areas of separation and limitation.

The strength of UNDOF is prescribed by the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement as about 1250. As at 30 April 2026, UNDOF comprised 950 uniformed and 116 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Headquarters: Naqoura, South Lebanon

Facebook: [@UNIFIL](#)

Instagram: [@unifil\\_official](#)

X: [@UNIFIL\\_](#)

Website: <https://unifil.unmissions.org>

Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major General Diodato Abagnara, Italy (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2025)

In the early 1970s, tension along the Israel–Lebanon border increased, especially after the relocation of Palestinian armed elements from Jordan to Lebanon. Israel invaded Lebanon in March 1978, responding to repeated attacks on its territory by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The Security Council subsequently adopted resolutions 425 and 426 (1978), establishing UNIFIL with a mandate to confirm the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in re-establishing its effective authority in the area.

On 12 July 2006, Hizbullah attacked Israel, triggering a major escalation in hostilities. A cessation of hostilities was reached on 14 August 2006, following the adoption of SC res. 1701 (2006) on 11 August. This resolution expanded UNIFIL's mandate to monitor the cessation of hostilities; support the deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces in southern Lebanon; help ensure humanitarian access and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons; assist efforts to establish an area between the Blue Line and the Litani River free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and of UNIFIL; and take all necessary action to prevent hostile activities within its area of operations.

Beginning in October 2023, 13 months of intense hostilities between Hizbullah and other non-state armed groups in Lebanon and Israel caused large-scale destruction, displacement and civilian casualties on both sides of the Blue Line, particularly in Lebanon, until a cessation of hostilities came into effect on 27 November 2024. Throughout this period, UNIFIL continued to patrol the Blue Line, report violations, support the Lebanese Armed Forces, facilitate humanitarian assistance and conduct demining activities.

In August 2025, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2790 (2025) extending UNIFIL's mandate until 31 December 2026 for a final time and deciding that the Mission would begin an orderly and safe drawdown and withdrawal from that date, to be completed within one year.

Major hostilities resumed in March 2026, resulting in the killing of seven UNIFIL peacekeepers from Indonesia, France and Serbia. The Mission adapted to its highly volatile environment while maintaining its positions across Lebanon and along the Blue Line and continuing to monitor and report on developments while assisting affected communities and supporting the parties in upholding their obligations to fully implement resolution 1701 (2006), in close coordination with the Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL).

As at 30 April 2026, UNIFIL comprised 7480 uniformed personnel and 625 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Headquarters: Laayoune, Western Sahara

Website: <https://minurso.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MINURSO: Alexander Ivanko, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2021)

Force Commander: Md Fakhru Ahsan, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2023)

MINURSO was established by SC res. [690](#) (1991) in accordance with settlement proposals that provided for a transitional period for the preparation of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. The resolution also agreed a plan for a referendum involving MINURSO civilian, security and military units supervising the repatriation of Western Saharans identified as eligible to vote. While the referendum has not yet taken place, MINURSO has continued to help prevent escalation by monitoring the ceasefire, supporting mine action and providing support to the Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

By SC res. [973](#) (1995), the MINURSO Identification Commission was expanded to accelerate the voter identification and registration process. By SC res. [995](#) (1995), and in the context of concern at practices hampering progress towards the implementation of the Settlement Plan, the Security Council decided to send a mission to the region.

The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2797](#) (2025), until 31 October 2026. This resolution emphasized the need to reach a political solution based on compromise and the importance of aligning MINURSO's strategic focus and UN resources toward that end.

The mandated strength of MINURSO is 245 military personnel. As at 30 April 2026, MINURSO comprised 382 total personnel, including 179 uniformed and 203 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Headquarters: Pristina, Kosovo

Facebook: [@UNMIK](#)

X: [@UNMIKosovo](#)

Website: <https://unmik.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Peter N Due, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2025)

UNMIK was established by SC res. [1244](#) (1999) with the mandate to help ensure conditions for peaceful and normal life in Kosovo. The Mission's broad tasks included: the establishment, pending a final settlement, of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; performing basic civilian administrative functions; overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic self-government, including holding elections; facilitating a political process to determine Kosovo's future status; supporting reconstruction; maintaining civil law and order; protecting and promoting human rights; and assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

Following Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence in 2008, UNMIK underwent a reconfiguration while continuing to operate in the overall framework of SC res. [1244](#) (1999). The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) undertook an enhanced operational role. In the area of rule of law, UNMIK shifted its focus to monitoring and reporting, community facilitation and the promotion of security, stability and respect for the rule of law and human rights, while maintaining a status-neutral framework. UNMIK also continues to carry out certain residual functions related to external representation, regional cooperation and oversight of the handover of socially owned property from the international security presence – the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General continues to ensure a coordinated approach by the international civil presence with other international actors under SC res. [1244](#) (1999). The Mission has prioritized support for building trust among Kosovo communities,



strengthening the adherence to the rule of law and human rights, and meaningful participation of women and youth in political and decision-making processes. It works closely with the UN Kosovo team and its Development Coordinator toward advancing the common objectives of consolidating peace and security, respect for human rights and promoting sustainable development.

As at 30 April 2026, UNMIK comprised 12 uniformed and 215 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Headquarters: Kinshasa, DR Congo

Facebook: [@monusco.org](#)

X: [@MONUSCO](#)

Website: <https://monusco.unmissions.org/en>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO: James Swan, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2026)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Ulisses de Mesquita Gomes, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2025)

Police Commissioner: Mamouna Quedraogo, Burkina Faso (since November 2025)

Following the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in July 1999 between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and five regional states (Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe), the Security Council established the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) by SC res. [1279](#) of 30 November 1999 to plan for the observation of the ceasefire and disengagement of forces and maintain liaison with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement. The Council subsequently expanded the mandate of MONUC to the supervision of the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and assigned multiple related additional tasks.

On 1 July 2010, the Security Council renamed MONUC the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to reflect the new phase reached in the country (SC res. [1925](#)). Although significant progress had been achieved in stabilizing many regions of the country, the eastern part continued to be plagued by recurrent waves of conflict characterized by the continued presence of domestic and foreign armed groups, the illegal exploitation of resources, intercommunal feuds, prevailing impunity, and the weak capacity of national authorities to effectively protect civilians, secure national borders, and ensure law and order.

In March 2013, the Security Council authorized the deployment of a specialized 'Force Intervention Brigade' (FIB), mandated to carry out targeted offensive operations to neutralize armed groups (SC res. [2098](#) (2013)).

Presidential and legislative elections in December 2018 resulted in the DRC's first ever peaceful transfer of democratic power in January 2019. Following this significant milestone in the country's history, SC res. [2502](#) (2019) set out MONUSCO's strategic priorities as follows: protecting civilians; support for stabilizing and strengthening national state institutions; and support for key governance and security reforms. SC res. [2556](#) (2020) renewed MONUSCO's mandate and priorities and endorsed a joint strategy for a progressive and phased drawdown ([S/2020/1041](#)). In line with the Transition Plan ([S/2021/807](#)), SC res. [2612](#) (2021) reduced the troop ceiling slightly, from 14,000 to 13,350, and requested MONUSCO to consolidate its presence in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu provinces to support the Congolese authorities, in coordination with the UN country team, to achieve the Mission's end state and pave the way for the completion of its mission and its exit. The Government, MONUSCO and the UN subsequently developed a comprehensive disengagement plan ([S/2023/904](#)) involving three distinct and successive phases and the gradual handover of responsibilities to Congolese authorities. On 30 June 2024, in accordance with SC res. [2717](#) (2023), the Mission concluded its mandated activities in South Kivu, marking completion of the first phase of its disengagement.

In December 2024, SC res. [2765](#) extended MONUSCO's mandate for one year, maintaining the Mission's three priorities as the protection of civilians; support to disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and stabilisation; and security sector reform. SC res. 2765 maintained the troop ceiling at 11,500 military personnel, 600 military observers and staff officers, 443 police and 1270 personnel of formed police units.



Following the fall of Goma at the end of January 2025, the *Mouvement de 23 mars* (M23) established a parallel administration in territories under its control. MONUSCO nonetheless continued to implement its mandate, including outside M23-controlled territories where 60 per cent of the Force continued to protect civilians. Intensified regional and international efforts to restore dialogue between the parties led to SC res. [2773](#) (2025), which called for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and the full withdrawal of the M23 and foreign forces, and proposed a role for MONUSCO in the implementation and monitoring of a ceasefire agreement, once finalized.

Most recently, in SC res. [2808](#) (2025), the Security Council extended MONUSCO's mandate for an additional year until 20 December 2026, maintaining the troop ceiling as in SC res. 2765 (2024). The Council tasked MONUSCO with supporting efforts to implement the ceasefire and broader peace process in eastern DRC, consistent with SC res. 2773 (2025). In this context, the Mission was requested to support the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and to participate in the Ceasefire Oversight and Verification Mechanism established by the Government of the DRC and the Congo River Alliance/M23 Movement in Doha, Qatar, on 14 October 2025.

As at 30 April 2026, MONUSCO had 9094 uniformed and 1484 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

Headquarters: Abyei Town

Facebook: [@unisfa](#)

X: [@UNISFA\\_1](#)

Website: <https://unisfa.unmissions.org>

Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major General Ganesh Kumar Shrestha, Nepal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2025)

SC res. [1990](#) (27 June 2011) established UNISFA following renewed violence, escalating tensions and population in the Abyei region, which straddles Sudan and South Sudan. UNISFA is mandated to monitor and verify the effective demilitarization of the Abyei area and to take necessary actions to protect civilians and humanitarian workers in the area. UNISFA also supports implementation of the security aspects of the 20 June 2011 Abyei Agreement more generally and provides support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM).

In SC res. [2469](#) (2019), the Council decided to increase the authorized police ceiling to 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units, and to reduce the authorized troop ceiling to 3550. In SC res. [2609](#) (2021), the Council decided to reduce the troop ceiling to 3250.

The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2802](#) (2025) until 15 November 2026, which also renewed the Force's mandate to provide support to the JBVMM. Further, the resolution set out benchmarks and expressed the Council's intent to consider further renewal of the mission based on demonstrable progress by Sudan and South Sudan. These benchmarks include demilitarization of Abyei; resumption of Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) meetings; establishment of the Abyei Police Service; issuance of visas for UNISFA personnel; and appointment of a civilian Deputy Head of Mission.

As at 31 May 2026, UNISFA had 2768 military staff, 47 police, 204 civilian staff and 22 UN Volunteers. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Headquarters: Juba, South Sudan

Facebook: [@UnitedNationsMissionInSouthSudan](#)

X: [@unmissmedia](#)

Website: <https://unmiss.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Anita Kiki Gbeho, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2026)

Force Commander: Major General Junhui Wu, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2026)

UNMISS was established on 9 July 2011 by SC res. [1996](#) (2011), the same day that South Sudan became the newest country in the world. It replaced the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), which had been established by SC res. [1590](#) (2005).

Under SC res. [1996](#) (2011), the Mission was mandated to undertake a range of state-building and peacebuilding activities. Following the outbreak of violence in Juba on 15 December 2013, and the ensuing political and security crisis in the country, on 27 May 2014, in its resolution [2155](#) (2014), the Security Council ceased the Mission's functions related to state-building and peacebuilding and limited its tasks to the protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; contributing to the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and supporting the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. It authorized the Mission to 'use all necessary means' to perform the tasks outlined in the resolution, including an additional responsibility to protect the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2820](#) (2026) until 30 April 2027, which reduced the troop ceiling to 12,500 personnel.

As at 30 April 2026, UNMISS comprised 12,276 total personnel, including 10,326 uniformed and 1922 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

## UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Headquarters: Bangui, Central African Republic      Facebook: [@minusca.unmissions](#)  
X: [@UN\\_CAR](#)

Website: <https://minusca.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Valentine Rugwabiza, Rwanda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2022)

Force Commander: Major General Humphrey Nyone, Zambia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2023)

MINUSCA is mandated to protect civilians; support the political process and the implementation of the 2019 Political Agreement; facilitate humanitarian assistance, and protect UN personnel and assets in the Central African Republic.

In 2025–26, MINUSCA successfully supported the organization of combined presidential, legislative and local elections – the latter held successfully for the first time since 1988. In the post-electoral phase, the Mission continues to play a central role in supporting national authorities in consolidating peace and stability, strengthening state authority and, in coordination with the host government, starting the planning process for the gradual assumption of responsibilities by national institutions. Other priorities include support for security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation processes; the promotion and protection of human rights; and support for international and national justice, the fight against impunity and the rule of law.

The Security Council established MINUSCA by SC res. [2149](#) of 10 April 2014. MINUSCA subsumed the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) on the date of its establishment. On 15 September 2014, the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) transferred its authority to MINUSCA, in accordance with SC res. [2149](#) (2014). Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council authorized MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and areas of deployment.

SC res. [2566](#) (2021) raised the troop ceiling by 2750 military and 940 police personnel. The authorized uniformed strength of MINUSCA now stands at 17,420 uniformed personnel, including 14,400 military and 3020 police personnel as well as 108 corrections officers. MINUSCA's mandate was most recently renewed until 15 November 2026 by SC res. [2800](#) (2025).

As at 30 April 2026, MINUSCA comprised 14,140 total personnel, including 12,616 uniformed and 1360 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate', then 'Current operations'.

### Past peacekeeping operations

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

## SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS

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

X: @UNDPPA

The UN special political missions (SPMs) are among the most flexible tools for the pursuit of peace and security. The missions vary considerably with regard to their mandates, scope, structure and approaches. They range from special envoys and representatives of the Secretary-General, carrying out good offices mandates on his or her behalf, and monitoring teams, groups and panels supporting Security Council sanctions regimes, to missions delivering on specialized tasks such as supporting border demarcation efforts, and larger missions with comprehensive mandates to support political transitions and efforts to build sustainable peace. Three regional offices, in Central Africa, Central Asia, and West Africa and the Sahel, serve as forward platforms for preventive diplomacy and dialogue and work closely with their regional counterparts on transnational peace and security issues affecting the regions in which they are based.

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

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

As at 1 July 2026, the UN supported 36 SPMs comprising around 2870 civilian staff. The DPPA oversees 34 of these missions. For more information, see [A/79/303](#) and [A/80/6\(Sect.3\)/Add.1](#). The missions listed in this section are the 10 SPMs currently managed by the DPPA. Good offices mandates are listed in the Secretariat chapter of this book. An overview of past SPMs is available at <https://dppa.un.org/en/past-missions>.

### UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Headquarters: Kabul, Afghanistan

Facebook: @UNAMA.News

X: @UNAMAnews

Website: [unama.unmissions.org](https://unama.unmissions.org)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNAMA: Rabab Fatima, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN-Secretary General in July 2026)

UNAMA was established under SC res. [1401](#) (2002) at the request of the Afghan Government to assist it in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development in the country. It succeeded the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSM), which was established by GA res. [48/208](#) (1993). UNAMA's original mandate was aimed at supporting the process of rebuilding and national reconciliation outlined in the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001 ([S/2001/1154](#)). Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2822](#) (2026) to 17 June 2027.

The Mission's priorities include: coordinating and facilitating humanitarian assistance and basic human needs; providing outreach and good offices, including to facilitate dialogue between all relevant Afghan actors and other stakeholders to promote Afghanistan's compliance with all international obligations and commitments as a basis for its full reintegration into the international community, as well as promoting inclusive, representative, participatory and responsive governance; protecting and

promoting human rights; supporting equality for all women and girls, their empowerment and equal access; supporting regional and international cooperation for stability, peace, economic development and regional connectivity; and reporting on mandate implementation.

## UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

Headquarters: Libreville, Gabon

Telephone: +241 01 44 47 16

Email: [piounoca@un.org](mailto:piounoca@un.org)

Facebook: [@unoca.onu](#)

X: [@UNOCA\\_NEWS](#)

YouTube: [@UNOCA\\_UN](#)

Website: <http://unoca.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Office: Mohamed El-Amine Souef, Comoros (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2026)

Established on 1 January 2011, UNOCA was officially inaugurated on 2 March 2011 with an initial mandate of two years, which was most recently renewed on 30 August 2024 until 31 August 2027 ([S/2024/648](#) and [S/2024/649](#)). On 1 November 2024, the Security Council issued presidential statement [S/PRST/2024/7](#), expressing its support for UNOCA. The Office is designed to monitor political developments in Central Africa, carry out good offices and special assignments on behalf of the Secretary-General, advise the Secretary-General and UN entities in the region on sustaining peace issues in Central Africa, and enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the sub-region, in particular those facing electoral or institutional crises or violent conflicts. It supports and enhances UN efforts in Central Africa as well as regional and subregional initiatives on peace and security, including to tackle cross-border challenges such as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; terrorism, particularly by Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups; the adverse implications of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes and natural disasters; farmer–herder dynamics; illicit trafficking in natural resources and wildlife; and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. UNOCA also enhances coherence and coordination in the work of the UN in the sub-region on peace and security, as well as with the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) on cross-cutting and cross-border issues.

The Office works closely with subregional organizations such as the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which comprises Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). Since May 2011, UNOCA has served as Secretariat of the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa ([UNSCAC](#)).

## UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)

Headquarters: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Telephone: +993 12 48 16 12/13/14

Fax: +993 12 48 16 07

Email: [unrcca-dpa@un.org](mailto:unrcca-dpa@un.org)

Facebook: [@unrcca](#)

X: [@UNRCCA](#)

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Central Asia: Kaha Imnadze, Georgia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2023)

UNRCCA is an initiative of the UN and all five Central Asian countries. Its goal is to assist and support the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in building their conflict-prevention capacities through enhanced dialogue, confidence-building measures and genuine partnership in order to respond to existing threats and emerging challenges in the Central Asian region ([S/2007/279](#)). The Regional Centre was inaugurated in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 10 December 2007.

## UN Verification Mission in Colombia

Headquarters: Bogotá, Colombia

Facebook: [@MisionONUCol](#)

X: [@MisionONUCol](#)

Website: <http://colombia.unmissions.org/en>

Head of Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Miroslav Jenča, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2025)

The UN Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission), established by SC res. [2366](#) (2017), commenced its activities on 26 September 2017, immediately after the completion of the mandate of the UN Mission in Colombia. That mission had been mandated to monitor and verify the definitive bilateral ceasefire, laying down of weapons and cessation of hostilities in Colombia following the signing of the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP).

The Verification Mission was tasked with verifying the implementation of certain aspects of the Final Peace Agreement, including the process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the FARC-EP; the implementation of individual and collective security guarantees; and comprehensive programmes on security and protection measures for communities and organizations in the territories. SC res. [2574](#) (2021) expanded the mandate to include verifying compliance with and implementation of the restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, as envisioned under the 2016 Final Peace Agreement. SC res. [2673](#) (2023) further expanded the mandate to include monitoring of the implementation of the comprehensive rural reform and ethnic chapters of the Final Peace Agreement. SC res. [2694](#) of 2 August 2023 mandated the Mission to verify and monitor the implementation of the Bilateral, National and Temporary Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN). SC res. [2798](#) (2025) adjusted the mandate, removing the Mission's tasks to verify the Bilateral, National and Temporary Ceasefire Agreement, as well as the verification of compliance with and implementation of the restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and the monitoring and verification of the ethnic chapter of the Final Peace Agreement. The resolution extended the mandate until 31 October 2026.

Composed of civilian staff and unarmed international observers, the Verification Mission is headquartered in Bogotá and has a regional, subregional and local presence in areas most affected by the conflict.

## UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)

Headquarters: Port-au-Prince, Haiti

X: [@BINUH\\_UN](#)

Website: <https://binuh.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of BINUH: Carlos G Ruiz Massieu, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2025)

BINUH (French acronym) was established in June 2019 by SC res. [2476](#) (2019) and commenced its activities on 16 October 2019, immediately after the completion of the mandate of the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), marking the end of peacekeeping in Haiti. MINUJUSTH had been established by SC res. [2350](#) (2017) as a follow-up mission to the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH, established on 1 June 2004 by SC res. [1542](#)).

Most recently, in SC res. [2814](#) (2026), the Council extended the mission's mandate until 31 January 2027. The revised mandate tasks BINUH to: utilize good offices to facilitate inter-Haitian national dialogue; support the Haitian authorities on their efforts to organize and hold general elections; coordinate international electoral assistance; support Haitian authorities in efforts to reduce community violence, and assist in the design of a Haitian-led Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration programme; assist, in close coordination with the Gang Suppression Force and relevant international organizations, the Haitian authorities in addressing prolonged pretrial detention, and support the judiciary in its regular monitoring of the functions of the courts and provide advisory support for its handling of high-risk individuals; and monitor and report on cases of gang violence, criminal activities, and human rights abuses.

SC res. [2793](#) (2025) authorized Member States to transition the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission in Haiti to the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) to conduct, either independently or together with the Haitian National Police and the Armed Forces, intelligence-led targeted counter-gang operations to neutralize, isolate and deter gangs; to support Haitian-led efforts to combat illicit trafficking and diversion of arms; to provide security for key infrastructure; and to ensure security conditions conducive to holding elections. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to establish the UN Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH), including to provide logistical and operational support to the GSF, BINUH and the Organization of American States (OAS). UNSOH has accordingly been providing mission support services to BINUH since 1 February 2026 and has been fully operational since 1 April.

## Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

Headquarters: Beirut, Lebanon  
Telephone: +961 5 428 056  
Fax: +961 5 428 042

Email: [unscol-website@un.org](mailto:unscol-website@un.org)  
X: [@UNSCOL](#)

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

Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon (since July 2026): Jean Arnault, France, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Middle East conflict and its consequences (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2026)

The Special Coordinator for Lebanon is the senior UN official responsible for following up and reporting on the implementation of SC res. [1701](#) (2006) on Lebanon–Israel. The Special Coordinator is also the primary interlocutor with Lebanese authorities on all political matters and confers on a regular basis with the different political parties, Lebanese civil society and the diplomatic community.

The Office was established in February 2007. UNSCOL's work includes coordination of UN activities with the Government of Lebanon, the international donor community and international financial institutions in line with the overall UN objectives in Lebanon, with emphasis on promoting stability and conflict prevention. UNSCOL also provides overall political guidance to the UN country team and collaborates with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) peacekeeping operation in the implementation of SC res. [1701](#) (2006). UNSCOL leads efforts to support Lebanon in addressing the country's challenges, including through the coordination of international support for development, humanitarian assistance, reform and reconstruction activities.

Since October 2023, rounds of hostilities between Hizbullah and Israel have caused large-scale destruction, displacement and civilian casualties on both sides of the Blue Line, and particularly in Lebanon. The cessation of hostilities of November 2024, albeit fragile, was critical in reducing hostilities across the Blue Line. The situation deteriorated in March 2026, when Hizbullah carried out attacks against Israel, to which Israel responded by launching large-scale strikes across Lebanon. UNSCOL is committed to supporting Lebanon and Israel to sustain an end to hostilities, uphold their commitments and fulfil their outstanding obligations under SC res. [1701](#) (2006), in close coordination with UNIFIL and in line with their respective mandates.

## UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Headquarters: Tripoli, Libya  
Telephone: +218 92 304 8940 or  
+218 91 220 7565 (Public Information  
and Communications Office)

Facebook: [@unsmil](#)  
X: [@UNSMILibya](#)  
YouTube: [@UNSMILPICS](#)

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Libya and Head of UNSMIL: Hanna Serwaa Tetteh, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2025)

UNSMIL was established by SC res. [2009](#) (2011) to support Libyan national efforts. Its mandate, as set out in SC res. [2542](#) (2020), was most recently extended by SC res. [2796](#) (2025), until 31 October 2026. In SC res. [2542](#) (2020) and subsequent resolutions, the Council tasked UNSMIL to

exercise mediation and through its good offices to further an inclusive political process and security and economic dialogue, and to support subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, including the constitutional process and the organization of elections, and help to achieve and consolidate a ceasefire. UNSMIL also undertakes human rights monitoring and reporting; supports securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation; supports key Libyan institutions; and supports the coordination of international assistance.

## Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO)

Headquarters: Jerusalem  
Telephone: +972 2 568 7289

Fax: +972 2 568 7288  
X: @UNSCO\_MEPP

Website: <https://unsco.unmissions.org>

Officer-in-Charge of UNSCO (since July 2025): Ramiz Alakbarov, Azerbaijan, Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territory (appointed 13 June 2025)

The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process leads the UN system in all political and diplomatic efforts related to the Middle East peace process and serves as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, as well as the Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Middle East Quartet (Russian Federation, USA, European Union and UN). The Office also coordinates the humanitarian and development work of UN agencies and programmes in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in support of the Palestinian Authority and the Palestinian people. The first UN Special Coordinator was appointed, and the office of UNSCO established, in June 1994, following the signing of the Oslo I Accord.

## UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS)

Headquarters: Mogadishu, Somalia

Facebook: @UNTMIS  
X: @untmis

Website: <https://untmis.unmissions.org>

Officer-in-Charge of UNTMIS and Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Raisedon Zenenga, Zimbabwe

UNTMIS was established following the Security Council's adoption of SC res. [2753](#) on 30 October 2024, and succeeded the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) on 1 November 2024.

UNSOM had been established on 3 June 2013 by SC res. [2102](#) to accompany Somalia's state-building and peacebuilding process following the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in September 2012. Its mandate was set out in SC resolutions [2158](#) (2014) and [2592](#) (2021), and most recently extended by SC res. [2705](#) (2023). On 5 and 8 May 2024, the FGS sent letters to the Security Council requesting the termination of UNSOM and the transition of the Special Political Mission to the UN country team. Subsequently, a letter dated 30 August 2024, from the UN Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitted the FGS's proposal for the transition of UNSOM to the UN country team over a two-year period.

In line with the Somali request, UNTMIS is mandated to undertake a two-phased transition of functions to Somali institutions, the UN country team and other stakeholders. During this phase, UNTMIS will continue with the tasks mandated to UNSOM by the Council in resolutions [2158](#) (2014), [2592](#) (2021) and [2705](#) (2023).

UNTMIS's priorities, as set out in SC res. [2753](#) (2024), are: support for state-building, including the constitutional review process and efforts to conduct free and fair elections; promotion and protection of human rights; rule of law, justice, corrections and security sector support; coordination of international donor support, working with bilateral and multilateral partners; and coordination of UN efforts in Somalia. Measures set out in paragraph 3 of SC res. [2753](#) (2024) constitute the first phase of UNTMIS's transition, until 31 October 2025, and express the Security Council's intention to terminate the Mission's



mandate at the end of the anticipated transition by 31 October 2026. SC res. [2809](#) (2025) decided that the Mission would cease all operations by 31 October 2026, and endorsed the implementation of the proposed road map in the Secretary-General's report of 30 September 2025 ([S/2025/613](#)).

## UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Headquarters: Dakar, Senegal  
Telephone: +221 33 869 8585

Facebook: [@UNOWAS](#)  
X: [@UN\\_UNOWAS](#)

Website: <http://unowas.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Leonardo Santos Simão, Mozambique  
(appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2023)

The then UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA), established in January 2002, was the first UN regional conflict-prevention and peacebuilding office established, with an overall mandate to enhance the contributions of the UN towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa. Following the Secretary-General's letter to the Security Council dated 14 January 2016 ([S/2016/88](#)) on the strategic review of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES), the Council requested the Secretary-General, through a letter dated 28 January 2016 ([S/2016/89](#)), to merge UNOWA and the OSES into a single entity, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS). The Council encouraged UNOWAS to make further progress toward the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and to continue to work closely with Member States of the region to tackle the threats to peace, security and development in the Sahel, and their root causes.

As requested by the Security Council in August 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/7](#)), the Secretary-General conducted an independent strategic review of the mandate and activities of UNOWAS ([S/2019/890](#)). The assessment recommended that the mandate be strengthened and broadened to allow the Office to better respond to existing and emerging threats, to provide support to post-transition countries following the drawdown of UN peace operations, and to scale up cross-pillar coordination and cooperation to ensure greater coherence in UN interaction with national and subregional entities.

The mandate of UNOWAS includes preventive diplomacy, good offices, political mediation and facilitation; supporting the implementation of UNISS; enhancement of regional and subregional partnerships to address cross-border and cross-cutting regional threats to peace and security; and promotion of good governance and respect for rule of law, human rights, constitutional order, and women, peace and security (WPS) considerations in conflict prevention, management and resolution initiatives in West Africa and the Sahel. The Council has extended the mandate of UNOWAS four times: in December 2016 ([S/2016/1128](#)), January 2020 ([S/2020/85](#)), January 2022 ([S/2023/70](#) and [S/2023/71](#)) and most recently in February 2026, until 31 January 2029 ([S/2026/83](#)). The Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to conduct an independent strategic review of the mandate and activities of UNOWAS, and requested that it be finalized and submitted to the Council by 30 September 2026.

UNOWAS works closely with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other subregional entities, such as the Mano River Union, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Accra Initiative, Gulf of Guinea Commission, and at the regional level with the African Union and African Development Bank (AfDB). These partnerships address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, including climate security, terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, other illicit forms of trafficking, piracy and maritime insecurity, and sustaining peace. In 2020, a UNOWAS Liaison Cell was established in Abuja, Nigeria, to further strengthen the partnership with ECOWAS. In February 2024, UNOWAS and the ECOWAS Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding to institutionalize their partnership.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel is also the Chair of the Cameroon–Nigeria Mixed Commission ([CNMC](#)), which facilitates the implementation of the International Court of Justice judgment of 10 October 2002 on the land and maritime boundary dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria.



## Past special political missions

### UN Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA)

UNMHA ceased operations on 31 March 2026, pursuant to SC res. 2813 (2026). The mission was established on 16 January 2019 by SC res. 2452.

### UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

UNAMI ceased operations on 31 December 2025, pursuant to SC res. 2732 (2024). The Mission was established on 14 August 2003 by SC res. 1500.

### Other past missions

See <https://dppa.un.org/en/past-missions>

## OTHER ENTITIES

### Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Website: [www.un.org/peacebuilding/commission](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/commission)

#### Purpose

Leaders at the UN World Summit in September 2005 agreed to establish the PBC as an intergovernmental advisory body to assist conflict-afflicted countries. The Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the then Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO, now the Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office, or PBPSO) were also created at that time, and these three entities constitute the core of the Peacebuilding Architecture (PBA).

The PBC's key objectives are to:

- Bring sustained international attention to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict
- Promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace
- Serve as a bridge among the principal organs and relevant entities of the UN by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities
- Serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the UN, including from Member States, national authorities, UN missions and country teams, international, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organizations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve coherence and coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution-building, and to ensure predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding.

The Commission discusses [country situations](#) (including the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Norway, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Sudan, Timor-Leste and others) and regional peacebuilding challenges and opportunities (such as the Great Lakes region, Gulf of Guinea, Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel, among others). It advocates inclusivity, focusing on [women](#) and [youth](#) as well as engaging in thematic and cross-cutting issues. With the support of the PBPSO, the PBC convenes Informal Interactive Strategic Dialogues with the PBF to build synergies between the core components of the PBA.

#### Structure

The PBC's institutional structures, including its membership and procedures, were established by GA res. 60/180 (2005) and SC res. 1645 (2005). These resolutions provided for a review of the PBC's founding arrangements after five years, which took place in 2010 ([A/64/868 – S/2010/393](#)). Subsequently, the General Assembly and Security Council have continued to review the PBA every five years. The 2016 review underlined the centrality of peacebuilding and sustaining peace to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict (GA res. 65/7 (2010) and

SC res. [1947](#) (2010)). The 2020 review called on the Commission to continue strengthening its advisory, bridging and convening roles in support of nationally owned priorities and efforts in the countries and regions under its consideration (GA res. [75/201](#) (2020) and SC res. [2558](#) (2020)).

In Action 44 of the [Pact for the Future](#), adopted in September 2024, the General Assembly decided to strengthen the PBC (GA res. [79/1](#)). Most recently, the fourth review took place in 2025, informed by a year-long consultative process and building on the Pact for the Future. This review reaffirmed the central role of the three components of the peacebuilding architecture – the PBC, the PBF and the PBPSO (formerly PBSO) – and strengthened the advisory and convening role of the PBC in support of nationally owned prevention and peacebuilding strategies (GA res. [80/11](#) (2025) and SC res. [2805](#) (2025)).

**Membership**

The PBC Organizational Committee is composed of 31 [members](#) who usually serve for two calendar years: seven selected by the Security Council, including the five permanent members; seven elected by the General Assembly to redress geographical imbalance; seven elected by ECOSOC; five of the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to UN budgets and voluntary contributions to UN funds, programmes and agencies; and five of the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions.

**Organizational Committee members for 2026 (31)**

**Selected by the Security Council**

|          |                    |      |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| China    | Russian Federation | USA* |
| Colombia | Somalia            |      |
| France   | UK                 |      |

**Elected by the General Assembly**

|          |             |        |
|----------|-------------|--------|
| Brazil   | Egypt       | Uganda |
| Cambodia | El Salvador |        |
| Croatia  | Morocco     |        |

**Elected by ECOSOC**

|           |              |                               |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Armenia   | Netherlands  | One vacancy as at 1 July 2026 |
| Australia | Paraguay     |                               |
| Kenya     | South Africa |                               |

**Top providers of assessed and voluntary contributions**

|         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Canada  | Japan  | Sweden |
| Germany | Norway |        |

**Top providers of military personnel and civilian police**

|            |          |        |
|------------|----------|--------|
| Bangladesh | Nepal    | Rwanda |
| India      | Pakistan |        |

**Office holders for 2026**

| Chair   | Vice-Chairs | Configuration Chairs      |
|---------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Morocco | Bangladesh  | Brazil: for Guinea-Bissau |
|         | Brazil      | Morocco: for the Central  |
|         | Croatia     | African Republic          |
|         | Germany     | Sweden: for Liberia       |

Note

\* The USA ceased participation as of 7 January 2026.

## United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT)

Arusha Branch  
Haki Road, Plot No. 486 Block A  
Lakilaki Area, Arumeru District  
PO Box 6016, Arusha  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Telephone: +255 27 256 5791  
Email: [mict-registryarusha@un.org](mailto:mict-registryarusha@un.org)

The Hague Branch  
Churchillplein 1  
2517 JW The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: +31 70 512 5232  
Email: [mict-registrythehague@un.org](mailto:mict-registrythehague@un.org)

Website: [www.irmct.org/en](http://www.irmct.org/en)

President: Graciela Susana Gatti Santana, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General effective July 2022; most recently reappointed in July 2026)

Prosecutor: Serge Brammertz, Belgium (appointed by the Security Council in February 2016 (SC res. [2269](#)); most recently reappointed in June 2024 (SC res. [2740](#)))\*

Registrar: Abubacarr M Tambadou, Gambia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2020; most recently reappointed in July 2026)

### Purpose

The Mechanism was established in 2010 to carry out the residual tasks of the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. It continues both tribunals' jurisdiction, rights, obligations and essential functions. The Mechanism was established by SC res. [1966](#) (2010), adopted under Chapter VII of the UN [Charter](#). The same resolution adopted the Mechanism's [Statute](#). The Security Council determined that the Mechanism would continue to operate until it decided otherwise, but that progress would be reviewed in 2016 and every two years after that.\*

### Structure

The Mechanism has two branches:

- A branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), which began operations on 1 July 2012 in Arusha, UR of Tanzania, gradually assuming the responsibilities of the ICTR until that tribunal closed on 31 December 2015
- A branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), which began operations on 1 July 2013 in The Hague, Netherlands, gradually assuming the responsibilities of the ICTY until that tribunal closed on 31 December 2017.

The Mechanism maintains the legacy websites of the [ICTR](#) and [ICTY](#) as part of its mission to preserve and promote the legacy of the UN International Criminal Tribunals.

The Mechanism consists of three organs:

- The [Chambers](#) – comprising a Trial Chamber for each branch and an Appeals Chamber common to both
- The [Office of the Prosecutor](#) – in charge of investigations and prosecutions
- The [Registry](#) – to provide judicial, legal and administrative services for the Mechanism, including the Chambers and the Prosecutor.

The Mechanism has a roster of 25 independent [judges](#) elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council. They are initially selected from a list of nominees submitted by UN Member States and non-member states maintaining permanent observer missions at UN Headquarters. Judges are elected for four-year terms and may be reappointed by the Secretary-General. No more than two judges may be nationals of the same state. The first group of 25 judges was elected on 20 December 2011.

Judges (on the roster as at 1 July 2026)

|                                                       |                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Graciela Susana Gatti Santana, Uruguay<br>(President) | Aminatta Lois Runeni N'gum, Gambia                   |
| Jean-Claude Antonetti, France                         | Seon Ki Park, ROK                                    |
| Joseph E Chiondo Masanche, UR of Tanzania             | José Ricardo de Prada Solaesa, Spain                 |
| William H Sekule, UR of Tanzania                      | Ivo Nelson de Caires Batista Rosa, Portugal          |
| Lee G Muthoga, Kenya                                  | Seymour Panton, Jamaica                              |
| Carmel A Agius, Malta                                 | Yusuf Aksar, Türkiye                                 |
| Alphons M M Orie, Netherlands                         | Mustapha El Baaj, Morocco                            |
| Burton Hall, Bahamas                                  | Claudia Hoefer, Germany                              |
| Florence Rita Arrey, Cameroon                         | Iain Bonomy, UK                                      |
| Vagn Prüsse Joensen, Denmark                          | Fatimata Sanou Touré, Burkina Faso                   |
| Liu Daqun, China                                      | Margaret deGuzman, USA                               |
| Prisca Matimba Nyambe, Zambia                         | René José Andriatianaivelon, Madagascar <sup>1</sup> |
|                                                       | Joyce Kavuma, Uganda <sup>2</sup>                    |

Notes

- \* As at 1 July 2026, the Prosecutor, whose term was due to end on 30 June 2026, had not yet been reappointed. The Security Council was considering proposals to transfer some of the Mechanism's functions, including assistance to national jurisdictions and management of archives, to the UN Secretariat.
- 1 Appointed on 20 February 2024, to complete the term of Judge Mahandrisoa Edmond Randrianirina, Madagascar, who resigned on 4 October 2023.
- 2 Appointed on 18 June 2026, to complete the term of Judge Lydia Mugambe, Uganda, who resigned on 5 May 2025.

UN Command in Korea

|                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UNC Headquarters, Bldg #12412<br>APO AP 96271-5237<br>US Army Garrison Humphreys<br>Republic of Korea                          | Facebook: <a href="#">@UnitedNationsCommand</a><br>Instagram: <a href="#">@UN_Command</a><br>X: <a href="#">@UN_Command</a> |
| Website: <a href="http://www.unc.mil">www.unc.mil</a><br>Commander: General Xavier T Brunson, US Army (since 20 December 2024) |                                                                                                                             |

The UN Command (UNC) is the international coalition, under United States command, that provided forces to assist the Republic of Korea (ROK) during the Korean War and continues to maintain the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 (adopted by GA res. 711 (VII) (1953)). Established in July 1950 pursuant to SC resolutions 83 (1950) and 84 (1950), UNC today continues to demonstrate the international community's long-standing commitment to securing a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The UNC's composition is not restricted or limited, except that the United States designates the Commander. The UN [Member States](#) that have provided support to the UNC have changed over the years. There are currently 18 UNC Member States and embedded ROK staff that contribute to the UNC. Additionally, UNC has access to seven military bases in Japan.

UNC Member States actively participate in Armistice maintenance activities, primarily through the UNC Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), a discrete and subordinate structure within UNC [Headquarters](#). The UNCMAC [Secretariat](#) (UNCMAC-S) conducts routine 'advise and assist' visits to ROK units and undertakes inspections of areas within the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) including the 124 UNC guard and observation posts in the DMZ, the Han River Estuary (HRE) and on the Northwest Islands to ensure Armistice Agreement compliance. Annually, UNCMAC-S conducts an

average of 50 inspections of DMZ sites to ensure adherence to the Armistice Agreement. UNCMAC-S operates an Armistice education programme to ensure compliance through educating front-line forces on the Armistice Agreement and the Armistice rules of engagement. In addition, liaison officers from UNC Member States join UNCMAC staff on special investigation teams to investigate incidents that occur in the DMZ, the HRE and the sea and air areas of UNC responsibility. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission ([NNSC](#)), which includes members from Switzerland and Sweden, is an independent and impartial body that supervises Armistice management activities in the interest of all parties involved.

Several UNC Member States also contribute to UNC's coalition activities through permanent party staffing, exercise participation and working group attendance. UNC permanent staffing is made up of personnel from Australia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, ROK, Thailand, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. The majority of staff are based at USAG Humphreys in Pyeongtaek (ROK), Camp Bonifas in Paju (ROK) and at UNC-R in Yokota Air Base, Tokyo.

**UNC Member States (18)**

---

|           |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Australia | Germany     | Philippines  |
| Belgium   | Greece      | South Africa |
| Canada    | Italy       | Thailand     |
| Colombia  | Netherlands | Türkiye      |
| Denmark   | New Zealand | UK           |
| France    | Norway      | USA          |

# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Website: [www.un.org/ecosoc](http://www.un.org/ecosoc)

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

The UN is charged by its [Charter](#) with promoting in the economic and social fields:

- Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development
- Solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation
- Universal respect for, and observance of, rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Responsibility for discharging these functions is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Charter provisions relating to ECOSOC are contained in Chapter IX (Articles 55–60), which sets forth the objectives and functions of the UN in the sphere of international economic and social cooperation, and Chapter X (Articles 61–72), which defines the composition, functions and powers, and voting and procedure of the Council. Other provisions are to be found in Articles 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 91, 96, 98 and 101.

## MEMBERSHIP

ECOSOC has 54 [members](#). It originally had 18 members, increasing to 27 on 31 August 1965 following amendment to Article 61 of the UN [Charter](#) in accordance with GA res. [1991B](#) (XVIII) (1963); then to 54 on 12 October 1973 following further amendment to Article 61 in accordance with GA res. [2847](#) (XXVI) (1971). The pattern for geographical distribution of seats was established in GA res. [2847](#): 14 members from African states, 11 from Asia–Pacific states, six from Eastern European states, 10 from Latin American and Caribbean states, and 13 from Western European and Other states. Eighteen members of ECOSOC are elected each year by the General Assembly. Members generally serve three-year terms, ending on 31 December.

### Members (54)\*

Countries that have never served on the Council are not listed. The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme. Terms in the list reflect the rotation scheme as at 1 July 2026.

|                                  | Previous                                                | Current |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (14 seats)</b> |                                                         |         |
| Algeria.....                     | 1964–66 73–81 83–85 90–92 1998–2000<br>07–09 16–18..... | 2025–27 |
| Angola.....                      | 1992–94 2000–02 06–08 19–21                             |         |
| Benin.....                       | 1966–67 82–84 92–94 2000–08 13–15 17–22                 |         |
| Botswana.....                    | 1983–85 91–93 2014–16 20–25                             |         |
| Burkina Faso.....                | 1968–70 77–79 90–92 2000–02 12–17                       |         |
| Burundi.....                     | 1972–74 81–83 2002–04.....                              | 2026–28 |
| Cabo Verde.....                  | 1997–99 2007–09 23–25                                   |         |
| Cameroon.....                    | 1966–67 78–83 89–91 2000–02 08–13 17–19<br>23–25        |         |
| Central African Republic.....    | 1978–80 96–98                                           |         |
| Chad.....                        | 1968–70 2005–07 17–19.....                              | 2026–28 |
| Comoros.....                     | 1998–2000 10–12                                         |         |

|                        |                                                                    |         |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Congo.....             | 1968-70 74-76 83-85 95-97 1999-2001<br>03-05 08-10 14-16 20-22     |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire.....     | 1974-76 95-97 2009-11 22-24                                        | 2025-27 |
| DR Congo.....          | 1971-77 80-82 84-95 1999-2001 05-07 14-16                          |         |
| Djibouti.....          | 1983-88 97-99                                                      | 2025-27 |
| Egypt.....             | 1952-57 74-76 86-88 94-96 2001-03 10-12<br>19-21                   |         |
| Equatorial Guinea..... | 2023-25                                                            |         |
| Eswatini.....          | 1982-84 92-94 2017-19 22-24                                        |         |
| Ethiopia.....          | 1961-63 74-77 80-82 92-94 2001-03 12-14<br>19-21                   |         |
| Gabon.....             | 1965-67 75-77 86-88 93-98 2011-13 20-22                            |         |
| Gambia.....            | 1997-99                                                            |         |
| Ghana.....             | 1970-72 79-81 88-90 94-96 2002-04 10-12<br>15-20                   |         |
| Guinea.....            | 1974-75 85-93 2005-07                                              |         |
| Guinea-Bissau.....     | 1999-2001 06-08 09-11                                              |         |
| Kenya.....             | 1970-72 74-77 81-83 89-91 2003-05 19-21                            | 2024-26 |
| Lesotho.....           | 1978-80 88-90 1998-2000 12-14                                      |         |
| Liberia.....           | 1974-76 82-84 88-90 2021-23                                        |         |
| Libya.....             | 1967-69 80-82 88-90 93-95 2002-04 12-14<br>21-23                   |         |
| Madagascar.....        | 1971-73 92-94 2006-08 21-23                                        |         |
| Malawi.....            | 1980-82 2007-09 11-13 18-20                                        |         |
| Mali.....              | 1973-75 82-84 2019-21                                              |         |
| Mauritania.....        | 1977-79 2006-08 15-17                                              | 2024-26 |
| Mauritius.....         | 1998-2000 04-06 09-11 13-15 22-24                                  |         |
| Morocco.....           | 1966-68 79-81 85-87 91-93 1999-2001 09-11<br>18-20                 |         |
| Mozambique.....        | 1986-88 97-99 2003-05 08-10                                        | 2026-28 |
| Namibia.....           | 2004-06 09-11                                                      |         |
| Niger.....             | 1971-73 89-91 2008-10                                              |         |
| Nigeria.....           | 1976-78 80-82 85-87 93-95 2001-06 12-14<br>16-18 21-23             | 2024-26 |
| Rwanda.....            | 1977-79 84-92 1999-2001 10-12 16-18                                |         |
| Senegal.....           | 1962-64 74-75 79-81 85-87 94-96 2003-05<br>11-13                   | 2024-26 |
| Sierra Leone.....      | 1966-69 83-88 1998-2000                                            | 2026-28 |
| Somalia.....           | 1977-79 84-89 91-93 2007-09 16-18                                  |         |
| South Africa.....      | 1995-97 2001-03 05-07 13-18                                        | 2025-27 |
| Sudan.....             | 1958-60 69-71 77-79 81-83 87-89 95-97<br>2000-02 07-09 13-15 18-20 |         |
| Togo.....              | 1976-78 91-98 2014-16 18-20                                        |         |
| Tunisia.....           | 1970-72 76-78 82-84 89-91 96-98 2004-06<br>13-15 22-24             |         |
| Uganda.....            | 1973-78 84-86 95-97 2001-03 15-17                                  |         |
| UR of Tanzania.....    | 1966-69 78-80 94-96 2004-06 22-24                                  | 2025-27 |
| Zambia.....            | 1974-76 79-81 89-91 97-99 2010-12                                  | 2024-26 |
| Zimbabwe.....          | 1985-87 94-96 2002-04 15-17 21-23                                  |         |

#### Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

|                  |                                                              |         |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan..... | 1959-61 76-78 2016-18 22-24                                  |         |
| Bahrain.....     | 1990-92 2000-02                                              |         |
| Bangladesh.....  | 1976-78 81-83 85-87 92-94 96-98 2004-06<br>10-12 14-16 20-22 | 2025-27 |
| Bhutan.....      | 1993-95 2002-04                                              |         |
| Cambodia.....    | 2019 <sup>1</sup>                                            |         |
| China.....       | 1946-60 1972-2004 05-07 08-10 14-25                          | 2026-28 |



|                        |                                                 |         |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Cyprus .....           | 1979-81                                         |         |
| Fiji .....             | 1974-75 81-83 2000-02                           |         |
| India .....            | 1946-47 53-55 62-64 66-70 74 78-83 85-90        |         |
|                        | 1992-2000 02-04 05-07 09-11 12-20 22-24 .....   | 2026-28 |
| Indonesia .....        | 1956-58 69-71 74-75 79-81 84-86 89-91           |         |
|                        | 94-96 1999-2000 04-09 12-14 21-23               |         |
| Iran .....             | 1950-52 66-68 74-79 87-92 2001-03 19-21         |         |
| Iraq .....             | 1964-66 77-82 86-91 2007-09 10-12 16-18         |         |
| Japan .....            | 1960-65 68-70 72-80 1982-2005 06-11 12-23 ..... | 2024-26 |
| Jordan .....           | 1961-63 74-76 80-82 89-91 96-98                 |         |
| Kazakhstan .....       | 2007-09 14-16 22-24                             |         |
| Kuwait .....           | 1967-69 92-94 2013-15                           |         |
| Kyrgyzstan .....       | 2013-15                                         |         |
| Lao PDR .....          | 2023-25                                         |         |
| Lebanon .....          | 1946-49 71-73 83-85 96-98 2016-18 .....         | 2026-28 |
| Malaysia .....         | 1971-73 76-78 83-85 91-93 95-97 2003-05         |         |
|                        | 08-10                                           |         |
| Mongolia .....         | 1973-75 2010-12                                 |         |
| Nepal .....            | 1980-82 2001-03 13-15 .....                     | 2024-26 |
| Oman .....             | 1987-89 1998-2000 22-24                         |         |
| Pakistan .....         | 1954-59 65-67 69-71 74-77 79-84 86-88           |         |
|                        | 90-92 94-96 1998-2003 05-07 08-13 15-17         |         |
|                        | 19-21 .....                                     | 2024-26 |
| Papua New Guinea ..... | 1984-86                                         |         |
| Philippines .....      | 1951-53 66-68 77-79 86-88 92-97 2007-09         |         |
|                        | 10-12 18-20                                     |         |
| Qatar .....            | 1982-84 2002-04 11-13 23-25                     |         |
| ROK .....              | 1993-95 97-99 2003-06 08-10 14-25               |         |
| Saudi Arabia .....     | 1983-85 88-90 1999-2001 03-05 06-11 19-21 ..... | 2025-27 |
| Solomon Islands .....  | 2021-23                                         |         |
| Sri Lanka .....        | 1970-72 84-89 93-95 97-99 2006-08 .....         | 2025-27 |
| Syrian AR .....        | 1977-79 86-88 91-93 1999-2001                   |         |
| Tajikistan .....       | 2017-18 <sup>1</sup>                            |         |
| Thailand .....         | 1974-76 80-85 89-91 95-97 2005-07 20-22         |         |
| Turkmenistan .....     | 2013-15 19-21 .....                             | 2026-28 |
| UAE .....              | 1978-80 2004-06 17-18 <sup>1</sup>              |         |
| Uzbekistan .....       |                                                 | 2025-27 |
| Viet Nam .....         | 1998-2000 16-18                                 |         |
| Yemen .....            | 2019 <sup>1</sup>                               |         |

### Eastern European states (6 seats)<sup>2</sup>

|                              |                                       |         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Albania .....                | 2005-07 13-15                         |         |
| Armenia .....                | 2004-06 19-21 .....                   | 2025-27 |
| Azerbaijan .....             | 2003-05 17-19 .....                   | 2025-27 |
| Belarus .....                | 1947-49 81-83 86-88 1992-2000 07-09   |         |
|                              | 12-14 18-20                           |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina ..... | 2017 <sup>3</sup>                     |         |
| Bulgaria .....               | 1959-61 68-70 75-77 80-85 87-92 94-96 |         |
|                              | 1999-2001 12-13 <sup>4</sup> 21-23    |         |
| Croatia .....                | 2000-02 13-15 22-24 .....             | 2026-28 |
| Czechia .....                | 1996-2001 06-08 16-18 22-24           |         |
| Estonia .....                | 2009-11 15-17                         |         |
| Georgia .....                | 2001-03 14-16                         |         |
| Hungary .....                | 1971-73 78-80 2002-04 11 <sup>4</sup> |         |
| Latvia .....                 | 1997-99 2011-13 20-22                 |         |
| Lithuania .....              | 2005-07                               |         |
| Montenegro .....             | 2020-22                               |         |

|                          |                                               |         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Poland.....              | 1948-53 57-62 72-74 77-79 81-89               |         |
|                          | 1992-2000 04-06 08-10 .....                   | 2024-26 |
| Republic of Moldova..... | 2008-10 16-18                                 |         |
| Romania.....             | 1965-67 74-76 78-80 82-87 90-98 2001-03       |         |
|                          | 07-09 18-19 <sup>3</sup>                      |         |
| Russian Federation.....  | 1947-2007 08-10 14-22 .....                   | 2026-28 |
| Serbia.....              | 2014-16                                       |         |
| Slovakia.....            | 2010-12 23-25                                 |         |
| Slovenia.....            | 2023-25                                       |         |
| Ukraine.....             | 1946 77-79 89-91 93-95 2002-04 10-12 19-21 .. | 2026-28 |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

|                                       |                                               |         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda.....              | 2014-16 .....                                 | 2025-27 |
| Argentina.....                        | 1952-57 63-65 68-70 74-86 91-93 96-98         |         |
|                                       | 2001-03 10-12 15-17 21-23                     |         |
| Bahamas.....                          | 1980-82 89-91 93-95 2010-12                   |         |
| Barbados.....                         | 1979-81 2007-09                               |         |
| Belize.....                           | 1987-89 2004-06 22-24                         |         |
| Bolivia.....                          | 1972-74 76-78 87-89 1999-2001 07-09 13-15     |         |
|                                       | 21-23                                         |         |
| Brazil.....                           | 1948-50 56-58 60-62 70-87 1989-2003 05-07     |         |
|                                       | 08-10 12-17 19-21 23-25                       |         |
| Chile.....                            | 1946-47 58-60 64-66 72-74 80-82 91-99         |         |
|                                       | 2002-04 10-12 16-18 22-24                     |         |
| Colombia.....                         | 1946 62-64 74-79 82-90 1992-2000 04-06        |         |
|                                       | 13-15 17-25                                   |         |
| Costa Rica.....                       | 1958-60 84-86 94-96 2000-02 05-07 23-25       |         |
| Cuba.....                             | 1946-47 52-54 76-78 88-90 93-95 1997-2008     |         |
|                                       | 12-14                                         |         |
| Dominican Republic.....               | 1955-57 78-80 2012-14 .....                   | 2025-27 |
| Ecuador.....                          | 1954-56 64-66 79-81 83-85 90-92 2003-05       |         |
|                                       | 11-13 18-20 .....                             | 2026-28 |
| El Salvador.....                      | 1961-63 97-99 2002-04 07-09 12-14 18-20       |         |
| Guatemala.....                        | 1967-69 74-75 2002-04 09-11 14-16 21-23       |         |
| Guyana.....                           | 1984-86 96-98 2006-08 16-18                   |         |
| Haiti.....                            | 1971-73 85-87 2006-08 13-15 .....             | 2024-26 |
| Honduras.....                         | 1999-2001 15-17                               |         |
| Jamaica.....                          | 1969-71 74-79 86-88 90-92 95-97 2003-05 19-21 |         |
| Mexico.....                           | 1950-52 57-59 67-69 74-85 90-95 1997-2002     |         |
|                                       | 05-07 11-13 18-23 .....                       | 2025-27 |
| Nicaragua.....                        | 1981-83 89-91 96-98 2003-05 11-13 20-22       |         |
| Panama.....                           | 1966-68 86-88 2004-06 14-16 20-22             |         |
| Paraguay.....                         | 1994-96 2006-08 19-21 .....                   | 2024-26 |
| Peru.....                             | 1946-51 65-67 70-72 75-77 81-83 86-88         |         |
|                                       | 91-93 2001-03 09-11 16-18 22-24 .....         | 2026-28 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis.....            | 2009-11 .....                                 | 2026-28 |
| Saint Lucia.....                      | 1982-84 1998-2000 08-10                       |         |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | 2017-19                                       |         |
| Suriname.....                         | 1983-85 92-94 2000-02 .....                   | 2024-26 |
| Trinidad and Tobago.....              | 1973-75 78-80 88-93 2015-17                   |         |
| Uruguay.....                          | 1951-53 61-63 69-71 87-89 2008-10 18-20 ..... | 2024-26 |
| Venezuela.....                        | 1947-49 53-55 59-61 66-68 74-90 94-96         |         |
|                                       | 1999-2001 09-11 17-19                         |         |

### Western European and Other states (13 seats)

|                |                                          |         |
|----------------|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Andorra.....   | 2001-03 17-19                            |         |
| Australia..... | 1948-50 53-55 62-64 74-76 80-82 86-88    |         |
|                | 92-97 2002-06 08-12 15-17 20-21 25 ..... | 2026-28 |

|               |                                                                                         |         |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Austria       | 1963–65 76–78 82–84 91–93 2000–02 06–08<br>13–14 15 21–22                               | 2025–26 |
| Belgium       | 1946 49–54 67–69 74–76 80–82 86–88 92–94<br>1998–2000 04–06 10–11 16–18 22–24           |         |
| Canada        | 1946–48 50–52 56–58 65–67 74–77 1981–2001<br>04–09 10–14 18 19–21 22–24                 | 2025–27 |
| Denmark       | 1948–50 60–62 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95<br>1999–2001 05–07 13–14 18–19 22–24              |         |
| Finland       | 1957–59 72–74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98<br>2002–04 08–12 15–16 20–22 25                   | 2026–28 |
| France        | 1946–2005 06–11 12–23                                                                   | 2024–26 |
| Germany       | 1974–2005 06–07 09–12 14–21 24                                                          | 2026    |
| Greece        | 1946 56–58 66 70–72 76–78 82–84 88–90<br>94–96 2000 03–05 07–09 14–16 22–23             |         |
| Iceland       | 1985–87 97–99 2005–07                                                                   |         |
| Ireland       | 1968–70 79–81 88–90 94–96 2003–05 12–13<br>16–20                                        |         |
| Israel        | 2022–23                                                                                 |         |
| Italy         | 1961–63 70–72 74–82 86–94 1998–2003 04–06<br>10–12 14–18 22–25                          |         |
| Liechtenstein | 2008 09–10 23–25                                                                        |         |
| Luxembourg    | 1964–66 83–85 95–97 2007–09 19–21                                                       |         |
| Malta         | 1978–80 2001–02 09–11 19–20                                                             |         |
| Netherlands   | 1947–48 55–60 73–75 77–79 83–85 89–91<br>95–97 2001–03 07–09 12–13 19–21                | 2025–27 |
| New Zealand   | 1947–49 59–61 71–73 77–79 83–85 89–91<br>1998–2000 07–09 13–14 22–24                    |         |
| Norway        | 1946–47 54–56 69–71 75–77 81–83 87–89<br>93–95 1999–2001 08–11 17–21                    | 2026–28 |
| Portugal      | 1976–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000–01 07–09<br>14–16 21–23                                  |         |
| San Marino    | 2013–15                                                                                 |         |
| Spain         | 1959–61 73–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99<br>2002–06 11–13 17–18 20                         | 2024–26 |
| Sweden        | 1951–53 66–68 74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98<br>2002–04 08–09 13 14–17 23–25                |         |
| Switzerland   | 2011–12 15–16 20–21 25                                                                  | 2026–27 |
| Türkiye       | 1947–49 53–55 67–69 74–75 79–81 85–87<br>91–93 97–99 2003–06 09–10 12–13 17–19<br>24–25 | 2026–28 |
| UK            | 1947–2004 05–07 08–13 14–19 21–23                                                       | 2024–26 |
| USA           | 1946–2009 10–12 13–24                                                                   | 2026–27 |

## Notes

- \* On 4 June 2026, the General Assembly elected 17 members of ECOSOC, to hold three-year terms beginning 1 January 2027: Angola, Eritrea, Guinea, Morocco and Senegal (African states); Malaysia, Maldives and ROK (Asia–Pacific states); North Macedonia (Eastern European states); Bolivia, Brazil and Guatemala (Latin American and Caribbean states); and France, Germany, Ireland, Portugal and UK (Western European and Other states). It also elected Luxembourg to complete the term of Switzerland, from 1 January 2027 to 31 December 2027. On 25 June 2026, the General Assembly elected Bahamas to hold a three-year term beginning 1 January 2027.
- 1 Tajikistan and UAE served two-year terms for 2017–18 and were replaced by Cambodia and Yemen, respectively.
- 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on ECOSOC for the following periods: 1946, 1962–64, 1969–71, 1974–78, 1980–82, 1984–86 and 1988–92. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution. Czechoslovakia served on ECOSOC in 1946–47, 1950–52, 1954–56, 1963–68, 1974–77 and 1989–91.
- 3 Bosnia and Herzegovina served a one-year term in 2017 and was replaced by Romania.
- 4 Hungary had a one-year term in 2011 and was replaced by Bulgaria.

## SESSIONS AND OFFICERS

Up to 2013, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held one substantive four-week session annually in July, alternating between New York and Geneva, and an organizational session of not more than four days in late January/early February. Pursuant to GA res. [68/1](#) of September 2013, ECOSOC shifted its work programme to a July–July cycle and organized its meetings into distinct segments. Following the adoption of GA resolutions [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018, [75/290A](#) of 25 June 2021 and [80/293A](#) of 24 July 2026, ECOSOC organizes its meetings and forums convened under the auspices of the Council into four main groups.

The first group comprises the [Coordination Segment](#), held early in the year before the first session of a functional commission. The second group includes the Development Cooperation Forum (held in odd years), the Forum on Financing for Development follow-up, the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Development for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Youth Forum and related mandated meetings.

The third group includes the operational activities for development segment, the humanitarian affairs segment and the meeting on the transition from relief to development. The operational activities for development segment is held close to the annual sessions of the executive boards of the UN system funds and programmes. Through this segment, the Council provides overall coordination and guidance for operational development funds and programmes on a system-wide basis. A humanitarian affairs segment is held in May/June, through which the Council continues to contribute to strengthening the coordination and effectiveness of UN humanitarian assistance and support and complement international efforts aimed at addressing humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, in order to promote an improved, coordinated response by the UN.

The fourth group includes the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, convened under the auspices of the Council, and the high-level segment of the Council, as well as the [Partnership Forum](#). The high-level segment, held in July, continues to discharge the functions provided for in General Assembly resolutions [45/264](#) (1991), [48/162](#) (1993), [50/227](#) (1996), [61/16](#) (2006), [68/1](#) (2013), [72/305](#) (2018), [75/290A](#) (2021) and [80/293A](#) (2026). In accordance with GA res. [70/299](#) (2016), the high-level segment of the Council is convened jointly with the three ministerial days of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF, see page 149), convened under the auspices of the Council. Pursuant to GA res. [80/293A](#) (2026), starting with the 2027 session, the Partnership Forum is convened back-to-back with the HLPF.

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

The Council holds the regular meetings of its substantive sessions in New York. The humanitarian affairs segment continues to alternate between New York (even years) and Geneva (odd years). ECOSOC decisions are taken by a simple majority of members present and voting. The Bureau is elected by ECOSOC at the beginning of each annual session in late July.

### Bureau 2026 session (July 2025–July 2026) and 2027 session (July 2026–July 2027)

#### President 2026

Lok Bahadur Thapa, Nepal

#### Vice-Presidents 2026

Wellington Darío Bencosme Castaños,  
Dominican Republic

Amar Bendjamaa, Algeria

Héctor Gómez Hernández, Spain

Paruyr Hovhannisyan, Armenia

#### President 2027

Amar Bendjama, Algeria

#### Vice-Presidents 2027

Salahuddin Noman Chowdhury, Bangladesh

Tofiq Musayev, Azerbaijan

Juan Pablo Vegas Torres, Peru

To be confirmed, Western European  
and Other states

# SUBSIDIARY BODIES

## FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

### Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 50  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Email: [unodc-sgb@un.org](mailto:unodc-sgb@un.org)  
X: @UNODC\_CND

Website: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/)

Secretary: Jo Dedeayne-Amann, Belgium (since 2012)

#### Purpose

The CND, established in 1946 by ECOSOC res. 9 (I), serves as the central policy-making body of the UN system on drug-related matters. The CND and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) are the governing bodies of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The CND is mandated under the international drug control conventions – namely the 1961 [Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs](#), the 1971 [Convention on Psychotropic Substances](#) and the 1988 [Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances](#) – to decide, on the basis of the medical and scientific assessment by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), whether narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals should be placed under international control, transferred between schedules or removed from control. It monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control and recommends measures to Member States and to UNODC to address and counter the world drug problem. It assists Member States in advancing implementation of: the international drug control conventions; the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (see GA res. 64/182); the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the CND of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action; the outcome document of the 30th special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 (GA res. S-30/1); and the 2019 [Ministerial Declaration](#), which aims at helping countries focus beyond 2019 on the practical implementation of the existing policy documents. In 1991, the General Assembly expanded the mandates of the CND to enable it to function as the governing body of UNODC and to approve the budget for the Fund of the UN International Drug Control Programme, which accounts for most of the resources available to the UN for drug control. In 2024, the Commission conducted the mid-term review on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, an important milestone set forth in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, and adopted the [High-level declaration](#) by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the 2024 mid-term review. In 2029, in accordance with the follow-up framework established by the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, the Commission is also expected to conduct a final review of progress made in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments.

#### Meetings

Members usually meet in Vienna in March, with a shorter reconvened session in the second half of the year to consider budgetary matters (ECOSOC decision [2009/251](#)). Since 2011, the CND and CCPCJ have held joint meetings during their annual reconvened sessions (ECOSOC decision [2011/259](#)).

#### Membership

ECOSOC resolution [1991/49](#) enlarged the membership of the Commission from 40 to 53 members, with distribution of seats among the regional groups as shown in the following list of members. One seat rotates between Asia-Pacific and Latin American and Caribbean states every four years.

Elections are held at two-year intervals, usually in April. Members serve four-year terms, expiring on 31 December. In accordance with Council resolutions [845](#) (XXXII) and [1147](#) (XLI), members

are elected (a) from among UN Member States and members of the specialized agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; (b) with due regard to the adequate representation of countries that are important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries that are important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries in which drug addiction or illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem; and (c) taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The [Bureau](#) is composed of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur. The Commission elects its Bureau for the following session at the end of its reconvened session.

## Members (53)

|                                  | Previous                                | Current |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (11 seats)</b> |                                         |         |
| Algeria .....                    | 1978-81 84-87 96-99 2004-07 12-15 18-25 |         |
| Angola .....                     | 2000-03 14-17 20-23                     |         |
| Benin .....                      | 2000-03 14-17                           |         |
| Botswana .....                   | 2008-11                                 |         |
| Burkina Faso .....               | 2002-05 18-21                           | 2026-29 |
| Burundi .....                    |                                         | 2024-27 |
| Cameroon .....                   | 2004-19                                 |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....              | 1984-85 88-91 1994-2001 10-13 18-25     | 2026-29 |
| DR Congo .....                   | 1982-85 2004-19                         |         |
| Egypt .....                      | 1946-77 1988-2003 12-15 20-23           |         |
| Eswatini .....                   | 2000-03 10-13                           |         |
| Ethiopia .....                   | 2008-11                                 |         |
| Gabon .....                      | 1992-95                                 |         |
| Gambia .....                     | 1990-93 2002-05                         |         |
| Ghana .....                      | 1964-71 1990-2001 10-13 22-25           | 2026-29 |
| Guinea .....                     | 1994-97                                 |         |
| Kenya .....                      | 1973-79 2016-23                         | 2024-27 |
| Lesotho .....                    | 1992-95                                 |         |
| Liberia .....                    | 1994-97                                 |         |
| Libya .....                      | 1990-93 2000-03 20-23                   |         |
| Madagascar .....                 | 1962 76-95 2004-07                      |         |
| Malawi .....                     | 1980-83                                 |         |
| Mali .....                       | 1986-89                                 |         |
| Mauritania .....                 | 2016-19                                 | 2026-29 |
| Mauritius .....                  | 1997-2001                               |         |
| Morocco .....                    | 1962-65 67-77 84-87 92-99 2008-11 20-23 | 2024-27 |
| Mozambique .....                 | 2000-03                                 |         |
| Namibia .....                    | 2006-09 12-15                           |         |
| Niger .....                      | 2006-09                                 |         |
| Nigeria .....                    | 1966-68 72-75 82-89 92-99 2002-09 14-17 |         |
|                                  | 20-23                                   | 2024-27 |
| Senegal .....                    | 1982-93 2006-09                         |         |
| Sierra Leone .....               | 1997-2001 10-13                         |         |
| South Africa .....               | 1996-99 2002-05 16-23                   | 2024-27 |
| Sudan .....                      | 1996-2011 16-19                         |         |
| Togo .....                       | 1970-81 2014-21                         |         |
| Tunisia .....                    | 1978-81 92-99 2022-25                   |         |
| Uganda .....                     | 2004-11 16-19                           |         |
| UR of Tanzania .....             | 2012-15                                 | 2024-27 |
| Zambia .....                     | 1986-89 2004-07 12-15                   |         |
| Zimbabwe .....                   | 2012-15                                 | 2024-27 |

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

|              |                                           |         |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan  | 2012-15 18-21                             |         |
| Bahrain      | 2020-23                                   |         |
| Bangladesh   | 2022-25                                   |         |
| China        | 1946-69 1986-2005 08-23                   | 2024-27 |
| India        | 1946-85 1988-2007 10-21                   | 2024-27 |
| Indonesia    | 1973-81 86-93 96-99 2002-05 14-17         | 2024-27 |
| Iran         | 1946-72 74-81 84-87 1992-2019 22-25       |         |
| Iraq         | 2018-21                                   |         |
| Japan        | 1962-2009 12-23                           | 2024-27 |
| Kazakhstan   | 2000-03 08-11 14-17 20-23                 | 2026-29 |
| Kyrgyzstan   | 2000-03 18-21                             | 2026-29 |
| Lao PDR      | 1997-2001 04-07 10-13                     |         |
| Lebanon      | 1970-73 88-91 1994-2001 04-07             |         |
| Malaysia     | 1982-93 96-99 2004-07                     |         |
| Myanmar      | 2004-07 10-13                             |         |
| Nepal        | 2020-23                                   |         |
| Pakistan     | 1969-99 2002-05 08-23                     | 2026-29 |
| Philippines  | 1992-95 2000-03                           |         |
| Qatar        | 2016-19                                   | 2024-27 |
| ROK          | 1963-68 82-85 1992-2003 06-09 12-19 22-25 |         |
| Saudi Arabia | 2006-13 22-25                             |         |
| Singapore    |                                           | 2024-27 |
| Sri Lanka    | 1984-87 94-97                             |         |
| Syrian AR    | 1992-99                                   |         |
| Tajikistan   | 2006-09 14-17                             |         |
| Thailand     | 1973-2023                                 | 2024-27 |
| Turkmenistan | 2012-15 20-23                             |         |
| UAE          | 2004-11                                   | 2026-29 |
| Yemen        | 2008-11                                   |         |

### Eastern European states (6 seats)<sup>1</sup>

|                        |                                         |         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Armenia                |                                         | 2024-27 |
| Belarus                | 2002-05 10-13 16-19                     |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2004-07                                 |         |
| Bulgaria               | 1982-93 96-99                           |         |
| Croatia                | 2004-07 14-21                           |         |
| Czechia                | 1993-2003 08-11 14-21                   |         |
| Hungary                | 1957-93 2004-07 12-23                   | 2024-27 |
| Lithuania              | 2008-11 22-25                           | 2026-29 |
| North Macedonia        | 2000-03                                 |         |
| Poland                 | 1946-56 62-63 88-99 2006-09 12-15 20-23 | 2024-27 |
| Republic of Moldova    | 2008-11                                 |         |
| Romania                | 1973-77 1994-2001 10-13                 |         |
| Russian Federation     | 1946-2025                               |         |
| Slovakia               | 2000-03 16-19                           |         |
| Slovenia               | 2022-25                                 | 2026-29 |
| Ukraine                | 1994-2009 12-15 20-23                   | 2026-29 |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (10/11 seats, one rotating)

|                    |                                           |         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina          | 1965-67 72-89 2000-11 16-19               | 2024-27 |
| Bahamas            | 1982-85 90-97                             |         |
| Bolivia            | 1988-2003 06-17 22-25                     | 2026-29 |
| Brazil             | 1962-64 67-81 84-91 1996-2007 10-25       |         |
| Chile              | 1973-77 92-95 1997-2001 04-07 10-13 18-21 | 2024-27 |
| Colombia           | 1976-87 1990-2025                         | 2026-29 |
| Cuba               | 1996-2011 14-21                           |         |
| Dominican Republic | 1968-71                                   | 2024-27 |

|                                  |                             |         |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Ecuador                          | 1986–93 1996–2003 16–23     |         |
| El Salvador                      | 2008–11 16–23               |         |
| Guatemala                        | 2004–07 12–19               | 2024–27 |
| Honduras                         |                             | 2026–29 |
| Jamaica                          | 1967–77 92–99 2002–09 20–23 |         |
| Mexico                           | 1946–2009 12–23             | 2024–27 |
| Nicaragua                        | 1992–95 2002–05             |         |
| Panama                           | 1978–85                     |         |
| Paraguay                         | 1994–97                     |         |
| Peru                             | 1946–75 84–95 2000–23       | 2024–27 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2012–15                     |         |
| Suriname                         | 2012–15                     |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago              | 2008–11 22–25               | 2026–29 |
| Uruguay                          | 1992–95 1997–2001 08–23     | 2024–27 |
| Venezuela                        | 1986–89 1992–2003 08–11     |         |

#### Western European and Other states (14 seats)

|             |                                     |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia   | 1973–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Austria     | 1957–59 84–85 2000–23               | 2024–27 |
| Belgium     | 1978–97 2006–25                     | 2026–29 |
| Canada      | 1946–79 1984–2003 06–25             |         |
| Denmark     | 1988–91 2000–03 12–15               |         |
| Finland     | 1984–87 94–97 2008–11               | 2024–27 |
| France      | 1946–2007 10–25                     | 2026–29 |
| Germany     | 1963–2023                           | 2026–29 |
| Greece      | 1954–56 84–87 1996–2003             |         |
| Israel      | 2004–11 12–19                       |         |
| Italy       | 1976–2023                           | 2024–27 |
| Malta       |                                     | 2024–27 |
| Netherlands | 1946–53 60–62 84–99 2002–05 08–23   | 2024–27 |
| Norway      | 1980–83 92–95 2004–07 16–19         |         |
| Portugal    | 1996–2003                           | 2024–27 |
| Spain       | 1980–83 1986–2005 08–23             | 2024–27 |
| Sweden      | 1969–79 90–93 96–99 2004–07 20–23   |         |
| Switzerland | 1961–75 88–95 1997–2001 04–11 18–25 | 2026–29 |
| Türkiye     | 1946–89 92–95 1997–2009 12–23       |         |
| UK          | 1946–2017 20–23                     | 2024–27 |
| USA         | 1946–2023                           | 2024–27 |

#### Note

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the CND from 1946 to 1992. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the states created following its dissolution. Czechoslovakia served on the CND in 1992.

### Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Website: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary\\_Bodies/Subcommission/Subcommission\\_Index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/Subcommission/Subcommission_Index.html)

The Subcommission was established in 1973 to serve as a consultative body that would provide the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with a regional perspective on dealing with illicit drug activity in the Near and Middle East. The Subcommission's functions are to facilitate cooperation and coordination in regional activities directed against illicit drug traffic and to identify priority issues in the area and formulate recommendations to the Commission for addressing these issues. The Subcommission usually meets annually for four days. It reports directly to the Commission.

The Subcommission was established as a subsidiary body of the Commission by ECOSOC res. 1776 (LIV) (1973) and CND res. 6 (XXV) (1973). Its meetings and members are listed on the [website](#).



## Regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)

Website: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary\\_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies\\_Index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies_Index.html)

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs has four additional regional subsidiary bodies known as the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA):

- [Asia and the Pacific](#) (HONLAP), established by ECOSOC res. [1845](#) (LVI) (1974)
- [Africa](#) (HONLAF), established by ECOSOC res. [1985/11](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean](#) (HONLAC), established by ECOSOC res. [1987/34](#)
- [Europe](#) (HONEUR), established by ECOSOC res. [1990/30](#).

ECOSOC established the HONLEA as subsidiary bodies of the Commission to further cooperation in drug law enforcement activities at the regional level. Meetings usually take place annually to identify salient policy and enforcement issues in their regions, establish working groups to analyse the issues, and then bring their reports and recommendations to the attention of the Commission.

## Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–16th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3209  
Email: [population@un.org](mailto:population@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/CPD](http://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/CPD)

Director, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division: John R Wilmoth, USA

### Purpose

CPD is the sole intergovernmental body tasked with integrated consideration of population and development issues. In its terms of reference, endorsed in ECOSOC res. [1995/55](#), the Commission is mandated to arrange for studies on population and development issues, trends and policies, as well as to advise on population assistance, upon request, to developing countries. The Commission is also charged with monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) at national, regional and international levels and to advise ECOSOC on these issues. ECOSOC res. [2016/25](#) also requested the Commission to contribute to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### Evolution

The Commission was originally named the Population Commission, which was established by ECOSOC res. [3](#) (III) (1946) and tasked with studying and advising ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions. It was renamed following the International Conference on Population and Development (GA res. [49/128](#) (1994)).

GA res. [49/128](#) also charged the Commission with monitoring and assessing implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels. In line with its new mandate, new terms of reference for the Commission were endorsed by ECOSOC res. [1995/55](#). The CPD's current methods of work were the object of ECOSOC decision [2022/332](#) and ECOSOC res. [2016/25](#).

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs acts as the CPD Secretariat. The Secretary, provided by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM), advises the Commission on procedural matters. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) participates in meetings of the CPD Bureau as an observer.

### Meetings

The Commission meets annually in New York. Most recently, its [59th session](#) took place from 13 to 17 April 2026.

## Membership

Originally 12, membership has increased several times and now stands at 47 (GA res. [50/124](#) (1995)). [Members](#) are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list below). Government representatives who serve on the Commission are expected to have relevant background in population and development. ECOSOC decided ([2005/213](#)) members' terms of office should run for four regular sessions of the Commission, beginning after the conclusion of a regular session and ending at the conclusion of a regular session. The Commission elects a bureau at the start of each regular session. The Bureau usually consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

### Members (47)\*

|                                   | Previous                                      | Current |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (12 seats)*</b> |                                               |         |
| Algeria .....                     | 1996-98 2000-03 11-15                         |         |
| Angola .....                      | 2010-14                                       |         |
| Benin .....                       | 2007-11 14-18                                 |         |
| Botswana .....                    | 1990-93 2002-06 21-25                         |         |
| Burkina Faso .....                | 1969-72 18-22                                 |         |
| Burundi .....                     | 1986-89 1999-2002 15-19                       | 2024-28 |
| Cameroon .....                    | 1966-69 85-88 1993-2009 17-21                 | 2026-30 |
| Central African Republic .....    | 1968-71                                       |         |
| Chad .....                        | 2013-17 22-26                                 |         |
| Congo .....                       | 1996-98                                       |         |
| Comoros .....                     | 2005-09 21-25                                 |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....               | 1997-2000 09-13 18-22                         |         |
| DR Congo .....                    | 1977-84 2003-07 09-13 19-23                   |         |
| Egypt .....                       | 1968-75 78-81 84-87 89-92 96-99 2001-04 12-16 |         |
| Equatorial Guinea .....           | 2007-11                                       |         |
| Ethiopia .....                    | 1997-2000 21-25                               |         |
| Gabon .....                       | 1970-73 2011-15                               |         |
| Gambia .....                      | 2002-10                                       | 2023-27 |
| Ghana .....                       | 1962-79 2001-04 10-14                         | 2026-30 |
| Guinea .....                      | 1999-2002                                     |         |
| Kenya .....                       | 1969-72 1996-2003 04-12 22-26                 |         |
| Lesotho .....                     | 1996-97                                       |         |
| Liberia .....                     | 2014-18                                       |         |
| Libya .....                       | 2004-08 20-24                                 |         |
| Madagascar .....                  | 1992-95 2004-08 13-21                         |         |
| Malawi .....                      | 1967-68 78-81 86-89 1998-2001 10-14           | 2025-29 |
| Mali .....                        | 2017-21                                       |         |
| Mauritania .....                  | 1974-77 2003-07 18-26                         |         |
| Mauritius .....                   | 1985-88                                       |         |
| Morocco .....                     | 1972-75 80-83 2005-09 16-20 22-26             |         |
| Niger .....                       | 1967 73-76 1998-2001                          |         |
| Nigeria .....                     | 1967-68 80-91 1996-2006 14-17                 | 2023-27 |
| Rwanda .....                      | 1967-69 73-84 88-95 2009-13                   |         |
| Senegal .....                     | 2010-14                                       | 2026-30 |
| Sierra Leone .....                | 1976-83 2007-10 15-19                         |         |
| Somalia .....                     | 2020-24                                       |         |
| South Africa .....                | 1998-2001 07-10 14-18                         | 2026-28 |
| Sudan .....                       | 1982-85 92-99 2016-20                         |         |
| Togo .....                        | 1984-91 2019-23                               |         |
| Tunisia .....                     | 1964-67 70-77 94-97 2008-12                   |         |
| Uganda .....                      | 1976-79 89-92 96 2000-03 08-20                |         |
| UR of Tanzania .....              | 1993-96 2012-16                               | 2026-30 |
| Zambia .....                      | 1982-85 90-93 96-97 2002-10 14-18 20-24       |         |

### Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)\*

|              |                                                    |         |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bangladesh   | 1989–2022                                          |         |
| China        | 1947–67 1982–2006 07–26                            | 2026–30 |
| India        | 1965–72 74–81 84–87 1994–2006 07–14 18–25          | 2026–30 |
| Indonesia    | 1952–54 68–69 76–83 96–99 2001–13 22–26            |         |
| Iran         | 1953–55 70–73 86–93 1996–2023                      | 2023–27 |
| Iraq         | 1988–91 2015–17                                    |         |
| Japan        | 1958–85 1988–2016 17–25                            | 2025–29 |
| Kazakhstan   | 2008–12                                            |         |
| Lebanon      | 2002–06 07–10 20–24                                | 2024–28 |
| Malaysia     | 1984–87 1997–2009 10–18 19–23                      | 2026–30 |
| Mongolia     | 2014–18                                            | 2026–30 |
| Nepal        | 1996 2018–22                                       |         |
| Oman         | 2007–10 14–17                                      |         |
| Pakistan     | 1967–71 92–96 2008 09–13 14–18 22–26               |         |
| Philippines  | 1967–69 72–79 1996–2001 03–07 10–14<br>15–19 21–25 | 2025–29 |
| Qatar        | 2016–20                                            |         |
| ROK          | 1996–2001                                          |         |
| Saudi Arabia | 2022–26                                            |         |
| Sri Lanka    | 1961–64 80–83 2007–11                              |         |
| Syria        | 1950–52 54–56 62–65 96–98                          |         |
| Tajikistan   |                                                    | 2023–27 |
| Thailand     | 1973–88 1997–2000 02–06                            |         |
| Turkmenistan | 2011–15 16–24                                      | 2024–28 |
| Vanuatu      | 2018–22                                            |         |
| Yemen        | 1999–2002                                          |         |

### Eastern European states (5 seats)<sup>1</sup>

|                              |                                     |         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Albania                      | 2025–26                             |         |
| Armenia                      | 2004–08                             | 2026–30 |
| Azerbaijan                   |                                     | 2026–29 |
| Belarus                      | 2000–03 09–13 15–23                 | 2024–28 |
| Bulgaria                     | 1984–87 96–99 2005–09 18–22         |         |
| Croatia                      | 1999–2002 08–12                     |         |
| Georgia                      | 2011–15                             |         |
| Hungary                      | 1977–84 1993–2000 03–07 10–14       |         |
| Lithuania                    | 2001–04                             |         |
| North Macedonia <sup>1</sup> | 1996–98                             |         |
| Poland                       | 1988–95 2002–06 07–11               |         |
| Republic of Moldova          | 2012–20 21–25                       |         |
| Romania                      | 1973–76 2013–21                     |         |
| Russian Federation           | 1947–2006 07–26                     | 2026–30 |
| Serbia                       | 2014–18                             | 2023–27 |
| Ukraine                      | 1947–83 85–92 1996–2001 07–10 20–24 |         |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

|                    |                                     |         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina          | 1954–60 2014–26                     |         |
| Bahamas            |                                     | 2026–30 |
| Barbados           | 1970–73 78–81                       |         |
| Bolivia            | 1982–85 88–91 2003–07 15–19         | 2026–30 |
| Brazil             | 1947–60 69–80 85–92 1996–2003 05–21 |         |
| Chile              | 1967–68 1999–2002 16–20             |         |
| Colombia           | 1985–96 2008–12 18–22               | 2025–29 |
| Costa Rica         | 1954–57 73–76 84–87 1999–2000 21–25 |         |
| Cuba               | 1986–89 96 2009–13 17–25            | 2026–30 |
| Dominican Republic | 1977–80 2014–18 20–24               |         |
| Ecuador            | 1967–69 74–77 80–83 2011–15         |         |

|             |                                               |         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| El Salvador | 1958-65 1996-2001 03-07 11-15 19-23           |         |
| Grenada     | 2007-11                                       |         |
| Guatemala   | 2010-14                                       |         |
| Guyana      | 2002-09                                       |         |
| Haiti       | 1970-73 1999-2002 05-08 09-13 18-22           | 2025-29 |
| Honduras    | 1981-84 92-95 2007-11 23-26                   |         |
| Jamaica     | 1967-71 1994-2006 07-14 15-23                 | 2024-28 |
| Mexico      | 1961-64 76-79 1982-2006 07-10 13-25           | 2025-29 |
| Nicaragua   | 1993-96 2002-06                               |         |
| Panama      | 1965-68 74-81 90-93 1997-2000                 | 2023-27 |
| Paraguay    | 1999-2000                                     |         |
| Peru        | 1966-69 72-75 81-84 96-98 2001-09 14-18 22-26 |         |
| Saint Lucia | 2010-14                                       |         |
| Uruguay     | 1961-64 2007-10 13-17                         | 2023-27 |
| Venezuela   | 1969-72 96-97                                 |         |

### Western European and Other states (10 seats)

|             |                                           |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia   | 1947-49 52-53 65-68 2021-25               | 2025-29 |
| Austria     | 1965-68 2001-04                           |         |
| Belgium     | 1951-64 1989-2025                         | 2025-29 |
| Canada      | 1947-49 54-60 1993-2000 05-09 17-24       | 2025-29 |
| Denmark     | 1969-76 2013-25                           |         |
| Finland     | 1976-83 96 2008-12 16-20                  | 2024-28 |
| France      | 1947-2008 17-21                           |         |
| Germany     | 1985-2013 14-22                           | 2025-29 |
| Greece      | 1962-64 81-84                             |         |
| Ireland     | 2002-06                                   | 2026-30 |
| Israel      | 1956-59 2009-13 15-23                     | 2023-27 |
| Italy       | 1960-63 96-97 1999-2002                   |         |
| Luxembourg  | 2003-07 10-14 17-21                       | 2024-28 |
| Malta       | 1996-98                                   |         |
| Netherlands | 1947-50 65-68 73-88 1992-2012 13-17 18-26 |         |
| New Zealand | 1969-72                                   |         |
| Norway      | 1950-61 77-84 2002-05 12-16               | 2026-30 |
| Portugal    | 2011-15 22-26                             |         |
| Spain       | 1969-72 77-80 2007-11 12-16               |         |
| Sweden      | 1950-55 64-75 84-91 1998-2001 05-10       |         |
| Switzerland | 2005-17                                   |         |
| Türkiye     | 1973-76 85-92 1997-2004 20-24             |         |
| UK          | 1947-2001 07-18 21-25                     | 2026-30 |
| USA         | 1947-2006 07-26                           |         |

### Bureau (59th session, 2026)<sup>2</sup>

#### Chair

Zéphyrin Maniratanga, Burundi

#### Vice-Chairs

Arb Kapisyzi, Albania

Stéphanie Toschi, Luxembourg

Hotam Qurbonzoda, Tajikistan

Sasha-Kay Kayann Watson, Jamaica

#### Notes

\* As at 1 July 2026, there were four vacancies: three from the African states group, one for the term expiring at the close of the 61st session in 2028 and two for the term expiring at the close of the 62nd session in 2029; and one from the Asia-Pacific states group, for the term expiring at the close of the 62nd session in 2029. Terms shown in the list that appear for more than the usual four years are due to the ECOSOC decision 2005/213 and rule 15 of the rules of the functional commissions of the Council, which request the Commission to hold the first meeting of the next session immediately after the closure of the previous session for the sole purpose of electing a new chair and other members of the Bureau. Terms shorter than four years reflect elections to fill vacancies.

On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected six members for four-year terms beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 61st session in 2027 and expiring at the close of its 64th session in 2031: Gambia and Nigeria (African states); Qatar (Asia-Pacific states); Ukraine (Eastern European states); Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Netherlands (Western European and Other states).

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission in 1947–53 and 65–68. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
- 2 On 17 April 2026, the Commission elected Jonibek Hikmat, Tajikistan, as Chair of its 60th session, and Gareth Beyers, Australia, as Vice-Chair. It deferred the election of the remaining Vice-Chairs to a later date.

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## Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

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

Fax: +41 22 917 0052  
Email: [cstd@un.org](mailto:cstd@un.org)

Website: <https://unctad.org/topic/commission-on-science-and-technology-for-development>

UNCTAD Acting Secretary-General: Pedro Manuel Moreno, Spain (appointed UNCTAD Deputy Secretary-General by the UN Secretary-General in November 2022)

### Purpose

The Commission provides the General Assembly and ECOSOC with high-level advice on relevant issues through analysis and policy recommendations or options in order to enable those organs to guide the future work of the UN, develop common policies and agree on appropriate actions. It first met in 1993.

The Commission acts as a forum for:

- Examining science and technology questions and their implications for development
- Advancing understanding on science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries
- Formulating recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the UN system.

### Evolution

The Commission was established by ECOSOC decision [1992/218](#) in accordance with GA res. [46/235](#) (1992) on the restructuring and revitalization of the UN in the economic, social and related fields. It replaced the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

ECOSOC res. [1992/62](#) reaffirmed the Commission's mandate as set forth in ECOSOC and General Assembly resolutions, including GA resolutions [34/218](#) (1979), [41/183](#) (1986), [42/192](#) (1987), [44/14](#) (1989) and [46/235](#) (1992). ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#) decided the Commission should work more closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development (now replaced by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development) and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, now UN Trade and Development). UNCTAD serves as the Secretariat for the Commission. ECOSOC res. [2006/46](#) gave the Commission the additional mandate for the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

### Meetings

The Commission usually [meets](#) in Geneva for a week in March/April. ECOSOC res. [2002/37](#) requested the Commission meet annually, starting from the sixth session held in May 2003.

### Membership

ECOSOC res. [2006/46](#) increased the Commission's membership from 33 to 43. [Members](#) are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list). Terms are four years, ending 31 December of the year shown. The Commission elects a bureau for the next session at each regular session. The [Bureau](#) consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

## Members (43)\*

|                                          | Previous      | Current |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| <b>African states (11 seats)</b>         |               |         |
| Algeria                                  |               | 2023–26 |
| Angola                                   | 2015–18       |         |
| Botswana                                 | 2019–22       | 2023–26 |
| Burkina Faso                             | 2017–20       | 2025–28 |
| Burundi                                  | 2021–24       |         |
| Cameroon                                 | 2013–24       | 2025–28 |
| Central African Republic                 | 2013–16       |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                            | 2015–18       |         |
| DR Congo                                 | 2009–12 17–20 | 2025–28 |
| Djibouti                                 |               | 2023–26 |
| Egypt                                    | 2019–22       | 2023–26 |
| Equatorial Guinea                        | 2009–12       |         |
| Ethiopia                                 | 2019–22       |         |
| Gambia                                   | 2021–24       | 2025–28 |
| Ghana                                    | 2009–12       |         |
| Guinea                                   | 2021–24       |         |
| Kenya                                    | 2015–22       |         |
| Lesotho                                  | 2011–14       |         |
| Liberia                                  | 2013–16 19–22 |         |
| Madagascar                               | 2019–22       |         |
| Mali                                     | 2009–12       |         |
| Mauritania                               | 2015–18       |         |
| Mauritius                                | 2011–18       |         |
| Nigeria                                  | 2013–20       |         |
| Rwanda                                   | 2011–14       | 2023–26 |
| South Africa                             | 2009–12 17–24 |         |
| Togo                                     | 2011–14       |         |
| Tunisia                                  | 2011–14       |         |
| Uganda                                   | 2015–18       |         |
| UR of Tanzania                           | 2011–14       | 2023–26 |
| Zambia                                   | 2013–16       | 2025–28 |
| <b>Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)</b>     |               |         |
| China                                    | 2011–22       | 2023–26 |
| India                                    | 2011–18       | 2023–26 |
| Indonesia                                |               | 2025–28 |
| Iran                                     | 2011–22       | 2025–28 |
| Japan                                    | 2013–24       | 2025–28 |
| Jordan                                   | 2009–12       |         |
| Kazakhstan                               | 2017–20       |         |
| Nepal                                    | 2019–22       |         |
| Oman                                     | 2009–12 13–22 | 2023–26 |
| Pakistan                                 | 2009–12 15–18 |         |
| Philippines                              | 2011–14 21–24 | 2025–28 |
| Saudi Arabia                             | 2011–14 17–24 |         |
| Sri Lanka                                | 2009–12 13–16 |         |
| Tajikistan                               |               | 2023–26 |
| Thailand                                 | 2015–22       |         |
| Turkmenistan                             | 2014–16 17–24 |         |
| Uzbekistan                               |               | 2023–26 |
| <b>Eastern European states (5 seats)</b> |               |         |
| Belarus                                  | 2021–24       |         |
| Bulgaria                                 | 2011–18       |         |

|                          |         |         |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Estonia .....            | 2011–22 | 2025–28 |
| Hungary .....            | 2011–22 | 2023–26 |
| Latvia .....             | 2011–22 | 2023–26 |
| Poland .....             | 2015–18 | 2025–28 |
| Romania .....            | 2019–22 | 2023–26 |
| Russian Federation ..... | 2009–24 |         |
| Serbia .....             | 2019–20 |         |
| Slovakia .....           | 2009–12 |         |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

|                          |               |         |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Belize .....             |               | 2023–26 |
| Bolivia .....            | 2015–18       |         |
| Brazil .....             | 2009–24       | 2025–28 |
| Chile .....              | 2009–20       |         |
| Colombia .....           |               | 2023–26 |
| Costa Rica .....         | 2009–16       |         |
| Cuba .....               | 2011–22       | 2023–26 |
| Dominican Republic ..... | 2011–22       |         |
| Ecuador .....            | 2019–22       | 2023–26 |
| El Salvador .....        | 2011–14 17–20 |         |
| Guatemala .....          | 2021–24       | 2025–28 |
| Jamaica .....            | 2009–12       |         |
| Mexico .....             | 2013–20       |         |
| Panama .....             | 2019–22       |         |
| Paraguay .....           | 2021–24       | 2025–28 |
| Peru .....               | 2011–18 21–24 | 2025–28 |

### Western European and Other states (10 seats)

|                   |                     |         |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Austria .....     | 2009–24             | 2025–28 |
| Belgium .....     | 2019–22             |         |
| Canada .....      | 2015–22             | 2023–26 |
| Finland .....     | 2009–12 13–16 18–24 | 2025–28 |
| France .....      | 2011–14             | 2023–26 |
| Germany .....     | 2013–20             | 2025–28 |
| Israel .....      | 2009–12 21–24       |         |
| Malta .....       | 2011–14             |         |
| Portugal .....    | 2009–24             | 2025–28 |
| Sweden .....      | 2011–18             |         |
| Switzerland ..... | 2009–24             | 2025–28 |
| Türkiye .....     | 2011–22             | 2023–26 |
| UK .....          | 2015–22             | 2023–26 |
| USA .....         | 2011–22             | 2023–26 |

### Bureau (29th session, 2026)\*

#### Chair

Xian Zhang, China

#### Vice-Chairs

Guilherme de Aguiar Patriota, Brazil

Isabelle Lois, Switzerland

Muhammadou M O Kah, Gambia

Karin Voodla, Estonia

#### Note

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 21 members for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Djibouti, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda (African states); China, India, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan (Asia-Pacific states); Belarus, Latvia and Ukraine (Eastern European states); Chile and Ecuador (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Australia, France, Israel, Türkiye and UK (Western European and Other states). On 24 April 2026, the Commission elected Ivars Pundurs, Latvia, as Chair of its 30th session, and Guilherme de Aguiar Patriota, Brazil, Muhammadou M O Kah, Gambia, Isabelle Lois, Switzerland, and Xian Zhang, China, as Vice-Chairs.

## High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Website: <https://hlpf.un.org>

Facebook: [@SustDev](#)

X: [@SustDev](#)

### Purpose

The Forum was created at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development ([Rio+20](#)) in June 2012 to build on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which it replaced. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the Forum has been mandated to have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates.

The Forum provides political leadership and oversight for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. This includes facilitating sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned; providing guidance and recommendations for follow-up; ensuring the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; and addressing new and emerging issues. It promotes system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs acts as the substantive secretariat to the Forum through its Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development. The General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM) provides the Secretary of the Forum. The format and organizational aspects of the Forum are contained in GA res. [67/290](#) (2013). The follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and the role of the Forum are further elaborated in GA resolutions [70/299](#) (2016), [74/298](#) (2020), [75/290B](#) (2021), [78/285](#) (2024) and most recently [80/293B](#) (2026).

### Evolution

The CSD was established by the General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit (ECOSOC res. [1993/207](#) in accordance with GA res. [47/191](#) (1992)). UN Member States agreed at Rio+20 to establish the Forum to replace the CSD.

### Meetings

The Forum meets for two days every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly, where the outcome is a negotiated political declaration, and every year for eight days under the auspices of ECOSOC, including a three-day ministerial segment during the high-level segment of ECOSOC, where the outcome is a negotiated ministerial declaration.

The Forum held its inaugural meeting in September 2013 under the auspices of the General Assembly. It has met annually in July, from 2014 onwards, under the auspices of ECOSOC. It met under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2019 and 2023. From 2016, [voluntary national reviews](#) replaced national voluntary presentations held in the context of the annual ministerial-level substantive reviews of ECOSOC. The [2026 Forum](#), held from 7 to 15 July, had the theme 'Transformative, equitable, innovative and coordinated actions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for a sustainable future for all' and examined in-depth Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17.

### Members

The Forum is open to all UN Member States and states members of specialized agencies. Provisions include active participation of non-state actors, major groups, members of civil society and other stakeholders in sustainable development. When convened under the auspices of the General Assembly every four years, the Forum is chaired by the President of the General Assembly. When convened annually under the auspices of ECOSOC, the Forum is chaired by the ECOSOC President.



## Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

UN-Women, 220 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [aina.iyambo@unwomen.org](mailto:aina.iyambo@unwomen.org)  
X: [@UN\\_CSW](#)

Website: [www.unwomen.org/csw](http://www.unwomen.org/csw)

UN-Women Executive Director: Sima Sami Bahous, Jordan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2021)

### Purpose

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [11 \(II\)](#) (1946) to prepare reports for ECOSOC on matters concerning the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, social and educational fields, and to make recommendations on problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights. Its mandate has since been expanded several times. The Commission's principal output is the Agreed Conclusions on the priority theme for the year. In addition, the Commission adopts resolutions on women's rights issues.

### Evolution

ECOSOC resolutions [1987/22](#) and [1996/6](#) expanded and updated the Commission's mandate in response to the outcomes of the Third and Fourth World Conferences on Women, held in 1985 and 1995, respectively. GA res. [50/203](#) (1995) decided the Commission would have a central role in monitoring the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). This role was reaffirmed by GA res. [55/71](#) (2000), with the inclusion of monitoring implementation of the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly.

ECOSOC res. [2022/4](#) further reaffirms that the Commission will also contribute to the gender-responsive follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Most recently, as requested by the General Assembly in the Pact for the Future (GA res. [79/1](#) (2024)), ECOSOC res. [2026/2](#) made recommendations and decisions for the [revitalization](#) of the Commission and its working methods.

The Commission has one working group, the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women. The Group was established by ECOSOC res. [1983/27](#) and consists of up to five members selected from the Commission's members with regard to geographical distribution, tasked with bringing to the Commission's attention communications that appear to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women.

The secretariat for the substantive work of the Commission is the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), which was created in 2010 (GA res. [64/289](#)). The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM) serves as the technical secretariat of the Commission.

### Meetings

The Commission holds annual plenary meetings for up to 10 working days, which include a ministerial segment. It meets at UN Headquarters in New York, usually in March. Most recently, the [70th session](#) took place from 9 to 19 March 2026. In accordance with ECOSOC res. [2026/2](#), the Commission holds an informal, interactive multi-stakeholder hearing in advance of each session.

### Membership

The Commission has 45 [members](#). It originally had 15 members, and has been enlarged several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [1989/45](#). Members are elected for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list). Until 2002, terms began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. Under ECOSOC decision [2002/234](#), terms now begin immediately after the end of the Commission's regular session and end at the conclusion of a regular session.

The Commission's [Bureau](#) is elected at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately following the closure of the previous session. Bureau members serve for two years. The Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs, one of whom is designated as the Rapporteur.

## Members (45)\*

151

|                                  | Previous                                  | Current |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (13 seats)</b> |                                           |         |
| Algeria                          | 1993–96 2003–07 18–26                     |         |
| Angola                           | 1995–98                                   |         |
| Benin <sup>1</sup>               | 2000–04                                   |         |
| Botswana                         | 1968–70 2002–06                           |         |
| Burkina Faso                     | 1988–91 2002–06 13–17                     |         |
| Burundi <sup>1</sup>             | 1999–2003                                 |         |
| Cabo Verde                       | 2022–26                                   | 2026–30 |
| Cameroon                         | 2006–10                                   |         |
| Central African Republic         | 1971–74 2010–14                           |         |
| Comoros                          | 2010–14 18–22                             |         |
| Congo                            | 1995–98 2003–07 14–22                     |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                    | 1987–94 1998–2001                         | 2023–27 |
| DR Congo                         | 1971–78 81–84 87–94 2011–15               | 2023–27 |
| Djibouti                         | 2006–10                                   |         |
| Egypt <sup>1</sup>               | 1962–76 81–84 90–93 1999–2003 14–18 22–26 |         |
| Equatorial Guinea                | 2015–23                                   |         |
| Eritrea                          | 2008–12 16–20                             |         |
| Eswatini                         | 1996–99 2010–14                           |         |
| Ethiopia                         | 1976–79 1997–2000                         | 2025–29 |
| Gabon                            | 2002–06 07–11                             | 2026–30 |
| Gambia                           | 2010–14                                   |         |
| Ghana                            | 1962–70 79–82 90–93 1997–2000 04–08 14–22 |         |
| Guinea <sup>1</sup>              | 1964–69 73–76 94–97 2001–05 09–13         |         |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | 1993–96                                   |         |
| Kenya                            | 1967 72–75 83–86 94–97 2014–22            |         |
| Lesotho                          | 1980–83 88–91 1998–2001 06–10 13–17       |         |
| Liberia                          | 1966–75 83–86 2011–19                     |         |
| Libya                            | 1977–80 94–97 2010–14                     |         |
| Madagascar                       | 1968–69 73–80 92–95                       |         |
| Malawi <sup>1</sup>              | 2000–04 12–13 15–19                       |         |
| Mali                             | 1996–99 2005–09                           | 2024–28 |
| Mauritania                       | 1967–68 70–72 2009–13 22–26               |         |
| Mauritius                        | 1985–88 2004–08                           |         |
| Morocco                          | 1969–71 89–92 1997–2000 05–09 21–25       | 2026–30 |
| Mozambique                       |                                           | 2023–27 |
| Namibia                          | 1994–97 2007–11 17–21                     |         |
| Niger                            | 1977–80 2007–11 12–16 17–21               |         |
| Nigeria                          | 1971–74 80–83 90–93 2003–07 16–20 21–25   | 2025–29 |
| Rwanda                           | 1991–94 1998–2001 09–13                   | 2024–28 |
| Senegal                          | 1975–78 79–82 1999–2003 08–12 20–24       |         |
| Sierra Leone                     | 1963–65 83–86                             |         |
| Somalia                          | 2020–24                                   |         |
| South Africa                     | 2002–06 19–23                             | 2025–29 |
| Sudan                            | 1981–96 1998–2006 13–16                   |         |
| Togo                             | 1976–79 84–87 95–98 2006–10 19–23         |         |
| Tunisia <sup>1</sup>             | 1967–72 85–88 94–97 2001–05 17–21 22–26   |         |
| Uganda                           | 1967 79–82 90–93 1998–2001 13–17          |         |
| UR of Tanzania <sup>1</sup>      | 1989–92 2001–09 14–18                     | 2026–30 |
| Zambia                           | 1984–90 92–95 2006–10 21–25               |         |
| Zimbabwe                         | 1990–93 2011–15                           | 2026–30 |

## Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

|                         |                                                        |         |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan             | 2021–25                                                |         |
| Bahrain                 | 2017–21                                                |         |
| Bangladesh              | 1987–94 2010–18 19–23                                  | 2024–28 |
| Cambodia                | 2007–11                                                |         |
| China                   | 1947–63 65–67 73–76 1980–2004 04–16<br>17–21 22–26     | 2026–30 |
| Cyprus                  | 1968–70 90–97                                          |         |
| DPRK                    | 1999–2003                                              |         |
| India                   | 1947–51 73–88 1990–2001 03–07 08–12<br>14–18 21–25     | 2025–29 |
| Indonesia               | 1955–57 62–65 71–78 83–86 90–93 95–98<br>2002–10 12–16 |         |
| Iran <sup>2</sup>       | 1952–54 62 64–72 76–79 1990–2001 02–22 <sup>2</sup>    |         |
| Iraq                    | 1967–72 79–82 2009–13 18–22                            |         |
| Japan <sup>1</sup>      | 1958–63 65–70 72–75 1977–2017 18–26                    | 2026–30 |
| Kazakhstan              | 2004–08 14–18                                          |         |
| Kuwait                  | 2016–20                                                |         |
| Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup> | 2000–04                                                |         |
| Lebanon                 | 1950–55 96–99 2022–26                                  |         |
| Malaysia                | 1967–71 79–82 1990–2001 02–14 19–23                    |         |
| Maldives                |                                                        | 2026–30 |
| Mongolia <sup>1</sup>   | 1999–2003 10–14 15–19 20–24                            | 2026–30 |
| Myanmar                 | 1952–54                                                |         |
| Nepal                   | 1964–66                                                |         |
| Pakistan <sup>1</sup>   | 1952–60 76–95 2001–05 07–11 13–17 22–26                |         |
| Philippines             | 1961–75 83–98 2010–14 20–24                            | 2025–29 |
| Qatar                   | 2005–09 16–20                                          | 2026–30 |
| ROK                     | 1994–2001 02–22                                        | 2023–27 |
| Saudi Arabia            | 2018–22                                                | 2023–27 |
| Sri Lanka               | 1998–2001                                              | 2024–28 |
| Syrian AR               | 1947–49                                                |         |
| Tajikistan              | 2014–18                                                |         |
| Thailand                | 1971–78 1989–2000 03–07 11–15                          |         |
| Turkmenistan            | 2018–22                                                |         |
| UAE                     | 2002–10                                                |         |

## Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>3</sup>

|                         |                                         |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Albania                 | 2015–19                                 |         |
| Armenia                 | 2003–11 19–23                           |         |
| Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup> | 2001–05 07–11                           |         |
| Belarus                 | 1952–57 67–78 85–88 93–96 2009–17 19–23 |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina  | 2015–19                                 |         |
| Bulgaria                | 1977–80 91–98                           |         |
| Croatia <sup>1</sup>    | 2000–09                                 |         |
| Czechia                 |                                         | 2023–27 |
| Estonia                 | 2011–15 17–21                           |         |
| Georgia                 | 2011–15                                 |         |
| Hungary                 | 1964–76 2004–08                         |         |
| Latvia                  | 2021–25                                 |         |
| Lithuania <sup>1</sup>  | 1999–2003                               | 2025–29 |
| Poland                  | 1951–68 89–92 1997–2000                 |         |
| Romania                 | 1969–75                                 | 2024–28 |
| Russian Federation      | 1947–2007 08–24                         |         |
| Slovakia                | 1993–99                                 |         |
| Ukraine                 | 1981–84 91                              | 2023–27 |

## Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

|                        |                                           |         |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina <sup>1</sup> | 1955-61 72-75 2001-05 10-14 21-25         |         |
| Bahamas                | 1990-97                                   |         |
| Belize                 | 2005-09                                   | 2025-29 |
| Bolivia                | 1998-2001 03-07                           | 2024-28 |
| Brazil <sup>1</sup>    | 1952-54 85-92 1996-2004 06-10 12-24       | 2024-28 |
| Chile                  | 1952-54 66-75 1992-2004 17-21             | 2025-29 |
| Colombia               | 1960-65 70-76 89-96 2009-13 15-19 20-24   | 2024-28 |
| Costa Rica             | 1947-50 69-75 88-91 94-97 2022-26         |         |
| Cuba                   | 1952-62 76-79 80-91 93-96 1998-2001       |         |
|                        | 02-06 08-12 12-16 19-23                   | 2023-27 |
| Dominican Republic     | 1951-59 64-66 68-78 1996-2012 12-16       |         |
|                        | 21-25                                     | 2026-30 |
| Ecuador                | 1984-87 90-97 2006-10 13-17 18-22         |         |
| El Salvador            | 2004-08 10-18                             |         |
| Guatemala              | 1967-69 80-83 88-91 2002-06 16-20         |         |
| Guyana                 | 2014-18                                   |         |
| Haiti                  | 1949-51 53-55 2008-12 18-22               |         |
| Honduras               | 1966-68 80-83                             |         |
| Jamaica                | 1990-93 2011-15                           |         |
| Mexico <sup>1</sup>    | 1947-52 57-68 76-79 1983-2003 06-10       |         |
|                        | 20-24                                     | 2026-30 |
| Nicaragua              | 1969-71 73-76 84-87 2002-06 09-13 18-22   |         |
| Panama                 | 1979-82 2022-26                           |         |
| Paraguay               | 1997-2000 07-11 13-17                     |         |
| Peru <sup>1</sup>      | 1963-65 67-69 77-80 92-95 1997-2009 17-21 |         |
| Saint Lucia            | 1998-2001                                 |         |
| Suriname               | 2004-08                                   |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago    | 2016-20 22-26                             |         |
| Uruguay                | 1970-72 2010-18                           | 2026-30 |
| Venezuela              | 1953-58 67 76-79 81-88 92-95              |         |

## Western European and Other states (8 seats)

|                          |                                         |         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia                | 1955-57 61-63 67-69 83-90 93-96 2019-23 |         |
| Austria                  | 1965-67 70-72 89-96 2021-25             |         |
| Belgium                  | 1956-58 70-80 1995-2003 03-19           | 2024-28 |
| Canada                   | 1958-60 70-76 81-92 2003-07 17-21       |         |
| Denmark <sup>1</sup>     | 1947-50 76-79 84-87 2000-04 20-23       |         |
| Finland                  | 1960-68 71-74 79-82 92-95 2012-16       |         |
| France                   | 1947-83 1985-2000                       |         |
| Germany <sup>1</sup>     | 1976-90 1997-2017 19-23                 |         |
| Greece                   | 1949-51 59-61 73-76 85-88 95-98         |         |
| Iceland                  | 2004-08                                 |         |
| Ireland                  | 2017-21                                 |         |
| Israel                   | 1956-61 2009-25                         |         |
| Italy <sup>1</sup>       | 1981-84 87-94 1999-2003 09-13           | 2025-29 |
| Liechtenstein            | 2015-19                                 | 2023-27 |
| Netherlands <sup>1</sup> | 1951-53 59-64 66-69 91-94 2001-09 11-15 |         |
|                          | 23-24                                   | 2024-28 |
| New Zealand              | 1952-53 77-80                           |         |
| Norway                   | 1969-75 80-83 96-99 2016-20             |         |
| Portugal                 | 1995-98                                 | 2023-27 |
| Spain                    | 1962-64 68-70 81-84 92-95 2007-19       | 2023-27 |
| Sweden                   | 1954-59 75-78 88-91 2008-12             |         |
| Switzerland              | 2013-17 20-24                           |         |
| Türkiye <sup>1</sup>     | 1947-50 67-69 88-91 1999-2011 21-25     |         |
| UK <sup>1</sup>          | 1947-86 1997-2009 16-20                 | 2025-29 |
| USA                      | 1947-94 1996-2016 19-23                 | 2025-29 |

## Bureau (71st session, 2027)

### Chair

Wellington Darío Bencosme Castaños, Dominican Republic

### Vice-Chairs

Bayarsaikhan Altankhuyag, Mongolia

Andreea Mocanu, Romania

Ligia Mavale, Mozambique

Noah Oehri, Liechtenstein

### Notes

- \* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 11 members for a four-year term from the first meeting of the Commission's 72nd session in 2027 to the close of its 75th session in 2031: Benin, Cameroon and Namibia (African states); Kiribati and Tajikistan (Asia-Pacific states); Bulgaria and Republic of Moldova (Eastern European states); Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states) and Austria, Israel and Spain (Western European and Other states).
- 1 ECOSOC decision [2002/234](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on: 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the 47th session; 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 48th session; and 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 49th session.
- 2 Iran was elected for the 2022–26 term, but was removed from the Commission's membership on 14 December 2022 by ECOSOC res. [2023/2](#).
- 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1954 to 1956. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

## Statistical Commission

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1618

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 7771

Email: [statistics@un.org](mailto:statistics@un.org)

Website: <https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/>

Chair: Graciela Márquez, Mexico

### Purpose

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [8 \(I\)](#) (1946). It considers special issues of concern in international statistical development, methodological issues, coordination and integration of international statistical programmes, support of technical cooperation activities in statistics, and organizational matters.

It helps ECOSOC:

- Promote the development of national statistics and improve their comparability
- Coordinate the statistical work of UN specialized agencies and the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat
- Advise the organs of the UN on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information
- Promote the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally.

The Commission submits a report on each of its sessions to ECOSOC. Its terms of reference are set out in ECOSOC resolutions [8 \(I\)](#), [8 \(II\)](#) (1946) and [1566 \(L\)](#) (1971), and updated in ECOSOC res. [2022/3](#).

### Meetings

ECOSOC decision [1999/223](#) decided the Commission should meet annually in New York, beginning in 2000. Sessions are usually held in February/March. The sessions are substantively serviced by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and attended by Commission member countries and observer countries, the regional commissions, other UN organizations, specialized agencies and related organizations, non-UN international organizations active in international statistical work and non-governmental organizations.

### Membership

Originally 12, membership has been increased several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [2024/2](#) of 5 June 2024, which decided that the size of the Commission's membership would gradually

expand from 24 to 54 members by 2028, with an additional 10 members elected for each of the 2026–29, 2027–30 and 2028–31 terms.\*

**Members** are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list of members). Terms expire on 31 December of the final year shown in the list.

A **bureau** is elected by the Commission for one year with the expectation that members will be re-elected to a second one-year term if available. Nominations are made by members of the Commission, and elections are held at the beginning of a session. The Bureau comprises a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

### Members (34)\*

|                                      | Previous                      | Current |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (8 seats)</b>      |                               |         |
| Angola                               | 2014–17                       |         |
| Algeria                              | 2002–05                       |         |
| Benin                                |                               | 2026–29 |
| Botswana                             | 1994–2001 10–13               |         |
| Burundi                              | 2022–25                       | 2026–29 |
| Cabo Verde                           | 2004–07                       |         |
| Cameroon                             | 2010–17                       |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                        | 1998–2001                     |         |
| DR Congo                             | 2006–09                       |         |
| Egypt                                | 1964–71 78–81 86–89 2018–21   |         |
| Equatorial Guinea                    | 2018–21                       |         |
| Eritrea                              |                               | 2026–29 |
| Ethiopia                             | 1978–81                       |         |
| Gabon                                | 1974–77                       |         |
| Ghana                                | 1967–95 2002–05               |         |
| Kenya                                | 1972–87 90–97 2004–07 16–19   |         |
| Libya                                | 1970–73 82–85 2014–17         |         |
| Madagascar                           | 2020–23                       |         |
| Mali                                 | 1967–68                       |         |
| Mauritania                           | 2006–09                       |         |
| Morocco                              | 1966–73 88–95 2000–03 10–13   | 2026–29 |
| Mozambique                           |                               | 2026–29 |
| Namibia                              |                               | 2026–29 |
| Niger                                | 2012–15                       |         |
| Nigeria                              | 1982–85                       |         |
| Sierra Leone                         | 1974–77 2020–23               | 2024–27 |
| South Africa                         | 2002–09 18–21                 |         |
| Sudan                                | 1962–63 96–99 2008–11         |         |
| Togo                                 | 1982–93 96–99 2008–11 16–19   |         |
| Tunisia                              | 1967–69 74–81 1998–2001 22–25 |         |
| Uganda                               | 1970–73 2000–03               |         |
| UR of Tanzania                       | 2012–15                       | 2024–27 |
| Zambia                               | 1986–97 2022–25               |         |
| <b>Asia-Pacific states (6 seats)</b> |                               |         |
| China                                | 1947–67 1984–2003 05–20       | 2026–29 |
| India                                | 1947–83 85–88 1993–2004       | 2024–27 |
| Indonesia                            | 1968–71                       |         |
| Iran                                 | 1953–55 89–92 2004–07         |         |
| Iraq                                 | 1976–83                       |         |
| Japan                                | 1962–69 1973–24               | 2025–28 |
| Kuwait                               | 2020–23                       |         |
| Lebanon                              | 2008–11                       |         |
| Malaysia                             | 1972–75 77–84                 |         |

|                  |                    |         |
|------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Mongolia.....    | 2012–15            |         |
| Oman.....        | 2008–11 12–15      |         |
| Pakistan.....    | 1967–68 1984–2003  |         |
| Philippines..... | 1951 69–72         |         |
| Qatar.....       | 2016–19            |         |
| ROK.....         | 2004–07 16–23..... | 2024–27 |
| Samoa.....       | 2021–24            |         |
| Sri Lanka.....   | 1973–76            |         |
| Thailand.....    | 1969–72            |         |
| UAE.....         |                    | 2025–28 |
| Uzbekistan.....  |                    | 2026–29 |

### Eastern European states (5 seats)<sup>1</sup>

|                         |                                                        |         |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Armenia.....            | 2009–12                                                |         |
| Belarus.....            | 2008–11 17–20                                          |         |
| Bulgaria.....           | 1984–91 96–99 2013–16                                  |         |
| Croatia.....            | 2004–07                                                |         |
| Czechia.....            | 1993–95 1997–2004 12–15 20–23                          |         |
| Georgia.....            | 2020–23                                                |         |
| Hungary.....            | 1965–68 73–76 80–83 89–92 2000–03 05–08<br>12–15 21–24 |         |
| Latvia.....             | 2016–19                                                |         |
| Lithuania.....          | 2008–11                                                |         |
| Poland.....             | 1969–72 92–95.....                                     | 2025–28 |
| Romania.....            | 1957–64 77–80 1996–2003 16–19.....                     | 2026–29 |
| Russian Federation..... | 1947–2025.....                                         | 2026–29 |
| Slovenia.....           |                                                        | 2024–27 |
| Ukraine.....            | 1947–79 81–88 93–96 2004–07.....                       | 2024–27 |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (6 seats)

|                         |                                              |         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina.....          | 1950–52 72–79 1982–2001.....                 | 2024–27 |
| Barbados.....           | 2013–16                                      |         |
| Brazil.....             | 1960–67 69–96 2014–17 20–23.....             | 2026–29 |
| Colombia.....           | 1996–99 2005–08 10–13 17–24                  |         |
| Costa Rica.....         | 2002–05                                      |         |
| Cuba.....               | 1957–64 67–71 84–87 2004–07 12–19 22–25..... | 2026–29 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 1956–69 2013–16.....                         | 2025–28 |
| Ecuador.....            | 1967–69 80–83                                |         |
| Honduras.....           | 2008–11                                      |         |
| Jamaica.....            | 1978–81 92–95 1997–2004 06–09                |         |
| Mexico.....             | 1947–49 1981–2012 17–24.....                 | 2025–28 |
| Panama.....             | 1965–72 77–80 88–91                          |         |
| Peru.....               | 2000–03 18–21.....                           | 2026–29 |
| Suriname.....           | 2009–12                                      |         |
| Uruguay.....            | 1962–68 73–76                                |         |
| Venezuela.....          | 1970–77                                      |         |

### Western European and Other states (9 seats)

|                |                                                    |         |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia..... | 1952–57 60–71 81–84 93–96 1998–2001<br>10–13 22–25 |         |
| Austria.....   | 1980–83.....                                       | 2026–29 |
| Belgium.....   | 1966–73                                            |         |
| Canada.....    | 1951–59 62–69 74–81 89–92 2006–09 18–21            |         |
| Denmark.....   | 1951–60 69–72 2002–05 18–21                        |         |
| Finland.....   | 1981–88 2006–09 22–25.....                         | 2026–29 |
| France.....    | 1947–80 82–97 2001–04 06–09                        |         |
| Germany.....   | 1986–2001 05–24                                    |         |
| Greece.....    | 2001–04                                            |         |
| Iceland.....   | 1974–76 1995–2001                                  |         |
| Ireland.....   | 1970–73 76–79 82–85                                |         |

|                   |                                           |         |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Italy .....       | 2010–17 .....                             | 2025–28 |
| Netherlands ..... | 1947–61 90–93 1997–2000 05–16 18–25 ..... | 2026–29 |
| New Zealand ..... | 1956–63 74–77 85–88 2002–05 14–17 .....   | 2026–29 |
| Norway .....      | 1947–50 61–68 89–92 2010–13 .....         | 2026–29 |
| Portugal .....    | 1997–2000                                 |         |
| Spain .....       | 1972–75 78–89 94–97 2002–05               |         |
| Sweden .....      | 1973–80 93–96 2014–17                     |         |
| Switzerland ..... | 2017–24 .....                             | 2025–28 |
| Türkiye .....     | 1947–50                                   |         |
| UK .....          | 1947–2004 05–24 .....                     | 2025–28 |
| USA .....         | 1947–81 1984–2003 04–23 .....             | 2024–27 |

**Bureau (elected March 2026)**

| Chair                    | Vice-Chairs                                  | Rapporteur               |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Graciela Márquez, Mexico | Apolonija Oblak Flander,<br>Slovenia         | Oussama Marseli, Morocco |
|                          | Behzod Hamraev<br>Saylikhonovich, Uzbekistan |                          |
|                          | Markus Sovala, Finland                       |                          |

Notes

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 10 members to serve a four-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Equatorial Guinea (African states); Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Singapore (Asia-Pacific states); Belize and Jamaica (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Belgium and Malta (Western European and Other states).

1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1954 to 1956. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

**Commission for Social Development (CSocD)**

Division for Inclusive Social Development  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations, Room S-2572  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Facebook: [@UNDESASocial](#)

Website: <https://social.desa.un.org/csocd>  
Director, UN Division for Inclusive Social Development: Charles Katoanga

**Purpose**

Since the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, CSocD has served as the primary intergovernmental body responsible for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the [Copenhagen Declaration](#) and Programme of Action, and as the principal UN forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues. This role was reaffirmed by the [Second World Summit for Social Development](#), held in Doha in 2025, whose Political Declaration called for the strengthening of CSocD's role in contributing to the follow-up to global social development commitments (GA res. 80/5).

CSocD also contributes to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, within its existing mandate, including through support to the thematic reviews of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and by addressing the social dimensions of sustainable development.

Originally known as the Social Commission but renamed in 1966, CSocD was established by ECOSOC res. 10 (II) (1946). Its purpose was to advise ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialized intergovernmental agencies. The Commission's mandate was further developed by ECOSOC resolutions 830 (XXXII) (1961), 1139 (XLI) (1966) and 1996/7. Since 2006, the Commission has taken up key social development themes as part of its follow-up to the outcome of the Copenhagen Summit. Since 2016, the Commission has addressed key social development challenges to support Member States in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



## Meetings

CSocD meets annually in New York, usually in early February.

## Membership

Originally 18, membership has been increased several times, most recently in 1996, and now stands at 46. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list) for four-year terms. Until 2002, terms began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. Under ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#), terms now begin immediately after the Commission's regular session and end at the conclusion of a regular session, usually in February.

The Bureau comprises a chair and four vice-chairs. Bureau members are elected by the Commission at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately after the end of a regular session for the sole purpose of electing a new bureau (ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#)).

## Members 64th session (46)\*

|                                   | Previous                                             | Current |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (12 seats)*</b> |                                                      |         |
| Algeria.....                      | 1999–2003 <sup>1</sup> 15–19                         |         |
| Angola.....                       | 2005–09                                              |         |
| Benin.....                        | 1995–98 2000–04 <sup>1</sup> 07–11 15–19.....        | 2025–29 |
| Botswana.....                     | 1968–70                                              |         |
| Burkina Faso.....                 | 1966–68 2011–15                                      |         |
| Burundi.....                      | 1989–92 2015–19.....                                 | 2023–27 |
| Cameroon.....                     | 1968–74 1989–2000 07–15                              |         |
| Central African Republic.....     | 1983–86 2003–07                                      |         |
| Chad.....                         | 1979–82 2019–23                                      |         |
| Comoros.....                      | 2001–05 <sup>1</sup>                                 |         |
| Congo.....                        | 1969–71 2017–20                                      |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire.....                | 1972–75 92–95 2004–08 17–21                          |         |
| DR Congo.....                     | 1975–78 2005–09 13–17 20–24                          |         |
| Djibouti.....                     | 2021–25                                              |         |
| Egypt.....                        | 1956–78 95–98 2007–15.....                           | 2023–27 |
| Eswatini.....                     | 1999–2003 <sup>1</sup>                               |         |
| Ethiopia.....                     | 1995–98 2004–08 09–13 20–24                          |         |
| Gabon.....                        | 1963–65 69–71 75–78 96–99 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 09–13 |         |
| Gambia.....                       | 1997–99                                              |         |
| Ghana.....                        | 1983–94 2000–04 08–12 16–20.....                     | 2023–27 |
| Guinea.....                       | 1977–80 91–94 1999–2003 21–25                        |         |
| Kenya.....                        | 1980–87.....                                         | 2025–29 |
| Lesotho.....                      | 1976–82 2009–13                                      |         |
| Liberia.....                      | 1983–90 2012–16                                      |         |
| Libya.....                        | 1987–90 2003–07 20–24                                |         |
| Madagascar.....                   | 1977–84 91–94 2013–21.....                           | 2024–28 |
| Malawi.....                       | 1997–2000 13–21                                      |         |
| Mali.....                         | 1964–67 75–78 85–88 2004–08                          |         |
| Mauritania.....                   | 1964–76 97–99 2012–16                                |         |
| Mauritius.....                    | 2009–13                                              |         |
| Morocco.....                      | 1967–69 80–87 1999–2003 <sup>1</sup> 19–23           |         |
| Namibia.....                      | 2007–11 15–19                                        |         |
| Nigeria.....                      | 1972–75 91–94 2000–04 <sup>1</sup> 08–16 20–24       |         |
| Rwanda.....                       | 2016–20                                              |         |
| Senegal.....                      | 1979–82 2003–07 08–12 17–20.....                     | 2025–29 |
| Sierra Leone.....                 | 1970–72 76–79 2019–23                                |         |
| Somalia.....                      | 1971–74                                              |         |
| South Africa.....                 | 1947–51 1997–2009 <sup>1</sup> 19–23.....            | 2025–29 |
| Sudan.....                        | 1973–76 81–84 1988–2004 08–16 17–21                  |         |
| Togo.....                         | 1979–90 95–98.....                                   | 2024–28 |

|                     |                                     |         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Tunisia.....        | 1962-74 2004-08                     |         |
| Uganda.....         | 1964-67 88-91 1997-2000 13-17 21-25 |         |
| UR of Tanzania..... | 1967-68 2001-09 <sup>1</sup>        |         |
| Zambia.....         | 2003-07 21-25                       |         |
| Zimbabwe.....       | 1985-88 93-96 2011-15               | 2024-28 |

### Asia-Pacific states (10 seats)

|                   |                                            |         |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan.....  | 2021-25                                    |         |
| Bangladesh.....   | 1987-90 2001-09 <sup>1</sup> 12-15 16-20   | 2023-27 |
| China.....        | 1947-64 66-68 1989-2005 <sup>1</sup> 05-25 | 2025-29 |
| Cyprus.....       | 1967-94                                    |         |
| DPRK.....         | 1999-2003 05-09                            |         |
| India.....        | 1949-57 69-75 79-86 1997-2000 03-11 18-21  | 2023-27 |
| Indonesia.....    | 1972-83 86-88 92-95 2000-08 <sup>1</sup>   |         |
| Iran.....         | 1967-70 1991-2007 09-13 15-19 20-24        | 2024-28 |
| Iraq.....         | 1962-65 73-80 88-91 2015-23                |         |
| Japan.....        | 1971-78 1996-2024                          | 2024-28 |
| Jordan.....       | 1947-50 53-55                              |         |
| Kazakhstan.....   | 2001-05 <sup>1</sup>                       |         |
| Kuwait.....       | 2013-17 18-21                              |         |
| Kyrgyzstan.....   |                                            | 2025-29 |
| Lebanon.....      | 1969-71                                    |         |
| Malaysia.....     | 1962-65 84-87 97-98                        |         |
| Mongolia.....     | 1976-87 95-98 2012-16                      |         |
| Myanmar.....      | 2005-09                                    |         |
| Nepal.....        | 1997-99 2007-11 12-15                      |         |
| Pakistan.....     | 1967-69 88-95 1997-2000 03-07 08-12 13-17  |         |
| Philippines.....  | 1952-57 67-72 77-84 1989-2000 09-13        |         |
| Qatar.....        | 2009-13 15-23                              | 2024-28 |
| ROK.....          | 1996-2024                                  |         |
| Saudi Arabia..... |                                            | 2023-27 |
| Sri Lanka.....    | 1962                                       |         |
| Tajikistan.....   | 2021-25                                    |         |
| Thailand.....     | 1970-76 81-88 1999-2003 <sup>1</sup>       | 2025-29 |
| Turkmenistan..... | 2014-25                                    | 2025-29 |
| UAE.....          | 2007-11                                    |         |
| Viet Nam.....     | 2001-05 <sup>1</sup> 12-15                 |         |

### Eastern European states (5 seats)\*<sup>2</sup>

|                          |                                           |         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Albania.....             | 1961-64 2009-13                           |         |
| Armenia.....             | 2008-12                                   |         |
| Azerbaijan.....          |                                           | 2025-29 |
| Belarus.....             | 1951-60 62-71 83-86 1992-2004 12-16 17-20 | 2024-28 |
| Bulgaria.....            | 1964-67 2001-05 <sup>1</sup> 17-21        |         |
| Croatia.....             | 1999-2003                                 |         |
| Czechia.....             | 2001-09 <sup>1</sup>                      |         |
| Hungary.....             | 1976-79                                   |         |
| North Macedonia.....     | 2020-24                                   |         |
| Poland.....              | 1947-50 77-92 1997-2000 13-17 21-25       |         |
| Republic of Moldova..... | 2004-08 16-19                             |         |
| Romania.....             | 1968-70 75-82 84-91 1997-2000 03-07 13-21 |         |
| Russian Federation.....  | 1947-24                                   | 2024-28 |
| Slovakia.....            | 2007-11                                   |         |
| Ukraine.....             | 1972-75 80-83 91-98 2005-09 12-15 19-23   | 2023-27 |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

|                |                                           |         |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina..... | 1964-66 68-70 1983-2007 08-12 13-17 19-23 |         |
| Belize.....    |                                           | 2024-28 |
| Bolivia.....   | 1950-52 79-82 93-96 2005-09 15-19         |         |

|                         |                                                           |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Brazil.....             | 1950–55 60–63 2009–25                                     |         |
| Chile.....              | 1967–2000 04–08 13–17                                     |         |
| Colombia.....           | 1947–49 53–59 73–76 2015–23.....                          | 2023–27 |
| Costa Rica.....         | 1971–78 80–83 2021–25                                     |         |
| Cuba.....               | 1964–67 69–71 1997–2000 07–15 20–24.....                  | 2025–29 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 1956–59 72–79 1987–2007 12–16 21–24.....                  | 2026–29 |
| Ecuador.....            | 1957–64 77–80 83–86 89–92 1997–2004<br>12–16 21–25        |         |
| El Salvador.....        | 1980–87 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 08–20                        |         |
| Grenada.....            | 1976–79                                                   |         |
| Guatemala.....          | 1970–72 88–91 97–98 2000–04 <sup>1</sup> 08–12 19–23..... | 2024–28 |
| Haiti.....              | 1984–95 1999–2008 <sup>1</sup> 09–13 17–21.....           | 2023–27 |
| Honduras.....           | 1964–67                                                   |         |
| Jamaica.....            | 1971–74 1997–2005 <sup>1</sup> 07–11                      |         |
| Mexico.....             | 1968–70 75–78 92–95 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 07–19            |         |
| Nicaragua.....          | 1979–82                                                   |         |
| Panama.....             | 1981–88 2017–21                                           |         |
| Paraguay.....           | 2005–09 16–24.....                                        | 2024–28 |
| Peru.....               | 1947–49 67–68 1996–2008 11–15 16–20.....                  | 2023–27 |
| Suriname.....           | 2003–07.....                                              | 2025–29 |
| Uruguay.....            | 1954–56 60–69 72–75                                       |         |
| Venezuela.....          | 1967–71 96–99 2005–13                                     |         |

### Western European and Other states (10 seats)\*

|                  |                                                          |         |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Andorra.....     | 2007–15                                                  |         |
| Australia.....   | 1950–52 54–56 58–61                                      |         |
| Austria.....     | 1962–65 73–76 83–98 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 12–23.....      | 2023–27 |
| Belgium.....     | 1951–56 72–75                                            |         |
| Canada.....      | 1961–64 67–72 84–87 1997–2000                            |         |
| Denmark.....     | 1964–66 77–80 85–88 93–96 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 09–13     |         |
| Finland.....     | 1960–63 75–78 83–86 89–92 1997–2000 05–09<br>13–17 21–25 |         |
| France.....      | 1947–2012 14–21                                          |         |
| Germany.....     | 1987–2016                                                |         |
| Greece.....      | 1947–48 52–57 67–69                                      |         |
| Iceland.....     | 2017–20                                                  |         |
| Israel.....      | 1951–56 61–64 66–68 2016–23.....                         | 2024–27 |
| Italy.....       | 1958–61 70–88 2001–09 <sup>1</sup> 09–13                 |         |
| Luxembourg.....  | 2017–21 22–25                                            |         |
| Malta.....       | 1989–2000 03–07                                          |         |
| Monaco.....      | 2005–09                                                  |         |
| Netherlands..... | 1957–60 66–71 76–83 85–88 1993–2000 05–13                |         |
| New Zealand..... | 1947–52 57–60 73–76                                      |         |
| Norway.....      | 1953–55 67–69 79–82 87–90 95–98                          |         |
| Portugal.....    | 2016–23.....                                             | 2023–27 |
| Spain.....       | 1957–60 68–74 89–92 1997–2015                            |         |
| Sweden.....      | 1956–59 70–72 81–84 91–94 1999–2003 <sup>1</sup> 09–13   |         |
| Switzerland..... | 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 09–13 14–25.....                    | 2025–29 |
| Türkiye.....     | 1949–51 77–84 1999–2011 20–24                            |         |
| UK.....          | 1947–82                                                  |         |
| USA.....         | 1947–2024                                                |         |

### Bureau (64th session, 2025–26)<sup>3</sup>

#### Chair

Khrystyna Hayovyshyn,  
Ukraine

#### Vice-Chairs

Miousemine Celestin, Haiti  
Stefano Guerra, Portugal  
Heba Mostafa, Egypt

#### Vice-Chair–Rapporteur

Tursunbubu Chotonova,  
Kyrgyzstan

## Notes

- \* As at 1 July 2026, there were nine vacancies for the Commission's 65th session: two from the African states, one for the term expiring at the close of the 65th session in 2027 and one for the term expiring at the close of the 66th session in 2028; one from the Eastern European states, for the term expiring at the close of the 67th session in 2029; and six from the Western European and Other states, three for the term expiring at the close of the 66th session in 2028 and three for the term expiring at the close of the 67th session in 2029.

On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected six members for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 66th session in 2027 and expiring at the close of its 69th session in 2031: DR Congo, Ghana, Malawi and Tunisia (African states); Sri Lanka (Asia-Pacific states); and Austria (Western European and Other states). It also elected Dominican Republic to fill a vacancy for a term expiring at the close of the 67th session in 2029.

- 1 ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on: 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the 41st session; 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 42nd session; 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 43rd session.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the Commission in 1947–48, 1953–59 and 1964–76. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission in 1947–52, 1960–63 and 1971–74. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
- 3 On 10 February 2026, the Commission elected Stefano Guerra, Portugal, as Chair of its 65th session, and Shahriyar Hajiyeu, Azerbaijan, and Abbas Tajik, Iran, as Vice-Chairs.

## Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Email: [unodc-sgb@un.org](mailto:unodc-sgb@un.org)  
X: [@UNODC\\_CCPCJ](#)

Website: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/)

Secretary: Jo Dedeyne-Amann, Belgium (since 2012)

### Purpose

The CCPCJ was established by ECOSOC in 1992. Its main functions are to:

- Provide policy guidance to the UN and its Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice
- Act as a governing body of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and approve the budget of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
- Facilitate and help coordinate the activities of, and maintain close links with, the inter-regional and regional institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI)
- Promote the implementation of UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- Mobilize the support of Member States for strengthening international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice
- Offer Member States a forum for exchanging expertise, experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies, and to identify priorities for combating crime
- Act as the preparatory body for the five-yearly [UN Congresses](#) on crime prevention and criminal justice.

ECOSOC res. [1992/1](#), which established the CCPCJ, also dissolved its predecessor, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (also see GA res. [46/152](#) (1991)). The CCPCJ's mandates (ECOSOC res. [1992/22](#)) are carried out by the UNODC crime programme.

### Meetings

The CCPCJ meets annually in Vienna, in May. Since 2010, it has also held annual one-day reconvened sessions in the second half of the year to consider budgetary matters (ECOSOC decision [2009/251](#)). Since 2011, the CCPCJ and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) have held joint meetings during their annual reconvened sessions (ECOSOC decision [2011/259](#)).

### Membership

The Commission is composed of 40 Member States elected by ECOSOC, based on equitable geographical distribution (as shown in the list of members). Members are elected for three-year

terms that begin on 1 January and end on 31 December of the years shown. The Commission elects a bureau at the end of its reconvened session for the next session. The Bureau consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

## Members (40)\*

|                                      | Previous            | Current |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (12 seats)</b>     |                     |         |
| Algeria.....                         | 2003–05 09–14 19–21 |         |
| Angola.....                          | 2010–12 21–23       |         |
| Benin.....                           | 2010–12 16–18       |         |
| Botswana.....                        | 2004–06             |         |
| Burkina Faso.....                    | 2019–21             | 2024–26 |
| Burundi.....                         | 2004–06             |         |
| Cameroon.....                        | 2007–18 21–23       | 2024–26 |
| Central African Republic.....        | 2003–05             |         |
| Comoros.....                         | 2004–11             |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire.....                   | 2016–18 21–23       |         |
| DR Congo.....                        | 2002–03 06–17       |         |
| Egypt.....                           | 2004–06 18–20       | 2024–26 |
| Eritrea.....                         | 2015–23             |         |
| Eswatini.....                        | 2019–21             |         |
| Ethiopia.....                        | 2003–05             |         |
| Gambia.....                          | 2003–05             | 2025–27 |
| Ghana.....                           | 2009–11 13–15 22–24 |         |
| Kenya.....                           | 2009–23             |         |
| Lesotho.....                         | 2009–11             |         |
| Liberia.....                         | 2015–17             |         |
| Libya.....                           | 2006–11 22–24       |         |
| Madagascar.....                      |                     | 2024–26 |
| Mauritania.....                      | 2003–05 18–20       |         |
| Mauritius.....                       | 2012–23             |         |
| Morocco.....                         | 2015–23             | 2024–26 |
| Namibia.....                         | 2006–08 13–15 21–23 |         |
| Niger.....                           | 2006–08             |         |
| Nigeria.....                         | 2004–15 19–24       | 2025–27 |
| Senegal.....                         | 2006–08             |         |
| Sierra Leone.....                    | 2007–09 12–17       |         |
| South Africa.....                    | 2007–09 12–14 16–20 | 2024–26 |
| Sudan.....                           | 2009–11             |         |
| Togo.....                            | 2018–20 22–24       | 2025–27 |
| Tunisia.....                         | 2012–14             | 2025–27 |
| Uganda.....                          | 2003–08 12–14       | 2024–26 |
| UR of Tanzania.....                  | 2006–08             |         |
| Zambia.....                          | 2003–05             |         |
| Zimbabwe.....                        | 2015–17             | 2024–26 |
| <b>Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)</b> |                     |         |
| Afghanistan.....                     | 2018–20             |         |
| Bahrain.....                         | 2022–24             |         |
| China.....                           | 2003–23             | 2024–26 |
| India.....                           | 2004–12 16–24       |         |
| Indonesia.....                       | 2004–09 13–15 18–20 | 2024–26 |
| Iran.....                            | 2004–21             | 2024–26 |
| Iraq.....                            | 2019–21             |         |
| Japan.....                           | 2003–23             | 2024–26 |
| Kazakhstan.....                      |                     | 2025–27 |
| Kuwait.....                          | 2019–21             |         |

|                   |                          |         |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Pakistan.....     | 2003-08 10-18 22-24..... | 2025-27 |
| Philippines.....  | 2010-12                  |         |
| Qatar.....        | 2015-17 22-24            |         |
| ROK.....          | 2003-18 21-23.....       | 2025-27 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | 2004-18 21-23            |         |
| Thailand.....     | 2004-17 19-24.....       | 2025-27 |
| UAE.....          | 2007-09 12-14.....       | 2025-27 |

#### Eastern European states (4 seats)

|                          |                    |         |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Albania.....             |                    | 2025-27 |
| Armenia.....             | 2006-08 21-23..... | 2024-26 |
| Belarus.....             | 2010-24            |         |
| Bulgaria.....            | 2018-20 22-24      |         |
| Croatia.....             | 2003-05 12-14      |         |
| Czechia.....             | 2004-06 13-15..... | 2024-26 |
| Latvia.....              |                    | 2025-27 |
| North Macedonia.....     | 2020-21            |         |
| Republic of Moldova..... | 2007-09            |         |
| Romania.....             | 2009-11            |         |
| Russian Federation.....  | 2003-23            |         |
| Serbia.....              | 2016-18            |         |
| Slovakia.....            | 2015-17            |         |
| Ukraine.....             | 2004-12            |         |

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

|                                       |                                |         |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina.....                        | 2007-15.....                   | 2025-27 |
| Bahamas.....                          | 2013-15                        |         |
| Bolivia.....                          | 2006-08 18-20                  |         |
| Brazil.....                           | 2004-24.....                   | 2025-27 |
| Chile.....                            | 2006-08 10-12 16-18 22-24      |         |
| Colombia.....                         | 2007-09 12-23.....             | 2025-27 |
| Costa Rica.....                       | 2006-08                        |         |
| Cuba.....                             | 2004-06 09-14 16-24.....       | 2025-27 |
| Dominican Republic.....               | 2022-24                        |         |
| Ecuador.....                          | 2015-17 19-21                  |         |
| El Salvador.....                      | 2004-06 09-11 15-17 21-23..... | 2025-27 |
| Guatemala.....                        | 2007-09 16-21.....             | 2024-26 |
| Jamaica.....                          | 2004-09                        |         |
| Mexico.....                           | 2004-06 10-21.....             | 2024-26 |
| Nicaragua.....                        | 2003-05                        |         |
| Paraguay.....                         | 2004-06 22-24                  |         |
| Peru.....                             | 2003-05 13-15 21-23            |         |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | 2010-12                        |         |
| Uruguay.....                          | 2009-14 18-20.....             | 2024-26 |

#### Western European and Other states (7 seats)

|                  |                     |         |
|------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Austria.....     | 2003-14 16-24.....  |         |
| Belgium.....     | 2009-11             |         |
| Canada.....      | 2004-17 22-24.....  | 2025-27 |
| Finland.....     | 2004-06.....        | 2024-26 |
| France.....      | 2016-24.....        | 2025-27 |
| Germany.....     | 2006-23.....        | 2025-27 |
| Italy.....       | 2003-08 12-23.....  | 2024-26 |
| Norway.....      | 2013-15             |         |
| Sweden.....      | 2016-18             |         |
| Switzerland..... | 2013-15             |         |
| Türkiye.....     | 2003-05 07-12 19-21 |         |
| UK.....          | 2004-15 18-23.....  | 2024-26 |
| USA.....         | 2004-24.....        | 2025-27 |

#### Note

- \* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 18 members for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda and South Africa (African states); China, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan (Asia-Pacific states); Armenia and Bulgaria (Eastern European states); Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Israel, Italy and UK (Western European and Other states). It postponed the election of two further members from the African states group for the same term.

## United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests      Telephone: +1 212 963 3401  
 Department of Economic and Social Affairs      Fax: +1 917 367 3186  
 United Nations Secretariat, 26th Floor      Email: [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org)  
 New York, NY 10017  
 United States of America

Website: <https://forests.desa.un.org/>

Director, UNFF Secretariat: Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2022)

### Purpose

The UNFF, as the intergovernmental body of the [International Arrangement on Forests](#) (IAF), was established by ECOSOC in 2000 to provide a coherent, transparent and participatory global framework for policy development, implementation and coordination on sustainable forest management. It has reached notable [milestones](#) including the adoption of the first [UN Forest Instrument](#) in 2007, the creation of the [Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network](#) (GFFFN) in 2015 and most recently, in 2017, the adoption of the [UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–30](#) (GA res. 71/286).

At its 11th session in May 2015, the Forum decided to strengthen the IAF and extended it to 2030. In December 2015, on the recommendation of the Forum at its 11th session, the General Assembly decided to extend the timeline of the UN Forest Instrument's global objectives on forests to 2030, in line with the timeline of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (GA res. 70/199). At its 19th session in May 2024, the Forum conducted its mid-term review of the IAF's effectiveness and adopted a resolution and a [high-level declaration](#), and also agreed on its [programme of work](#) for 2025–28.

The key mission of the Strategic Plan is to promote sustainable forest management and the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by strengthening cooperation and political commitment at all levels. The Plan features a set of six Global Forest Goals and 26 associated targets to be reached by 2030, which are voluntary and universal.

The Global Forest Goals and targets cover a wide range of issues, including: increasing forest area and combating climate change; reducing poverty and increasing forest protected areas; mobilizing financing and inspiring innovation; and promoting governance and enhancing cooperation across sectors and stakeholders. One of the groundbreaking aspects of the Strategic Plan is a target to expand the world's forests by 3 per cent, an area of 120 million hectares, by 2030. The [Clearing House](#) of the GFFFN, launched at the Forum's 16th session in April 2021, contains databases on forest [financing opportunities](#), [learning materials](#), [good practices](#) and [lessons learned](#) related to financing for sustainable forest management. UNFF16 also launched a new flagship publication, the [Global Forest Goals Report 2021](#) (GFGFR). The [GFGFR 2026](#) was released at the Forum's 21st session in May 2026.

To support the UNFF's work and enhance collaboration, ECOSOC invited the executive heads of relevant UN system organizations, among others, to establish a [Collaborative Partnership on Forests](#) (CPF), which was established as a voluntary arrangement in 2001. The CPF consists of 16 international organizations, institutions and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) serves as the Chair and the UNFF Secretariat serves both as a member and the secretariat of the Partnership.

Major legislative mandates are provided in ECOSOC resolutions [2000/35](#), [2006/49](#), [2015/33](#), [2017/4](#), [2020/14](#), [2021/6](#), [2022/17](#) and [2024/15](#), and GA resolutions [61/193](#) (2006), [62/98](#) (2008), [67/200](#) (2012), [70/199](#) (2015), [71/285](#) (2017) and [71/286](#) (2017).

## Meetings

From 2001 to 2007, the UNFF met annually for two weeks; then from 2007 to 2015, the UNFF met biennially for two weeks. At its 11th session in 2015, the Forum decided that it would meet annually for one week, starting in 2017. Since then, odd-year sessions focus on discussions on implementation, technical advice and exchange of experiences, while even-year sessions focus on policy dialogue, development and decision-making. Most recently, UNFF21 took place from 11 to 15 May 2026.

## Membership

Membership is open to all UN Member States and states members of the specialized agencies with full and equal participation including voting rights (the UNFF is the only functional commission under ECOSOC with universal membership). CPF member organizations and relevant regional and subregional processes and organizations, as well as major groups and other stakeholders, as identified in [Agenda 21](#), are involved in UNFF sessions.

The UNFF Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. One vice-chair is designated to act concurrently as the Rapporteur.

## Bureau 22nd and 23rd sessions, 2026–28 (elected 15 May 2026)

### Chair

Ankhubayar Nyamdorj, Mongolia

### Vice-Chairs

Harald Aalde, Norway

Miriam Aba Arhin, Ghana

Emanuel Montenegro Batista Lins, Brazil

Maria Sokolenko, Russian Federation

## REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

### UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Menelik II Avenue

PO Box 3001

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Telephone: +251 11 544 5000

Fax: +251 11 551 4416

Email: [eca-info@un.org](mailto:eca-info@un.org)

Facebook: [@EconomicCommissionforAfrica](#)

X: [@ECA\\_OFFICIAL](#)

YouTube: [@unecaVideo](#)

Website: [www.uneca.org](http://www.uneca.org)

Executive Secretary: Claver Gatete, Rwanda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2023)

### Purpose

ECA is the regional arm of the UN in Africa. It was established by ECOSOC in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions (ECOSOC res. [671A](#) (XXV) (1958)). ECA's mandate is to support the economic and social development of its Member States, foster regional integration and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

ECA's work programme is guided by five strategic directions: building ECA's analytical capabilities; formulating macroeconomic and structural policy; designing innovative financing models; supporting regional and subregional transboundary initiatives; and advocating continental ideas at the global level. It works with countries to promote inclusive and sustainable development in support of accelerating the economic diversification and structural transformation of Africa, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's (AU's) Agenda 2063. It also provides technical advisory services to African governments, intergovernmental organizations and institutions. In addition, it formulates and promotes development assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects.



ECA's work is organized around nine substantive programme clusters: macroeconomics and governance; private sector development and finance; data and statistics; technology, climate change and natural resource management; poverty, inequality and social policy; subregional activities for development; gender equality and the empowerment of women; regional integration and trade; and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).

## Structure

ECA is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It coordinates with the AU through its Partnerships Office and the Joint Secretariat Support Office of the AU Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB) and ECA. It has five subregional offices, one each in central, east, north, southern and west Africa. ECA is headed by the Executive Secretary, who is assisted by two Deputy Executive Secretaries.

## Meetings

ECA sessions (Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) are held annually. Most recently, the [58th session](#) was held from 28 March to 3 April 2026 in Tangier, Morocco. ECA also jointly organizes the annual Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development ([ARFSD](#)) with the Forum's host government, in collaboration with the AUC, AfDB and other UN system entities. More information is available on the website under '[Events](#)'.

## Membership

The geographical scope of ECA's work is the continent and islands of Africa. Membership is open to members of the UN in this region and to any state in the area that may become a member of the UN in the future. Under its terms of reference, ECA may invite UN Member States to participate in its work in a consultative capacity. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity by virtue of ECOSOC res. [925 \(XXXIV\)](#) (1962).

## Members (54)

|                          |               |                       |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Algeria                  | Eswatini      | Namibia               |
| Angola                   | Ethiopia      | Niger                 |
| Benin                    | Gabon         | Nigeria               |
| Botswana                 | Gambia        | Rwanda                |
| Burkina Faso             | Ghana         | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Burundi                  | Guinea        | Senegal               |
| Cabo Verde               | Guinea-Bissau | Seychelles            |
| Cameroon                 | Kenya         | Sierra Leone          |
| Central African Republic | Lesotho       | Somalia               |
| Chad                     | Liberia       | South Africa          |
| Comoros                  | Libya         | South Sudan           |
| Congo                    | Madagascar    | Sudan                 |
| Côte d'Ivoire            | Malawi        | Togo                  |
| DR Congo                 | Mali          | Tunisia               |
| Djibouti                 | Mauritania    | Uganda                |
| Egypt                    | Mauritius     | UR of Tanzania        |
| Equatorial Guinea        | Morocco       | Zambia                |
| Eritrea                  | Mozambique    | Zimbabwe              |

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

United Nations Building  
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200  
Thailand  
Telephone: +66 2 288 1234  
Fax: +66 2 288 1000  
Email: [escap-registry@un.org](mailto:escap-registry@un.org)

Facebook: [@UNESCAP](#)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/unitednationsescap/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/unitednationsescap/)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-escap](#)  
X: [@UNESCAP](#)  
YouTube: [@unescap](#)

Website: [www.unescap.org](http://www.unescap.org)

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

### Purpose

ESCAP is the regional development arm of the UN in Asia and the Pacific. The largest UN regional commission in terms of area covered and population served, ESCAP promotes inclusive and sustainable economic, social and environmental development, with a particular focus on reducing disparities within and among countries in the region.

ESCAP also assists its membership in: the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a particular emphasis on [countries in special situations](#) (the region's least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS)); the implementation of regional intergovernmental frameworks and agreements; and the formulation of common regional positions on global issues.

Under the programme structure endorsed by GA res. [70/247](#) (2016), and modified with ESCAP res. [78/1](#) (2022), ESCAP's work is implemented through nine sub-programmes: macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development; trade, investment and innovation; transport; environment and development; information and communication technology and disaster risk reduction; social development; statistics; energy; and subregional activities for development.

ESCAP was originally established by ECOSOC res. [37](#) (IV) (1947) as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). ECOSOC res. [1895](#) (LVII) (1974) approved the change of name to ESCAP. ESCAP will commemorate its 80th anniversary in 2027.

### Structure

The main legislative organ of ESCAP is the [Commission](#), which provides a forum for governments of the Asia-Pacific region to review and discuss economic, social and environmental development issues, strengthen subregional and regional cooperation and formulate common regional positions on global issues. The Commission also has nine sectoral committees that cover: macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development; trade and investment; transport; environment and development; information and communication technology, science, technology and innovation; disaster risk reduction; social development; statistics; and energy.

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission ([ACPR](#)) was established in 1974. Formal meetings are held every two months to advise and exchange views with the Executive Secretary on the Secretariat's work, and to maintain close cooperation and consultation between Member States and the Secretariat.

The Commission also has the following [regional institutions](#) under its auspices:

- Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology ([APCTT](#)), New Delhi, India
- Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development ([APCICT](#)), Incheon, ROK
- Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific ([SIAP](#)), Chiba, Japan
- Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization ([CSAM](#)), Beijing, China
- Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management ([APDIM](#)), Tehran, Iran.

ESCAP's work on [subregional activities for development](#) covers: the [Pacific](#), with an office in Suva, Fiji; [East and North-East Asia](#), with an office in Incheon, ROK; [North and Central Asia](#), with an office in Almaty, Kazakhstan; [South and South-West Asia](#), with an office in New Delhi, India; and [South-East Asia](#), coordinated by ESCAP's headquarters, in Bangkok, Thailand.

## Meetings

The Commission meets annually, usually in April in Bangkok. Most recently, the [82nd session](#) took place in April 2026. Information on intergovernmental meetings and other activities of ESCAP can be found on its [website](#).

## Membership

ESCAP is composed of 52 [Member States](#), of which 30 are LDCs, LLDCs or SIDS, and nine associate members, of which seven are SIDS. Most members are states physically located within the broad geographical scope of the Commission, plus France, Netherlands and UK.

### Members (52)\*

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

### Associate Members (9)

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

#### Note

\* By diplomatic note dated 30 January 2026, the USA notified the Executive Secretary of ESCAP of its decision to withdraw from the Commission. On 21 July 2026, ECOSOC res. [2026/20](#) amended the Terms of Reference for ESCAP accordingly.

## UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
Email: [unece\\_info@un.org](mailto:unece_info@un.org)

Website: [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org)

Executive Secretary: Tatiana Molcean, Republic of Moldova (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2023)

**Purpose**

UNECE’s major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. Created in 1947 by ECOSOC res. 36 (IV) (1947), it brings together 56 countries from Europe, Central Asia and North America to work together on economic and sectoral issues.

UNECE provides analysis, policy advice and assistance to governments. In cooperation with other stakeholders, notably the business community, it gives focus to UN global economic mandates. It also sets out norms, standards and conventions to facilitate international cooperation within and outside the region.

**Structure**

The Commission is responsible for making strategic decisions on the work programme and provides a forum for policy dialogue on economic developments in the region. Principal subsidiary bodies are committees on: economic cooperation and integration, environmental policy, European statisticians, housing and land management, inland transport, sustainable energy, forests and forest industry, and trade. More structural and governance information is on the website under ‘[About UNECE](#)’.

**Meetings**

The Commission holds a public session every two years. Most recently, the [71st session](#) took place in April 2025. Sectoral committee meetings are held throughout the year.

**Membership**

UNECE is composed of the European members of the UN, the USA, Canada, Israel and the Central Asian and Caucasian former USSR republics. The Holy See, which is not a member of the UN, participates in UNECE activities in a consultative capacity. Provision is also made for participation by representatives of other UN Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

**Members (56)**

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

**Bureau 2025–27**

**Chair**

Italy

**Vice-Chairs**

Kazakhstan

Montenegro

## Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

United Nations Building  
3477 Dag Hammarskjöld Ave  
PO Box 179–D  
Vitacura 7630412  
Chile  
Telephone: +56 2 2210 2000

Email: [secretarioejecutivo@cepal.org](mailto:secretarioejecutivo@cepal.org)  
Facebook: [@eclac](#)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/eclac](http://www.flickr.com/photos/eclac)  
X: [@eclac\\_un](#)  
YouTube: [@ECLACUN](#)

Website: [www.cepal.org/en](http://www.cepal.org/en)

Executive Secretary: José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Costa Rica (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2022)

### Purpose

ECLAC was originally founded in 1948 by ECOSOC res. 106 (VI) to coordinate policies for the promotion of sustainable economic development and to foster regional and international trade in Latin America. Later, its work was extended to Caribbean countries and territories and its programme of action expanded to promote sustainable social development. ECLAC commemorated its 75th anniversary in 2023.

In 1996, Member States updated ECLAC's mandate through res. 553 (XXVI). Under this provision, the Commission helps Member States analyse the development process by formulating, evaluating and following up on public policies, as well as by providing assistance in areas of specialized information. The Spanish acronym for ECLAC is CEPAL.

### Structure

ECLAC has the following nine subsidiary bodies:

- Committee of the Whole of ECLAC
- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)
- Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies
- Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on South–South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Council for Planning
- Statistical Conference of the Americas.

Resolution 700 (XXXVI), known as the Mexico Resolution, adopted at the Commission's 36th session in 2016, established the [Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development](#) as a regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).

The [ECLAC Secretariat divisions](#) are: economic development; social development; statistics; population (Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)); international trade and integration; economic and social planning (Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)); production, productivity and management; sustainable development and human settlements; natural resources and infrastructure; gender affairs; programme planning and operations; publications and web services.

In addition to headquarters in Santiago, Chile, the Commission has subregional headquarters in [Mexico City](#) for Mexico and Central America, and in [Port of Spain](#), Trinidad and Tobago, for the Caribbean. It also maintains country offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Brasília, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Bogota, Colombia; and a liaison office in Washington, DC.

### Meetings

The Commission's session meetings are held every two years. Its 40th session took place in Lima, Peru, in October 2024. The Committee of the Whole meets between sessions.

**Membership**

ECLAC [membership](#) is made up of the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 developed nations from North America, Europe and Asia that have strong economic, social and cultural linkages with the region. Additionally, 14 non-independent territories in the Caribbean are associate members.

**Members (46)\***

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

**Associate members (14)**

|                        |               |                              |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Anguilla               | Curaçao       | Puerto Rico                  |
| Aruba                  | French Guiana | Sint Maarten                 |
| Bermuda                | Guadeloupe    | Turks and Caicos Islands     |
| British Virgin Islands | Martinique    | United States Virgin Islands |
| Cayman Islands         | Montserrat    |                              |

**Note**

\* By diplomatic note dated 30 January 2026, the USA notified the Executive Secretary of ECLAC of its decision to withdraw from the Commission.

**Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

PO Box 11-8575  
Riad el-Solh Square, Beirut  
Lebanon  
Telephone: +961 1 981 301

Email: [escwa-ciu@un.org](mailto:escwa-ciu@un.org)  
Facebook: [@unesewa](#)  
X: [@UNESCWA](#)  
YouTube: [@UNESCWA](#)

Website: [www.unescwa.org](http://www.unescwa.org)

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Rania A al-Mashat, Egypt (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2026)

**Purpose**

ESCWA supports its member states in their efforts towards sustainable development. By analysing regional and national economic, social and environmental trends in the light of global UN agendas, ESCWA provides its member states with policy recommendations that build on a thorough analysis of facts and commonalities. It also underscores the benefits of integration and creates regional public goods, including knowledge, data, tools and capacity.

ESCWA was originally established by ECOSOC res. [1818](#) (LV) (1973) as the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). It was renamed the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in 1985 to reflect its expanded mandate to cover the social development field.

**Structure**

The ESCWA biennial session is the highest intergovernmental source of resolutions and recommendations on development issues to member states. It also advises ECOSOC of the consolidated views of member states on issues significant to economic and social development at the global level; facilitates policy discussion among high-level government officials on the regional development agenda and emerging issues; and sets mandates within the global development framework based on the expressed needs of the member states.

The 10 intergovernmental bodies of ESCWA are the Executive Committee and nine specialized subsidiary [committees](#): statistical, social development, energy, water resources, transport and logistics, women, technology for development, trade policies, and financing for development.

**Meetings**

The [ministerial session](#) of ESCWA is the governing body and is normally held once every two years.

**Membership**

ESCWA comprises 21 Arab [countries](#).

**Members (21)**

|          |              |                    |
|----------|--------------|--------------------|
| Algeria  | Lebanon      | Somalia            |
| Bahrain  | Libya        | State of Palestine |
| Djibouti | Mauritania   | Sudan              |
| Egypt    | Morocco      | Syrian AR          |
| Iraq     | Oman         | Tunisia            |
| Jordan   | Qatar        | UAE                |
| Kuwait   | Saudi Arabia | Yemen              |

**STANDING COMMITTEES**

**Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)**

Secretariat Building  
S-3241  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5306  
Email: [cpc@un.org](mailto:cpc@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/en/ga/cpc](http://www.un.org/en/ga/cpc)

**Purpose**

The Committee was initially established by ECOSOC res. [920](#) (XXXIV) (1962) and given its present name by ECOSOC res. [1171](#) (XLI) (1966). Legislation defining its [terms of reference](#) is consolidated in ECOSOC res. [2008](#) (LX) (1976), which provides that the Committee shall function as the main subsidiary organ of ECOSOC and the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination.

The CPC is charged with:

- Reviewing UN programmes as defined in the strategic framework<sup>1</sup>
- Recommending priority programmes
- Guiding the Secretariat on translating legislation into programmes and making recommendations, taking into account that duplication should be avoided
- Developing evaluation procedures
- Assisting ECOSOC in its coordination functions.

The CPC is required to consider the activities of UN agencies on a sectoral basis and recommend guidelines for them, taking into account the need for coherence and coordination. It must also carry out periodic reviews of the implementation of important legislative decisions. It is directed to cooperate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and consult with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).

**Meetings**

The CPC usually meets for five weeks in New York in May and June.

**Membership**

Originally 11, [membership](#) has been increased several times, most recently by GA decision [42/450](#) (1987), and now stands at 34. In accordance with GA res. [42/318](#) (1987) and ECOSOC res. [1987/94](#), members are elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of ECOSOC and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution (as shown in the list of members). Members serve three-year terms, expiring on 31 December.<sup>2</sup> The [Bureau](#) (on the website under 'Current Session') is elected annually and consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur. A [dashboard](#) of historical and current membership information is on the website under 'Info Hub'.

**Members (34)\***

|                                 | Previous                            | Current |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (9 seats)</b> |                                     |         |
| Algeria                         | 1990-92 2005-07 11-13               |         |
| Angola                          | 2019-21                             |         |
| Benin                           | 1986-91 95-97 1999-2001 03-08 11-16 |         |
| Botswana                        | 2001-03 13-15 18-20 22-24           | 2025-27 |
| Burkina Faso                    | 1987-89 2015-20                     |         |
| Burundi                         | 1978-80 91-93                       |         |
| Cameroon                        | 1981-92 1994-2002 12-23             | 2024-26 |
| Central African Republic        | 2003-11                             |         |
| Chad                            | 2018-20                             |         |
| Comoros                         | 1994-96 1999-2001 04-12 20-22       |         |
| Congo                           | 1991-99                             |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                   | 1988-90                             | 2024-26 |
| DR Congo                        | 1996-98                             |         |
| Egypt                           | 1984-86 1993-2001 17-19             | 2026-28 |
| Equatorial Guinea               | 2015-17                             |         |
| Eritrea                         | 2011-13 17-19 21-23                 |         |
| Eswatini                        | 2021-23                             |         |
| Ethiopia                        | 1983-85 2002-04 14-16 19-21         |         |
| Gabon                           | 2000-05                             |         |
| Ghana                           | 1978-80 92-97 2005-07               |         |
| Guinea                          | 2009-14                             |         |
| Guinea-Bissau                   | 2012-14                             |         |
| Kenya                           | 1972-80 88-90 93-95 2005-10 22-24   | 2025-27 |
| Liberia                         | 1984-86 20-25                       |         |
| Libya                           | 2008-10                             |         |
| Mali                            | 2021-23                             |         |
| Mauritania                      | 2000-02 20-22                       |         |
| Morocco                         | 1981-83 90-92 2014-16 23-25         |         |
| Namibia                         | 2010-12 15-17                       |         |
| Niger                           | 2008-10                             |         |
| Nigeria                         | 1983-85 91-93 97-99 2002-04 09-11   | 2026-28 |
| Rwanda                          | 1988-90                             | 2024-26 |
| Senegal                         | 1981-83 94-96 2006-08 17-19         | 2026-28 |
| South Africa                    | 2003-11                             | 2024-26 |
| Sudan                           | 1977-82                             |         |
| Togo                            | 1974-76 93-98                       |         |
| Tunisia                         | 1987-89 2002-04 23-25               |         |
| Uganda                          | 1972-79 88-93 1998-2000             |         |
| UR of Tanzania                  | 1972-77 80-82 2001-03 13-18         |         |
| Zambia                          | 1986-94 1998-2000                   |         |
| Zimbabwe                        | 1997-2002 04-09 12-14 16-18         |         |



## Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

|                         |                             |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Bahrain                 | 1988-90                     |         |
| Bangladesh              | 1985-90 2000-02 08-10 17-19 |         |
| China                   | 1987-2025                   | 2026-28 |
| India                   | 1975-86 88-96 2003-11 18-23 | 2024-26 |
| Indonesia               | 1972-80 84-89 1991-2008     | 2026-28 |
| Iran                    | 1994-2023                   | 2024-26 |
| Iraq                    | 1985-87 91-93 2015-17       |         |
| Japan <sup>2</sup>      | 1975-2007 12-16 18-23       | 2024-26 |
| Kazakhstan <sup>2</sup> | 2009-14                     |         |
| Malaysia                | 2012-14                     |         |
| Pakistan                | 1973-84 1988-2023           | 2024-26 |
| Philippines             | 1981-83 2021-25             |         |
| ROK                     | 1993-2025                   | 2026-28 |
| Saudi Arabia            | 2015-17                     |         |
| Sri Lanka               | 1990-92                     |         |
| Thailand                | 1997-99                     |         |

## Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>3</sup>

|                     |                                   |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Armenia             | 2003-11 15-17 21-23               | 2024-26 |
| Belarus             | 1973-78 85-87 94-96 2006-23       |         |
| Bulgaria            | 1976-78 91-93 2006-08 12-14 18-20 | 2024-26 |
| Hungary             | 1973-75                           |         |
| Poland              | 1988-93 1997-2002 21-23           | 2024-26 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2000-05 12-14 18-20               |         |
| Romania             | 1979-84 88-90 94-99               |         |
| Russian Federation  | 1974-2024                         | 2025-27 |
| Ukraine             | 1991-2005 09-11 15-17             |         |

## Latin American and Caribbean states (7 seats)

|                     |                                     |         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2011-13                             |         |
| Argentina           | 1974-88 90-92 1994-2014 16-21 23-25 |         |
| Bahamas             | 1988-2006                           |         |
| Brazil              | 1975-89 1991-2023                   | 2024-26 |
| Chile               | 1976-78 83-85 91-93 2018-20 22-24   |         |
| Colombia            | 1977-79 88-93                       |         |
| Costa Rica          | 1980-82 2021-23                     | 2024-26 |
| Cuba                | 1988-90 94-96 2008-23               | 2026-28 |
| Dominican Republic  | 2021-23                             |         |
| El Salvador         | 2013-15                             |         |
| Guyana              | 1973-75                             |         |
| Haiti               | 1974-76 2007-12 14-19               | 2025-27 |
| Jamaica             | 2005-10                             |         |
| Mexico              | 1988-90 1995-2006                   | 2024-26 |
| Nicaragua           | 1993-95 97-99 2003-05               |         |
| Paraguay            | 2019-21 22-24                       | 2025-27 |
| Peru                | 1986-88 2000-02 13-18               |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1979-99                             |         |
| Uruguay             | 1992-94 1996-2004 06-17 20-22       | 2024-26 |
| Venezuela           | 1989-91 2007-12 15-17               |         |

## Western European and Other states (7 seats)

|         |                       |         |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Austria | 1988-90 97-99         |         |
| Belgium | 1973-81 2022-24       | 2025-27 |
| Canada  | 1988-90 94-96 2003-05 |         |
| Denmark | 1973-78               |         |
| France  | 1974-2024             | 2025-27 |
| Germany | 1982-2005 18-23       | 2024-26 |
| Israel  | 2006-08 10-12         | 2024-26 |

|                   |                               |         |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Italy .....       | 1991–93 1997–2002 06–23 ..... | 2024–26 |
| Malta .....       | 1970–72 2021–23               |         |
| Monaco .....      | 2003–05                       |         |
| Netherlands ..... | 1982–87 91–96                 |         |
| Norway .....      | 1979–81 91–96                 |         |
| Portugal .....    | 1999–2002 06–08 15–20         |         |
| San Marino .....  | 2000–02                       |         |
| Spain .....       | 2009–11                       |         |
| Sweden .....      | 1988–90                       |         |
| Switzerland ..... | 2003–08                       |         |
| UK .....          | 1973–2005 13–23 .....         | 2024–26 |
| USA .....         | 1974–2006 13–23 .....         | 2024–26 |

Notes

- \* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC nominated 19 members for election by the General Assembly to three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2027: Cameroon, Djibouti, Guinea and South Africa (African states); India, Iran, Japan and Pakistan (Asia-Pacific states); Albania, Republic of Moldova and Romania (Eastern European states); Argentina, Mexico, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Germany, Israel, UK and USA (Western European and Other states). More detailed information is available on the website under '[Terms of Reference](#)'.
- 1 In GA res. [72/266 A](#) (2017), the Assembly approved the proposed change from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis and decided that the proposed programme budget would be submitted through the CPC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly, and examined by the Committees in accordance with their respective mandates. In GA res. [77/267](#) (2022), the Assembly decided to lift the trial period effective from 2023 and requested the Secretary-General to continue with the submission of the programme budget according to an annual cycle.
- 2 The 2012–13 and 2012–14 terms began in April 2012.
- 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Committee from 1979 to 1990. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

## Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

UN Secretariat, Room S-26  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: please use the contact form on  
the [website](#)

Website: <https://ecosoc.un.org/en/ngo/committee-on-ngos>

### Purpose

The Committee was established by ECOSOC res. [3 \(II\)](#) (1946) to examine and report on the consultative relationship that ECOSOC should accord to international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). ECOSOC res. [1996/31](#) approved new criteria by which consultative arrangements between ECOSOC and NGOs may be established.

### Meetings

The Committee traditionally [meets](#) for a total of 15 working days (30 meetings) a year: eight days (15 meetings) for its regular session at the end of January and seven days (13 meetings) for its resumed session at the end of May, plus one extra meeting at the end of each session to adopt its [report](#).

### Membership

Originally five, membership has been increased several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [1981/50](#), and now stands at 19. Membership is open to all states, with regard to equitable geographical representation (as noted in the list of members). Under ECOSOC decision [70 \(ORG-75\)](#) (1975), members are elected for four-year terms, beginning on 1 January and expiring on 31 December. The Committee elects a bureau every year.\*

## Members (since 2007) (19)\*

|                                                      | Previous      | Current |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| <b>African states (5 seats)</b>                      |               |         |
| Algeria                                              |               | 2023–26 |
| Angola                                               | 2007–10       |         |
| Burundi                                              | 2007–22       |         |
| Cameroon                                             |               | 2023–26 |
| Egypt                                                | 2007–10       |         |
| Eritrea                                              |               | 2023–26 |
| Eswatini                                             | 2019–22       |         |
| Guinea                                               | 2007–10 15–18 |         |
| Liberia                                              |               | 2023–26 |
| Libya                                                | 2019–22       |         |
| Mauritania                                           | 2015–18       |         |
| Morocco                                              | 2011–14       |         |
| Mozambique                                           | 2011–14       |         |
| Nigeria                                              | 2019–22       |         |
| Senegal                                              | 2011–14       |         |
| South Africa                                         | 2015–18       |         |
| Sudan                                                | 2007–22       |         |
| Zimbabwe                                             |               | 2023–26 |
| <b>Asia–Pacific states (4 seats)</b>                 |               |         |
| Bahrain                                              | 2019–22       | 2023–26 |
| China                                                | 2007–22       | 2023–26 |
| India                                                | 2007–22       | 2023–26 |
| Iran                                                 | 2015–18       |         |
| Kyrgyzstan                                           | 2011–14       |         |
| Pakistan                                             | 2007–22       | 2023–26 |
| Qatar                                                | 2007–10       |         |
| <b>Eastern European states (2 seats)</b>             |               |         |
| Armenia                                              |               | 2023–26 |
| Azerbaijan                                           | 2015–18       |         |
| Bulgaria                                             | 2011–14       |         |
| Estonia                                              | 2019–22       |         |
| Georgia                                              |               | 2023–26 |
| Romania                                              | 2007–10       |         |
| Russian Federation                                   | 2007–22       |         |
| <b>Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)</b> |               |         |
| Brazil                                               | 2019–22       |         |
| Chile                                                |               | 2023–26 |
| Colombia                                             | 2007–10       |         |
| Costa Rica                                           |               | 2023–26 |
| Cuba                                                 | 2007–22       | 2023–26 |
| Dominica                                             | 2007–10       |         |
| Mexico                                               | 2019–22       |         |
| Nicaragua                                            | 2011–22       | 2023–26 |
| Peru                                                 | 2007–14       |         |
| Uruguay                                              | 2015–18       |         |
| Venezuela                                            | 2011–18       |         |
| <b>Western European and Other states (4 seats)</b>   |               |         |
| Belgium                                              | 2011–14       |         |
| Greece                                               | 2015–22       |         |
| Israel                                               | 2007–22       | 2023–26 |
| Türkiye                                              | 2007–22       | 2023–26 |

|           |               |         |
|-----------|---------------|---------|
| UK .....  | 2007–10 ..... | 2023–26 |
| USA ..... | 2007–22 ..... | 2023–26 |

#### Note

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 19 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2027: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, Sudan and Tunisia (African states); China, India, Saudi Arabia and UAE (Asia–Pacific states); Estonia and Ukraine (Eastern European states); Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Israel, Türkiye, UK and USA (Western European and Other states). On 26 January 2026, the Committee elected Andrew Sigley, UK, as Chair and Bilal Hassani, Algeria, as Vice-Chair. On 18 May 2026, the Committee elected Enes Tannöven, Türkiye, as Vice-Chair.

## EXPERT BODIES

### Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

Financing for Sustainable Development Office  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–2170  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8415  
Email: [taxcommittee@un.org](mailto:taxcommittee@un.org)

Website: <https://financing.desa.un.org/what-we-do/ECOSOC/tax-committee/tax-committee-home>

#### Purpose

The Committee of Experts is mandated to:

- Keep under review and update as necessary the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries
- Provide a framework for dialogue with a view to enhancing and promoting international tax cooperation among national tax authorities
- Consider how new and emerging issues could affect international cooperation in tax matters and develop assessments, commentaries and appropriate recommendations
- Make recommendations on capacity-building and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition
- Give special attention to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in dealing with all the above issues.

Subcommittees are formed at the discretion of the Committee. For the July 2025–June 2029 term, the Committee has established subcommittees on: the UN Model Tax Convention; the UN Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties by Developing Countries; Transfer Pricing; Taxation of the Digitalized and Globalized Economy; Indirect Taxes; Extractive Industries Taxation; Tax Administration and Artificial Intelligence; Environmental Taxation; Tax and Gender; and Wealth Taxation, as well as an ad hoc group on Dispute Prevention and Resolution. More information, including mandates, can be found on the website under 'Subcommittees'.

#### Evolution

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries was established in 1968 (ECOSOC res. [1273 \(XLIII\)](#) (1967)). Its purpose was to promote the conclusion of treaties between developed and developing countries that were acceptable to all parties and that would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests. In 1980, the Group finalized the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and it was given the title Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters. In 2004, it was renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (ECOSOC res. [2004/69](#)).

Recent Tax Committee guidance publications (available on the website under 'Publications') include:

- Supplement to the UN Handbook on the Taxation of Extractive Industries: Mineral Products Valuation; Tax Incentive and the Global Minimum Tax; and Energy Transition (2025)
- UN Handbook on Wealth and Solidarity Taxes (2025)

- Toolkit for the Evaluation of Crypto Tax Risk (2025)
- Transfer Pricing Compliance Toolkit (2025)
- Guidance on Transfer Pricing: of Carbon Offsets and Carbon Credits; of Agriculture Products; in the Pharmaceutical Industry; during the COVID-19 Economic Downturn (2025)
- Guidance Paper Series on Value Added Taxes/Goods and Services Taxes for Developing Countries (2025).

## Meetings

Until 2015, the Committee met annually for five days in Geneva, usually in October. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), paragraph 29, as endorsed by the General Assembly (res. [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015), decided that the Committee would meet twice a year instead of once.

The Committee held its first meeting in New York in December 2016. Since 2017, meetings have taken place in New York in spring and in Geneva in autumn. The Committee's most recent meeting was the [32nd session](#), held in New York from 23 to 26 March 2026, in conjunction with an [ECOSOC Special Meeting](#) on 27 March. Its [33rd session](#) is scheduled to be held in Geneva in October 2026.

## Membership

Originally 20, the number of members increased in 1980 to 25 (ECOSOC res. [2004/69](#)). Members are nominated by governments and selected by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with Member States, taking into account equitable geographic distribution and representation from different tax systems (AAAA, paragraph 29). Members act in their expert capacities in tax policy and tax administration, not as country representatives, and serve four-year terms.

### Members (25) July 2025 to June 2029

|                                            |                                                    |                                          |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Angela Ang, Singapore                      | Antoine Guici, France                              | Alvaro Romano, Uruguay                   |
| Jeneba Jackline Bangura,<br>Sierra Leone   | Wanjiru Kiari, Kenya                               | Gian Andrea Sandri,<br>Switzerland       |
| Hajara Batamuliza, Rwanda                  | Giedre Lideikyte Huber,<br>Lithuania               | Alexander Smirnov, Russian<br>Federation |
| Enrique Bolado Muñoz,<br>Mexico            | Shaniece Lindsay, Jamaica                          | Trude Steinnes Sønvisen,<br>Norway       |
| Neary Bun, Cambodia                        | Wanda Montero Cuello,<br>Dominican Republic        | Darlingston Y Talery, Liberia            |
| Angie Clocheret, Belgium                   | Kapembwa Elizabeth<br>Namuyemba-Sikombe,<br>Zambia | Hector Thompson, Australia               |
| Jorge Alberto Ferreras<br>Gutiérrez, Spain | Eamonn O'Dea, Ireland                              | Mohamed Ali Waheed,<br>Maldives          |
| Mathew Olusanya Gbonjubola,<br>Nigeria     | Claudia Lucia Pimentel                             | Yan Xiong, China                         |
| Bhaskar Goswami, India                     | Martins da Silva, Brazil                           |                                          |

## Committee for Development Policy (CDP)

Secretariat of the United Nations Committee for Development Policy      Email: [cdp@un.org](mailto:cdp@un.org)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat  
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-2978  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Website: <https://cdp.un.org>

## Purpose

The Committee provides input and independent advice to ECOSOC on emerging cross-sectoral development issues and on international cooperation for development, focusing on medium- and

long-term aspects. It is responsible for setting the criteria for the designation of least developed countries (LDCs), reviewing the list of LDCs every three years, and monitoring the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the LDC category.

The [list of LDCs](#) was first established in 1971 and now consists of 44 states. Countries that have graduated from the LDC category are: Botswana (1994), Cabo Verde (2007), Maldives (2011), Samoa (2014), Equatorial Guinea (2017), Vanuatu (2020), Bhutan (2023) and São Tomé and Príncipe (2024). Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Nepal are scheduled to graduate in November 2026, Solomon Islands in 2027, and Cambodia and Senegal in 2029.

**List of LDCs**

|                          |               |                 |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Afghanistan              | Guinea        | Rwanda          |
| Angola                   | Guinea-Bissau | Senegal         |
| Bangladesh               | Haiti         | Sierra Leone    |
| Benin                    | Kiribati      | Solomon Islands |
| Burkina Faso             | Lao PDR       | Somalia         |
| Burundi                  | Lesotho       | South Sudan     |
| Cambodia                 | Liberia       | Sudan           |
| Central African Republic | Madagascar    | Timor-Leste     |
| Chad                     | Malawi        | Togo            |
| Comoros                  | Mali          | Tuvalu          |
| DR Congo                 | Mauritania    | Uganda          |
| Djibouti                 | Mozambique    | UR of Tanzania  |
| Eritrea                  | Myanmar       | Yemen           |
| Ethiopia                 | Nepal         | Zambia          |
| Gambia                   | Niger         |                 |

**Evolution**

ECOSOC res. [1035](#) (XXXVII) (1964) requested the Secretary-General consider the establishment of a group of experts in development planning theory and practice to work as a consultative body within the UN. ECOSOC res. [1079](#) (XXXIX) (1965) set out the functions of this proposed group, which was appointed at the Council's 40th session and designated the Committee for Development Planning. ECOSOC res. [1625](#) (LI) (1971) enlarged the Committee from 18 to 24 members, with effect from 1 January 1972. Following an ECOSOC review of its subsidiary bodies, initiated by GA res. [50/227](#) (1996), in 1998 the Committee was renamed the Committee for Development Policy (ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#)). The resolution also determined that ECOSOC should decide the work programme for the Committee, and that the Committee should continue three-yearly reviews of the status of LDCs and meet to discuss this issue once every three years.

ECOSOC res. [2004/66](#) and GA res. [59/209](#) re-emphasized the importance of a smooth transition for countries graduating from LDC status. In December 2012, the General Assembly adopted a resolution ([67/221](#)) on smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of LDCs. The resolution clarifies several aspects of the process including the required actions by graduating countries and their development and trading partners, and the nature of support extended by the UN during this process. It also provides guidelines on the phasing out of some LDC-specific international support measures.

The Committee considers a country for graduation once it has met the criteria at two consecutive triennial reviews. ECOSOC, in turn, endorses the Committee's recommendation. Graduation becomes effective after a transition period set by the General Assembly when it takes note of ECOSOC's endorsement. During this period, the graduating country, still an LDC, is invited to prepare and start implementing a transition strategy in cooperation with its development and trading partners, which are invited to consider extending LDC benefits or to reduce them in a phased manner after the country graduates from the category, to ensure a smooth transition. The Committee is mandated to monitor the development progress of graduating and recently graduated countries through its enhanced monitoring mechanism.

## Meetings

The Committee meets annually, usually in February or March, for five working days.

## Membership

**Members** serve in their individual capacities as experts and not as representatives of their own government. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and appointed by ECOSOC for a three-year **term**. Membership is geared to reflect a wide range of development experience as well as geographical and gender balance.

### Members (24) 1 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2027

|                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sabina Alkire, USA                 | Patricia Miranda, Bolivia             |
| Carlos Alvarado, Costa Rica        | Keith Nurse, Trinidad and Tobago      |
| Debapriya Bhattacharya, Bangladesh | José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria, Colombia |
| Ha-Joon Chang, ROK                 | Izumi Ohno, Japan                     |
| George Essegbey, Ghana             | Åsa Persson, Sweden                   |
| Ahmed Galal, Egypt                 | Cristelle Pratt, Fiji                 |
| Arunabha Ghosh, India              | Annalisa Prizzon, Italy               |
| Trudi Hartzenberg, South Africa    | Taffere Tesfachew, Ethiopia           |
| Jibrin Ibrahim, Nigeria            | Kori Udovicki, Serbia                 |
| Anne-Laure Kiechel, France         | Rolph van der Hoeven, Netherlands     |
| Carlos Lopes, Guinea-Bissau        | Natalya Volchkova, Russian Federation |
| Nyovani Janet Madise, Malawi       | Xufeng Zhu, China                     |

## Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

c/- UNECE  
Sustainable Transport Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Email: [unece\\_info@un.org](mailto:unece_info@un.org)

Website: <https://unece.org/transport/dangerous-goods/ecosoc-bodies-dealing-chemicals-safety>

## Purpose

The main functions of the Committee are to:

- Approve work programmes for its subcommittees based on available resources
- Coordinate strategic and policy directions in areas of shared interests and overlap
- Give formal endorsement to the recommendations of the subcommittees and provide the mechanism for channelling these to ECOSOC
- Facilitate and coordinate the smooth running of the subcommittees.

The Committee was previously known as the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which was reconfigured and given its current name by ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#). The Committee has two specialized subsidiary bodies:

- Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)
- Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee).

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

## Meetings

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

**Membership**

The Committee comprises experts from 40 states. Other countries occasionally participate as observers, in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules of procedure](#). The Committee Chair is designated at the beginning of each session from the TDG and GHS Chairs. Current practice is that designations are made on a rotational basis.

**Members (40)**

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

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

**Purpose**

The Sub-Committee, established under ECOSOC res. [1989/104](#), develops recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. These are updated every two years to take account of technical progress, the advent of new substances and materials, the requirements of modern transport systems and, above all, the requirement to ensure the safety of people, property and the environment. The recommendations are addressed to governments and international organizations concerned with regulating the transport of dangerous goods, including hazardous wastes and environmentally hazardous substances. The aim is to achieve uniformity across different modes of transport (road, rail, inland waterways, sea and air) and ensure the safety of transport without impeding the movement of goods.

The recommendations form the basis of much national legislation and of international instruments such as the:

- International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)
- European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)
- Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID).

The Sub-Committee has developed a comprehensive set of recommendations covering listing, classification, marking and labelling; the use of packaging and tanks, their construction, testing and approval; training; consignment procedures including documentation; operational provisions; and security. They are grouped in the [Model Regulations](#) annexed to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, also known as the 'Orange Book', and are updated every two years.

**Evolution**

The Sub-Committee initially replaced the Group of Experts on Explosives and Group of Rapporteurs, which were subsidiary bodies of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of



Dangerous Goods. In 1999 (ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#)), the Sub-Committee replaced the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which had been established under ECOSOC res. [468G](#) (XV) (1953) to recommend and define groupings or classification of dangerous goods based on the risk involved. In ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#), the Committee of Experts was also renamed the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

**Meetings**

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

**Membership**

The Sub-Committee comprises experts from 30 states. Other countries participate occasionally as observers in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules of procedure](#).

**Members (30)**

|                      |             |                       |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Argentina            | Germany     | Poland                |
| Australia            | India       | Portugal              |
| Austria              | Iran        | ROK                   |
| Belgium (Chair 2026) | Italy       | Russian Federation    |
| Brazil               | Japan       | South Africa          |
| Canada               | Kenya       | Spain                 |
| China                | Mexico      | Sweden                |
| Czechia              | Morocco     | Switzerland           |
| Finland              | Netherlands | UK                    |
| France               | Norway      | USA (Vice-Chair 2026) |

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

**Purpose**

The Sub-Committee was established under ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#) to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), also known as the ‘Purple Book’, developed by several organizations in the follow-up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and [Agenda 21](#), Chapter 19, Programme Area B. The Sub-Committee develops and updates the GHS recommendations, which aim to ensure that information on hazardous chemicals is available to enhance the protection of human life and the environment during handling, transport and use of these chemicals. The GHS recommendations also provide the basis for the harmonization of rules and regulations on chemicals at national and international level. They are applied worldwide and updated every two years.

The Sub-Committee’s terms of reference are to:

- Act as custodian of the GHS, managing and giving direction to the harmonization process
- Keep the GHS up to date as necessary, considering the need for changes to ensure its continued relevance and practical utility
- Determine the need for, and timing of, the updating of technical criteria while working with existing bodies as appropriate
- Promote understanding and use of the GHS and encourage feedback
- Make the GHS available for worldwide use and application
- Make guidance available on the application of the GHS, and on the interpretation and use of technical criteria to support consistency of application
- Prepare work programmes and submit recommendations to the Committee of Experts.

**Meetings**

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

**Membership**

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

**Members (36)**

|                         |             |                          |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Argentina               | Greece      | Qatar                    |
| Australia               | Iran        | ROK                      |
| Austria (Chair 2025–26) | Ireland     | Russian Federation       |
| Belgium                 | Italy       | Senegal                  |
| Brazil                  | Japan       | Serbia                   |
| Canada                  | Kenya       | South Africa             |
| China                   | Netherlands | Spain                    |
| Czechia                 | New Zealand | Sweden                   |
| Denmark                 | Nigeria     | Ukraine                  |
| Finland                 | Norway      | UK                       |
| France                  | Poland      | USA (Vice-Chair 2025–26) |
| Germany                 | Portugal    | Zambia                   |

**Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)**

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx)

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights obliges States Parties to report to ECOSOC on its implementation. ECOSOC has delegated consideration of such reports to the CESCR, which was established as an expert subsidiary body of ECOSOC by its res. [1985/17](#). An intergovernmental working group, established under decision [1978/10](#), had previously carried out these functions. A full CESCR entry is included in the 'Other Bodies' section, under 'Human rights treaty bodies', page 279.

**Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)**

Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–26th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [dpidg@un.org](mailto:dpidg@un.org)

Website: <https://publicadministration.desa.un.org/intergovernmental-support/cepa>

**Purpose**

CEPA is responsible for supporting ECOSOC's work by providing expert policy advice and programmatic guidance on issues related to governance and public administration structures and processes for development. It assists the Council by reviewing trends, issues and priorities in public administration, notably in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in support of the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CEPA was established by ECOSOC res. [2001/45](#), succeeding the Group of Experts on Public Administration, which was established in 1967 by ECOSOC res. [1199](#) (XLII).

**Meetings**

The Committee meets annually in New York for one week, usually in April.

**Membership**

The Committee comprises 24 [members](#) who serve in their personal capacity. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, and approved by ECOSOC. The membership is drawn from the inter-related fields of public economics, public administration and public finance, and reflects geographical and gender balance. Members serve four-year terms.

## Members 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2029 (24)

|                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rolf Alter, Germany                | Cristina Kiomi Mori, Brazil         |
| Eduardo Araral, Philippines        | Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, Romania       |
| Patricia Arriagada Villouta, Chile | Måns Nilsson, Sweden                |
| Adeyemi Dipeolu, Nigeria           | Mauricio Rodas, Ecuador             |
| György Hajnal, Hungary             | Fadi Salem, Syrian AR               |
| Anuradha Joshi, India              | Henry Sardaryan, Russian Federation |
| Aigul Kosherbayeva, Kazakhstan     | Ozcan Saritas, Türkiye              |
| Edward Maloka, South Africa        | Sherifa Fouad Sherif, Egypt         |
| Helen Margetts, UK                 | Paul Smoke, USA                     |
| Pamela Mbabazi, Uganda             | Aminata Touré, Senegal              |
| Sarah Mecartney, Vanuatu           | Lorenzo Valeri, Italy               |
| Pamela Monroe Ellis, Jamaica       | Lan Xue, China                      |

## United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on  
Indigenous Issues  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat, 25th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [indigenous\\_un@un.org](mailto:indigenous_un@un.org)

Website: <https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/unpfii> and [www.un.org/indigenous](http://www.un.org/indigenous)

### Purpose

The Permanent Forum is mandated to:

- Provide expert advice and recommendations on Indigenous issues relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights to ECOSOC, as well as to UN programmes, funds and agencies
- Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to Indigenous issues within the UN system
- Prepare and disseminate information on Indigenous issues
- Promote respect for and full application of the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The Forum was established in 2000 as an advisory body to ECOSOC (res. [2000/22](#)) and is one of three UN bodies mandated to deal specifically with Indigenous Peoples' issues. The others are the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which have complementary but different mandates. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (September 2007) provides the normative framework for implementing the Forum's mandate.

### Meetings

The Forum meets annually for 10 days, usually in New York in April/May. Most recently, the [25th session](#) was held from 20 April to 1 May 2026. States, UN bodies and organs, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC, and Indigenous Peoples may participate in the Forum sessions as observers.

The Forum sessions are attended by approximately 1500 participants and provide an opportunity for Indigenous Peoples from around the world to enter into direct dialogue with Forum members, Member States, the UN system and civil society. The outcome of the session is a report containing analysis, recommendations and draft decisions for attention and adoption by ECOSOC.

## Membership

The Forum consists of 16 independent [experts](#), functioning in their personal capacities, who serve three-year terms (beginning 1 January) and may be re-elected or reappointed for one additional term. Eight members are nominated by governments and eight by Indigenous Peoples' organizations in their regions. The government-nominated members are elected by ECOSOC and include representatives from each of the five UN regional groups. Each region has one seat, and the other three seats rotate in accordance with ECOSOC decision [2016/205](#).

The Indigenous Peoples' organization-nominated members are appointed by the ECOSOC President and represent the seven socio-cultural regions determined to give broad representation to the world's Indigenous Peoples: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific. The one additional seat rotates among the three first listed above.

## Members (16) 2026–28

### Nominated by states

Anne-Chantal Nama, Cameroon

Valts Ernštreits, Latvia

Brenda Gunn, Canada

Aili Keskitalo, Norway

Li Nan, China (re-elected)

Suleiman Mamutov, Ukraine (re-elected)

Rodrigo Eduardo Paillalef Monnard, Chile  
(re-elected)

Diego A Tituaña Matango, Ecuador

### Nominated by Indigenous Peoples' organizations

#### Africa (2 seats for 2026–28)

Amina Amharech, Morocco

Edward Porokwa, UR of Tanzania

#### Arctic

Aluki Kotierk, Canada (re-elected)  
(Chair, 25th session)

#### Asia

Jennifer Tauli Corpuz, Philippines

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

Valentina Sovkina, Russian Federation  
(re-elected)

#### Central and South America and the Caribbean

Patricia Gualinga Montalvo, Ecuador

#### North America

Lea Nicholas-Mackenzie, Canada

#### Pacific

Emma Rawson-Te Patu, New Zealand

## UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)

UN Statistics Division

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1670

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4849

Email: [geoinfo\\_unsd@un.org](mailto:geoinfo_unsd@un.org)

LinkedIn: [company/ungegn](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ungegn/)

Website: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/ungegn/>

### Purpose

UNGEGN emphasizes the importance of the standardization of geographical names at the national and international levels and demonstrates the benefits to be derived from such standardization. It promotes the recording of locally used names reflecting the languages and traditions of a country. UNGEGN's goal is for every country to decide on its own standardized names nationally through the creation of national authorities or recognized administrative processes. UNGEGN considers and reaches agreement on a romanization system for each non-Roman writing system for application to geographic names; develops standardization principles; and makes standardized geographical names available as practical information for as wide a user community as possible.

The standardization of geographical names works to reduce confusion, improve communication, and support activities such as navigation, emergency response, data analysis and sustainable development. In this regard, standardized geographical names are critical for achieving national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Group was established by ECOSOC resolutions [715A](#) (XXVII) (1959) and [1314](#) (XLIV) (1968), a decision taken by ECOSOC on 4 May 1973 and the decision [E/2002/307](#) of 25 October 2002 to further the standardization of geographical names at national and international levels. In 2017, UNGEGN's functions were combined with those of the then UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN). UNGEGN's current format was approved on 10 November 2017 in ECOSOC res. [2018/2](#).

## Meetings

Starting in 2019, UNGEGN meets every two years for five days, providing a forum for dialogue among Member States, geographical name experts, international organizations, academia, and other observers. Its [most recent session](#) took place from 28 April to 2 May 2025. The next session is scheduled to take place in New York from 26 to 30 April 2027.

## Membership

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

## Bureau (2023–27)

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### Chair

Pierre Jaillard, France

### Vice-Chairs

Sungjae Choo, ROK

Wendy Shaw, New Zealand

### Rapporteurs

Ana Cristina da Rocha

Bérenger Resende, Brazil

Majdi Hamed AlHarbi,  
Saudi Arabia

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

UN Statistics Division  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1670  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4849

Email: [ggim@un.org](mailto:ggim@un.org)

LinkedIn: [company/un-ggim](https://company/un-ggim)

Website: <https://ggim.un.org>

## Purpose

UN-GGIM was established by ECOSOC in July 2011 (res. [2011/24](#)) as the UN intergovernmental mechanism for making joint decisions and setting directions with regard to the production, availability and application of geospatial information within national, regional and global policy frameworks. ECOSOC res. [2016/27](#) broadened and strengthened the mandate of the Committee of Experts, stressing the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, and to report to ECOSOC under the agenda item 'Geospatial Information'. ECOSOC res. [2022/24](#) enhanced the institutional arrangements of the Committee of Experts as a subsidiary body of ECOSOC in charge of all matters related to geospatial information, geography, land administration and related topics.

UN-GGIM plays a leading role in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information management, and promotes the availability, accessibility and application of integrated geospatial information to address key national and global challenges. It provides a forum for Member States and international organizations to exchange knowledge and experiences, set directions, and make joint decisions on enhanced collaboration in integrated geospatial information management within national and global policy frameworks. The Committee of Experts is mandated to provide a platform for the development of effective frameworks and strategies to develop and strengthen national capacity in geospatial information management.

The secretariat for the Committee of Experts is situated in the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and is supported by the Geospatial Information Section of the Operational Support Division, Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT).

## Meetings

The Committee meets at least annually. Its [16th session](#) was scheduled to take place from 5 to 7 August 2026 in New York. Under exceptional circumstances, it may hold additional meetings as appropriate. Its inaugural session was held in 2011 in Seoul, ROK, in conjunction with the first High-level Forum on UN Global Geospatial Information Management. Annual sessions are open to all UN Member States and entities invited by the Committee to participate in the session as observers. The UN system, academic and research institutions, private sector entities and international organizations invited by the Committee participate as observers.

## Membership

The Committee comprises experts designated by governments of all UN Member States, with specific knowledge of geospatial information management and its many inter-related fields of geospatial sciences, geomatics, surveying, geography, land administration, geodesy, cartography and mapping, remote sensing, hydrography and oceanography, land/sea and geographic information systems and environmental sciences. The Committee is served by a [bureau](#) composed of up to three co-chairs and a rapporteur who are elected during each session from among its members, respecting geographical balance and representation.

## Bureau (15th session, August 2025 to August 2026)

### Co-Chairs

Mohammed Yahya Al-Sayel, Saudi Arabia  
Deirdre Dalpiaz Bishop, USA  
Clinton Heimann, South Africa

### Rapporteur

Meizyanne Hicks, Fiji

## OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

### UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)

New York Office  
304 E 45th St, FF Building, Room 0415  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Email: [ceb@un.org](mailto:ceb@un.org)

Geneva Office  
Palais des Nations  
W-60, Building H  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 3276  
Email: [cebgeneva@un.org](mailto:cebgeneva@un.org)

Website: [www.unsceb.org](http://www.unsceb.org)

Secretary of CEB and Director of CEB Secretariat: Maaike Jansen, Netherlands (based in New York)

### Purpose

CEB is the longest-standing and highest-level coordination forum of the UN system, and the principal inter-agency instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordination role of the UN intergovernmental bodies on social, economic and related matters.

CEB is composed of the Executive Heads of the 31 UN system organizations and is chaired by the UN Secretary-General. It is supported by two high-level committees: the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM). The Board and its high-level committees aim to advance cooperation and coherence among UN system organizations (specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and other related organizations) in policy, programme and management areas through a coordinated approach on issues of system-wide concern. Specific thematic issues are the subject of inter-agency networks that are not formally subsidiary bodies of CEB but retain a relationship with it and its high-level committees. CEB succeeded the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in 2001, which had been established by ECOSOC res. 13 (III) (1946).

## Meetings

The CEB meets twice a year, usually in May and November. The November meetings are typically held in New York.

## Member organizations (31)

|                                                               |                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| United Nations (UN)                                           | World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)                                    |
| UN International Labour Organization (ILO)                    | International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)                                  |
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)             | World Trade Organization (WTO)                                             |
| UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | International Organization for Migration (IOM)                             |
| International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)              | UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD)                                          |
| World Health Organization (WHO)                               | UN Development Programme (UNDP)                                            |
| World Bank Group (WBG)                                        | UN Environment Programme (UNEP)                                            |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF)                             | UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)                                  |
| Universal Postal Union (UPU)                                  | UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
| International Telecommunication Union (ITU)                   | UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)                                                |
| World Meteorological Organization (WMO)                       | UN Population Fund (UNFPA)                                                 |
| International Maritime Organization (IMO)                     | World Food Programme (WFP)                                                 |
| World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)               | UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)                                       |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)        | UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)                                |
| UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)                | UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)      |
|                                                               | UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)                                     |

## High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM)

Palais des Nations  
W-60, Building H  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3276  
Email: [cebgeneva@un.org](mailto:cebgeneva@un.org)

Website: [www.unsceb.org/content/hlcm](http://www.unsceb.org/content/hlcm)

Secretary: Remo Lalli, Italy

## Purpose

HLCM is the principal mechanism for inter-agency coordination and policy coherence in the administration and management areas, particularly regarding financial and budgetary matters, human resources, digital and technology matters, procurement, and staff safety and security issues within the UN system on behalf of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

Priority items on the HLCM agenda include:

- Identification, promotion and coordination of management reforms that will improve services, achieve productivity improvements and increase efficiency and effectiveness across the UN system
- Promotion of digital transformation in UN system organizations, and development and coordination of transformative digital business solutions that have the potential to streamline business processes at large scale
- Supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requirement for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data
- Compilation and publication of UN system-wide statistics on personnel, financial resources and procurement
- Coordination of financial management practices and policies
- Harmonization of information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and service delivery
- Representation of UN system organizations in coordinating with the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on issues related to the management of the common system of pay and benefits
- Enhancing efficiency, agility, resilience and sustainability across UN supply chains
- Fostering the safety, security, health and well-being of UN system personnel
- Strengthening risk management capacity and tools.

HLCM is also responsible for maintaining dialogue with staff representatives on concerns of a system-wide nature. It interacts with Member States in the General Assembly's Fifth Committee and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), as well as with other intergovernmental bodies, the ICSC and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).

## Meetings

HLCM meets twice a year. It undertakes consultation and coordination on a continuing basis between sessions as required.

## Membership

HLCM is composed of senior representatives of the CEB member organizations responsible for management and administration (and authorized to take decisions on behalf of their executive heads). The Chair is Catherine Pollard, Guyana, Under-Secretary-General from the UN Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC); and the Vice-Chair is Hannan Sulieman, UK and Sudan, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF.

## High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)

304 E 45th St, FF Building, Room 0415  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8138  
Email: [ceb@un.org](mailto:ceb@un.org)

Website: [www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp](http://www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp)  
Secretary: Xenia von Lilien-Waldau, Germany

## Purpose

HLCP is the principal mechanism for UN system-wide coordination and policy coherence in the programme area. Its main functions are to advise the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) on strategic planning, policy and programme matters of system-wide importance, and to foster inter-agency cooperation and coordination on these matters on behalf of the CEB.

HLCP's mandate includes:

- Fostering policy coherence and programme coordination in response to intergovernmental mandates and in support of the implementation and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcomes of other UN conferences and summits
- Supporting integrated and coordinated preparation of and follow-up to major UN conferences and summits



- Scanning for and identifying emerging programme issues requiring a system-wide response with a view to developing common approaches, strategies and frameworks, and shared positions and messages, to address emerging issues of challenges facing the UN system
- Serving as a forum for inter-agency dialogue, consultations and knowledge-sharing on the policy development and programme dimensions of matters of UN system-wide concern.

### **Meetings**

HLCP meets twice a year. It undertakes consultation and coordination on a continuing basis between sessions as required.

### **Membership**

HLCP is composed of senior representatives of the CEB member organizations responsible for policy and programme matters (and authorized to take decisions on behalf of their executive heads). The Chair is Inger Andersen, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Website: [www.un.org/about-us/trusteeship-council](http://www.un.org/about-us/trusteeship-council)

The Trusteeship Council was set up under Chapters XII and XIII of the UN [Charter](#) to ensure that the Non-Self-Governing Territories were administered in the best interests of their people and of international peace and security.

The Council's role was originally to consider reports submitted by the administering authority of the trust territory, accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority, provide for periodic visits to the territory and take other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

The Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, one month after the last remaining UN trust territory, Palau, became independent. With the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands terminated by SC res. [956](#) (1994), and Palau's admission as the 185th member of the UN in December 1994, the Trusteeship Council completed the task entrusted to it under the Charter with respect to the last of the 11 territories that had been placed under the Trusteeship System. The Council amended its rules of procedure (res. [2200](#) (LXI) (1994)) to meet only as and where occasion might require.

Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan recommended in both his 1994 report on the work of the Organization and his 2005 report [In Larger Freedom](#) that the General Assembly proceed with steps to eliminate the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter. World leaders endorsed this recommendation at the 2005 World Summit and recorded in the Outcome Document their agreement to delete Chapter XIII of the Charter and references to the Council in Chapter XII.

# INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

# INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Peace Palace  
Carnegieplein 2  
2517 KJ The Hague  
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 302 2323  
Email: [information@icj-cij.org](mailto:information@icj-cij.org)  
X: [@cij\\_icj](#)

Website: [www.icj-cij.org](http://www.icj-cij.org)

Registrar: Santiago Villalpando, Argentina (elected in May 2026 for a seven-year term from August 2026)

Deputy-Registrar: Jean-Pelé Fomété, Cameroon (since March 2013; re-elected for a second seven-year term from April 2020)

## Purpose

The ICJ is the UN's principal judicial organ. It was established in June 1945 by the UN [Charter](#) and held its inaugural sitting in April 1946. Its [Statute](#) is annexed to the UN Charter, of which it forms an integral part.

The Court's functions are twofold. First, it settles, in accordance with international law, legal disputes that are submitted to it by states. Pursuant to Article 38, para. 1, of its Statute, the Court applies:

- International conventions establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states
- International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law
- The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations
- Subject to the provisions of Article 59 of the Statute, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified international law experts as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

Second, the Court gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by the General Assembly, Security Council or other organs of the UN and specialized agencies that are authorized by the General Assembly to request them.

The Charter provisions concerning the Court are contained in Chapter [XIV](#) (Articles 92–96). Article 34, para. 1 of the Statute of the Court provides that only states may be parties to contentious cases before the Court. States entitled to appear before the Court fall into three categories:

- States members of the UN (Article 93, para. 1 of the Charter provides that all UN members are parties to the Statute)
- States not members of the UN that are parties to the Statute (Article 93, para. 2 of the Charter). Conditions are to be determined in each case by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- States not parties to the Statute to which the Court is open (Article 35, para. 2 of the Statute). The conditions upon which the Court is open to such states were laid down in SC res. [9](#) of 15 October 1946.

## Structure

The Court comprises 15 Members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Candidates are nominated by the national groups in the [Permanent Court of Arbitration](#) or by national groups appointed for this purpose (Article 4 of the [Statute](#)).

The UN Secretary-General draws up a list of candidates nominated. From this list, the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting simultaneously but independently, elect the Members of the Court. An absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council is required for election. Members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. Under Article 9 of the Statute, at every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured. The terms of five (one-third) of the judges expire every three years. The

most recent triennial elections were held in November 2023, for the current term of 6 February 2024 to 5 February 2033. The next triennial elections are scheduled to be held in November 2026, for the term beginning 6 February 2027. If a Member of the Court resigns or dies, the vacant seat is filled through the same method as for triennial elections and the newly elected Member of the Court holds office for the remainder of his or her predecessor’s term.

The conditions under which a state that is a party to the Statute of the Court, but not a member of the UN, may participate in the election of judges were laid down on the recommendation of the Security Council by GA res. 264 (III) (1948).

The [President and Vice-President](#) are elected by the Members of the Court by secret ballot every three years and may be re-elected. The election of the President and Vice-President is held on the date on which Members of the Court elected at a triennial election are to begin their terms of office or shortly after.

The Court has a permanent administrative office (the Registry), which assists the Court in both judicial and diplomatic matters, and performs the linguistic, administrative and financial tasks essential to its functioning. The Registry is headed by the Registrar, who is assisted by a Deputy-Registrar. Both are elected by the Court for a term of seven years. In accordance with Article 26, para. 3 of the Rules of Court, the Registrar is responsible to the Court in the discharge of his or her functions.

**Members of the Court (15)**

Listed in order of precedence; terms end on 5 February of the year shown. More detail is available on the [website](#).

**President**

Iwasawa Yuji, Japan .....2030<sup>1</sup>

**Vice-President**

Julia Sebutinde, Uganda .....2030

**Judges**

Peter Tomka, Slovakia .....2030  
Ronny Abraham, France .....2027  
Xue Hanqin, China .....2030  
Dalveer Bhandari, India .....2027  
Georg Nolte, Germany .....2030  
Hilary Charlesworth, Australia .....2033  
Leonardo Nemer Caldeira Brant, Brazil .....2027<sup>2</sup>

Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo, Mexico .....2033  
Sarah H Cleveland, USA .....2033  
Bogdan-Lucian Aurescu, Romania .....2033  
Dire Tladi, South Africa .....2033  
Mahmoud Daifallah Hmoud, Jordan .....2027<sup>3</sup>  
Phoebe N Okowa, Kenya .....2027<sup>4</sup>

Notes

- 1 Elected on 3 March 2025 to serve as President of the Court for the remainder of the term ending in February 2027, after Judge Nawaf Salam, Lebanon, then President of the Court, resigned as Member of the Court effective 14 January 2025.
- 2 Elected on 4 November 2022, to serve the remainder of the term ending in 2027, after Judge Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade, Brazil, passed away on 29 May 2022.
- 3 Elected on 27 May 2025, to serve the remainder of the term ending in 2027, after Judge Nawaf Salam, Lebanon, resigned as Member of the Court effective 14 January 2025.
- 4 Elected on 12 November 2025 to serve the remainder of the term ending in 2027, after Judge Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, Somalia, resigned as Member of the Court effective 30 September 2025.



# SECRETARIAT



# SECRETARIAT

Website: [www.un.org/en/about-us/secretariat](http://www.un.org/en/about-us/secretariat)

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

The Secretariat, which is headed by the UN Secretary-General, is one of the six principal organs of the UN. The main [Charter](#) provisions concerning the Secretariat are contained in Chapter [XV](#) (Articles 97–101). Other provisions concerning the Secretariat and the Secretary-General are in Articles 7, 12, 20, 73, 102 and 110.

## STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS

### Secretaries-General

António Guterres: Portugal, installed 1 January 2017

Ban Ki-moon: Republic of Korea, installed 1 January 2007

Kofi Annan: Ghana, installed 1 January 1997

Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Egypt, installed 1 January 1992

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar: Peru, installed 1 January 1982

Kurt Waldheim: Austria, installed 1 January 1972

U Thant: Burma (now Myanmar), installed 3 November 1961

Dag Hammarskjöld: Sweden, installed 10 April 1953 (died in office 18 September 1961)

Trygve Lie: Norway, installed 2 February 1946

### Deputy Secretaries-General

Amina J Mohammed: Nigeria, appointed 1 January 2017

Jan Eliasson: Sweden, 2012–16

Asha-Rose Migiro: UR of Tanzania, 2007–12

Mark Malloch Brown: UK, 2006

Louise Fréchette: Canada, 1998–2006

### Departments and Offices

The Secretariat major organizational units listed below are each headed by an official appointed by and accountable to the Secretary-General. More detailed information about the work of individual units is listed later in this chapter.

#### Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)

Website: [www.un.org/sg](http://www.un.org/sg) and

[www.un.org/sg/en/global-leadership/executive-office-of-the-secretary-general](http://www.un.org/sg/en/global-leadership/executive-office-of-the-secretary-general)

**Chef de Cabinet:** E Courtenay Rattray, Jamaica (appointed in December 2021)

**Under-Secretary-General for Policy:** Guy Ryder, UK (appointed in October 2022)

#### Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Website: [www.un.org/en/desa](http://www.un.org/en/desa)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Li Junhua, China (appointed in July 2022)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development:** Navid Hanif, Pakistan (appointed in June 2022)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination:** Bjørge Sandkjær, Norway (appointed in February 2025)

**Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)**

Website: [www.un.org/dgacm/](http://www.un.org/dgacm/)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed in June 2019)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Cherith Norman Chalet, USA (appointed in March 2021)

**Department of Global Communications (DGC)**

Website: [www.un.org/en/departments-global-communications](http://www.un.org/en/departments-global-communications)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Melissa Fleming, USA (appointed in September 2019)

**Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC)**

Website: [www.un.org/management/](http://www.un.org/management/)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed in June 2019)

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

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

**Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Information Technology Officer:** Bernardo Mariano Junior, Mozambique (appointed in June 2021)

**Department of Operational Support (DOS)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General:** Atul Khare, India (appointed in January 2019)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Support Operations:** Lisa M Bittenheim, USA (appointed in January 2019)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Supply Chain Management:** AnneMarie van den Berg, Netherlands (appointed in April 2023)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Information and Communications Technology:** Bernardo Mariano Junior, Mozambique (appointed in June 2021)

**Department of Peace Operations (DPO)**

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

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

**Acting Military Adviser:** Major General Cheryl Pearce, Australia (appointed Deputy Military Adviser in January 2024)

**UN Police Adviser:** Faisal Shahkar, Pakistan (appointed in October 2022)

**Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)**

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

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

**DPO/DPPA shared positions**

**Assistant Secretary-General for Africa:** Martha Ama Akyaa Pobee, Ghana (appointed in May 2021)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Middle East, Europe, Central Asia and the Americas, Asia and the Pacific:** Mohamed Khaled Khiari, Tunisia (appointed in May 2019)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding and Peace Support:** Elizabeth Spehar, Canada (appointed in January 2022)

## **Development Coordination Office (DCO)**

Website: <https://un-dco.org>

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Oscar Fernández-Taranco, Argentina (appointed in November 2022)

## **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**

Website: [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

**Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Emergency Relief Coordinator:** Tom Fletcher, UK (appointed in October 2024)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator:** Mohamed Yahya, Somalia (appointed in June 2026)

## **Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET)**

Website: [www.un.org/digital-emerging-technologies/](http://www.un.org/digital-emerging-technologies/)

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies:** Amandeep Singh Gill, India (appointed in January 2025)

## **Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

Website: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)

**UN High Commissioner for Human Rights:** Volker Türk, Austria (appointed in September 2022)

**Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights:** Awa Dabo, Gambia (appointed in February 2026)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Head of the New York Office of OHCHR:** Claudia Fuentes Julio, Chile (appointed in February 2026)

## **Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)**

Website: <https://oios.un.org>

**Under-Secretary-General:** Fatoumata Ndiaye, Senegal (appointed in October 2019)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Benjamin Swanson, UK (appointed in July 2021)

## **Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)**

Website: [www.un.org/ola/](http://www.un.org/ola/)

**Under-Secretary-General, Legal Counsel:** Elinor Jane Britt Hammarskjöld, Sweden (appointed in December 2024)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Steven Hill, USA (appointed in October 2025)

## **UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)**

Website: [www.un.org/en/safety-and-security](http://www.un.org/en/safety-and-security)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, Netherlands (appointed in May 2026)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Unaisi Lutu Vuniwaqa, Fiji (appointed in November 2021)

## **UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)**

Website: [www.un.org/counterterrorism/](http://www.un.org/counterterrorism/)

**Acting Under-Secretary-General:** Alexandre Zouev, Russian Federation (designated in September 2025)

## **UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)**

Website: <https://disarmament.unoda.org>

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

**UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**

Website: [www.undrr.org](http://www.undrr.org)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative:** Kamal Kishore, India (appointed in March 2024)

**UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

Website: [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org)

**Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director:** Monica Kathina Juma, Kenya (appointed in March 2026)

**UN Youth Office**

Website: [www.un.org/youthaffairs/en](http://www.un.org/youthaffairs/en)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs:** Felipe Paullier, Uruguay (appointed in October 2023)

**UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)**

Website: [www.ungeneva.org/en](http://www.ungeneva.org/en)

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

**UN Office at Nairobi (UNON)**

Website: [www.unon.org](http://www.unon.org)

**Under-Secretary-General, Director-General:** Zainab Hawa Bangura, Sierra Leone (appointed in December 2019)

**UN Office at Vienna (UNOV)**

Website: [www.unov.org](http://www.unov.org)

**Under-Secretary-General, Director-General:** Monica Kathina Juma, Kenya (appointed in March 2026)

**UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)**

Website: [www.unoosa.org](http://www.unoosa.org)

**Director:** Aarti Holla-Maini, UK (since September 2023; appointed on 26 June 2023)

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

Website: [www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/personnel-appointments](http://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/personnel-appointments)  
and [www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/protocol/senior-officials](http://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/protocol/senior-officials)

**Africa****Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Africa, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)**

Ahunna Eziakonwa, Nigeria  
(appointed 12 June 2026)

**Special Representative to the African Union and Head of the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)**

Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon  
(appointed 22 February 2022)

**Special Representative and Head of the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)**

Mohamed El-Amine Souef, Comoros  
(appointed 26 May 2026)

**Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head, UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)**

Valentine Rugwabiza, Rwanda  
(appointed 23 February 2022)

**Acting Deputy Special Representative  
and Deputy Head of Mission, MINUSCA**

Ebrima Ceesay, Gambia

**Deputy Special Representative Resident  
Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator  
and UN Development Programme (UNDP)  
Resident Representative, MINUSCA**

Mohamed Ag Ayoya, Mali  
(appointed 21 November 2022)

**Special Representative for DR Congo,  
Head of the UN Organization Stabilization  
Mission in DR Congo (MONUSCO)**

James Swan, USA (appointed 5 March 2026)

**Deputy Special Representative for DR Congo,  
Protection and Operations, MONUSCO**

Vivian van de Perre, Netherlands  
(appointed 27 February 2024)

**Acting Deputy Special Representative for DR  
Congo, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian  
Coordinator and Resident Representative,  
MONUSCO**

Damien Mama, Benin (appointed 21 July 2026)

**Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region  
of Africa**

Huang Xia, China  
(appointed 22 January 2019)

**Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa**

Guang Cong, China  
(appointed 17 July 2025)

**Special Representative for Libya and Head  
of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)**

Hanna Serwaa Tetteh, Ghana  
(appointed 22 January 2025)

**Deputy Special Representative (Political),  
UNSMIL**

Stephanie Koury, USA  
(appointed 1 March 2024)

**Deputy Special Representative  
and Resident Coordinator, UNSMIL**

Ingeborg Ulrika Ulfsdotter Richardson, Sweden  
(appointed 8 August 2025)

**Deputy Special Representative (Political)  
for Somalia and Officer-in-Charge of the UN  
Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia  
(UNTMIS)**

Raisedon Zenenga, Zimbabwe  
(appointed 26 January 2024)

**Deputy Special Representative Resident  
Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and  
UNDP Resident Representative, UNTMIS**

George Conway, Canada  
(appointed 18 August 2023)

**Special Representative for South Sudan  
and Head of the UN Mission in South Sudan  
(UNMISS)**

Anita Kiki Gbeho, Ghana  
(appointed 10 April 2026)

**Acting Deputy Special Representative  
(Political), UNMISS**

Graham Maitland, South Africa  
(appointed 19 August 2025)

**Acting Deputy Special Representative,  
Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian  
Coordinator and UNDP Resident  
Representative, UNMISS**

Ramanathan Balakrishnan, India  
(appointed 20 May 2026)

**Acting Head of Mission and Force  
Commander, UN Interim Security Force  
for Abyei (UNISFA)**

Lieutenant General Ganesh Kumar Shrestha,  
Nepal (since December 2025)

**Personal Envoy for Sudan**

Pekka Haavisto, Finland  
(appointed 24 February 2026)

**Special Representative for West Africa  
and Head of the UN Office for West Africa  
and the Sahel (UNOWAS)**

Leonardo Santos Simão, Mozambique  
(appointed 2 May 2023)

**Deputy Special Representative, UNOWAS**

Barrie Freeman, USA (appointed 10 May 2024)

**Special Representative for Western  
Sahara and Head of the UN Mission for the  
Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

Alexander Ivanko, Russian Federation  
(appointed 27 August 2021)

**Personal Envoy for Western Sahara**

Staffan de Mistura, Italy  
(appointed 6 October 2021)

## Americas

### **Special Representative for Colombia and Head of UN Verification Mission in Colombia**

Miroslav Jenča, Slovakia  
(appointed 8 September 2025)

### **Deputy Special Representative for Colombia and Deputy Head of Verification Mission**

Claudia Mojica, El Salvador  
(appointed 29 April 2026)

### **Special Representative for Haiti and Head of UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)**

Carlos G Ruiz Massieu, Mexico  
(appointed 3 July 2025)

### **Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, BINUH**

Nicole Flora Boni Kouassi, Côte d'Ivoire  
(appointed 3 October 2025)

## Asia and the Pacific

### **Special Representative for Afghanistan and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**

Rabab Fatima, Bangladesh  
(appointed 15 July 2026)

### **Deputy Special Representative (Political) for Afghanistan, UNAMA**

Georgette Gagnon, Canada  
(appointed 3 September 2024)

### **Deputy Special Representative for Afghanistan, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, UNAMA**

Bruno Georges Lemarquais, France  
(appointed 28 April 2026)

### **Special Representative and Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)**

Kaha Imnadze, Georgia  
(appointed 14 June 2023)

### **Deputy Head and Senior Political Affairs Officer, UNRCCA**

Philipp Saprykin, Russian Federation  
(appointed 14 November 2016)

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

Major General Ramón Guardado Sánchez, Mexico (appointed 13 November 2024)

### **Special Envoy on Myanmar**

Julie Bishop, Australia  
(appointed 5 April 2024)

## Europe

### **Special Representative in Cyprus and Head of UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

Khassim Diagne, Senegal  
(appointed 3 September 2025)

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

Peter N Due, Denmark  
(appointed 10 November 2025)

### **Deputy Special Representative, UNMIK**

Milbert Dongjoon Shin, USA  
(appointed 24 July 2024)

### **UN Representative to the Geneva International Discussions (UNGRiD)**

Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, Türkiye  
(appointed 6 July 2018)

## Middle East

### **Personal Envoy on the Middle East conflict and its consequences**

Jean Arnault, France  
(appointed 25 March 2026)

### **Deputy Special Coordinator and Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO); Officer-in-Charge of UNSCO**

Ramiz Alakbarov, Azerbaijan  
(appointed 13 June 2025)

**Senior Representative for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 2792 (2025)**

Mari Yamashita, Japan  
(appointed 31 March 2026)

**Officer-in-Charge, UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Palestine**

Michael Tarallo, USA  
(since 1 March 2026)

**Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)**

Jean Arnault, France, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Middle East conflict and its consequences (since July 2026)

**Deputy Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, UNSCOL**

Imran Riza, Pakistan  
(appointed 1 September 2022)

**Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**

Major General Diodato Abagnara, Italy  
(appointed 4 June 2025)

**Deputy Head of Mission, UNIFIL**

Hervé Lecoq, France  
(appointed 8 May 2023)

**Special Envoy for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) (concerning Lebanon)**

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

**Special Envoy for Syria**

Appointment pending

**Deputy Special Envoy for Syria**

Claudio Cordone, Italy  
(appointed 8 December 2025)

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

Major General Anita Asmah, Ghana  
(appointed 11 December 2024)

**Special Envoy for Yemen**

Hans Grundberg, Sweden  
(appointed 6 August 2021)

**Other High-Level Appointments**

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**Under-Secretary-General, High Representative for the UN Alliance of Civilizations, Special Envoy to Combat Islamophobia**

Miguel Ángel Moratinos Cuyaubé, Spain  
(appointed 20 November 2018/7 May 2025)

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict**

Vanessa Frazier, Malta  
(appointed 3 October 2025)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Climate Action and Just Transition**

Selwin Hart, Barbados  
(appointed 4 February 2020)

**Special Envoy for Climate Ambition and Solutions**

Michael Bloomberg, USA  
(appointed 5 March 2018)

**Special Adviser on Climate Change**

Robert Orr, USA  
(appointed 27 August 2014)

**Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility**

María Soledad Cisternas Reyes, Chile  
(appointed 20 June 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**

Kamal Kishore, India  
(appointed 27 March 2024)

**Special Envoy for Global Education**

Gordon Brown, UK  
(appointed 13 July 2012)

**Special Envoy on Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Mahmoud Mohieldin, Egypt  
(appointed 4 February 2020)

**Special Advocate for [Financial Health](#)**

Her Majesty Queen Máxima, Netherlands  
(appointed 25 September 2024)

**Special Envoy on Innovative Finance and Sustainable Investments**

Hiro Mizuno, Japan  
(appointed 30 December 2020)

**Chair of the [Internet Governance Forum's Multistakeholder Advisory Group \(MAG\)](#)**

Jennifer Chung, China  
(appointed in May 2026)

**Special Envoy for the Ocean**

Peter Thomson, Fiji  
(appointed 12 September 2017)

**Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide**

Chaloka Beyani, Zambia  
(appointed 22 August 2025)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect**

Mô Bleeker, Switzerland  
(appointed 5 March 2024)

**Special Envoy for [Road Safety](#)**

Jean Todt, France  
(appointed 29 April 2015)

**Special Adviser on Human Security**

Yukio Takasu, Japan  
(appointed 8 May 2017)

**Special Coordinator on Improving UN Response to [Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#)**

Christian Saunders, UK  
(appointed 15 July 2022)

**Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict**

Pramila Patten, Mauritius  
(appointed 12 April 2017)

**Special Envoy on South–South Cooperation**

Jorge Chediek, Argentina  
(appointed 21 March 2016)

**Co-Chairs of the [SDG Advocates](#)**

Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados  
(appointed 6 April 2022)

Pedro Sánchez, Prime Minister of Spain  
(appointed 15 July 2026)

**Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All**

Damilola Ogunbiyi, Nigeria  
(appointed 29 October 2019)

**Special Representative for the UN International School (UNIS)**

Lisa M Buttenheim, USA  
(designated in September 2021)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Victims' Rights Advocate**

Najla Nassif Palma, Brazil  
(appointed 4 March 2024)

**Special Representative on Violence Against Children**

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

**High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation**

(appointed 13 September 2017  
unless otherwise indicated)

Radhika Coomaraswamy, Sri Lanka

Leymah Gbowee, Liberia

Jean-Mari Guéhenno, France

Tarja Halonen, Finland

David Harland, New Zealand

Noeleen Heyzer, Singapore

Nasser Judeh, Jordan

Ramtane Lamamra, Algeria

Graça Machel, Mozambique

Asha-Rose Migiro, UR of Tanzania

Raden Mohammad Marty Muliana Natalegawa, Indonesia

Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria

Roza Otunbayeva, Kyrgyzstan

Michèle Pierre-Louis, Haiti

Gert Rosenthal, Guatemala

Sima Samar, Afghanistan  
(appointed 18 January 2019)

Juan Gabriel Valdés, Chile  
(appointed 18 January 2019)

Justin Welby, UK



## SECRETARIAT OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS

### OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK

#### Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)

United Nations Headquarters

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Website: [www.un.org/sg](http://www.un.org/sg)

Secretary-General: António Guterres, Portugal (since January 2017)

Deputy Secretary-General: Amina J Mohammed, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

Chef de Cabinet: E Courtenay Rattray, Jamaica (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2021)

#### Purpose

EOSG provides assistance to the UN Secretary-General in the establishment of general policy, in the executive direction, coordination and expeditious performance of the Secretariat's work and of the programmes and other elements of the Organization, and in contacts with governments, delegations, the press and the public. It provides further assistance to the Secretary-General in strategic planning, the preparation of the annual report on the work of the Organization and the annual report on rule of law, political, economic and inter-agency affairs, liaison and representation functions, and the fulfilment of the priorities and mandates set out by the General Assembly.

#### Structure

The Secretary-General is the Organization's chief administrative officer. The Charter also requires the Secretary-General to perform other functions as are entrusted by the main UN organs, as well as to "bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security". The Secretary-General may also use the 'good offices' of the position – the value of its independence, impartiality and integrity – in order to prevent or resolve international disputes. (See UN Charter, Chapter XV, [Articles 97 to 101](#).)

The Secretary-General chairs the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB, see page 187), which twice a year brings together the executive heads of all UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies. The CEB is the UN system's longest-standing and highest-level coordination forum, and was established as a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council. While not a policy-making body, the CEB supports and reinforces the coordinating role of UN system intergovernmental bodies on social, economic and related matters. Most importantly, the CEB facilitates the UN system's collective response to global challenges, such as climate change and financial crises.

Committees support the executive decision-making process in the Secretariat by enabling an exchange of advice and guidance between the Secretary-General and members of his or her senior management team on issues of a strategic or policy nature. The main committees are the:

- Senior Management Group: functions as a forum for the exchange of information and activities among heads of UN departments, offices, funds and programmes. The Secretary-General may use the Senior Management Group to raise and provide guidance on important cross-cutting issues (see [www.un.org/sg/en/content/senior-management-group](http://www.un.org/sg/en/content/senior-management-group)).
- Executive Committee: serves as a high-level decision-making body that assists the Secretary-General in taking decisions on issues of strategic importance that require principal-level attention across all pillars of the UN's work. These include country situations and thematic priorities.
- Management Committee: considers internal reform and management-related initiatives and issues, including change management processes requiring strategic direction from the Secretary-General. It also ensures that findings and recommendations of the Board of Auditors, Joint Inspection Unit and Office of Internal Oversight Services are effectively fed into the executive management processes and that accepted recommendations are followed up and implemented in a timely manner.

- Management Performance Board: undertakes an advisory role to the Secretary-General. Its main functions include monitoring the performance of senior managers and heads of UN field missions. The Board also reviews the outcome of the administration of justice proceedings in the Secretariat for management performance and accountability purposes, with a particular focus on UN Dispute Tribunal and Appeals Tribunal judgments, so as to identify and make recommendations to address systemic problems. In addition, it conducts yearly reviews of the performance appraisal system within the UN Secretariat to ensure Secretariat-wide consistency in its application.

## UN80 Initiative

Website: [un.org/un80-initiative](https://un.org/un80-initiative) Email: [un80contact@un.org](mailto:un80contact@un.org) LinkedIn: [company/un80-initiative](https://www.linkedin.com/company/un80-initiative)  
Under-Secretary-General for Policy and Chair of the UN80 Task Force: Guy Ryder, UK

The UN80 Initiative is a system-wide reform effort to make the Organization more effective and efficient launched by Secretary-General António Guterres in 2025. Coinciding with the 80th anniversary of the Organization, its goal is to make the UN system more efficient, effective, cost-effective, resilient and responsive – amid greater global challenges and tighter resources. The General Assembly endorsed the overall direction of this initiative in resolution [79/318](#) (2025), encouraging proposals to strengthen the impact and agility of the UN while reducing duplication and improving mandate delivery.

The UN80 initiative is progressing through three workstreams:

- [Workstream 1](#) – Efficiencies in the UN Secretariat: focuses on optimizing how the UN Secretariat, at the centre of the UN system, operates in an environment of constrained resources.
- [Workstream 2](#) – Mandate Implementation Review: improves how mandates for UN system organizations are created, implemented and reviewed for greater coherence and impact. Following GA res. [80/251](#) (2026), an Ad Hoc Working Group was established for this work (see page 81).
- [Workstream 3](#) – Structural and Programmatic Realignment: explores possible structural and programmatic realignments across the UN system to reduce fragmentation in delivery arrangements across all pillars, at global and country level.

Grounded in [three foundational reports](#), all actions in the UN80 Initiative are brought together under a single [Action Plan](#), released in November 2025. Implementation is guided by a system-wide Task Force, as well as a Steering Committee, chaired by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has provided a [comprehensive guide](#), a [progress report](#) and a [public dashboard](#) to support transparency, accountability and regular tracking of progress.

## Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

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

Facebook: [@joinundesade](#)  
LinkedIn: [https://bit.ly/UNDESA\\_LinkedIn](https://bit.ly/UNDESA_LinkedIn)  
X: [@UNDESA](#)

Website: [www.un.org/desa/](https://www.un.org/desa/)

Under-Secretary-General: Li Junhua, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2022)

### Purpose

UN DESA upholds the development pillar of the United Nations and is a vital interface between global policies and national action in the economic, social and environmental spheres. UN DESA is mandated with supporting deliberations in two major UN Charter bodies: the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies, forums and other entities. In this regard, UN DESA's main activities focus on promoting progress towards development priorities, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN DESA is also responsible for ensuring civil society engagement with the UN by way of ECOSOC.

UN DESA's work falls into three main categories:

- Norm-setting by providing substantive support to UN Charter bodies and facilitating major global conferences and summits related to the SDGs
- Monitoring and analysing social, economic and environmental trends, prospects and policies, to provide forward-looking guidance and recommendations for shaping effective development policy and practice

- Supporting capacity development in policy formulation and implementation as well as data collection and application to translate internationally agreed commitments, standards, policies and programmes into action on the ground, especially for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In executing these functions, UN DESA helps governments and other stakeholders take integrated and networked approaches to decision-making. It organizes and supports consultations with a range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society.

Each July, UN DESA hosts the secretariat for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform within the UN system for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The Department also coordinates the process of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and manages the database of all VNR reports submitted by Member States.

## Structure

UN DESA's work areas are managed by the following [divisions and offices](#): Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development; Division for Inclusive Social Development; Division for Sustainable Development Goals; Statistics Division; Population Division; Economic Analysis and Policy Division; Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government; Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests; Financing for Sustainable Development Office; Capacity Development Programme Management Office; and Executive Office.

## Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Email: [DGACM-Feedback@un.org](mailto:DGACM-Feedback@un.org)

Facebook: [@UNDGACM.en](#) and [UNDGACM.fr](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/undgacm](#)  
X: [@UNDGACM\\_EN](#), [@UNDGACM\\_AR](#),  
[@UNDGACM\\_CH](#), [@UNDGACM\\_ES](#),  
[@UNDGACM\\_FR](#), [@UNDGACM\\_RU](#)

Website: [www.un.org/dgacm](http://www.un.org/dgacm) (available in the six UN official languages)

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

## Purpose

DGACM provides comprehensive support for conferences and meetings. It provides procedural and technical secretariat support and advice to facilitate deliberations and follow-up actions of the: General Assembly and its General Committee, the First (Disarmament and International Security) Committee, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee and the Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee; the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and most of the Council's subsidiary, ad hoc and expert bodies; and special UN conferences and expert groups dealing with disarmament, international security, and economic, social and related matters. In addition, the Department serves as the technical and substantive secretariat of the Committee on Conferences.

DGACM also assists in the revitalization efforts of the General Assembly and other UN bodies, including by providing substantive services to the Working Group on the Strengthening and Revitalizing of the Work of the General Assembly. It is responsible for the provision of meetings and document management services to intergovernmental bodies, including conference planning and organization; preparation of the UN calendar of conferences and meetings; and provision of conference room facilities and other services, including interpretation, editing and translation services, verbatim reporting, production editing, editorial and desktop publishing and digital publishing in the organization's six official languages. Some documents are also translated into German, funded by extrabudgetary resources. The Under-Secretary-General is also the Secretariat-wide Coordinator for Multilingualism with terms of reference outlined in [A/71/757](#) (see GA res. [71/328](#)). The [UN Strategic Framework on Multilingualism](#), which reaffirms the Organization's commitment to multilingualism as a core value, was launched in 2024 in the official languages, under the Coordinator's direction.

The Department provides policy guidance with regard to conference-related resources under the authority of the Directors-General of the UN Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. While the Department is responsible for the implementation of policy, the formulation of standards and guidelines, overseeing and coordinating UN conference services and the overall management of resources under the relevant budget section, the Offices remain responsible and accountable for day-to-day operational activities (see GA res. [57/283 B](#)).

## Structure

The Department consists of the following organizational units in New York: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Central Planning and Coordination Division; Documentation Division; General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division; Meetings and Publishing Division; Protocol and Liaison Service; Global Innovation and Data Analytics Service; and Evaluation, Analysis and Monitoring Service. The services at the other three duty stations are: Division of Conference Management in Geneva; Conference Management Service in Vienna; and Division of Conference Services in Nairobi. An organizational chart is published on the Department's [website](#).

## Department of Global Communications (DGC)

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

Facebook: [@unitednations](#)  
Instagram: [@unitednations](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations](#)  
Threads: [@unitednations](#)

TikTok: [@unitednations](#)  
WhatsApp: [United Nations](#)  
X: [@UN](#)  
YouTube: [@unitednations](#)

Website: [www.un.org/departments-global-communications/](http://www.un.org/departments-global-communications/)

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

## Purpose

DGC, previously known as the Department of Public Information (DPI), was established in 1946 to inform global audiences about the state of the world and build support for the organization's work and goals. Through impactful and innovative communications, DGC reaches millions of people with trusted, objective information in many languages and across multiple platforms.

## Structure

The Department comprises three divisions:

- The [Campaigns and Country Operations](#) Division delivers global communications campaigns that support the organization's priorities. It also manages the global network of United Nations Information Centres. (See [unic.un.org](http://unic.un.org).)
- The [News and Media](#) Division produces and distributes to broadcasters and global audiences multilingual, multimedia news and features on UN priority issues. It also provides media accreditation services, photos, live television feeds, webcast and real-time coverage of intergovernmental meetings, and audiovisual collections documenting the UN's history.
- The [Outreach](#) Division builds support for the UN by fostering dialogue with global constituencies such as civil society, the entertainment and creative industries media, academia, publishers, educators, youth, students and libraries.

## Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC)

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 8227  
Email: [dmspc-ousg@un.org](mailto:dmspc-ousg@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/management/](http://www.un.org/management/)

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

## Purpose

The Department provides policy leadership in all management areas through the provision of an integrated global management strategy and policy framework and through strengthened monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms. It oversees and is responsible for: facilitating deliberations and decision-making by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly and the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC); intergovernmental and inter-agency relations, and outreach on management-related topics and initiatives; internal administration of justice; programme planning, finance and budget; human resources policy and strategy; business transformation and accountability; the enterprise resource planning solution; information and communications technology; and addressing racism and racial discrimination.

## Structure

DMSPC [offices and divisions](#) include: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget; Office of Human Resources; Business Transformation and Accountability Division; Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division; Office of Information and Communications Technology; and Anti-Racism Office. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Information and Communications Technology reports to both the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Operational Support (DOS) and the Under-Secretary-General of DMSPC.

## Department of Operational Support (DOS)

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

Facebook: [@UnitedNationsOperationalSupport](#)  
Instagram: [@unoperationalsupport](#)  
X: [@UN\\_OpSupport](#)

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

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

## Purpose

The Department of Operational Support (DOS) provides operational support to UN Secretariat entities globally, including advisory, operational and transactional support services and, where needed, exercises delegated authority on behalf of clients. DOS supports the entire UN Secretariat, consisting of more than 240 entities (including Resident Coordinator Offices) located around the globe.

DOS is built on [five key pillars](#). It provides end-to-end service delivery and integration of operational support, including in:

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

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

## Structure

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

Approximately 1200 civilian staff and seconded military personnel work in UN Operational Support, providing support to operations worldwide. Global operational functions, including centralized support for logistics, technology and other specialized services, are concentrated at the [Global Service Centre](#) in Brindisi, Italy and the UN Secretariat Digital Hub in Valencia, Spain. Most location-independent administrative functions, including standard back-office services for finance and human resource management, are centralized in a [Regional Service Centre](#) in Entebbe, Uganda, whereas headquarters-based entities receive support through the Common Administrative Platform (CAP) within the Division of Administration. Those functions that are location-dependent are retained in field missions. Regional procurement activities are supported by the Global Procurement Support Section (GPSS) in Entebbe.

## Department of Peace Operations (DPO)

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

X: [@UNPeacekeeping](#), [@Lacroix\\_UN](#)

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

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

### Purpose

DPO provides political and executive direction to UN peacekeeping operations around the world, and maintains contact with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict in the implementation of Security Council mandates. It works to integrate the efforts of the UN system, governmental and non-governmental entities in the context of peacekeeping operations. DPO also provides guidance and support on military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to UN political and peacebuilding missions.

The Department was formally created in 1992 as the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) but traces its roots back to 1948 with the creation of the first UN peacekeeping operations. DPO was established on 1 January 2019 as part of the Secretary-General's reform of the UN peace and security architecture.

As at 1 July 2026, there were more than 51,000 military, police and civilian [personnel](#) serving with 11 peacekeeping operations. As at 1 July 2026, the peacekeeping operations overseen by DPO are, with start years:

- UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), 1948
- UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), 1949
- UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964
- UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), 1974
- UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), 1978
- UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), 1991
- UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), 1999
- UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (prior to 1 July 2010, named the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)), 1999
- UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), 2011
- UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), 2011
- UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), 2014.

### Structure

DPO includes the Office of Military Affairs, the Office for Mine Action and Police, and the Policy Evaluation and Training Division. In addition, DPO shares with the [Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs](#) (DPPA) eight regional divisions, managed by two Assistant Secretaries-General, that cover Africa, the Middle East, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific.

## UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Department of Peace Operations  
Office of Mine Action and Police (OMAP)  
2 United Nations Plaza, 15th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 5682

Email: [DirectorUNMAS@un.org](mailto:DirectorUNMAS@un.org)  
Facebook: [@UnitedNationsMineActionService](#)  
Instagram: [@un\\_mineaction](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-mine-action-service](#)  
X: [@UNMAS](#)  
YouTube: [@unmineaction](#)

Website: [www.unmas.org](http://www.unmas.org)

Director: Kazumi Ogawa, Japan (appointed February 2026)

### Purpose

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

UNMAS chairs the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), as mandated in GA res. [72/75](#) and SC res. [2365](#) (2017). It is also the global lead for mine action within the [Global Protection Cluster](#) and Chair of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) [Review Board](#) and its Steering Committee, as well as leading the UN Coordinating Task Force on a Whole-of-System Approach to Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

UNMAS has a small team at its New York headquarters, a humanitarian and disarmament hub in Geneva and approximately 3000 staff in the field. As at July 2026, UNMAS provided direct support and technical assistance to mine-action programmes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sudan/South Sudan–Abyei (UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)), Syria, Ukraine, the Territory of Western Sahara (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)) and Yemen.

## Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)

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

X: [@UNDPPA](#)

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

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

### Purpose

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

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

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

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

In January 2026, the PBSO within DPPA was integrated with three offices within DPO's former Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions to form the unified Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office (PBPSO) under both DPO and DPPA. The PBPSO fosters international support for nationally owned and led peacebuilding efforts.

As at 1 July 2026, DPPA oversees 36 special political missions, comprising envoys of the Secretary-General, sanctions monitoring teams, as well as regional offices and offices in support of the political process. This includes the following political and peacebuilding support offices, with start years:

- Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), 1994
- UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), 2002
- UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2002
- UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), 2007
- Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), 2007
- UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), 2011
- UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), 2011
- UN Verification Mission in Colombia, 2017
- UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), 2019
- UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS), 2024.

DPPA manages the offices of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, the Personal Envoys of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Western Sahara, and the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General for Myanmar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. It also oversees the UN representative to the Geneva International Discussions and the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU), as well as UN support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission.

The Department coordinates UN electoral assistance activities and provides substantive and secretariat support for the Security Council. It also supports two standing committees established by the General Assembly: the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee on Decolonization.

## Structure

The Department is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. The common regional pillar it shares with the DPO covers Africa; the Americas; Europe; Asia and Pacific; and the Middle East. The Department's functional or thematic responsibilities are covered by divisions for Electoral Assistance; Policy and Mediation; Palestinian Rights; Security Council Affairs; and Decolonization.

## UN Development Coordination Office (DCO)

UN Secretariat Building  
405 East 42nd Street, 25th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [DCONews@un.org](mailto:DCONews@un.org)

Website: <https://un-dco.org>

Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination: Oscar Fernández-Taranco, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2022)

## Purpose

Established in 2019 following GA res. [72/279](#) (2018), DCO serves as the secretariat for the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) – 38 agencies, funds and programmes working on development – at the regional and global levels. DCO provides technical and advisory support to the



UN development system, supporting resource mobilization for system-wide financing priorities and facilitating inter-agency programmatic and policy collaboration and partnership for achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

DCO coordinates and manages the Resident Coordinator [system](#), providing substantive guidance and support to [Resident Coordinators](#) and 130 UN country teams covering 162 countries and territories, in addition to daily backstopping to Resident Coordinator [Offices](#) on the ground. At the regional level, five DCO Regional Directors and their teams in Addis Ababa, Amman, Bangkok, Istanbul and Panama provide Resident Coordinators with regional-specific support, with a secretariat role for the UNSDG. DCO also provides troubleshooting, quality assurance and dispute resolution services in close cooperation with the relevant regional teams of the UNSDG.

## Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

405 East 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 1234

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1234

Facebook: [@UNOCHA](#)

X: [@unocha](#), [@UNReliefChief](#)

Email: please use the contact form on the [website](#)

Website: [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

Under-Secretary-General: Tom Fletcher, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2024)

### Purpose

OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. It helps humanitarian organizations do this in four ways: assembles support; alerts and informs; advocates for solutions; and raises funds for the response. As the central hub for humanitarian information and analysis, OCHA is the first to inform humanitarian organizations about a humanitarian crisis. OCHA brings international and national partners together to respond to a crisis. It provides the tools and services to aid organizations to help the most vulnerable affected people, and it helps aid organizations understand and navigate the complex challenges they often face during a response operation. OCHA campaigns for the rights of people affected by a crisis, and it ensures that aid organizations have the funds and resources they need to respond during a crisis.

OCHA ensures more responsive, predictable and strategic humanitarian financing through the OCHA-managed Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs). The pooled funds allow governments and private donors to pool their contributions into common, unearmarked funds to deliver life-saving assistance to people who need it most. CERF can fund an emergency anywhere in the world, and the CBPFs are country specific.

OCHA was created in 1998 as part of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme. It replaced the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, which was created in 1991.

### Structure

The head of OCHA is the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who is also the Emergency Relief Coordinator ([ERC](#)). The General Assembly created the ERC position in its resolution [46/182](#) (1991). The ERC is the principal adviser to the Secretary-General on humanitarian issues, and also:

- Holds responsibility for the oversight of all emergencies requiring UN humanitarian assistance
- Acts as the central focal point for governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental relief activities
- Processes requests from Member States for emergency aid
- Mobilizes international emergency-relief capacity
- Negotiates access to populations who need assistance
- Chairs the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
- Manages the worldwide network of Humanitarian Coordinators
- Promotes the smooth transition from relief to recovery.

OCHA's Headquarters focuses primarily on support to the country and regional offices, information management, advocacy, humanitarian financing, policy and communications and outreach with

Member States, regional organizations and emerging partners. It works directly with the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly and other UN organs. The Geneva office manages partnerships, resource mobilization, inter-agency coordination, emergency preparedness and response tools and mechanisms, and provides programme support to the country and regional offices. OCHA also has five regional offices, 10 liaison offices, and 26 country offices throughout the world.

## Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

Geneva Office  
Palais des Nations  
H building, 4th Floor  
8–14 Avenue de la Paix  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

New York Liaison Office  
2 United Nations Plaza  
323 East 44th Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 5592

Facebook: [@FriendsofIASC](#)  
Linkedin: [company/inter-agency-standing-committee-iasc](#)  
X: [@iascch](#)

Email: [iasccorrespondence@un.org](mailto:iasccorrespondence@un.org)

Website: [www.interagencystandingcommittee.org](http://www.interagencystandingcommittee.org)

Chair: Tom Fletcher, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2024)

### Purpose

Created by the General Assembly in 1991 through its resolution [46/182](#), the IASC is the longest-standing and highest-level humanitarian coordination forum of the UN system. It brings together the executive heads of UN and non-UN entities to formulate policy, set strategic priorities and mobilize resources in response to humanitarian crises. This includes coordination of system-wide efforts in operational response, advocacy and policy formulation. The IASC facilitates the leadership role of the UN Secretary-General by meeting regularly to ensure better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, humanitarian crises. It is chaired by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). IASC is leading the [Humanitarian Reset](#), a collective effort to deliver faster, fairer and more accountable humanitarian action with the resources available.

### Structure

The ERC is both the Chair of the IASC and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The IASC is composed of the IASC [Principals](#), the executive heads of the IASC organizations. They are supported in delivering their priorities by subsidiary bodies. The [Deputies Group](#) serves as a critical platform for dialogue and decision-making to drive forward progress on key strategic issues as tasked by the IASC Principals. It comprises representatives at the level of Deputy Executive Head/ Assistant Secretary-General or equivalent.

The [Emergency Directors Group](#) (EDG), the Emergency Directors of the IASC members, advises and follows up on strategic and operational issues requiring urgent collective action, system-wide resource mobilization and/or targeted field support to sustain or scale up a given humanitarian response. It is composed of representatives from IASC member organizations, partners and observers. The [Humanitarian Working Group](#) (HWG) convenes at the direction of the ERC/IASC, tasked with specific policy issues that have a direct bearing on field operations. Made up of director-level representatives from IASC members, its work is operations- and demand-driven, informed by Humanitarian Coordinators.

Specialized '[Communities of Practice](#)' (formerly 'Entities Associated with the IASC') support field operations and inform system-wide policy with practical, evidence-based insights: the Reference Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action, Reference Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Global Cluster Coordination Group, Global Cash Advisory Group, Community of Practice on Counter-Terrorism (COTER) and Bureaucratic and Administrative Impediments (BAI), and Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. More information is available on the [website](#).

### Meetings

The IASC regularly convenes to ensure preparedness and a rapid and coordinated humanitarian response. As part of the [Humanitarian Reset](#), it prioritizes virtual meetings. The IASC Principals meet in person at least twice a year, with the addition of ad hoc meetings in response to urgent

or pressing humanitarian issues. The IASC Deputies Group and HWG convene on an as-needed basis. The EDG meets on an ad hoc basis in response to emerging and ongoing crises, and for an extended meeting once a year to review global humanitarian operations and assess the performance of Humanitarian Coordinators.

## Membership

IASC Principals are the heads of the IASC's full members and standing invitees. IASC full members are the UN organizations listed below. The IASC Standing Invitees are the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and World Bank. Three consortia of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also invited on a permanent basis to attend: International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), InterAction and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR). They are each joined by two operational NGO representatives at each of the IASC structures and at the HWG by an additional two local NGOs.

The Chair of the IASC may also invite, on an ad hoc basis, representatives of other specialized organizations. Non-members are invited systematically to contribute to the work carried out by the various structures to ensure the inclusion of critical expertise to contribute to IASC efforts.

## Members

### Chair

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

### Full members

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

Sima Sami Bahous, Jordan, UN-Women  
Executive Director

Alexander De Croo, Belgium, UN Development  
Programme (UNDP) Administrator

Diene Keita, Guinea, UN Population Fund  
(UNFPA) Executive Director

Amy Pope, USA, International Organization  
for Migration (IOM) Director General

Qu Dongyu, China, UN Food and Agriculture  
Organization (FAO) Director-General

Anacláudia Rossbach, Brazil, UN Human  
Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
Executive Director

Catherine Russell, USA, UN Children's Fund  
(UNICEF) Executive Director

Barham Ahmed Salih, Iraq, UN High  
Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Carl Skau, Sweden, World Food Programme  
(WFP) Acting Executive Director

Volker Türk, Austria, UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights

Mohamed Yahya, Somalia, Assistant Secretary-  
General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy  
Emergency Relief Coordinator, OCHA

### Standing invitees

Jagan Chapagain, Nepal, International  
Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent  
Societies (IFRC) Secretary General

Alistair Dutton, UK, Caritas Internationalis  
Secretary General

Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, Switzerland,  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
(ICRC) President

Paula Gaviria Betancur, Colombia, Special  
Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally  
Displaced Persons

Tom Hart, USA, InterAction President and CEO

Nimo Hassan, Somalia, International Council  
of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Board Chair  
(Director, Somali NGO Consortium)

James Munn, Norway, International Council of  
Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Executive Director

Gareth Price-Jones, UK, Steering Committee  
for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) Executive  
Secretary (Senior Humanitarian Policy and  
Advocacy Coordinator, Care International)

Janti Soeripto, Indonesia/Netherlands,  
Save the Children President and CEO

Anna Bjerde, Sweden, World Bank  
Managing Director for Operations

## Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET)

405 East 45th Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: Please use the contact form on the [website](#)

Bluesky: [@unodet.bsky.social](#)

LinkedIn: [company/unodet](#)

X: [@odet\\_un](#)

Website: [www.un.org/digital-emerging-technologies/](http://www.un.org/digital-emerging-technologies/)

Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies:

Amandeep Singh Gill, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2022)

### Purpose

On 24 December 2024, following the adoption of the [Global Digital Compact](#) at the [Summit of the Future](#) in September 2024, the UN General Assembly approved ODET's establishment, building on and incorporating the existing activities and resources of the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology (GA res. [79/258](#)). The establishment of ODET on 1 January 2025 reflects the growing importance of a coordinated, inclusive and multistakeholder approach to the governance of technologies anchored in the UN Charter, human rights, and the sustainable development agenda.

The Office contributes to advancing international cooperation on technology governance for a better future. It acts across five strategic areas, to: serve as advocate and focal point for digital cooperation in the UN for Member States and stakeholders; facilitate inclusive, multistakeholder policy dialogue on digital and emerging technologies; advise senior UN leadership on key technology trends so as to guide the strategic approach taken by the Organization on such issues; strengthen system-wide coordination within and across the UN system on digital and emerging technologies; and support the follow-up and implementation of the Global Digital Compact, including its decisions on global cooperation on artificial intelligence (AI) governance.

GA res. [79/325](#) (2025) established an [Independent International Scientific Panel on AI](#) and a [Global Dialogue on AI Governance](#). ODET coordinates the Secretariat supporting the Panel and is part of the Joint Secretariat supporting the Global Dialogue. ODET also works to strengthen international cooperation on AI capacity-building.

In line with its mandate to facilitate inclusive, multistakeholder policy dialogue, ODET convenes high-level events, such as the annual [UN Open Source Week](#), held for the fourth time in June 2026.

## Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)

UN Secretariat Building  
405 East 42nd Street, 9th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Fax: +1 212 963 7010

Email: [feedback2oios@un.org](mailto:feedback2oios@un.org)

Website: <http://oios.un.org/>

Under-Secretary-General: Fatoumata Ndiaye, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a five-year term from October 2019; appointment extended in August 2024 for a further two years, until 24 October 2026)

### Purpose

The Office is the UN's internal oversight body. Established in 1994 by the General Assembly, the Office assists the Secretary-General in fulfilling his or her oversight responsibilities in respect of the organization's resources and staff through the provision of audit, inspection and evaluation, and investigation services.

The Office is mandated to provide oversight coverage of all UN activities under the Secretary-General's authority, including: the UN Secretariat in New York, Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna; five regional commissions; peacekeeping missions; special political missions; humanitarian operations; and funds and programmes administered separately under the authority of the Secretary-General. The Office also provides oversight services to other UN entities such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF).

The Office issues around 600 reports each year and makes recommendations aimed at improving governance, risk management and control processes, and organizational efficiency and effectiveness. It submits its reports to the Secretary-General, or a delegated programme manager, or directly to the General Assembly. Member States' access to all OIOS reports, subject to certain exceptions, was significantly expanded following the adoption of GA res. [59/272](#) in 2004. The General Assembly later approved the publishing of OIOS audit and evaluation reports on the OIOS [website](#) (see GA resolutions [67/258](#) (2013) and [69/253](#) (2014)).

## Structure

The Office is organized into the following functional units:

- **Internal Audit** Division: assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls for the purpose of improving the organization's risk management, control and governance processes
- **Inspection and Evaluation** Division: assesses the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness (including impact) of the organization's programmes in relation to its objectives and mandates
- **Investigations** Division: establishes facts related to suspected or reported misconduct, fraud or other irregularities to guide the Secretary-General on jurisdictional or disciplinary action to be taken.

The Office may also provide support and advice to management on the effective discharge of their responsibilities and on the implementation of recommendations, and also facilitates self-evaluation by programme managers through appropriate methodological support.

The Office is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, who is appointed by the Secretary-General, following consultations with Member States and approval by the General Assembly, for a five-year term.

## Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)

Telephone: +1 212 963 5338

Website: [www.un.org/ola/](http://www.un.org/ola/)

Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Legal Counsel: Elinor Jane Britt Hammarskjöld, Sweden (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2024)

## Purpose

OLA was established by GA res. [13 \(I\)](#) (1946) to provide a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and organs of the UN. It provides secretariat functions to UN bodies, including the General Assembly's Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission and the UN Commission on International Trade Law.

OLA also provides legal services for UN offices, funds and programmes, and special political missions, peacekeeping operations and other field missions on issues, including respect for privileges and immunities and the legal status of the organization. It provides legal advice on cooperation with international or internationalized judicial accountability mechanisms.

OLA discharges the Secretariat's responsibilities under Article 102 of the UN [Charter](#) regarding the registration and publication of treaties, and the Secretary-General's responsibilities as the depository for multilateral conventions. It also contributes to the development and codification of international public and trade law and assists in its teaching, study and dissemination. It prepares the Repertory of Practice of UN Organs (a record of the General Assembly procedural practice) and other legal publications.

In addition, OLA's objectives include promoting the strengthening, development and effective implementation of the international legal order for the seas and oceans, as reflected in the [UN Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) (1982). It provides information and assistance to states on law of the sea and ocean affairs; monitors and reports on related developments; services institutions and intergovernmental and expert bodies as mandated by the Convention and the General Assembly; and fulfils capacity-building functions.

In its resolution [68/70](#) (2013), the General Assembly identified the UN Legal Counsel/Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea as the focal point of [UN-Oceans](#), an inter-agency mechanism that seeks to enhance the coordination of competent UN organizations and the International Seabed

Authority. Pursuant to GA res. [78/272](#), OLA, in cooperation with other relevant departments of the Secretariat, also supports the Preparatory Commission for the entry into force of the Agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) and the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement.

## Structure

The Office of the Under-Secretary-General coordinates the work of OLA's six substantive units: Office of the Legal Counsel; General Legal Division; Codification Division; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; International Trade Law Division; and Treaty Section.

## UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

UN Secretariat Building, 8th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Website: [www.un.org/undss/](http://www.un.org/undss/)

Under-Secretary-General: Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, Netherlands (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2026)

## Purpose

UNDSS is responsible for strengthening the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) by enabling the safest and most efficient conduct of the programmes and activities of the UN within acceptable levels of security risk and by providing leadership, operational support and oversight to the System. The Department is composed of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security; Division of Field Operations; Specialized Services Branch; and Division of Headquarters Security and Safety Services.

## Evolution

The Department was established by GA res. [59/276](#) of 23 December 2004, following the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and unifying UN security management ([A/59/365](#)). The resolution merged the security management component of the previous Office of the UN Security Coordinator and the Security and Safety Services at Headquarters and at Offices away from Headquarters (including the regional commissions).

## UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)

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

Email: [oct-info@un.org](mailto:oct-info@un.org)  
LinkedIn: [company/unoct/](#)  
X: [@UN\\_OCT](#)

Website: [www.un.org/counterterrorism/](http://www.un.org/counterterrorism/)

Acting Under-Secretary-General: Alexandre Zouev, Russian Federation (designated by the UN Secretary-General in September 2025)

## Purpose

UNOCT is the UN's principal policy, coordination and capacity-building entity on counter-terrorism. It was established through the adoption of GA res. [71/291](#) on 15 June 2017. This resolution endorsed the competencies and functions of the Office set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the UN system to assist Member States in implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/71/858](#)). The creation of the Office is considered the first major institutional reform undertaken by Secretary-General António Guterres in the UN peace and security pillar.

UNOCT has five main functions:

- To provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from the UN system
- To enhance coordination and coherence across the [UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact](#) entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the [UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy](#)

- To strengthen the delivery of UN counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States
- To improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for UN counter-terrorism efforts
- To ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the UN system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism is firmly rooted in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

## Structure

The Office of the Under-Secretary-General provides strategic direction, oversight and coherence across the Office's substantive, operational and field activities and supports the Under-Secretary-General in the effective execution of the Office's mandate, including as Executive Director of the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and Chair of the Coordination Committee of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. UNOCT implements its policy leadership and coordination mandate with the support of the Division for Policy and Coordination (DPC). Within DPC, the Gender Unit and the Human Rights and Rule of Law Section (HRRoLS), together with a stakeholder engagement function, support the integration of human rights and gender equality across the Office's work and strengthen collaboration with civil society. The Office provides capacity-building support to Member States, in partnership with international, regional and sub-regional organizations and other relevant counter-terrorism actors, through the UNCCT, established in 2011 by GA res. 66/10, and the Special Projects and Innovation Branch (SPIB). The Programme and Operational Support Section (POSS) facilitates efficient and results-based mandate delivery. UNOCT also has programme offices and field presences in several regions.

In February 2018, the Secretary-General signed the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact with the heads of 36 UN entities plus the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to strengthen coordination and coherence to support Member States' efforts to prevent and counter terrorism. The Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact is supported by a Coordination Committee that oversees eight thematic inter-agency working groups addressing key counter-terrorism priorities of Member States in line with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. As of July 2026, the Counter-Terrorism Compact brings together 46 entities, including 42 UN entities as well as INTERPOL, WCO, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

## UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

United Nations Headquarters  
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-3024  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2411  
Fax: +1 212 963 4066  
Email: [unoda-web@un.org](mailto:unoda-web@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/disarmament](http://www.un.org/disarmament)

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

## Purpose

Originally established in 1982, the Office for Disarmament Affairs replaced the Department of Disarmament Affairs in 2007. The Office:

- Promotes the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and the strengthening of the disarmament regimes for weapons of mass destruction and chemical and biological weapons
- Promotes the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons, including the illicit trade in small arms, and the elimination of inhumane weapons, including land mines and cluster munitions
- Supports disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the UN Disarmament Commission, Conference on Disarmament and other bodies
- Promotes transparency and confidence-building on military matters, and encourages regional disarmament efforts
- Provides information and education on the UN's multilateral disarmament efforts
- Supports efforts such as the collection, control and disposal of arms, especially small arms and light weapons, coupled with restraint over the production and procurement as well as transfers

of such arms; demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; demining; and other disarmament-related activities for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security in areas that have suffered from conflict

- Monitors and analyses the risks and implications posed by scientific and technological advances and developments of new weapon technology in order to understand their impact on existing international normative, institutional and policy frameworks.

## Structure

The Office has five sub-programmes: Multilateral negotiations and deliberations on disarmament and arms (Geneva); [Weapons of Mass Destruction](#); [Conventional Arms](#); Information and Outreach; and [Regional Disarmament](#).

The Office for Disarmament Affairs is based in New York, with a [branch in Geneva](#) and a [Vienna liaison office](#), as well as three regional centres: the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa ([UNREC](#)) in Lomé, Togo; the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific ([UNRCPD](#)) in Kathmandu, Nepal; and the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean ([UN-LIREC](#)) in Lima, Peru.

The Geneva branch also provides implementation support for the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Dedicated Implementation Support Units (ISUs) provide substantive and administrative support; facilitate communication among States Parties and organizations; and promote universalization and other activities to support the treaties. The Office's Science, Technology and International Security Unit works on the identification and analysis of emerging issues, including developments in science and technology, and their impacts on international security.

## UN Youth Office

801 1st Avenue, 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Email: [youthaffairs@un.org](mailto:youthaffairs@un.org)

Facebook: [@UNYouthAffairs](#)  
Instagram: [@unyouthaffairs](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/un-youth-affairs/](#)  
X: [@UNYouthAffairs](#)

Website: [www.un.org/youthaffairs](http://www.un.org/youthaffairs)

Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs: Felipe Paullier, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2023)

## Purpose

The UN Youth Office was established by the General Assembly to lead the engagement and advocacy for the advancement of youth issues across the UN and to promote the meaningful, inclusive and effective engagement of youth, youth-led and youth-focused organizations in the work of the UN (GA res. [76/306](#) (2022)).

Following the recommendation in the Secretary-General's groundbreaking report '[Our Common Agenda](#)', Member States unanimously agreed to the establishment of the UN Youth Office as a dedicated entity for youth affairs within the Secretariat, building upon more than a decade of work led by the Secretary-General's Envoys on Youth, and marking a pivotal breakthrough for the revitalization and expansion of the UN's engagement with and for youth.

The UN Youth Office champions the rights, perspectives, contributions and potential of young people everywhere. Under the umbrella of [Youth2030](#), the UN system-wide strategy on youth, the Office leads efforts to enhance collaboration, coordination and accountability on youth affairs, ensuring that the UN works effectively and inclusively with young people in all their diversity. By fostering meaningful, inclusive and impactful participation of youth in decision-making processes, the UN Youth Office empowers young people as agents of transformative change in addressing global challenges in the areas of sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and humanitarian action.



## OFFICES IN GENEVA

See also Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), page 214, and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), page 215.

### UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 12 34

Facebook: [@UNGeneva](#)

Instagram: [@ungeneva](#)

LinkedIn: [company/ungeneva](#)

X: [@UNGeneva](#)

YouTube: [@UNGenevaChannel](#)

Website: [www.ungeneva.org/en](http://www.ungeneva.org/en)

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

UNOG serves as the representative office of the Secretary-General at Geneva. A focal point for multilateral diplomacy, UNOG services around 8000 meetings a year, making it one of the busiest conference centres in the world. With more than 1300 staff, UNOG is the biggest duty station of the UN Secretariat outside of Headquarters in New York.

### Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9220

Fax: +41 22 917 9012

Email: [ohchr-infoDesk@un.org](mailto:ohchr-infoDesk@un.org)

Facebook: [@unitednationshumanrights](#)

Instagram: [@unitednationshumanrights](#)

LinkedIn: [company/ohchr](#)

X: [@UNHumanRights](#)

Website: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)

High Commissioner: Volker Türk, Austria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2022; appointment renewed in July 2026 for a second four-year term beginning 12 October 2026)

#### Purpose

OHCHR is the principal UN Office mandated to promote and protect the human rights of all people. It also serves as the secretariat to the Human Rights Council and provides assistance to the system of Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review system. The Office also services the core human rights treaty bodies.

The creation of a High Commissioner for Human Rights was agreed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. GA res. [48/141](#) (1993) established the post to promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all people of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development. It further held that the High Commissioner should function as the UN official with principal responsibility for global human rights efforts. The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly, with regard to geographical rotation. Appointments are for a fixed term of four years, with the possibility of one renewal.

#### Structure

OHCHR is based in Geneva. It has an office in New York plus 21 country or stand-alone offices, 13 regional offices or centres, nine human rights components in UN peace or political missions, and 44 human rights advisers embedded in UN country teams and human rights mainstreaming projects. More detailed information is available on the [website](#).

## United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

7bis Avenue de la Paix  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 8907

Email: [undrr@un.org](mailto:undrr@un.org)  
Facebook: [@UNISDR](#)  
X: [@UNDRR](#)

Website: [www.undrr.org](http://www.undrr.org) and [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction: Kamal Kishore, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2024; took up position in May 2024)

### Purpose

UNDRR was established in 1999 as a dedicated secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. It is mandated to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the UN system and regional organizations, as well as activities in the socio-economic and humanitarian fields (GA res. [56/195](#) (2001)) to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks and to strengthen resilience.

UNDRR supports the implementation of the [Sendai Framework](#) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted by the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. This includes reviewing progress, most recently with the [Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework](#), where the Political Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly in May 2023 (GA res. [77/289](#)). The Sendai Framework guides countries on how best to manage their risks to protect their people and economies from disasters, which is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNDRR also leads a number of inter-agency efforts, including the [UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience](#) and the [Early Warnings for All](#) initiative (with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as co-lead). It also hosts the [Santiago network](#) for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage (with the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)), and builds local government capacities through the [Making Cities Resilient 2030](#) initiative.

UNDRR mobilizes a broad range of stakeholders in the development of national plans and local disaster risk reduction strategies. These stakeholders include parliamentarians, the private sector, the science community, civil society organizations and others. It convenes the [Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), established in 2006 (GA res. [61/198](#)). The Global Platform (GP) is the main global forum for disaster risk reduction and for the provision of strategic and coherent guidance for the implementation of the Sendai Framework and sharing of experience among stakeholders. The [eighth session](#) of the GP took place in June 2025 in Geneva.

UNDRR leads on global advocacy campaigns around the [International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) on 13 October, [World Tsunami Awareness Day](#) on 5 November and the [International Day In Memory of the Victims of Earthquakes](#) on 29 April (new in 2025), and produces the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction ([GAR](#)) every three years.

### Structure

UNDRR is led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, assisted by the UNDRR Director. It is funded by voluntary contributions through the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction.

The Secretariat is based in Geneva, Switzerland. It has regional offices and other presences in Africa, Americas and the Caribbean, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia, as well as a liaison office in New York.

## OFFICE IN NAIROBI

### UN Office at Nairobi (UNON)

UN Avenue, Gigiri  
PO Box 67578 (00200)  
Nairobi  
Kenya

Website: [www.unon.org](http://www.unon.org)

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Zainab Hawa Bangura, Sierra Leone (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2019)

Established in 1974, UNON is the only UN headquarter office in Africa and the global south and serves as the representative office of the UN Secretary-General in Kenya. UNON provides administrative and other support services to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Resident Coordination System (RCS) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) globally in 166 countries. UNON also provides joint and common services to other organizations of the UN system in Kenya.

## OFFICES IN VIENNA

### UN Office at Vienna (UNOV)

Vienna International Centre  
Wagramer Straße 5  
1220 Vienna  
Austria

Facebook: [@UNVienna](#)  
Instagram: [@unitednationsvienna](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-office-for-outer-space-affairs](#)  
X: [@UN\\_Vienna](#)

Website: [www.unvienna.org](http://www.unvienna.org)

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Monica Kathina Juma, Kenya (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2026)

Established in 1980, UNOV plays a vital role in promoting international cooperation, dialogue and diplomacy in a range of global issues. UNOV provides administrative support including conference planning, security and language interpretation to UN programmes. The Director-General of UNOV represents the Secretary-General in dealings with the host country and diplomatic missions in Vienna. Around 5000 employees from more than 150 countries work for the UN organizations based in Vienna.

### UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria  
Telephone: +43 1 260 600

Email: [unodcadvocacysection@un.org](mailto:unodcadvocacysection@un.org)  
Facebook: [@unodc](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/unodc](#)  
X: [@UNODC](#)  
YouTube: [@UNODCHQ](#)

Website: [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org)

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director: Monica Kathina Juma, Kenya, Director-General of the UN Office at Vienna (since May 2026; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2026)

#### Purpose

UNODC is mandated to support Member States in the prevention of illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. The Office is also the Secretariat of the:

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)
- [Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) and its three supplementary protocols: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunitions

- [Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption](#)
- [UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#), held every five years.

The three pillars of UNODC's work programme are:

- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions
- Normative work to assist states in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and other services to the treaty-based and governing bodies
- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to prevent and counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

The drug programme works on the prevention of drug abuse and assistance for drug treatment, as well as to strengthen international action against production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

The crime programme works to strengthen the rule of law and to promote stable criminal justice systems. It pays special attention to addressing transnational organized crime, including trafficking in people, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as combating corruption and preventing terrorism.

## Evolution

The UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the predecessor of UNODC, was established under GA res. [45/179](#) (1990) as the programme responsible for coordinated international action in the field of drug abuse control. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme was established under GA res. [46/152](#) (1991) and was, from 1992, implemented under ECOSOC res. [1992/1](#) by the CCPCJ. The authority for the Programme's Fund was conferred on the Executive Director by GA res. [46/185C](#) (1991). Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan ([ST/SGB/2004/6](#)) established UNODC on 15 March 2004 to implement the two programmes in an integrated manner.

## Structure

UNODC has its headquarters in Vienna and a strong [field office network](#) employing around 2300 personnel in 105 countries. Ten regional offices and six country offices also manage and oversee the work of around 90 programme offices worldwide.

The field office network is essential for UNODC's technical cooperation activities and for its direct work with governments, institutions, civil society organizations, local communities, UN entities and development partners to deliver technical cooperation programmes tailored to the needs of Member States. Field offices also provide policy and strategic advice, technical expertise and support to their local counterparts for the development of new national policies, strategies and action plans in UNODC mandated areas.

## UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria  
Telephone: +43 1 26060 84950  
Email: [ooa@un.org](mailto:ooa@un.org)

Facebook: [@UNOOSA](#)  
Instagram: [@unoosa](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-office-for-outer-space-affairs](#)  
X: [@unoosa](#)

Website: [www.unoosa.org](http://www.unoosa.org)

Director: Aarti Holla-Maini, UK (from September 2023; appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 26 June 2023)

## Purpose

UNOOSA promotes international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and supports Member States in leveraging space science and technology for climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Its programmes help bridge gaps in space capabilities, promote the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, and contribute to building a more inclusive and diverse global space sector. As the secretariat of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses

of Outer Space (COPUOS, see entry on page 72), UNOOSA supports Member States in areas including space sustainability, space traffic coordination and lunar activities. It maintains the [UN Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space](#), the only treaty-based transparency mechanism that establishes a jurisdictional link between a state and a space object.

UNOOSA facilitates multi-stakeholder dialogue on space affairs by convening conferences, such as the [World Space Forum series](#), and leads UN system-wide cooperation and coordination on space-related issues and activities through the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space). The Office leads a number of capacity-building programmes, such as [Access to Space for All](#), supporting UN Member States in their space journeys. It also serves as the secretariat to the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG) and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group (SMPAG).

UNOOSA is based in Vienna, with offices for the UN Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) in Bonn and Beijing.

## SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES AND ADVISERS

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

United Nations Secretariat, 32nd Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 9077/9078

Email: [ohrls-unhq@un.org](mailto:ohrls-unhq@un.org)  
Facebook: [@UNOHRLLS](#)  
X: [@UNOHRLLS](#)

Website: [www.un.org/ohrls/](http://www.un.org/ohrls/)

Under-Secretary-General, High Representative: Rabab Fatima, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2022)\*

#### Purpose

UN-OHRLLS was established in 2001 (GA res. [56/227](#)) to mobilize international support for the 92 most vulnerable Member States. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) represent the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the international community. Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are challenged by their remoteness from world markets because of lack of territorial access to the sea. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are also remote from world markets and are on the front lines of climate change. UN-OHRLLS raises awareness of their economic, social and environmental potential; coordinates UN system support towards their sustainable development; monitors global commitments towards them; and ensures that the pressing needs of the 1.1 billion people who live in them remain high on the international agenda.

Each group's sustainable development is guided by a programme of action, the implementation and follow-up of which are facilitated and coordinated by the office with the support of its partners, which include Member States and other UN system organizations. The [Doha Programme of Action](#) for the LDCs, adopted in March 2022, focuses on supporting the LDCs through the decade 2022–2031 as they seek to recover from COVID-19, tackle climate change and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The [Awaza Programme of Action](#), adopted in December 2024, focuses on supporting LLDCs' development aspirations, including through trade facilitation, structural transformation, transport connectivity, technology, climate resilience and the mobilization of international support. The [Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS](#) (ABAS), adopted in May 2024, aims to mitigate SIDS' development issues such as geographic and economic isolation, limited resources, environmental fragility, transportation and energy access, and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters.

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#### Note

- \* New appointment pending. In July 2026, Under-Secretary-General Rabab Fatima was appointed Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).
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## Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)

Secretariat Building S-3269  
United Nations  
New York, NY10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 4202/4193  
Email: [osaa@un.org](mailto:osaa@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/osaa/](http://www.un.org/osaa/)

Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa: Ahunna Eziakonwa, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2026)

### Purpose

OSAA was established by the Secretary-General in 2003 (ST/SGB/2003/6, in line with GA resolutions [57/7](#) (2002) and [57/300](#) (2002)). It promotes international support for the implementation in Africa of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its [advisory](#), [advocacy](#), [coordination](#) and [monitoring](#) functions. In particular, OSAA provides advisory services to senior UN leadership, Member States and intergovernmental bodies on issues of priority and critical importance to Africa. It focuses on developing and analysing data-driven, evidence-based policy options across six thematic areas: [financing for development](#); [sustainable development for durable peace](#); [governance and human capital](#); [science, technology and innovation](#); [industrialization and the African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\)](#); and [energy access and climate action](#). Through targeted advocacy, OSAA promotes integrated policies in these areas to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

OSAA is the Secretariat of the [UN Monitoring Mechanism](#) to review commitments made towards Africa's development (GA res. [66/293](#) (2012), in line with GA res. [63/1](#) (2008)). The Office also convenes and chairs the [Inter-Departmental Task Force on African Affairs](#), which fosters coherence across UN entities and strengthens UN–African Union cooperation. In fulfilling its mandate, OSAA actively engages a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, civil society, the private sector, academia, and women and youth groups.

## UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect

UN Secretariat, 31st Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 2589  
Email: [osapg@un.org](mailto:osapg@un.org)  
X: [@UNOSAPG](#)

Website: [www.un.org/en/genocide-prevention](http://www.un.org/en/genocide-prevention)

Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and Under-Secretary-General: Chaloka Beyani, Zambia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2025)

Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect and Assistant Secretary-General: Mô Bleeker, Switzerland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2024)

### Purpose

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

They work to strengthen the UN's role in preventing atrocity crimes by providing actionable early warning of the risk of these crimes in situations worldwide and recommendations for preventive action; carrying out advocacy for the protection of populations from the crimes; providing political leadership that encourages wider international action in response to identified risks or ongoing atrocity crimes, including through implementation of the Responsibility to Protect principle; and training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society to prevent atrocity crimes and protect populations. More detail is available on the [website](#).

## Evolution

In 2001, following the genocidal violence in Rwanda and the Balkans, the Security Council invited the UN Secretary-General “to refer to the Council information and analyses within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law” and on “potential conflict situations” arising from “ethnic, religious and territorial disputes” and other related issues (SC res. [1366](#) (2001)).

In consideration of the Council’s request, the Secretary-General appointed the first Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide in 2004. The [mandate](#) of the Special Adviser, mainly outlined in a 2004 letter addressed by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council ([S/2004/567](#)), is to:

- Collect existing information, in particular, from within the UN system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide
- Act as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him or her to the Security Council, by bringing to the Council’s attention situations that could potentially result in genocide
- Make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide
- Liaise with the UN system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the UN’s capacity to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

In paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (GA res. [60/1](#) (2005)), Heads of State and Government affirmed their responsibility to protect their own populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and accepted a collective responsibility to encourage and help each other uphold this commitment. They also declared their preparedness to take timely and decisive action, in accordance with the UN Charter and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations, when national authorities manifestly fail to protect their populations.

The position of the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect was established in 2007 by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2007/721](#)). In 2008, the Secretary-General appointed the first Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, on a part-time basis, to focus on the conceptual, political and institutional–operational development of the Responsibility to Protect. This work is carried out through continued consultations and engagement with Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society and the UN. In 2021, the General Assembly decided to include an item on the Responsibility to Protect in its annual agenda and requested the Secretary-General to report annually on the topic (res. [75/277](#)).

In addition to the mandate, the legal framework for the work of the Office is drawn from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, Security Council and Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. The Office is also the UN system-wide focal point on the Implementation of the [UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech](#).

## Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)

United Nations Headquarters, Room FF-1732  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3178  
Facebook: [@childrenandarmedconflict](#)

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

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Vanessa Frazier, Malta (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2025)

### Purpose

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) serves as the leading UN advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed

conflict. The role of the Special Representative is to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, raise awareness, promote the collection of information about children affected by war, foster international cooperation to improve their protection, and engage in prevention activities. The Special Representative reports annually to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and raises challenges faced by children in war with political bodies, such as the Security Council, as well as with governments and other stakeholders such as regional and sub-regional organizations.

GA res. [51/77](#) (1996) first established the Special Representative's mandate for a period of three years following the publication, in 1996, of a report by Graça Machel entitled 'Impact of Armed Conflict on Children'. The report highlighted the disproportionate impact of war on children and identified them as the primary victims of armed conflict. The Office's mandate has been extended every three years since its establishment, most recently by GA res. [80/190](#) (2025).

Through resolutions, the Security Council has provided the Office with the following tools to respond to violations against children:

- Gather and verify information detailing where and how children are affected by armed conflict
- Use this information in the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict presented to the Security Council and in the country-specific reports of the Secretary-General presented to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
- Name parties to conflict who commit violations that are triggers for listing
- Engage in dialogue with listed governments and armed groups to develop action plans to halt and prevent violations against children
- Engage in activities to strengthen measures to prevent violations against children.

The SRSG-CAAC [Europe Liaison Office](#) is located in Brussels, Belgium, and the [Analysis and Outreach Hub](#) on CAAC is located in Doha, Qatar.

## Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC)

405 East 42nd Street, 31st Floor, Room S-3123  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 0894  
Fax: +1 212 963 0590

Facebook: [@endrapeinwar](#)  
Instagram: [@endrapeinwar](#)  
X: [@endrapeinwar](#)  
YouTube: [@endrapeinwar](#)

Website: [www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict](http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict)

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Pramila Patten, Mauritius (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

### Purpose

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) leads globally on UN advocacy and action to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence. The mandate was established by SC res. [1888](#) (2009), one in a series of resolutions that recognized the detrimental impact that conflict-related sexual violence has on peace and security, and on recovery, once a conflict has ended. These resolutions signalled a change in the way the international community views and deals with conflict-related sexual violence. It is no longer seen as an inevitable by-product of war, but rather a crime that is preventable and punishable under international human rights and humanitarian law. Most recently, SC res. [2467](#) of April 2019 called upon parties to armed conflict to implement specific, time-bound commitments to combat conflict-related sexual violence and affirmed for the first time that a survivor-centred approach must guide every aspect of the response of affected countries and the international community.

The OSRSG-SVC engages with a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, military and judicial officials, all parties to conflict and civil society. The Office publishes the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence to highlight new and emerging concerns in relation to the use of sexual violence by parties to armed conflict, including as a tactic of war and terrorism (see [S/2026/321](#)).



The three priorities of the Office are:

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

Pursuant to SC res. 1888 (2009), Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) also work within peacekeeping and special political missions to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of Security Council resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence.

### Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict

Website: [www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/our-work/team-of-experts/](http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/our-work/team-of-experts/)

The Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict was mandated by SC res. 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in conflict, post-conflict and other situations of concern by strengthening the rule of law to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence. It reports directly to the SRSG-SVC and is composed of experts from the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Development Programme (UNDP), which serve as co-lead entities.

The Team of Experts provides technical assistance to national institutions in the following thematic areas: criminal investigations and prosecutions; collection and preservation of evidence; investigations and prosecutions within the military justice system; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; protection of victims, witnesses and justice officials; security sector oversight; and reparations. It promotes South-South cooperation, enabling countries facing conflict-related sexual violence to learn from each other's experiences.

### UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

Website: [www.stoprapenow.org](http://www.stoprapenow.org) and [www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/about-us/un-action/](http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/about-us/un-action/)

UN Action unites the work of 27 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Chaired by the SRSG-SVC, it aims to provide a holistic response to conflict-related sexual violence, encompassing public health, humanitarian, developmental, human rights, gender, political, legal and security perspectives. The network is supported by a small secretariat, headed by a coordinator. In December 2008, UN Action established a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to mobilize funds to support a range of joint catalytic activities on the ground as well as the UN Action Secretariat. UN Action's work is funded exclusively by voluntary contributions from a range of governments. The UN Action member entities are listed on the [website](#).

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

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

Telephone: +1 917 367 6127  
X: @UN\_EndViolence

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

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

#### Purpose

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (SRSG-VAC) is an independent global advocate in favour of the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, mobilizing action and political support to achieve progress the world over. The mandate of the SRSG-VAC is anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other

international human rights instruments and framed by the UN Study on Violence against Children (A/61/299 (2006)). The Special Representative's mandate was established by GA res. 62/141 (2008) and has since been regularly extended, most recently by GA res. 80/190 (2025) for an additional four years. The resolution also noted the launch of the [Pathfinding Global Alliance](#) on Ending Violence against Children, under the auspices of the Special Representative's Office, as both a contribution and an accelerator of the prevention and protection of children against violence, following up on the recommendations of the UN Study on Violence against Children.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a specific target (16.2) to end all forms of violence against children, and ending the abuse, neglect and exploitation of children is mainstreamed across several other violence-related targets. The root causes, drivers and manifestations of violence against children are also relevant to the 2030 Agenda more broadly, and the Office supports advocacy for:

- Accelerating implementation of Agenda 2030 and reaching the targets on violence against children and its drivers, leaving no one behind
- Widening the engagement of children as key players in decision-making processes related to violence and protection, and promoting a culture of children's participation.

The SRSG-VAC reports directly to the UN Secretary-General and collaborates closely with a wide range of partners, within and beyond the UN system. The SRSG-VAC chairs the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Children and the UN Task Force on Children Deprived of Liberty. The SRSG-VAC engages directly with Member States through country visits and bilateral meetings, and presents reports annually to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. In addition to regular reports, the SRSG-VAC can issue thematic reports and advocacy briefs on key areas of concern.

## Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate (OVRA)

Library Building L-300  
United Nations  
New York, 10017  
United States of America

Email: [ovra@un.org](mailto:ovra@un.org)  
X: [@UN\\_OVRA](#)

Website: [www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/office-victims-rights-advocate](http://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/office-victims-rights-advocate) and [www.un.org/en/victims-rights-first](http://www.un.org/en/victims-rights-first)

Assistant Secretary-General and Victims' Rights Advocate: Najla Nassif Palma, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2024)

### Purpose

The UN Victims' Rights Advocate (VRA) has a system-wide mandate across peacekeeping, humanitarian and development contexts to advocate for, advise on and support the prioritization and realization of the rights and dignity of victims and survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by UN staff and affiliate personnel. The Secretary-General created the role of the VRA in the report 'Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse: a new approach' (A/71/818).

The Office supports the mandate of the VRA, advocating to ensure victims have a voice, assistance and justice. The VRA works with UN entities, Member States, civil society, national legal and human rights organizations to build networks of support and assist in ensuring accountability of perpetrators, through victim-centred proceedings, remedies for victims, and resolution of paternity and child support claims for children born of SEA.

[Senior Victims' Rights Officers](#) in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and South Sudan perform the functions of the VRA on the ground. They are dedicated to supporting the realization of the rights of victims. They work with, and under the guidance of, the VRA to implement a victim-centred approach. They maintain direct and regular contact with victims, ensuring they access assistance, accompanying them through UN and other investigations and accountability processes and keeping them updated on their cases.

## OTHER ENTITIES

### United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)

FF Building, 304 E 45th St, 14th Floor

New York, NY, 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 7209

Email: [contactaoc@unops.org](mailto:contactaoc@unops.org)

Facebook: [@unaoc.org](#)

Instagram: [@unaoc](#)

LinkedIn: [company/unaoc](#)

X: [@UNAOC](#)

Website: [www.unaoc.org](http://www.unaoc.org)

Under-Secretary-General, High Representative, UN Special Envoy to Combat Islamophobia:

Miguel Ángel Moratinos Cuyaubé, Spain (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2018; took office in January 2019)

#### Purpose

Launched by the UN Secretary-General in 2005, UNAOC serves as a soft-power political tool for conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Its special status and mandate have been recognized by the General Assembly in its resolutions [64/14](#) (2009) and [69/312](#) (2015). UNAOC aims to improve understanding and cooperation among nations and peoples across cultures; to reduce polarization at local and global levels; and to develop more inclusive societies, in which diversity is experienced as an asset.

UNAOC focuses on five strategic priority areas: prevention; mediation; preventing and countering violent extremism; promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, including dialogue among civilizations for our shared humanity; and addressing religious intolerance, bigotry and other forms of discrimination. UNAOC also coordinates the implementation of the [UN Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites](#) and the [UN Action Plan to Enhance Monitoring and Response to Antisemitism](#), in collaboration with relevant UN agencies and departments, as well as other stakeholders. In 2020, the High Representative was designated by the UN Secretary-General as the focal point to monitor antisemitism and enhance a system-wide response. In May 2025, pursuant to GA res. [78/264](#) (2024), he was appointed UN Special Envoy to Combat Islamophobia.

#### Structure

The High Representative is responsible for UNAOC's administration and activities. Pursuant to GA res. [79/258 B](#) (2025), UNAOC is funded by both the regular budget and voluntary contributions through the Trust Fund for UNAOC. It has a secretariat in New York and a secondary office in Geneva.

### UN Ethics Office

Dag Hammarskjöld Library, L-0330

405 East 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 9858

Email: [ethicsoffice@un.org](mailto:ethicsoffice@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/en/ethics/](http://www.un.org/en/ethics/)

Director: Juraj Strasser, Slovakia (since December 2024; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2024)

#### Purpose

The UN Ethics Office promotes an ethical organizational culture based on the UN's core values of integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity, and the values outlined in the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service, including loyalty to the UN, independence, impartiality, integrity, accountability and respect for human rights. It was established in 2006 pursuant to GA res. [60/248](#). It assists the Secretary-General in ensuring that all staff members perform their functions consistent with the highest standards of integrity in accordance with Article 101, para. 3, of the Charter of the UN, taking into consideration para. 161 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

Independent from management and all other UN offices, the UN Ethics Office is impartial in its treatment of individuals and maintains confidentiality of information entrusted to it. It provides a

secure confidential environment where staff can feel free to consult on ethical issues, avoid and manage conflicts of interest, and seek protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and cooperating with authorized audits and investigations.

## Structure

The Office carries out its work through five core functions: [advice](#); [protection against retaliation](#); [financial disclosure](#); [ethics outreach and training](#); and [coherence of ethical standards](#). It serves the UN Secretariat, including duty stations in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi; all regional commissions, peacekeeping operations, special political missions; and other designated offices.

## UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS)

Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and  
Mediation Services  
2 United Nations Plaza, DC2 13th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5731  
Email: [unoms@un.org](mailto:unoms@un.org) (case-related inquiries)  
or [unoms-oasg@un.org](mailto:unoms-oasg@un.org) (other inquiries)

Website: [www.un.org/ombudsman](http://www.un.org/ombudsman)

United Nations Ombudsman: Shireen L Dodson, USA (since June 2018; reappointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2023 for a second five-year term)

## Purpose

The Office of the UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services is established in the UN Secretariat to make available the services of an impartial and independent person to address the employment-related problems of staff members ([ST/SGB/2002/12](#)). The updated terms of reference for the Office were issued on 22 June 2016 ([ST/SGB/2016/7](#)).

## Structure

The Office functions independently of any entity or official within the UN and with direct access to the Secretary-General, as needed. It is headed by the UN Ombudsman, at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, who is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultations with members of a search committee comprising staff, management and external experts. The Ombudsman [reports](#) regularly to the General Assembly and Secretary-General.

The Office is supported by [regional branch offices](#) located around the globe, to provide services to all UN staff and affiliated personnel in any of the six official UN languages.

## UN Office for Partnerships (UN Partnerships)

405 East 42nd Street, S-1512 to S-1517  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Email: [partnerships@un.org](mailto:partnerships@un.org)

Instagram: [@un\\_partners](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/un-partnerships](#)  
X: [@UN\\_Partnerships](#)

Website: <https://unpartnerships.un.org/>

Executive Director: Annemarie Hou, USA (since 2020)

## Purpose

UN Partnerships serves as a global gateway to the UN: convening, creating and mobilizing partnerships and fostering multi-stakeholder engagement with the UN system to drive impactful global change. Amplifying its network of global leaders, influential figures and organizations, the Office works to address global challenges with a strategic and inclusive approach. It acts as a guiding partner for internal and external organizations on partnerships and programmes related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Office engages with Member States and UN system partners to advance solutions, fostering discussion to help scale action at all levels. By drawing on its expertise in convening stakeholders and programme management, the Office plays a unique role in advancing UN priorities. Additionally, it supports the Executive Office of the Secretary-General in implementing key initiatives that complement its multi-stakeholder engagement approach.

The Office works to achieve these aims through its constituent teams, funds and initiatives:

- **UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)**: as primary interface with the [UN Foundation](#), UNFIP works closely with the Foundation to finance initiatives aimed at accelerating the achievement of the SDGs, including projects that advance global health priorities, climate action, digital cooperation and equality for girls and women
- **SDG Advocates**: 17 influential champions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development appointed by the Secretary-General to promote the Organization's priorities and messages
- **Climate action mobilization team**: the Office supports the work of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General in mobilizing support for ambitious climate action
- **Women Rise for All**: an initiative launched in 2020 by the Deputy Secretary-General, dedicated to amplifying the voice of the Secretary-General and women's leadership in keeping the promise of the SDGs. In 2024, Women Rise for All launched the We the Women campaign, which includes a global survey and report on the priorities of women around the world.
- **UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)**: a general trust fund that supports projects aimed at strengthening civil society's voice, promoting human rights, and encouraging the participation of all groups in democratic processes
- **Goals Lounge**: an innovative platform that convenes dialogue, partnerships and visibility to accelerate progress on the SDGs.

UN Partnerships collaborates closely within the UN partnership ecosystem, including with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General, the Department of Global Communications (DGC), the Development Coordination Office (DCO), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the Climate Action Team, the [UN Global Compact](#), the UN Youth Office, UN-Women, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

# OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN

# OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN

## FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND BODIES OF THE UN

### RECOGNIZED FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN

#### UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF House  
3 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 326 7000  
Facebook: [@unicef](#)  
X: [@UNICEF](#)  
YouTube: [@unicef](#)

Website: [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

Executive Director: Catherine Russell, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2021)

#### Purpose

UNICEF was established by the General Assembly to provide emergency assistance to children in war-ravaged countries following World War II (GA res. [57](#) (I) (1946)). By GA res. [417](#) (V) (1950), the General Assembly charged it with addressing the needs of children in developing countries. GA res. [802](#) (VIII) (1953) extended UNICEF's mandate indefinitely, with an emphasis on programmes giving long-term benefits to children everywhere, particularly those in developing countries, and changed the organization's name to the United Nations Children's Fund but retained the UNICEF acronym. The Fund continues to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance in emergencies.

UNICEF undertakes programmes in health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, the environment, child protection, gender issues and development, emergency response and other fields of importance to children, benefiting all children everywhere, with special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children. It works with governments, local communities and other aid organizations in developing countries and territories, focusing on supporting children during critical periods of their lives when intervention can make a lasting difference.

UNICEF's [strategic plan](#) for the years 2026–29 is a road map for the final drive to achieve the child-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Plan aims to accelerate progress for children and advance the full realization of their rights. It reflects the commitment of UNICEF to sharpen its focus, differentiate its strategies across diverse country contexts, respond agilely to evolving challenges, leverage resources and expand partnerships to achieve impact at scale, leaving no child behind.

#### Structure

UNICEF reports through its [Executive Board](#) to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which in turn reports to the General Assembly. The Board is responsible for providing intergovernmental support to, and monitoring of, UNICEF's activities, and for ensuring that UNICEF is responsive to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. It also approves UNICEF's policies, country programmes and budgets. The specific functions of the Board are set out in Annex I of GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). The Board's work is coordinated by a bureau comprising one representative from each of the five regional groups of Member States.

UNICEF's resources derive from voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental donors, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Thirty-four UNICEF National Committees, mostly in industrialized countries, support its work in raising funds and in advocacy.

#### Meetings

The Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions a year, holding intersessional meetings as it deems necessary. A joint meeting is also held annually with the UN Development Programme

(UNDP)/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN-Women and World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Boards.

## Membership

GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) decided the UNICEF Executive Board should be reconstituted to comprise 36 members (previously 41) and that membership should be based on equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors. Members come from all UN Member States, with seats allocated for each UN regional group (as noted in the list of members). About a third of the Executive Board's 36 [members](#) are elected annually by ECOSOC, usually in April/May, for three-year terms that begin 1 January of the following year.<sup>1</sup>

The [Bureau](#) consists of a president and four vice-presidents elected annually by the Board. As a matter of custom, Security Council permanent members do not serve as officers of the Board.

## Executive Board members (36)\*

|                                 | Previous <sup>1</sup>                   | Current |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (8 seats)</b> |                                         |         |
| Algeria .....                   | 1971–74 82–85 2004–06 22–24             |         |
| Angola .....                    | 1991–97 2017–19                         |         |
| Benin .....                     | 1975–78 84–90 2019–21                   |         |
| Botswana .....                  | 1980–83 2016–18                         |         |
| Burkina Faso .....              | 1982–85 93–96 2006–08 15–17             |         |
| Burundi .....                   | 1979–82 95–97 2004–06 19–21             |         |
| Cameroon .....                  | 1967–70 76–79 88–91 2007–09 16–21       |         |
| Cabo Verde .....                | 1997 99 2010–12                         |         |
| Central African Republic .....  | 1973–76 82–85 91–94 2007–09 13–15       |         |
| Chad .....                      | 1982–85 2022–24                         |         |
| Comoros .....                   | 1998–2000 22–24                         |         |
| Congo .....                     | 1972–75 85–88 91–94 1998–2000 10–12     |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....             | 1981–84 2000–02 22–24                   |         |
| DR Congo .....                  | 2001–03 13–15                           |         |
| Djibouti .....                  | 1985–88 2004–06 13–15 19–21             |         |
| Egypt .....                     | 1955–59 64–67 70–76 88–91 2013–15       |         |
| Equatorial Guinea .....         |                                         | 2025–27 |
| Eritrea .....                   | 2003–05 15–17                           | 2025–27 |
| Eswatini .....                  | 1982–85                                 | 2025–27 |
| Ethiopia .....                  | 1966–69 85–88 91–94 2007–09 16–18 21–23 |         |
| Gabon .....                     | 1970–73 85–88 2001–03                   |         |
| Gambia .....                    | 2001–03 12–14                           |         |
| Ghana .....                     | 1978–81 93–96 2003–05 13–15 18–20       |         |
| Guinea .....                    | 1968–70 75–78 2000–02                   |         |
| Kenya .....                     | 1995–97 2012–14                         |         |
| Lesotho .....                   | 1983–89 2002–04                         | 2026–28 |
| Liberia .....                   | 1987–93 2009–11 21–23                   |         |
| Libya .....                     | 1979–82 1998–2000 16–18                 |         |
| Madagascar .....                | 1982–85 2001–03                         |         |
| Malawi .....                    | 1970–73 2004–06 10–12                   |         |
| Mali .....                      | 1985–88 2007–09                         |         |
| Mauritania .....                | 2007–09                                 | 2025–27 |
| Morocco .....                   | 1965–68 76–79 95–97 2001–03 19–21       |         |
| Mozambique .....                | 1992–95 2005–07 23–25                   |         |
| Namibia .....                   | 1996–98 2011–13                         |         |
| Niger .....                     | 1984–87                                 |         |
| Nigeria .....                   | 1961–64 70–75 88–91 97–99               | 2025–27 |
| Rwanda .....                    | 1973–76 2006–08 22–24                   |         |
| São Tomé and Príncipe .....     | 1988–91                                 |         |



|                      |                                     |         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Senegal .....        | 1963-69 78-81 91-94 2004-06 .....   | 2024-26 |
| Sierra Leone .....   | 1969-71 90-93 2016-18               |         |
| Somalia .....        | 1979-85 2010-12                     |         |
| South Africa .....   | 1946-51 1998-2000                   |         |
| Sudan .....          | 1963-65 88-93 1998-2000 09-11 18-20 |         |
| Togo .....           | 1981-84                             |         |
| Tunisia .....        | 1957-71 85-88 2010-12               |         |
| Uganda .....         | 1967-70 74-77 88-91 95-97           |         |
| UR of Tanzania ..... | 1976-79 91-94 .....                 | 2024-26 |
| Zambia .....         | 1977-80 2014-16                     |         |
| Zimbabwe .....       | 1989-92 1999-2001 08-10 20-22       |         |

### Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

|                        |                                                          |         |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan .....      | 1960-63 65-67 77-80                                      |         |
| Bahrain .....          | 1982-85                                                  |         |
| Bangladesh .....       | 1982-91 1998-2000 04-06 09-11 15-17 19-24                |         |
| Bhutan .....           | 1984-87                                                  |         |
| China .....            | 1946-56 58-73 1980-2025 .....                            | 2026-28 |
| DPRK .....             | 2005-07                                                  |         |
| India .....            | 1950-60 62-77 78-97 2000-05 07-09 12-14<br>16-18 .....   | 2025-27 |
| Indonesia .....        | 1951-78 84-96 97-99 2001-03 11-13                        |         |
| Iran .....             | 1957-62 2000-05 08-10 13-18                              |         |
| Iraq .....             | 1946-55 68-70                                            |         |
| Jordan .....           | 1977-80                                                  |         |
| Kazakhstan .....       | 1998-2000 10-12 21-23                                    |         |
| Kyrgyzstan .....       | .....                                                    | 2026-28 |
| Lao PDR .....          | 2001-03 .....                                            | 2025-27 |
| Lebanon .....          | 1993-96 2004-06 22-24                                    |         |
| Malaysia .....         | 2007-09                                                  |         |
| Mongolia .....         | 2019-21                                                  |         |
| Myanmar .....          | 2004-09                                                  |         |
| Nepal .....            | 1982-85 92-94 2002-04 16-18                              |         |
| Oman .....             | 1985-91 97-99 .....                                      | 2024-26 |
| Pakistan .....         | 1952-80 81-84 85-97 1999-2001 06-08<br>10-12 13-15 19-21 |         |
| Papua New Guinea ..... | 2014-16                                                  |         |
| Philippines .....      | 1951-60 63-81 87-90 92-95                                |         |
| Qatar .....            | 2010-12                                                  |         |
| ROK .....              | 1988-97 2006-23 .....                                    | 2025-27 |
| Saudi Arabia .....     | 2017-19                                                  |         |
| Sri Lanka .....        | 1951-52 90-93                                            |         |
| Tajikistan .....       | 2023-25                                                  |         |
| Thailand .....         | 1951-53 65-67 69-77 80-92 2013-15                        |         |
| Turkmenistan .....     | 2018-20 .....                                            | 2024-26 |
| UAE .....              | 1981-84 2022-24                                          |         |
| Viet Nam .....         | 1959-62 96-98                                            |         |
| Yemen .....            | 1991-94 1998-2000 01-03 20-22                            |         |

### Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>2</sup>

|                              |                                               |  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--|
| Albania .....                | 2012-14                                       |  |
| Armenia .....                | 2001-03                                       |  |
| Azerbaijan .....             | 1994-97 1998-2000                             |  |
| Belarus .....                | 1946-56 78-81 88-91 94-95 2004-06 10-12 15-19 |  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina ..... | 2016-18                                       |  |
| Bulgaria .....               | 1960-65 66-78 85-88 92-94 2013-15 23-25       |  |
| Croatia .....                | 2007-09                                       |  |
| Czechia .....                | 1993 98-99 2017-19 23-25                      |  |

|                     |                                   |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Estonia             | 2011-16 20-22                     | 2024-26 |
| Georgia             |                                   | 2026-28 |
| Hungary             | 1979-85                           |         |
| Lithuania           | 2019-21                           |         |
| Poland              | 1946-50 57-79 86-92 2022-24       |         |
| Republic of Moldova | 2003-05 20                        |         |
| Romania             | 1971-74 84-87 93-96 2000-02 08-10 |         |
| Russian Federation  | 1946-2022                         |         |
| Serbia              | 2006-08                           |         |
| Slovakia            | 2021-23                           |         |
| Slovenia            | 2002-04 09-11                     | 2025-27 |
| Ukraine             | 1946-50 1996-98 1999-2001 05-07   | 2026-28 |

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (5 seats)

|                     |                                                              |         |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1998-2000 08-19                                              | 2026-28 |
| Argentina           | 1946-55 85-88 2005-07 21-23                                  |         |
| Bahamas             | 2007-09                                                      |         |
| Barbados            | 1977-83 89-92                                                |         |
| Bolivia             | 1951 75-78 88-91 2000-02 05-07                               | 2025-27 |
| Brazil              | 1946-71 76-79 80-83 85-88 91-96 2018-20                      |         |
| Chile               | 1958-75 77-80 82-88                                          |         |
| Colombia            | 1946-50 55-59 74-77 83-89 92-94 2001-03<br>06-08 11-13 15-20 |         |
| Costa Rica          | 1970-73 92-95 2021-23                                        |         |
| Cuba                | 1974-77 83-86 96-98 2001-02 09-17 20-25                      |         |
| Dominican Republic  | 1951 54-65 67-70                                             | 2024-26 |
| Ecuador             | 1946-62 65-68 2002-04 23-25                                  |         |
| El Salvador         | 1957-63 2004-06 10-12 16-18                                  | 2024-26 |
| Grenada             | 2022-24                                                      |         |
| Guatemala           | 2006-08 17-19                                                | 2026-28 |
| Guyana              | 1986-89 1999-2001 13-15                                      |         |
| Haiti               | 2008-10 12-14                                                |         |
| Jamaica             | 1991-96 97-99 2002-04                                        |         |
| Mexico              | 1960-65 79-91 2019-21                                        |         |
| Nicaragua           | 1988-94 97-99 2003-05                                        |         |
| Panama              | 1982-85 2014-16                                              |         |
| Paraguay            | 1999-2001 20-22                                              |         |
| Peru                | 1967-69 73-76 89-92 2003-05                                  |         |
| Suriname            | 1993-95 96-98                                                |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2000                                                         |         |
| Uruguay             | 1951-56 62-64 71-74 87-93 2009-11                            |         |
| Venezuela           | 1957-58 68-74 78-87 95-97                                    |         |

#### Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)<sup>3\*</sup>

|           |                                                                                     |         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Andorra   | 2016                                                                                |         |
| Australia | 1946-61 66-69 79-82 83-86 87-90 91-95<br>2001-02 05-08 15-16 19 21-23 25            |         |
| Austria   | 1957-59 81-84 2004-06 08-09 12 18 23-24                                             |         |
| Belgium   | 1951-61 65-71 80-83 84-90 97-99<br>2007 11 13-14 21-22                              |         |
| Canada    | 1946-58 62-96 1999-2001 03-06 09-10<br>12-13 15 17-20 24                            | 2026-27 |
| Denmark   | 1946-50 84-87 90-93 96-97 1999-2001 03-04<br>06-07 09-11 13-14 16-17 19-20 22-23 25 |         |
| Finland   | 1974-77 83-86 89-94 95 1998-2000 05-06<br>08-09 12-13 15-16 21 24                   |         |
| France    | 1946-96 98-99 2001-02 04-05 09-11 13-15<br>17-19 22 25                              |         |

|               |                                                                                |         |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Germany       | 1975–95 97–99 2001–03 05–09 11–12 14–15<br>17–18 20–24                         | 2025–27 |
| Greece        | 1946–57 60–62 1998–2000 08–10 13 18 23                                         |         |
| Iceland       | 2010 18 24                                                                     | 2026–28 |
| Ireland       | 2002–03 07 10 13 17 20 24                                                      |         |
| Israel        | 1951–59 61–68 2013                                                             |         |
| Italy         | 1951–64 70–79 82–97 2000–02 04–06 09–12<br>14–16 18–19 21–22                   |         |
| Japan         | 1954–57 60–62 1973–2009 11–12 14–17<br>20–21 23–24                             | 2026–28 |
| Liechtenstein |                                                                                | 2026–27 |
| Luxembourg    | 2003 10 16–17 19 23                                                            |         |
| Monaco        | 2022                                                                           |         |
| Netherlands   | 1946–50 75–81 82–88 89–97 2000–02 05–07<br>09 11–12 14–16 18–19 21–25          | 2026    |
| New Zealand   | 1946–52 58–61 97–98 2010–11 14 20–21                                           |         |
| Norway        | 1946–55 71–74 77–83 86–89 91–94 95–99<br>2001–02 04–05 08–10 12–15 17–18 20–25 | 2026–28 |
| Portugal      | 2001–03 07 12 19 25                                                            |         |
| Spain         | 1963–65 90–93 2000 03–04 06 08 11–12<br>15 17 20 25                            |         |
| Sweden        | 1946–50 55–84 88–91 92–98 2000–08 09–17<br>19–20 22–25                         | 2026    |
| Switzerland   | 1946–94 96–99 2002–04 07 09–10 13 16 19–21                                     | 2025–26 |
| Türkiye       | 1951 59–74 86–89 93–94 96–97 2000 07 18 23                                     | 2026–27 |
| UK            | 1946–81 82–96 1998–2000 03–05 07–08<br>10–12 14 16–19 20–22 24–25              | 2026–27 |
| USA           | 1946–25                                                                        | 2026–28 |

## Bureau for 2026

### President

Rein Tammsaar, Estonia

### Vice-Presidents

Omar Said Omar Al Kathiri, Oman

Wellington Darío Bencosme Castaños,  
Dominican Republic

Anna Jóhannsdóttir, Iceland

Sophia Tesfamariam, Eritrea

### Notes

- \* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 11 members to serve three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2027: Ethiopia and Senegal (African states); Nepal and Sri Lanka (Asia-Pacific states); Poland (Eastern European states); Dominican Republic and Panama (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and UK (Western European and Other states). It also elected Australia and Finland to complete the terms of the UK and Iceland, beginning on 1 January 2027 and expiring on 31 December 2028, and Denmark, Israel and Luxembourg to complete the terms of Canada, Liechtenstein and Türkiye, beginning on 1 January 2027 and expiring on 31 December 2027.
- 1 From 1946 to 1963, the Executive Board terms ran from 1 January to 31 December; from 1963 to 1966, 1 February to 31 January; and from 1967 to 1993, 1 August to 31 July. Since 1994, terms have again followed the calendar year. Some members elected for 1993–94 were not re-elected for 1994. These included Bulgaria, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Senegal, Türkiye and Yemen.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the Board in 1946–50, 1954–59, 1968–71 and 1990–92; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Board in 1946–61, 1965–68, 1974–86 and 1987–92; and the German Democratic Republic served on the Board in 1981–84 and 1990.
- 3 The Western European and Other states group has its own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at July 2026.

## UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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

Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
Email: [unctadinfo@unctad.org](mailto:unctadinfo@unctad.org)

Website: <https://unctad.org>

Acting Secretary-General: Pedro Manuel Moreno, Spain (appointed Deputy Secretary-General by the UN Secretary-General in November 2022)

### Purpose

UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD, formerly UN Conference on Trade and Development), which is governed by its 195 [member states](#), is the UN body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade. Reflection on development is at the heart of UNCTAD's work. It produces analyses that form the basis for recommendations to economic policy makers. The aim is to help policy makers take informed decisions and promote the macroeconomic policies best suited to ending global economic inequalities and to generating people-centred sustainable development.

UN Trade and Development is also a forum where representatives of all countries can discuss ways to establish a better balance in the global economy. In addition, UNCTAD offers direct technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, helping them to become equitably integrated in the global economy and to improve the well-being of their populations.

### Structure

The highest UNCTAD decision-making body is the quadrennial [Conference](#), at which its members make assessments of current trade and development issues, discuss policy options and formulate global policy responses. The Conference also sets the organization's mandate and work priorities. It adopted the Geneva Consensus ([TD/561/Add.2](#)) at its 16th session in October 2025 ([UNCTAD 16](#)).

Between Conference sessions, the Trade and Development Board (TDB) functions as UNCTAD's executive body to take action on implementing Conference decisions and ensure the overall continuity of UNCTAD's work.

### Meetings

The first UNCTAD session took place in Geneva in 1964 in accordance with ECOSOC res. [917](#) (XXXIV) (1962) and UN General Assembly resolution [1785](#) (XVII) (1962). UNCTAD holds a ministerial-level meeting every four years. The 16th session of the quadrennial Conference was held in October 2025.

UNCTAD also holds discussions with civil society, where members of the public can express their views and interact with country representatives. UNCTAD organizes various forums, such as the [World Investment Forum](#), the Global Commodities Forum, the Civil Society Forum, the Youth Forum, and the UN Trade Forum, that bring together major players from the international community to discuss challenges and opportunities and to promote development policies and partnerships for sustainable development and equitable growth.

### Trade and Development Board (TDB)

Website: <https://unctad.org/about/trade-and-development-board>

### Purpose

Between UNCTAD sessions, the TDB functions under GA res. [1995](#) (XIX) (1964) as UNCTAD's executive body. The TDB reports to UNCTAD.

At the [UNCTAD XII](#) Conference in April 2008, it was agreed that the TDB would have two subsidiary commissions that perform integrated policy work within specific terms of reference, the:

- [Investment, Enterprise and Development](#) Commission
- [Trade and Development](#) Commission.

At the [UNCTAD XIV](#) Conference in July 2016, it was agreed that the TDB would operationalize the creation of two intergovernmental expert groups. The terms of reference for the two groups, on E-commerce and the Digital Economy and on Financing for Development, were approved at the [31st special session](#) of the TDB in April 2017 and were further refined in 2021.

## Meetings

The TDB meets in Geneva in a regular [session](#) once a year, usually for two weeks, with several days set aside for informal meetings to discuss and reach consensus on agreed conclusions.

The Board also holds up to three [executive sessions](#) a year, usually lasting three days, and convenes, if needed, [special sessions](#) on matters that have immediate or expected future impact on the economic progress of developing countries. The TDB adjusts UNCTAD's work to reflect current trade and development issues and concerns.

The TDB Bureau, made up of the Board's President, Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur, regularly meets informally to facilitate consensus building. It sometimes meets in an 'extended bureau' format, which comprises the regional coordinators and interested TDB Member States.

In addition, TDB Member States may meet informally, including at the regular Consultations of the President of the TDB, which are normally held monthly. This is an opportunity for briefings on key issues and meetings, as well as continued informal work on pending issues and matters before they are referred to more formal forums.

## Membership

TDB membership is open to all UNCTAD Member States. There are 160 TDB members, as listed on the UNCTAD [website](#).

## UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)

UN Development Coordination Office  
Secretariat Building, 25th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [dcodirector@un.org](mailto:dcodirector@un.org)  
X: [@UN\\_SDG](#)

Website: <https://unsdg.un.org>

Chair (UN Deputy Secretary-General): Amina J Mohammed, Nigeria (since 2017)

Vice-Chair (UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator): Alexander De Croo, Belgium

## Purpose

The UNSDG serves as the highest-level inter-agency forum for joint policy formation, decision-making and accountability of the UN development system with regard to operational activities at all levels. It unites the entities of the UN system that contribute to the attainment of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) at the country level.

The UNSDG provides strategic direction and oversight to ensure UN development system entities deliver coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain sustainable development. To this effect, the UNSDG seeks to facilitate joint policy formation and decision-making, encourage programmatic cooperation and realize management efficiencies within the UN development system.

The UNSDG was originally created as the 'United Nations Development Group (UNDG)' following the UN General Assembly's endorsement of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report 'Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform' ([A/51/950](#), para. 73). UN Secretary-General António Guterres reinvigorated the UNDG as the 'United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)', as described in his December 2017 report 'Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet' ([A/72/684-E/2018/7](#)).

## Structure

The UNSDG is chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General. The UNDP Administrator serves as the UNSDG Vice-Chair. The UNSDG Chair convenes the UNSDG at the level of UN Executive Heads at least four times a year.

The UN Development Coordination Office (DCO, see page 213) is the secretariat and technical and advisory support unit of the UNSDG and works under the leadership of the UNSDG Chair and guidance of the UNSDG.

At the regional level, five [Regional Collaborative Platforms](#), chaired by the UNSDG Chair and vice-chaired by the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions and UNDP, are composed of the regional directors of UNSDG member entities. As the highest-ranking representatives of the UN development system at the country level, 130 [Resident Coordinators](#) lead 132 Resident Coordinator's Offices worldwide, servicing 162 countries and territories.

## Meetings

The UNSDG convenes four times a year at Principals level, including twice on the margins of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The Chair also convenes extraordinary meetings as needed.

## Membership

The UNSDG comprises all entities of the UN system that contribute operationally to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the country level. The Secretariats to Conventions, as well as UN research and training institutes, can be invited to the UNSDG as required by the topics under discussion.

## Members

|                                                                    |                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)                            | UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)      |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)             | UN Environment Programme (UNEP)                                            |
| International Labour Organization (ILO)                            | UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)                                  |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM)                     | UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)                                |
| International Trade Centre (ITC)                                   | UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)                             |
| International Telecommunication Union (ITU)                        | UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)                              |
| Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)                            | UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)                                     |
| Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)        | UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)              |
| UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)                                | UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)                                     |
| UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)                                        | UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)                                       |
| UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)                | UN Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office (PBPSO)                          |
| UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)        | UN Population Fund (UNFPA)                                                 |
| UN Development Programme (UNDP)                                    | UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
| UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)                            | UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD)                                          |
| UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)                            | UN Volunteers (UNV)                                                        |
| UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) | World Food Programme (WFP)                                                 |
| UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) | World Health Organization (WHO)                                            |
| UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)         | World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)                            |
| UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)      | World Meteorological Organization (WMO)                                    |

## UN Development Programme (UNDP)

1 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 906 5000

Website: [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

Administrator: Alexander De Croo, Belgium (appointment confirmed by the General Assembly in November 2025)

### Purpose

UNDP leads the UN's global development network. With activities in over 170 countries and territories, it works throughout the world helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on their national priorities. UNDP's mandate is to end poverty, strengthen accountable and inclusive governance, and build resilience to crises and climate change. UNDP advocates for transformational development change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help build a better life. UNDP's flagship publication is the [Human Development Report](#), which focuses on key development issues and provides measurement tools, innovative analysis and policy proposals. Publications, including the UNDP [Annual Report](#), are available on the [website](#) under 'Our Impact'.

UNDP began operations in 1966 under GA res. [2029](#) (XX) (1965), which combined the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) with the UN Special Fund.

### Structure

UNDP has a 36-member [Executive Board](#), which is responsible for providing intergovernmental support to and supervision of the activities of UNDP, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in accordance with the overall policy guidance of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the responsibilities set out in the UN Charter. It must also be responsive to the needs of programme countries. The Board is under ECOSOC's authority, and its functions are set out in GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). The Executive Board superseded the 48-member Governing Council on 1 January 1994.

ECOSOC elects [Board members](#) each year from among UN Member States. Members are elected for three-year terms ending on 31 December. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) specified that membership should be based on equitable geographic representation, as noted in the list of members.

The Executive Board [Bureau](#) is composed of one president and four vice-presidents, elected from members at the first regular session each year and taking into account the need for equitable geographical representation. The Bureau's primary functions are to prepare and organize Board meetings, facilitate transparent decision-making and promote dialogue in decision-making.

UNDP administers special funds and programmes, including UN Volunteers and the UN Capital Development Fund (see separate entries). It also hosts the UN Office for South–South Cooperation ([UNOSSC](#)) and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office ([MPTFO](#)). The UNDP Administrator is also the Vice-Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group, which encompasses the funds, programmes, specialized agencies, departments and offices of the UN system that play a role in development.

UNDP is funded entirely from voluntary contributions by a range of partners, including UN Member States, multilateral and philanthropic organizations. These contributions are provided as either regular budget resources or resources earmarked by contributors. Details for 2026 are at [open.undp.org/#2026](http://open.undp.org/#2026).

### Meetings

The Executive Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions each year, held in New York.

## Executive Board Members (36)\*

|                                      | Previous                      | Current |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (8 seats)</b>      |                               |         |
| Algeria                              | 2006-08 21-23                 |         |
| Angola                               | 2007-09 13-15                 |         |
| Benin                                | 2006-08 16-18                 |         |
| Botswana                             | 1998-2000 04-06 19-21         |         |
| Burkina Faso                         | 2010-12 18-20                 |         |
| Burundi                              | 1995-97                       |         |
| Cameroon                             | 1994 2004-06 10-12 16-24      |         |
| Cabo Verde                           | 2003-05                       |         |
| Central African Republic             | 2007-09                       |         |
| Chad                                 | 2016-18 22-24                 | 2025-27 |
| Comoros                              | 2002-04                       |         |
| Congo                                | 1994 2004-06 13-15            |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                        | 2022-24                       | 2025-27 |
| DR Congo                             | 1995-2003 10-12               |         |
| Djibouti                             | 2001-03 11-13                 |         |
| Egypt                                | 2000-02 18-20                 |         |
| Eritrea                              | 2004-06                       |         |
| Ethiopia                             | 1995-97 1999-2001 13-15 23-25 |         |
| Gabon                                | 2001-03                       |         |
| Gambia                               | 1994-97 2004-06 19-21         |         |
| Ghana                                | 1998-2000                     |         |
| Guinea                               | 1997-99 2015-17               |         |
| Kenya                                | 2022-24                       |         |
| Lesotho                              | 1994 2013-15 22-24            |         |
| Liberia                              | 2012-14                       |         |
| Libya                                | 1997-99 2015-17               |         |
| Madagascar                           | 1996-98                       | 2025-27 |
| Malawi                               | 2007-09 16-18                 |         |
| Mauritania                           | 2001-03 09-11                 |         |
| Mauritius                            | 2017-19                       |         |
| Morocco                              | 1994-96 2012-14               |         |
| Mozambique                           | 2001-03                       | 2025-27 |
| Niger                                | 2013-15                       |         |
| Nigeria                              | 2021-23                       | 2024-26 |
| Rwanda                               | 2010-12 19-21                 | 2026-28 |
| Senegal                              | 2007-09                       |         |
| Sierra Leone                         | 1994-96 2009-11               |         |
| Somalia                              | 1994 2007-09 20-22            |         |
| South Africa                         | 1998-2000 10-12 19-21         |         |
| Sudan                                | 1994-95                       |         |
| Togo                                 | 2000-02                       |         |
| Tunisia                              | 2003-05                       | 2024-26 |
| Uganda                               | 2005-07 16-18                 |         |
| UR of Tanzania                       | 1998-2000 08-10 14-16         |         |
| Zambia                               | 1995-97                       | 2025-27 |
| <b>Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)</b> |                               |         |
| Bangladesh                           | 1994-96 2006-08 11-13 21-23   | 2024-26 |
| Bhutan                               | 2007-09                       |         |
| Cambodia                             | 2018-20                       |         |
| China                                | 1994-2003 04-09 11-25         | 2026-28 |
| DPRK                                 | 2005-07                       |         |
| Fiji                                 | 2013-15                       |         |



|                        |                                                 |         |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| India .....            | 1994–2001 03–05 07–12 15–17 19–21 .....         | 2025–27 |
| Indonesia .....        | 1995–97 2000–02 04–06 12–14 .....               |         |
| Iran .....             | 2001–03 04–06 09–11 13–15 17–19 21–23 .....     |         |
| Kazakhstan .....       | 2005–07 22–24 .....                             |         |
| Kuwait .....           | 2020–22 .....                                   |         |
| Kyrgyzstan .....       | 1999–2001 .....                                 |         |
| Lao PDR .....          | 2008–10 16–18 .....                             |         |
| Lebanon .....          | 1998–2000 .....                                 |         |
| Malaysia .....         | 1996–98 .....                                   |         |
| Myanmar .....          | 2022–24 .....                                   |         |
| Naoero .....           | .....                                           | 2024–26 |
| Nepal .....            | 2003–05 14–16 .....                             | 2026–28 |
| Pakistan .....         | 1994–99 2002–04 06–08 10–15 .....               |         |
| Papua New Guinea ..... | 1994 .....                                      |         |
| Philippines .....      | 1994–97 2001–03 .....                           |         |
| Qatar .....            | 2010–12 22–24 .....                             |         |
| ROK .....              | 1994–95 1998–2000 08–10 12–14 16–21 23–25 ..... |         |
| Samoa .....            | 2016–18 .....                                   |         |
| Saudi Arabia .....     | 2018–20 .....                                   |         |
| Solomon Islands .....  | .....                                           | 2025–27 |
| Tajikistan .....       | .....                                           | 2025–27 |
| Thailand .....         | 1997–99 .....                                   |         |
| Vanuatu .....          | 2019–21 .....                                   |         |
| Viet Nam .....         | 2000–02 .....                                   |         |
| Yemen .....            | 2002–04 09–11 15–17 .....                       |         |

### Eastern European states (4 seats)

|                           |                                   |         |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Albania .....             | 2017–19 .....                     |         |
| Armenia .....             | 2014–16 .....                     | 2026–28 |
| Azerbaijan .....          | 2008–10 .....                     |         |
| Belarus .....             | 1999–2001 05–07 11–13 16–18 ..... |         |
| Bulgaria .....            | 1994–95 2001–03 13–15 20–22 ..... |         |
| Czechia .....             | 1998–2000 02–04 11–13 20–22 ..... |         |
| Estonia .....             | 2011–12 .....                     | 2026–28 |
| Georgia .....             | .....                             | 2025–27 |
| Montenegro .....          | 2014–16 .....                     |         |
| Poland .....              | 1994–96 2004–06 .....             |         |
| Republic of Moldova ..... | 2017–19 23–25 .....               |         |
| Romania .....             | 1996–98 2002–04 .....             | 2024–26 |
| Russian Federation .....  | 1994–95 1997–2023 .....           |         |
| Serbia .....              | 2007–09 .....                     |         |
| Slovakia .....            | 1994–97 2008–10 23–25 .....       |         |
| Slovenia .....            | 2010 .....                        |         |
| Ukraine .....             | 1996–2001 05–07 19–24 .....       |         |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (5 seats)

|                           |                                                 |         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda ..... | 1997–99 2002–04 07–09 10–12 15–20 .....         |         |
| Argentina .....           | 1994–98 2011–13 .....                           |         |
| Belize .....              | 1996–98 .....                                   |         |
| Bolivia .....             | .....                                           | 2026–28 |
| Brazil .....              | 1997–2002 12–14 18–20 .....                     | 2024–26 |
| Colombia .....            | 2008–10 20–25 .....                             |         |
| Costa Rica .....          | 2022–24 .....                                   |         |
| Cuba .....                | 1994–97 1999–2001 04–06 09–11 14–19 21–23 ..... | 2026–28 |
| Dominican Republic .....  | .....                                           | 2025–27 |
| Ecuador .....             | 2001–03 06–08 14–16 23–25 .....                 |         |
| El Salvador .....         | 2003–05 11–13 .....                             |         |
| Guatemala .....           | 1999–2001 05–07 13–15 21–23 .....               |         |

|                     |                       |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Guyana              | 2005-07               |         |
| Haiti               | 2008-10 16-18         |         |
| Honduras            | 2000-02               |         |
| Jamaica             | 1998-2000 06-08       | 2024-26 |
| Mexico              | 2009-11 19-21         |         |
| Nicaragua           | 2012-14               |         |
| Panama              | 2017-19               |         |
| Peru                | 1994-96 2002-04 20-22 |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1994-96               |         |
| Uruguay             | 1994-95 2003-05       |         |
| Venezuela           | 2015-17               |         |

### Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)<sup>1</sup>

|             |                                                        |         |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia   | 1997-98 2003-05 08 12 15 17-20 25                      |         |
| Austria     | 1997-99 2009-10 16 20-21 25                            |         |
| Belgium     | 1994-96 2000-02 07 10 14 16 19 23 25                   |         |
| Canada      | 1994-96 98-99 2001-04 07 10-12 14 16<br>19-20 23-24    |         |
| Denmark     | 1994-96 98-99 2001-02 04-09 11-12 15<br>17-18 20-21 23 | 2025-27 |
| Finland     | 1996-97 2001-03 09-11 14 17-18 20-22                   | 2026-28 |
| France      | 1994-95 97-98 2000-04 08-10 13-14<br>16-18 24          |         |
| Germany     | 1994-97 1999-2003 04-07 09 11 13-15<br>17-18 24        | 2025-27 |
| Greece      | 2007 12 21-22                                          |         |
| Iceland     | 2008 15 23-24                                          |         |
| Ireland     | 1998-2000 08 11 13-14 19-20 23 25                      |         |
| Israel      | 2012                                                   |         |
| Italy       | 1994-95 1999-2001 03-05 07-08 11-12<br>15 19-20 24     |         |
| Japan       | 1994-2005 06-08 10-13 15 16-18 20-25                   | 2026-28 |
| Luxembourg  | 2002 11-12 17-18 25                                    |         |
| Monaco      | 2019                                                   | 2026    |
| Netherlands | 1996-98 2000-02 04-06 08-11 13-16 19-22 24             |         |
| New Zealand | 1994-95 2000-01 06 09 13 17 21-22                      | 2026    |
| Norway      | 1994-95 97-98 2000-01 03-09 12-25                      | 2026-28 |
| Portugal    | 1994-96 2005-07 13 18 24                               |         |
| Spain       | 1996 98-99 2002 07 10 13 15-16 21-22                   |         |
| Sweden      | 1995-97 1999-2003 04-06 08-17 19-20<br>22-24           | 2025-27 |
| Switzerland | 1996-97 1999-2000 02-04 08 10 12 14 16<br>18 20 22     | 2026-27 |
| Türkiye     | 2002 05-06 09 16 19 23                                 | 2026    |
| UK          | 1994-95 97-99 2002-04 06-07 09-11 13-15<br>17-19 21-23 | 2024-26 |
| USA         | 1994-2019 21-25                                        | 2026-28 |

### Bureau for 2026

#### President

Cornel Feruță, Romania

#### Vice-Presidents

Jonibek Ismoil Hikmat, Tajikistan

Chola Milambo, Zambia

Lauri Voionmaa, Finland

Brian Wallace, Jamaica

## Notes

- \* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected 11 members to serve three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2027 and expiring on 31 December 2029: Mauritania and Nigeria (African states); ROK and Thailand (Asia-Pacific states); Poland (Eastern European states); Barbados and Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states); and France, Italy, Switzerland and the UK (Western European and Other states). It also elected Australia and the Netherlands to complete the terms of Germany and Switzerland, respectively, from 1 January 2027 to 31 December 2027, and Finland and Iceland to complete the terms of Japan and Finland, respectively, from 1 January 2027 to 31 December 2028.
- 1 The Western European and Other states group has had its own rotation scheme since 26 April 2006, under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at July 2026.

## UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

730 Third Ave  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 297 5000

Email: [hq@unfpa.org](mailto:hq@unfpa.org)  
Facebook: [@UNFPA](#)  
Instagram: [@UNFPA](#)  
X: [@UNFPA](#)

Website: [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

Executive Director: Diene Keita, Guinea (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2025)

### Purpose

UNFPA addresses population and development issues, with a strong emphasis on reproductive health and gender equality, as well as on advancing the rights and opportunities of young people. It is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. Two frameworks guide UNFPA's efforts: the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UNFPA [Strategic Plan 2026–29](#) was approved in August 2025 by the Executive Board of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Plan is a roadmap for resilience and renewal at national, regional and global levels, aimed at ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realizing reproductive rights, and accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD. It outlines four interconnected outcomes: meeting family planning needs, improving maternal health outcomes, reducing gender-based violence, and adapting to demographic change. UNFPA works in close collaboration with other development and humanitarian agencies, particularly the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

### Evolution

Originally called the UN Fund for Population Activities, and under the management of the UNDP Administrator, UNFPA was set up as a trust fund by the UN Secretary-General in 1967 after GA res. [2211 \(XXI\)](#) (1966) called on UN system organizations to provide assistance in the field of population. GA res. [3019 \(XXVII\)](#) (1972) gave UNFPA a separate identity and designated the UNDP Governing Council as its governing body. ECOSOC res. [1763 \(LIV\)](#) (1973) set down UNFPA's aims and purposes, and tasked it with playing a leading UN role in promoting population programmes. In 1987, the name of UNFPA was changed to the United Nations Population Fund, but its official abbreviation remained the same. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) transformed the governing body of UNDP/UNFPA into the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board. Other significant resolutions and decisions include: ECOSOC res. [2025 \(LXI\)](#) (1976); GA res. [34/104](#) (1979); UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board decision [95/15](#) (1995); Executive Board decision [2000/11](#) (2000); GA res. [64/219](#) (2010); and Executive Board decision [2017/9](#) (2017).

### Structure

UNFPA is a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly. It is governed by decisions adopted by the UNDP Governing Council (1973–93) and the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board (1994 to present). UNFPA reports through the Executive Board to ECOSOC, which in turn reports to the General Assembly.

UNFPA headquarters are in New York. The Fund works in over 150 countries, territories and other areas through a [network](#) of 150 country and territory offices, plus six regional, two subregional and nine representational offices.

**Committee for the UN Population Award**

Website: [www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/popaward](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/popaward)

**Purpose**

The Committee presents an annual award to an individual(s) and/or institution(s) in recognition of outstanding contributions to increasing the awareness of population questions and to their solutions. The Award was established by the General Assembly in November 1981 (GA res. [36/201](#)) and was first presented in 1983. It consists of a gold medal, diploma and monetary prize. Nominations for the award are accepted through to 31 December of each year.

Professor Serigne Magueye Gueye, Senegal, and the Fondation Bonne Action Umugiraneza were selected as laureates of the award in 2026.

**Structure**

The Committee comprises representatives of 10 UN Member States elected by ECOSOC, usually for three calendar years, as well as a representative of the UN Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director as ex officio members. The UNFPA Executive Director is the designated Secretary of the Committee. The Committee selects laureates on the basis of their significant contributions to population-related activities.

**Members elected by ECOSOC for 2025–27 (10)**

|                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Gambia                          |
| Belgium             | Guatemala                       |
| Bulgaria            | Mauritania                      |
| Burundi             | Two vacancies as at 1 July 2026 |
| Cyprus              |                                 |

**UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)**

304 E 45th Street, 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 906 6565  
Fax: +1 212 906 6479

Email: [info@uncdf.org](mailto:info@uncdf.org)  
Facebook: [@UNCDF](#)  
Instagram: [@UNCDF](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/uncdf](#)  
X: [@UNCDF](#)

Website: [www.uncdf.org](http://www.uncdf.org)

Executive Secretary: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Sri Lanka (appointed by the UNDP Administrator; took office in April 2024)

**Purpose**

UNCDF mobilizes and catalyses an increase in capital flows for impactful investments in high-risk markets, especially least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and fragile settings. By crowding in capital through the deployment of risk-absorbing financial instruments, mechanisms and structuring advisory, UNCDF contributes to job creation, sustained economic growth and equitable prosperity in more than 70 countries. In partnership with UN entities and development partners, UNCDF operates with speed and agility to deliver scalable, blended finance solutions to drive systemic change and pave the way for commercial finance and scale-up by development finance institutions (DFIs) and multilateral development banks.

Guided by the direction set in the Sevilla Commitment (GA res. [79/323 \(2025\)](#)), the [Strategic Framework 2026–2029](#) focuses on directing catalytic finance to early-stage and last-mile markets, ensuring that development efforts are reinforced by investment solutions where they are most needed.

### Structure

UNCDF was created in 1966 by the General Assembly. It is an autonomous, voluntarily funded UN organization, affiliated with the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Since 1967, the UNDP Administrator has also held the role of Managing Director of UNCDF, with the Executive Secretary taking primary responsibility for overseeing UNCDF's day-to-day operations and programmes. The [UNDP/UN Population Fund \(UNFPA\)/UN Office for Project Services \(UNOPS\) Executive Board](#) also functions as the UNCDF Executive Board.

Similar to UNDP, UNCDF receives contributions from Member States and international development partners. The financial architecture of UNCDF is composed of core voluntary contributions, flexible non-core funding and earmarked funds. In the past decade, UNCDF's annual financing has more than doubled.

Through its catalytic financial instruments, including concessional loans and guarantees, UNCDF helped mobilize \$32 million and catalyse an additional \$18 million, unlocking a total of \$50 million across 19 countries in 2025.

The top five overall contributors were the [Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office](#), the USA, the European Union, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

UNCDF's headquarters are in New York and it has regional offices in Dakar, Senegal, Nairobi, Kenya, and Bangkok, Thailand.

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

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

Telephone: +1 646 781 4400  
Fax: +1 646 781 4444  
X: [@UN\\_Women](#)

Website: [www.unwomen.org](http://www.unwomen.org)

Executive Director: Sima Sami Bahous, Jordan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2021)

### Purpose

UN-Women was established in July 2010 by the General Assembly (res. [64/289](#)) to improve the coordination and coherence of work on gender equality and women's empowerment. It functions as a secretariat, carries out operational activities at the country level and promotes more effective gender mainstreaming across the UN system.

The main functions of UN-Women are to:

- Support intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms
- Support Member States as they implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it and to forge effective partnerships with civil society
- Lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the UN system in its work on gender equality and women's empowerment.

UN-Women's priorities are:

- Global norms, policies and standards for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls
- Women's leadership and participation
- Women's economic empowerment
- Ending all violence against women and girls
- Women's leadership in peace and security and humanitarian action.

Several international agreements guide the work of UN-Women: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the [Convention](#) on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Beijing [Declaration](#) and Platform for Action (BPfA); UN Security Council resolution [1325](#) on Women, Peace and Security (2000) and subsequent resolutions [1820](#) (2008), [1888](#) (2009), [1889](#) (2009), [1960](#) (2010), [2106](#) (2013), [2122](#) (2013), [2242](#) (2015), [2467](#) (2019) and [2493](#) (2019); the Sustaining Peace resolutions (GA res. [70/262](#) (2016) and SC res. [2282](#) (2016)); and the [2030 Agenda](#) for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The establishment of UN-Women was part of efforts to improve UN system-wide coherence and strengthen the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women. The goal was to have a stronger focus on operational outcomes at country and regional levels and more efficient operational practices.

**Structure**

UN-Women provides support to intergovernmental policy and normative processes and operates at the country level to support Member States, at their request. It is headed by the Executive Director/ Under-Secretary-General. A multi-tiered intergovernmental [governance](#) structure, comprising the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the CSW, provides normative policy guidance to the Entity. The [Executive Board](#) is the governing body providing operational policy guidance to UN-Women.

The Executive Board functions are aligned with GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). Among its duties, the Board adopts the UN-Women strategic plan and budget, and engages with the executive boards of other UN development agencies to coordinate work across the UN system. The primary functions of the Board’s [Bureau](#) are to prepare and organize board meetings, facilitate transparent decision-making and promote dialogue in decision-making.

**Meetings**

The first regular session of the Executive Board is usually held in February, the annual session in June and a second regular session in September. Joint meetings are also held with the Executive Boards of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

**Membership**

Executive Board members are elected by ECOSOC from among UN Member States, usually for three-year terms beginning 1 January. GA res. [64/289](#) (2010) specified there should be 41 [members](#) on the Board, with 35 representing the five regional groups (as noted in the following list), and six seats reserved for the top contributing countries.

The Executive Board [Bureau](#) is composed of one president and four vice-presidents elected by the Board from members at the first regular session each year, taking into account equitable geographical representation.

**Executive Board members (41)\***

|                                  | Previous | Current |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------|
| <b>African states (10 seats)</b> |          |         |
| Algeria.....                     | 2013–15  |         |
| Angola.....                      | 2011–13  | 19–21   |
| Burkina Faso.....                | 2017–19  | 23–25   |
| Burundi.....                     | 2020–22  |         |
| Cabo Verde.....                  | 2011–13  | 2025–27 |
| Cameroon.....                    | 2017–19  | 22–24   |
| Comoros.....                     | 2016–18  |         |
| Congo.....                       | 2011–13  |         |
| Côte d’Ivoire.....               | 2011–12  | 23–25   |
| DR Congo.....                    | 2011–12  | 2026–28 |
| Djibouti.....                    | 2013–15  |         |

|                        |               |         |
|------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Egypt.....             | 2022-24       |         |
| Equatorial Guinea..... | 2014-16 19-21 | 2025-27 |
| Eritrea.....           | 2023-25       |         |
| Eswatini.....          | 2020-22       |         |
| Ethiopia.....          | 2011-13       |         |
| Gabon.....             | 2013-18 23-25 |         |
| Gambia.....            | 2013-15 22-24 |         |
| Ghana.....             | 2019-21       |         |
| Kenya.....             | 2019-24       |         |
| Lesotho.....           | 2011-12       | 2026-28 |
| Liberia.....           | 2016-18       |         |
| Libya.....             | 2011-12       |         |
| Madagascar.....        | 2020-22       |         |
| Malawi.....            | 2013-15       |         |
| Mauritania.....        |               | 2025-27 |
| Morocco.....           | 2019-21       |         |
| Namibia.....           | 2016-18       |         |
| Nigeria.....           | 2011-13 17-22 |         |
| Rwanda.....            | 2017-19       | 2026-28 |
| Senegal.....           | 2014-16       | 2026-28 |
| Sierra Leone.....      | 2020-22       |         |
| Somalia.....           | 2014-16       |         |
| South Africa.....      | 2014-16 22-24 | 2025-27 |
| Togo.....              | 2014-16       |         |
| Tunisia.....           | 2016-18       |         |
| Uganda.....            |               | 2025-27 |
| UR of Tanzania.....    | 2011-12       |         |
| Zambia.....            | 2017-19       |         |
| Zimbabwe.....          | 2023-25       |         |

### Asia-Pacific states (10 seats)

|                      |                     |         |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan.....     | 2022-24             |         |
| Bahrain.....         | 2017-19             | 2026-28 |
| Bangladesh.....      | 2011-12 14-16 19-24 |         |
| China.....           | 2011-25             | 2026-28 |
| India.....           | 2011-12 14-16 19-24 | 2025-27 |
| Indonesia.....       | 2011-13             |         |
| Iran.....            | 2016-18             |         |
| Japan.....           | 2011-25             | 2026-28 |
| Kazakhstan.....      | 2011-13 20-22       |         |
| Kyrgyzstan.....      |                     | 2025-27 |
| Lebanon.....         | 2020-22             |         |
| Malaysia.....        | 2011-12             |         |
| Maldives.....        | 2013-15             |         |
| Mongolia.....        | 2019-21             |         |
| Nepal.....           | 2019-21             | 2025-27 |
| Pakistan.....        | 2011-12 16-18       |         |
| Philippines.....     | 2013-15             | 2026-28 |
| Qatar.....           | 2023-25             |         |
| ROK.....             | 2011-25             | 2026-28 |
| Samoa.....           | 2016-18             |         |
| Saudi Arabia.....    | 2019-21             | 2025-27 |
| Solomon Islands..... | 2013-15             |         |
| Tajikistan.....      | 2023-25             |         |
| Thailand.....        | 2013-15 22-24       |         |
| Timor-Leste.....     | 2011-12             |         |
| Turkmenistan.....    | 2016-18 22-24       |         |

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| UAE.....      | 2013–18 |         |
| Viet Nam..... |         | 2025–27 |
| Yemen.....    | 2017–19 |         |

#### Eastern European states (4 seats)

|                             |               |         |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Albania.....                |               | 2025–27 |
| Belarus.....                | 2017–19       |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | 2014–16       |         |
| Bulgaria.....               | 2023–25       |         |
| Croatia.....                | 2016–18       | 2026–28 |
| Estonia.....                | 2011–12       |         |
| Georgia.....                | 2019–21       |         |
| Hungary.....                | 2011–13 19–21 |         |
| Latvia.....                 | 2013–15 23–25 |         |
| Lithuania.....              | 2020–22       |         |
| Montenegro.....             | 2017–19       |         |
| Poland.....                 | 2014–16 22–24 |         |
| Russian Federation.....     | 2011–18 20–22 | 2026–28 |
| Ukraine.....                | 2011–13 22–24 | 2025–27 |

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (6 seats)

|                          |                     |         |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 2016–18             | 2025–27 |
| Argentina.....           | 2011–12 20–22       |         |
| Bolivia.....             |                     | 2025–27 |
| Brazil.....              | 2011–12 13–15 17–22 |         |
| Chile.....               | 2019–21             |         |
| Colombia.....            | 2014–16 19–24       | 2026–28 |
| Cuba.....                | 2014–16 19–21       |         |
| Dominican Republic.....  | 2011–13 22–24       | 2026–28 |
| El Salvador.....         | 2011–12 17–19       |         |
| Grenada.....             | 2011–13             |         |
| Guyana.....              | 2016–18 22–24       |         |
| Mexico.....              | 2020–22             | 2026–28 |
| Panama.....              | 2016–18 23–25       |         |
| Paraguay.....            | 2023–25             |         |
| Peru.....                | 2011–13             | 2025–27 |
| Suriname.....            | 2014–16             |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago..... | 2017–19 23–25       |         |
| Uruguay.....             | 2013–15             |         |
| Venezuela.....           | 2013–15             |         |

#### Western European and Other states (5 seats, some rotating)<sup>1</sup>

|                    |                     |         |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Andorra.....       | 2021                |         |
| Australia.....     | 2013–14 19 22 24    |         |
| Austria.....       | 2013                |         |
| Belgium.....       | 2013 17 20 24       | 2026–28 |
| Canada.....        | 2012 16 18 20 25    | 2026–28 |
| Denmark.....       | 2016–17 20–22 25    |         |
| Finland.....       | 2012 18–19          |         |
| France.....        | 2011 17 23          |         |
| Germany.....       | 2015 16–17 21       |         |
| Iceland.....       | 2014 20–22          |         |
| Ireland.....       | 2013 19 23          |         |
| Israel.....        | 2015                |         |
| Italy.....         | 2011 14 15 21 23    |         |
| Liechtenstein..... | 2014                |         |
| Luxembourg.....    | 2011 16–17 21 24–25 | 2026–27 |
| Monaco.....        | 2022                |         |
| Netherlands.....   | 2012 18 20–22 25    |         |



|                   |                  |         |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|
| New Zealand ..... | 2012 14 18 20 23 |         |
| Portugal .....    | 2015 18          |         |
| Spain .....       | 2016             | 2026–28 |
| Sweden .....      | 2011 19 24–25    |         |
| Switzerland ..... | 2013 20 23       |         |
| Türkiye .....     | 2015 19 24       |         |
| UK .....          |                  | 2025–27 |
| USA .....         | 2012             |         |

### Contributing countries (6 seats, some rotating)\*<sup>1</sup>

#### Members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/ Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

|                   |               |         |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Denmark .....     | 2011 15       |         |
| Finland .....     | 2021 23–25    | 2026–28 |
| Germany .....     | 2023–25       | 2026–28 |
| Netherlands ..... | 2016          |         |
| Norway .....      | 2019–25       | 2026–28 |
| Spain .....       | 2014–15       |         |
| Sweden .....      | 2016 20–22    |         |
| Switzerland ..... | 2017–19       | 2026–28 |
| UK .....          | 2011–22       |         |
| USA .....         | 2011 13 17–23 |         |

#### Contributing countries not members of the OECD/DAC

|                    |            |         |
|--------------------|------------|---------|
| Chile .....        | 2017–18    |         |
| Israel .....       | 2017 19    |         |
| Mexico .....       | 2014–16    |         |
| Saudi Arabia ..... | 2014–16    |         |
| Senegal .....      | 2020–25    |         |
| Türkiye .....      | 2018 20–22 |         |
| UAE .....          | 2019 23–25 | 2026–28 |

### Bureau for 2026

#### President

Adonia Ayebare, Uganda

#### Vice-Presidents

Suela Janina, Albania

Aida Kasymalieva, Kyrgyzstan

Sophie de Smedt, Belgium

Vacant, Latin American and Caribbean states

#### Notes

\* As at 1 July 2026 there was one vacancy on the Executive Board, from the Contributing Countries group.

The USA was elected for the 2026–28 term, but announced its withdrawal from the UN-Women Executive Board on 7 January 2026, prior to the Board's first regular session.

<sup>1</sup> The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. Contributing countries from WEOG also have their own rotation scheme under which some countries do not serve a full three-year term. The current terms listed reflect the rotation schemes as at July 2026.

## United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

PO Box 260 111  
53153 Bonn  
Germany  
Telephone: +49 228 815 2000  
Fax: +49 228 815 2001

Facebook: [@unvolunteers](#)  
Instagram: [@unvolunteers](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-volunteers](#)  
TikTok: [@unitednationsvolunteers](#)  
X: [@unvolunteers](#)  
YouTube: [@unv](#)

Website: [www.unv.org](http://www.unv.org)

Executive Coordinator: Toily Kurbanov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UNDP Administrator, took office in January 2021)

### Purpose

UNV provides global citizens with an opportunity to volunteer across the three pillars of the UN system: development; peace and security; and human rights. It was created as an operational partner in international development (GA res. [2659](#) (XXV) (1970)). Administered by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNV advocates for recognition of volunteers, works with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming and helps to mobilize volunteers throughout the world.

UNV [engages](#) the UN system, Member States, civil society and the private sector in promoting an environment conducive to volunteerism and volunteers, thus enhancing the sustainability of development results. Through its [UNV Strategic Framework](#), it seeks to leverage volunteerism and volunteers for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In [2025](#), there were over 17,000 UN Volunteers in the field in 172 countries and territories, representing 182 nationalities. In addition, there were requests for over 32,500 [Online Volunteers](#) to support [online assignments](#).

Every three years, UNV produces the [State of the World's Volunteerism Report](#), a flagship UN publication designed to strengthen understanding on volunteerism and demonstrate its universality, scope and reach in the 21st century. International Volunteer Day (IVD), on 5 December, was designated by the UN in 1985 as an international observance day to celebrate the power and potential of volunteerism.

## UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

PO Box 30552  
Gigiri, Nairobi 00100  
Kenya  
Telephone: +254 20 762 1234

Email: [unepinfo@unep.org](mailto:unepinfo@unep.org)  
Telex: 22068, 22173  
X: [@UNEP](#)

Website: <https://unep.org/>

Executive Director: Inger Andersen, Denmark (since 2019; confirmed by the UN General Assembly in February 2023 for a second four-year term from 15 June 2023)

### Purpose

UNEP is the leading global authority on the environment. It unites 193 Member States in an effort to find solutions to [climate change](#), [nature and biodiversity loss](#), and [pollution and waste](#), collectively known as the triple planetary crisis. Through scientific studies, policy support, intergovernmental coordination and public advocacy, UNEP helps humanity to foster climate stability, live in harmony with nature and forge a pollution-free future, in line with the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

UNEP was established by GA res. [2997](#) (XXVII) (1972) following the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. In 1997, the Governing Council adopted the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the UN Environment Programme, which established UNEP's core mandate ([UNEP/GC/DEC/19/1](#)). In 2005, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum adopted the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. In 2010, the Council/Forum adopted the Nusa Dua Declaration, in preparation for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or Rio+20 Conference, in 2012. Information about the Rio+20 outcome document 'The Future We Want' is at <https://sdgs.un.org/future-we-want>.

## Structure

The 2012 Rio+20 outcome [document](#) established universal membership of the then-named [Governing Council](#). It had previously comprised 58 members elected by the UN General Assembly, as outlined in GA res. [2997](#) (XXVII) (1972). The first universal session of the Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environment Forum was held in Nairobi in February 2013 (GA res. [67/213](#) (2012)), where decisions included a recommendation to the General Assembly to change the designation and rename the Governing Council the 'United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA/ Environment Assembly) of the United Nations Environment Programme'. This name was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [67/251](#) of 13 March 2013.

The 2013 session (decision [27/2](#); OP 9) also decided to have an open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) as the subsidiary intersessional body of the UNEP governing body and to convene the Environment Assembly in Nairobi every two years, starting in 2014.

UNEA's functions include setting the global environmental agenda; providing overarching policy guidance and defining policy responses to address emerging environmental challenges; undertaking policy review, dialogue and exchange of experiences; setting strategic guidance on the future direction of UNEP; organizing leadership and multi-stakeholder dialogues; and fostering partnerships for achieving environmental goals and resource mobilization. The Assembly reports to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

UNEP is funded by regular budget allocations from the UN and the Environment Fund, as well as voluntary contributions from trusts and foundations and global funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund.

## Meetings

The Environment Assembly meets every two years in Nairobi. Most recently, [UNEA-7](#) took place from 8 to 12 December 2025.

## Membership

Since the establishment of the universal membership in 2013, all 193 UN Member States have been members of the [Environment Assembly](#). The current [Bureau](#) was elected at the end of UNEA-7 on 12 December 2025.

The CPR consists of the representatives of: all UN Member States, UN specialized agencies, the European Community and those accredited to the UNEP, whether based in Nairobi or not. Non-member states participate as observers. The CPR [Bureau](#) consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing each of the UN regions.

## Bureau of the Environment Assembly (12 December 2025 to 10 December 2027)

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### President

Matthew Samuda, Jamaica

### Vice-Presidents

Moses Bulitavu, Fiji

Joyelle Clarke, Saint Kitts and Nevis

Jochen Flasbarth, Germany

Hamad Yusuf Masauni, UR of Tanzania

Ibrahim Alarabi Munir, Libya

Dammika Patabendi, Sri Lanka

Anikó Raisz, Hungary

Nino Tandilashvili, Georgia

### Rapporteur

Felix Wertli, Switzerland

## Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency)

Case Postale 2500  
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 739 8111

Facebook: [@UNHCR](#)

Instagram: [@refugees](#)

X: [@Refugees](#)

Website: [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)

High Commissioner: Barham Salih, Iraq (since January 2026; elected by the UN General Assembly in December 2025)

### Purpose

UNHCR works to provide international protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern within its mandate and to seek durable solutions to their plight in cooperation with governments. With these aims, the Office promotes the conclusion and ratification of international conventions, advocates access to asylum, obtains from governments information concerning the number and conditions of refugees and the laws concerning them, and facilitates the coordination of humanitarian assistance. A crucial aspect of UNHCR's work is preventing refoulement (the involuntary return of a refugee or a person of concern to a country where he or she may have a well-founded fear of persecution) and supporting host countries, particularly those hosting large numbers of refugees.

With respect to stateless persons, UNHCR's initial mandate is set out in the [Statute](#) of the Office and Article 1 of the [1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees](#). In accordance with GA res. [3274](#) (XXIX) (1974) and GA res. [31/36](#) (1976), UNHCR has been designated, pursuant to Articles 11 and 20 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as the body to which a person claiming the benefits of this Convention may apply for examination of their claim and for assistance in presenting it to the relevant authorities. Activities on behalf of stateless persons therefore include the identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness, and the protection of stateless persons.

The General Assembly has authorized UNHCR to conduct operations under certain circumstances to protect and assist internally displaced persons. In the early 1990s, it clarified UNHCR's role by setting out formal criteria for the Office's involvement. In 2005, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee developed an inter-agency coordination approach for responding to internally displaced persons, under which UNHCR assumes global cluster leadership for protection, and co-leadership for camp coordination and management and emergency shelter. Today, the Office is guided by the [Policy on UNHCR's Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement](#) (UNHCR/HCP/2019/1), the Secretary-General's [Action Agenda on Internal Displacement](#) and other relevant [frameworks](#).

### Evolution

UNHCR was established in the wake of World War II to help Europeans displaced by conflict. In 1949, the UN General Assembly decided to appoint a High Commissioner for Refugees (GA res. [319](#) (IV) (1949)). The High Commissioner's mandate is embedded in public international law and in international treaty law. The obligation of states to cooperate with the High Commissioner is explicitly mentioned in international and regional legal instruments for the protection of refugees, notably the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The 1951 Convention is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee and their rights. The 1967 Protocol removed geographical and temporal restrictions from this Convention.

In 2016, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (GA res. [71/1](#)). UNHCR subsequently led two years of extensive consultations to develop the [Global Compact on Refugees](#), which was presented as part of the High Commissioner's annual report to the General Assembly in 2018. In December 2018, the Assembly affirmed the Global Compact on Refugees (GA res. [73/151](#)), reflecting the will of the international community to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with refugees and the countries that host them.

### Structure

The [Executive Committee](#) of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom) reviews and approves UNHCR's programmes and budget, provides guidance on international protection, and addresses

a range of issues in collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. There are 110 [ExCom members](#) as at July 2026. New members may be admitted by ECOSOC through the General Assembly. A Bureau is elected at the end of each annual plenary session of ExCom.

## Meetings

ExCom holds an annual plenary session in Geneva, usually in October. ExCom members also meet in intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee, which was established to carry out ExCom's work between plenary sessions.

## Executive Committee members (110)

|               |                 |                     |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Afghanistan   | Georgia         | Pakistan            |
| Algeria       | Germany         | Paraguay            |
| Angola        | Ghana           | Peru                |
| Argentina     | Greece          | Philippines         |
| Armenia       | Guatemala       | Poland              |
| Australia     | Guinea          | Portugal            |
| Austria       | Holy See        | ROK                 |
| Azerbaijan    | Hungary         | Republic of Moldova |
| Bangladesh    | Iceland         | Romania             |
| Belarus       | India           | Russian Federation  |
| Belgium       | Iran            | Rwanda              |
| Benin         | Ireland         | Senegal             |
| Brazil        | Israel          | Serbia              |
| Bulgaria      | Italy           | Slovakia            |
| Burkina Faso  | Japan           | Slovenia            |
| Cameroon      | Jordan          | Somalia             |
| Canada        | Kenya           | South Africa        |
| Chad          | Latvia          | Spain               |
| Chile         | Lebanon         | Sudan               |
| China         | Lesotho         | Sweden              |
| Colombia      | Lithuania       | Switzerland         |
| Congo         | Luxembourg      | Thailand            |
| Costa Rica    | Madagascar      | Togo                |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Malawi          | Tunisia             |
| Croatia       | Mali            | Türkiye             |
| Cyprus        | Malta           | Turkmenistan        |
| Czechia       | Mexico          | Uganda              |
| DR Congo      | Montenegro      | Ukraine             |
| Denmark       | Morocco         | UK                  |
| Djibouti      | Mozambique      | UR of Tanzania      |
| Ecuador       | Namibia         | USA                 |
| Egypt         | Netherlands     | Uruguay             |
| Estonia       | New Zealand     | Venezuela           |
| Ethiopia      | Nicaragua       | Yemen               |
| Fiji          | Nigeria         | Zambia              |
| Finland       | North Macedonia | Zimbabwe            |
| France        | Norway          |                     |

## Executive Committee Bureau for Oct 2025 to Oct 2026

### Chair

Nahida Sobhan, Bangladesh  
(since June 2026)

### Vice-Chairs

Tsegab Kebebew Daka,  
Ethiopia  
  
Tormod Cappelen Endresen,  
Norway

### Rapporteur

Laura Jimena Arango Blanco,  
Colombia

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

Headquarters Amman  
Bayader Wadi Al-Seer  
PO Box 140157  
Amman 11814  
Jordan  
Telephone: +962 6 580 8100  
Fax: +962 6 580 8335

Headquarters Gaza  
Gaza City  
Palestinian Territory

UNRWA Representative Office,  
New York  
UN Albano Building, 9th Floor  
305 East 46th Street  
Telephone: +1 212 963 2255  
Email: [unrwaofficenewyork@un.org](mailto:unrwaofficenewyork@un.org)

Website: [www.unrwa.org](http://www.unrwa.org)

Acting Commissioner-General: Christian Saunders (designated by the UN Secretary-General in March 2026 as Officer-in-Charge from 1 April to 30 June 2026 and Acting Commissioner-General from 1 July 2026, until further notice)

### Purpose

UNRWA is the main provider of development and humanitarian services to millions of registered Palestine refugees in the Middle East. The Agency was established by GA res. 302 (IV) (1949), following the 1948 Arab–Israeli conflict, to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees, pending a just and lasting solution to their plight. The Agency began operations on 1 May 1950. In the absence of a solution to the Palestine refugee situation, the General Assembly has repeatedly renewed UNRWA's mandate, most recently extending it until 30 June 2029 (GA res. 80/78 (2025)). The Agency operates in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), namely the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

UNRWA defines eligible Palestine refugees as persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict. In line with international law and the principle of family unity, which establishes that the children of refugees and their descendants are also considered refugees until a durable solution is found, UNRWA also recognizes descendants of Palestine refugees as refugees. In addition to Palestine refugees, the General Assembly has mandated UNRWA to offer services to certain other persons who require humanitarian assistance, on an emergency basis as and when required, in UNRWA's fields of operations.

UNRWA's human development and humanitarian services encompass basic and vocational [education](#), primary [health care](#), [relief and social services](#), [protection](#), [infrastructure and camp improvement](#), [microfinance](#) and [emergency response](#), including in situations of armed conflict. UNRWA is committed to upholding human rights and fostering the human development of Palestine refugees by supporting them to acquire knowledge and skills (for example, digital skills through the [UNRWA IT Service Centre](#) in Gaza); to lead long and healthy lives; and to achieve decent standards of living.

Since 2000, in addition to its human development services, UNRWA has provided emergency assistance to Palestine refugees in the OPT. Since 2012, UNRWA has also provided emergency assistance to Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and who are affected by interrelated conflicts, layered displacement and deep economic crisis. UNRWA works closely with host authorities to mitigate the impact of emerging crises, such as pandemics, armed conflict and natural disasters, on Palestine refugees.

The Agency is the largest UN operation in the Middle East and is unique in that it delivers services directly to beneficiaries. It has approximately 29,000 personnel, almost all of whom are Palestine refugees themselves, working directly to support their communities as teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers, engineers or in other practical capacities. UNRWA's operations are financed almost entirely by voluntary contributions from donors to its Programme Budget, Emergency and Humanitarian Appeals, ad hoc Flash Appeals and projects. In 2025, UNRWA mobilized approximately US\$887 million in confirmed pledges and received US\$829 million in contributions, including US\$76 million from the UN Regular Budget. Despite these efforts, available income covered only approximately 27 per cent of the Agency's US\$3.3 billion funding requirements for 2025.

## Structure

- Headquarters: the Commissioner-General is appointed by the UN Secretary-General after consultation with the UN General Assembly's Advisory Commission on UNRWA for a three-year renewable term, and is the only head of a UN body to report directly to the General Assembly. UNRWA Headquarters are located in Amman and Gaza City.
- General Assembly's [Advisory Commission](#) on UNRWA (AdCom): the AdCom was established under the same General Assembly resolution as UNRWA (GA res. [302](#) (IV) (1949)). It provides advice and assistance to the Commissioner-General in carrying out the Agency's mandate. Consisting of four Member States and three host governments when first created, today it comprises 29 members and four observers.
- Field offices and representative offices: UNRWA has five [field offices](#), located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, namely the [West Bank](#), including East Jerusalem, and the [Gaza Strip](#), as well as [Jordan](#), [Lebanon](#) and [Syria](#). Each office is headed by a director who is accountable to the Commissioner-General. UNRWA also maintains representative offices in New York, Washington DC, Brussels (covering Europe) and Cairo.

## Meetings

The Commissioner-General submits an annual report to the General Assembly, followed by an annual statement to the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly (also known as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee) every year in early November. GA res. [1729](#) (XVI) provides for the annual convening of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA at the so-called UNRWA Pledging Conference. The AdCom convenes in an annual session and may meet in one or more regular sessions between annual sessions. The Chair and Vice-Chairs rotate between Members, with one Palestine refugee host country in the Bureau at all times. The Bureau is appointed annually for terms beginning 1 July. Members and Observers meet more regularly through the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Commission, where they aim to assist the AdCom in the fulfilment of its guidance to the Commissioner-General.

## Advisory Commission members (29)

|                                     |                         |                           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Australia (since 2005)              | Finland (since 2008)    | Netherlands (since 2005)  |
| (Vice-Chair July 2026 to June 2027) | France (since 1949)     | Norway (since 2005)       |
| Belgium (since 1953)                | Germany (since 2005)    | Qatar (since 2019)        |
| (Chair July 2026 to June 2027)      | India (since 2020)      | Saudi Arabia (since 2005) |
| Brazil (since 2014)                 | Iraq (since 2024)       | Spain (since 2005)        |
| Canada (since 2005)                 | Ireland (since 2008)    | Sweden (since 2005)       |
| Denmark (since 2005)                | Italy (since 2005)      | Switzerland (since 2005)  |
| Egypt (since 1949)                  | Japan (since 1973)      | Syrian AR (since 1949)    |
| (Vice-Chair July 2026 to June 2027) | Jordan (since 1949)     | Türkiye (since 1949)      |
|                                     | Kuwait (since 2010)     | UAE (since 2014)          |
|                                     | Lebanon (since 1953)    | UK (since 1949)           |
|                                     | Luxembourg (since 2012) |                           |

## Observers (4)

European Union (since 2005)  
 League of Arab States (since 2005)  
 State of Palestine (since 2005)  
 Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (since 2019)

## UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Headquarters  
United Nations Office at Nairobi  
PO Box 30030  
Nairobi 00100  
Kenya  
Email: [unhabitat-info@un.org](mailto:unhabitat-info@un.org)

New York Office  
General Assembly Building  
Floor 3B, Swing Space A  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 4200  
Email: [habitatny@un.org](mailto:habitatny@un.org)

Facebook: [@UNHABITAT](#)  
Instagram: [@unhabitat](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/un-habitat-  
united-nation-human-  
settlements-programme-](#)  
X: [@UNHABITAT](#)

Website: [www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

Executive Director: Anacláudia Roszbach, Brazil (elected by the General Assembly in June 2024 and appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2024 for a four-year term)

### Purpose

UN-Habitat is the leading programme on sustainable urban development and human settlements. It is mandated by the General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, advocating for adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat works in over 90 countries to improve the quality of human settlements and the living conditions of people in urban and rural areas, including through the transformation of informal settlements and slums. It supports local authorities, provides technical assistance, and promotes the meaningful participation of local people, including vulnerable communities, in decision-making on urban issues. UN-Habitat's [Strategic Plan 2026–29](#) aims to address the global housing crisis affecting over 3 billion people.

Since the Habitat III conference in October 2016, UN-Habitat is also the lead UN agency for implementation of the [New Urban Agenda](#), a framework to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 that also addresses urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UN-Habitat's advocacy initiatives include the [World Urban Forum](#), a biannual non-legislative event with over 25,000 participants, and [Urban October](#), starting with World Habitat Day and ending with World Cities Day.

### Evolution

Originally known as the UN Centre for Human Settlements, the UN Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat) was established by GA res. [32/162](#) (1977). GA res. [56/206](#) (2001) transformed the Commission and its Secretariat into the Governing Council of the UN Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly under ECOSOC. The organization's mandate is outlined in the Vancouver [Declaration](#) on Human Settlements, [Habitat Agenda](#) (para. 222) and Istanbul [Declaration](#) on Human Settlements (1996), and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (GA res. [S-25/2](#), annex (2001)).

### Structure

UN-Habitat has a three-tier governance structure. The UN Habitat [Assembly](#) is a universal body composed of all 193 UN Member States. It reports every four years to the General Assembly through ECOSOC. The Assembly replaced the former UN-Habitat Governing Council, which was dissolved by GA res. [73/239](#) (2018). The [Executive Board](#) comprises 36 members elected by the UN Habitat Assembly for a term of four years.<sup>1</sup> It has authority to submit periodic reports to the UN General Assembly through ECOSOC on issues pertinent to its mandate in years when the Assembly is not in session. The Committee of Permanent Representatives ([CPR](#)) is composed of all Permanent Representatives of UN Member States and members of the UN specialized agencies that are accredited to UN-Habitat. Its [Bureau](#), elected every two years, is listed on the website.

UN-Habitat's [funding](#) comes from multilateral and bilateral partners for technical cooperation, governments and other partners, and about 5 per cent from the UN regular budget.

### Meetings

The UN Habitat Assembly meets every four years for five days. Most recently, its resumed [second session](#) was held in May 2025 in Nairobi.<sup>1</sup> The CPR meets twice every four years: prior to the Assembly and for a high-level mid-term review meeting. The Executive Board meets two to three times a year.



## Executive Board Members (36)\*

|                                                      | Previous <sup>1</sup> | Current  |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| <b>African states (10 seats)</b>                     |                       |          |
| Algeria .....                                        | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Angola .....                                         | 2019–25               |          |
| Burkina Faso .....                                   |                       | 2025–29  |
| Burundi .....                                        |                       | 2025–29  |
| Cameroon .....                                       | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| DR Congo .....                                       | 2019–25               |          |
| Djibouti .....                                       |                       | 2025–29  |
| Egypt .....                                          | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Ethiopia .....                                       | 2019–25               |          |
| Kenya .....                                          | 2019–25               |          |
| Malawi .....                                         | 2019–25               |          |
| Morocco .....                                        | 2019–25               |          |
| Mozambique .....                                     |                       | 2025–29  |
| Nigeria .....                                        | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Senegal .....                                        | 2019–25               |          |
| Somalia .....                                        |                       | 2025–29  |
| Zimbabwe .....                                       |                       | 2025–29  |
| <b>Asia-Pacific states (8 seats)</b>                 |                       |          |
| Bahrain .....                                        | 2021–25 <sup>1</sup>  |          |
| China .....                                          | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| India .....                                          | 2019–25               |          |
| Indonesia .....                                      | 2019–21 <sup>1</sup>  | 2025–29  |
| Iran .....                                           | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Iraq .....                                           |                       | 2025–29  |
| Japan .....                                          | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Pakistan .....                                       | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| ROK .....                                            | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Sri Lanka .....                                      | 2019–25               |          |
| UAE .....                                            |                       | 2025–27* |
| <b>Eastern European states (4 seats)</b>             |                       |          |
| Azerbaijan .....                                     |                       | 2025–29  |
| Poland .....                                         | 2019–25               |          |
| Romania .....                                        | 2019–25               |          |
| Russian Federation .....                             | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Serbia .....                                         | 2019–25               |          |
| Slovakia .....                                       |                       | 2025–29  |
| Ukraine .....                                        |                       | 2025–29  |
| <b>Latin American and Caribbean states (6 seats)</b> |                       |          |
| Argentina .....                                      | 2019–25               |          |
| Barbados .....                                       |                       | 2025–29  |
| Brazil .....                                         | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Chile .....                                          | 2019–25               |          |
| Colombia .....                                       |                       | 2025–29  |
| Costa Rica .....                                     | 2019–25               |          |
| Mexico .....                                         | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Peru .....                                           |                       | 2025–29  |
| Uruguay .....                                        | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| <b>Western European and Other states (8 seats)*</b>  |                       |          |
| Canada .....                                         | 2019–25               |          |
| France .....                                         | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Germany .....                                        | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Portugal .....                                       | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |
| Spain .....                                          | 2019–25               | 2025–29  |

|               |                            |               |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Sweden .....  | 2019–25 .....              | 2025–29 ..... |
| Türkiye ..... | 2019–25 .....              | 2025–29 ..... |
| USA .....     | 2019–26 <sup>2</sup> ..... |               |

### Bureau of the UN-Habitat Assembly (2025–29)\*

#### President

Malaysia (2025–27)\*

#### Vice-Presidents

Ethiopia

Vacant, Eastern European states

Vacant, Western European and Other states

#### Rapporteur

Mexico

### Members of the previous Governing Council (dissolved in May 2019)

#### African states (16 seats)

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Algeria .....                  | 1983–85 1996–2003 11–14           |
| Angola .....                   | 2016–19                           |
| Benin .....                    | 1978–80 1996–2003 13–19           |
| Botswana .....                 | 1985–95                           |
| Burkina Faso .....             | 2003–06 08–11 12–15               |
| Burundi .....                  | 1978–83 85–91 2003–10             |
| Cameroon .....                 | 1979–81 1987–2002 19              |
| Central African Republic ..... | 1978–80 84–86 2011–14             |
| Chad .....                     | 2016–19                           |
| Congo .....                    | 2004–11 12–15                     |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....            | 2009–12                           |
| DR Congo .....                 | 1986–88 1999–2006 15–18           |
| Egypt .....                    | 1977–82 88–94 2001–04 15–18       |
| Equatorial Guinea .....        | 2007–10                           |
| Eswatini .....                 | 1981–83 86–92 2004–11             |
| Ethiopia .....                 | 1997–2004 09–12                   |
| Gabon .....                    | 1984–90 1995–2002 11–14 15–18     |
| Gambia .....                   | 1995–2002                         |
| Ghana .....                    | 1984–86 92–95 2005–08 15–18       |
| Guinea .....                   | 1981–86 2001–04                   |
| Kenya .....                    | 1979–2003 04–11 16–19             |
| Lesotho .....                  | 1980–82 85–87 89–96 2012–15       |
| Liberia .....                  | 1982–84 1997–2000 19              |
| Libya .....                    | 1983–85 93–96 2005–08 17–19       |
| Madagascar .....               | 1987–90 93–96 2001–04 13–19       |
| Malawi .....                   | 1979–81 1986–2000 03–06           |
| Mali .....                     | 1999–2002 11–14                   |
| Mauritania .....               | 2007–10 19                        |
| Mauritius .....                | 2017–19                           |
| Morocco .....                  | 1982–84 86–88 2000–03 13–16       |
| Mozambique .....               | 2011–14                           |
| Namibia .....                  | 1997–2000                         |
| Niger .....                    | 2007–10                           |
| Nigeria .....                  | 1977–88 91–98 2004–07 11–14 16–19 |
| Rwanda .....                   | 1978–80 84–86 2005–12             |
| Senegal .....                  | 1979–81 1999–2010 15–18           |
| Sierra Leone .....             | 1977–85 87–94 2003–06             |
| Somalia .....                  | 1981–83 89–96 2013–19             |
| South Africa .....             | 2004–07 12–19                     |
| Sudan .....                    | 1978–80 82–84 92–99 2009–12       |
| Togo .....                     | 1979–81 87–90                     |
| Tunisia .....                  | 1977–79 85–87 89–92 96–99 2009–12 |
| Uganda .....                   | 1977–85 87–98 2000–03 05–08 13–16 |

|                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| UR of Tanzania ..... | 1978-86 88-95 2001-04 05-08 12-15 |
| Zambia .....         | 1981-83 1997-2000 08-11 19        |
| Zimbabwe .....       | 1982-84 91-98 2007-10 15-18       |

#### Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)

|                                |                                         |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Afghanistan <sup>3</sup> ..... | 2009-12 17-19                           |
| Bahrain .....                  | 2008-11 12-19                           |
| Bangladesh .....               | 1979-94 1997-2004 05-16                 |
| China .....                    | 1989-2004 05-19                         |
| Cyprus .....                   | 1982-91                                 |
| India .....                    | 1979-2011 12-19                         |
| Indonesia .....                | 1980-2000 03-18                         |
| Iran .....                     | 1978-80 1988-2019                       |
| Iraq .....                     | 1977-81 84-86 89-92 2001-04 08-11 15-19 |
| Japan .....                    | 1978-2019                               |
| Jordan .....                   | 1979-2007 12-15                         |
| Kazakhstan .....               | 1995-98 19                              |
| Lebanon .....                  | 1983-85                                 |
| Malaysia .....                 | 1977-88 92-95 2000-03 16-19             |
| Nepal .....                    | 1988                                    |
| Pakistan .....                 | 1978-2014                               |
| Papua New Guinea .....         | 1977-85 93-96                           |
| Philippines .....              | 1978-90 1992-2007                       |
| ROK .....                      | 1997-2000 09-16 17-19                   |
| Saudi Arabia .....             | 2004-11 12-19                           |
| Sri Lanka .....                | 1979-2011 13-19                         |
| Syrian AR .....                | 1977-79 81-83 89-92                     |
| Thailand .....                 | 2012-15                                 |
| Turkmenistan .....             | 2016-19                                 |
| UAE .....                      | 1993-99 2001-04 05-08                   |
| Viet Nam .....                 | 1979-81 1999-2000                       |

#### Eastern European states (6 seats)<sup>4</sup>

|                           |                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Albania .....             | 2011-14                                |
| Armenia .....             | 2009-12                                |
| Azerbaijan .....          | 1993-96                                |
| Belarus .....             | 1982-84 88-95 1997-2000 04-07 14-16    |
| Bulgaria .....            | 1977-79 81-90 92-99 2004-07            |
| Croatia .....             | 2000-03 17-19                          |
| Czechia .....             | 1996-2003 05-12 17-19                  |
| Georgia .....             | 2015-19                                |
| Hungary .....             | 1980-96                                |
| Lithuania .....           | 1999-2002                              |
| North Macedonia .....     | 2001-04                                |
| Poland .....              | 1979-81 86-88 90-91 1997-2000 03-10 19 |
| Republic of Moldova ..... | 2001-04                                |
| Romania .....             | 1982-84 91-98 2008-11 14-16            |
| Russian Federation .....  | 1978-2019                              |
| Serbia .....              | 2008-11 15-19                          |
| Slovakia .....            | 2005-08 15-18                          |
| Ukraine .....             | 1985-87                                |

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda ..... | 1991-94 2005-16         |
| Argentina .....           | 1978-83 87-90 1999-2019 |
| Bahamas .....             | 1993-96                 |
| Barbados .....            | 1981-83 1992-2003       |
| Bolivia .....             | 1982-84 86-92 1999-2002 |
| Brazil .....              | 1987-2006 08-11 12-19   |
| Chile .....               | 1979-87 1991-2014 16-19 |

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Colombia.....            | 1977–85 1987–2003 13–19             |
| Costa Rica.....          | 1995–98 2004–07                     |
| Cuba.....                | 1977–85 2009–12                     |
| Dominican Republic.....  | 1986–88 95–98                       |
| Ecuador.....             | 1978–80 87–90 1997–2000 03–06 15–18 |
| El Salvador.....         | 1982–84 2013–16                     |
| Grenada.....             | 2007–14                             |
| Guatemala.....           | 1979–81 89–92 2009–12 15–18         |
| Haiti.....               | 1984–86 92–95 2001–04 05–08 12–15   |
| Honduras.....            | 1984–86 2008–11                     |
| Jamaica.....             | 1978–83 85–91 1993–2004 08–11       |
| Mexico.....              | 1978–83 1985–2007 12–19             |
| Nicaragua.....           | 1984–86                             |
| Panama.....              | 1986–88                             |
| Paraguay.....            | 1989–92 2004–07 17–19               |
| Peru.....                | 1977–85 88–91                       |
| Trinidad and Tobago..... | 2001–08                             |
| Uruguay.....             | 2015–18                             |
| Venezuela.....           | 1979–81 84–86 1993–2000 07–14       |

#### Western European and Other states (13 seats)

|                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Australia.....   | 1979–81                             |
| Austria.....     | 1977–79 92–95 2001–04               |
| Belgium.....     | 1980–82 1997–2004 05–08             |
| Canada.....      | 1977–96 2005–08                     |
| Denmark.....     | 1981–83 86–91 96–99                 |
| Finland.....     | 1977–79 1981–2002 07–18             |
| France.....      | 1977–2004 05–19                     |
| Germany.....     | 1979–2007 08–11 12–19               |
| Greece.....      | 1979–2007                           |
| Israel.....      | 2004–11 12–19                       |
| Italy.....       | 1979–84 1986–2004 07–10 12–15       |
| Netherlands..... | 1977–2000 03–10                     |
| New Zealand..... | 1982–84                             |
| Norway.....      | 1980–2003 05–16 17–19               |
| Portugal.....    | 1978–80                             |
| Spain.....       | 1981–86 1996–2007 09–16 17–19       |
| Sweden.....      | 1978–80 1983–2004 05–08 11–14 16–19 |
| Türkiye.....     | 1984–2006 11–14 17–19               |
| UK.....          | 1978–80 1987–2006                   |
| USA.....         | 1978–2018                           |

#### Notes

- \* As at 1 July 2026, there were two vacancies on the Executive Board, both from the Western European and Other states group. In May 2025, at the resumed second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly, Malaysia and UAE were elected to share the 2025–29 Presidency, with Malaysia serving 2025–27 and UAE 2027–29. The two countries will also share a seat on the Executive Board, with the UAE serving 2025–27 and Malaysia 2027–29.
- 1 In June 2023, the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly decided to adjourn its second regular session and extend the 2020–23 Strategic Plan until 2025 to align UN-Habitat's planning cycle with the UN's quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities. It also extended the terms of the Executive Board and Bureau members for an additional two years, until the close of the resumed second session in May 2025. Bahrain and Indonesia shared a seat on the Executive Board for the 2019–23 term, with Indonesia serving from 2019 to 2021 and Bahrain from 2021 to 2023 (extended to 2025).
  - 2 The USA ceased participation on 7 January 2026.
  - 3 Afghanistan's 2009–12 term began 15 December 2009.
  - 4 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Governing Council from 1978 to 1980 and from 1989 to 1992. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution. Czechoslovakia served on the Governing Council from 1979 to 1981.

## World Food Programme (WFP)

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70  
Parco de Medici  
00148 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 65131  
Fax: +39 06 6513 2840  
Email: [wfpinfo@wfp.org](mailto:wfpinfo@wfp.org)  
X: @WFP

Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) and <http://executiveboard.wfp.org>

Acting Executive Director: Carl Skau, Sweden (since June 2026)

### Purpose

WFP aims to save and change lives. It is among the first on the scene in an emergency, providing food and other assistance to the victims of conflict, drought, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and crop failures, along with outbreaks and pandemics such as COVID-19. At the same time, it keeps a sharp focus on sustainable development, providing governments with the support and skills to manage food security in the long term.

The WFP [Strategic Plan](#) (2026–29) outlines WFP's response to the radical challenges facing the organization and the humanitarian community, setting out how it will increase its focus and integration in this new global landscape. It sets out WFP's vision to lift the most vulnerable and marginalized people out of hunger through all of us working together.

### Evolution

WFP was established in 1961 by the General Assembly and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference as the UN system's food aid organization. In 2008, WFP was transformed from a food aid organization to a food assistance organization. By GA res. [50/227](#) (1995), FAO and WFP absorbed the functions of the World Food Council, which was discontinued.

### Structure

The [Executive Board](#) provides intergovernmental support for, policy direction to, and oversight and supervision of, WFP's activities. It reports to ECOSOC and the FAO Council on its yearly activities. The Board became effective on 1 January 1996. It replaced the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), which had been established in 1975 by General Assembly resolutions and the FAO Conference on the recommendation of the 1974 World Food Conference. The CFA had replaced WFP's Intergovernment Committee (IGC).

Governing body membership was reduced from 42 to 36 when the Executive Board was created. Eighteen members are elected by ECOSOC, usually in April/May, and 18 by the FAO Council, usually in November, from among UN Member States and FAO Member Nations, as set out in Appendix A of the [General Regulations](#). The distribution of seats is set out in Appendix B of the General Regulations (or see 'Distribution of Seats' at <http://executiveboard.wfp.org>). Each member serves a three-year term, ending 31 December, and is eligible for re-election. The Board elects a [bureau](#) at its first session each year, comprising a president, vice-president, three other members and alternates.

WFP is funded by voluntary contributions from governments, corporates and individuals. In 2025, it received US\$6.5 billion in contributions, which accounted for 41 per cent of operational requirements. Due to the compounded effects of conflict, extreme climate events and economic downturns, as many as 318 million people were facing acute hunger in 2025, with 41 million at emergency levels or worse.

### Meetings

The Executive Board meets three times a year in Rome.

**Executive Board members (36)\***

'Term ends' relates to the standard three-year period. Members may stand down for one or two years within this period, offering their seat to another state member.

**Term ends 31 Dec 2026**

**Elected by ECOSOC**

China  
Dominican Republic  
Japan  
Poland  
UK  
Zambia

**Elected by the FAO Council**

Chile<sup>1</sup>  
Egypt<sup>2</sup>  
Gabon<sup>3</sup>  
Hungary  
Ireland  
Switzerland

**Term ends 31 Dec 2027**

**Elected by ECOSOC**

Czechia  
India  
Mali  
Norway  
ROK  
Sweden

**Elected by the FAO Council**

Bangladesh<sup>4</sup>  
El Salvador<sup>5</sup>  
Finland<sup>6</sup>  
Nigeria<sup>7</sup>  
Qatar<sup>4</sup>  
USA

**Term ends 31 Dec 2028**

**Elected by ECOSOC**

Australia  
Belgium  
Cuba  
Gabon  
Kenya  
UAE

**Elected by the FAO Council**

Angola  
Brazil  
Canada  
Germany  
UR of Tanzania<sup>8</sup>  
Saudi Arabia

**Bureau for 2026**

**President**

Carla Barroso Carneiro, Brazil (List C)

**Vice-President**

Roman Diatka, Czechia (List E)

**Members**

Balaji Jujjavarapu, India (List B)  
Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Angola (List A)  
Andreas von Brandt, Germany (List D)

**Alternates**

List A: Paul Emile Tshinga Ahuka, DR Congo  
List B: Hokyun Kim, ROK  
List C: Jose Javier Gorostegui Obanoz, Chile  
List D: François Hirsch, Belgium  
List E: Aleksander Michał Janicki, Poland

**Notes**

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected six members to three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2027 and expiring on 31 December 2029: Zimbabwe (African states); China and Japan (Asia-Pacific states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean states); and the UK (Western European and Other states). The [rotating seat](#) is to be occupied by a country of: List C Fourth Term 2021/2022/2023, List A Fifth Term 2024/2025/2026, and List B Sixth Term 2027/2028/2029.

- 1 Argentina, Mexico and Chile reached an agreement to share a seat, with Argentina serving in 2024, Mexico in 2025 and Chile in 2026.
- 2 Morocco and Egypt reached an agreement to share a seat, with Morocco serving in 2024–25 and Egypt in 2026.
- 3 Zimbabwe and Gabon reached an agreement to share a seat, with Zimbabwe serving in 2024 and Gabon serving in 2025–26.
- 4 Bangladesh, Kuwait and Qatar reached an agreement to share two seats, with Bangladesh serving in 2026–27, Kuwait in 2025 and 2027, and Qatar in 2025–26.
- 5 Colombia and El Salvador reached an agreement to share a seat, with Colombia serving in 2025 and El Salvador in 2026–27.
- 6 Luxembourg and Finland reached an agreement to share a seat, with Luxembourg serving in 2025 and Finland in 2026–27.
- 7 Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria reached an agreement to share a seat, with Côte d'Ivoire serving from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2026 and Nigeria from 1 July 2026 to 31 December 2027.
- 8 UR of Tanzania and Ethiopia reached an agreement to share a seat, with UR of Tanzania serving from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2027 and Ethiopia from 1 July 2027 to 31 December 2028.

## OTHER UN ENTITIES

### Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 791 3666  
Fax: +41 22 791 4187  
Email: [communications@unaids.org](mailto:communications@unaids.org)

Website: [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

Executive Director: Winnie Byanyima, Uganda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2019)

#### Purpose

UNAIDS brings together 11 UN system organizations and a secretariat to help prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

The Joint Programme was formally established through ECOSOC res. [1994/24](#). UNAIDS began operation on 1 January 1996. In the preceding year, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the six original Cosponsors of UNAIDS:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Bank.

The following agencies joined in 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2012 respectively:

- UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), which is now an integral part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

The [Global Aids Strategy 2026–2031](#) was adopted at the 57th UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) meeting in December 2025. The Strategy aims to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 and sustain the HIV response after 2030. Its three priorities are:

- Country leadership for sustaining people-centred, sustainable, integrated multisectoral HIV responses
- Reducing inequalities and upholding people's rights to access HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care services
- Community leadership at all levels of the response.

#### Structure

The organization is guided by the [PCB](#), which serves as its governing body. This comprises 22 UN Member States, five non-governmental organizations ([NGOs](#)) and 11 Cosponsors. The states are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution, as noted in the list of [Board members](#). Terms usually last three years, beginning on 1 January and ending 31 December of the years shown in the list. Previous [members](#) are listed on the website.

The five NGOs, three from developing countries and two from developed countries or countries with economies in transition, represent the perspectives of civil society, including people living with HIV. The NGO representatives serve for up to three years and have non-voting status. The five organizations have one representative each and are supported by five other NGOs, which stand as alternate members. The [members](#) of the PCB's NGO delegation are listed on the website.

The UNAIDS Secretariat has eight country offices, 11 multi-country offices and 21 Senior Coordinators embedded in Resident Coordinator Offices, providing support to 54 countries, with four core functions: leadership; convening and coordination; accountability; and community engagement. The headquarters are in Geneva.

**Board members (22)\***

**African states (5 seats)**

|               |         |               |         |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Burundi ..... | 2024–26 | Senegal ..... | 2025–27 |
| Kenya .....   | 2026–28 | Vacant .....  | 2026–28 |
| Lesotho ..... | 2025–27 |               |         |

**Asia–Pacific states (5 seats)**

|                |         |                   |         |
|----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Cambodia ..... | 2026–28 | Iran .....        | 2024–26 |
| China .....    | 2025–27 | Philippines ..... | 2025–27 |
| India .....    | 2026–28 |                   |         |

**Eastern European states (2 seats)**

|              |         |               |         |
|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Poland ..... | 2025–27 | Ukraine ..... | 2026–28 |
|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|

**Latin American and Caribbean states (3 seats)**

|              |         |              |         |
|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Brazil ..... | 2026–28 | Mexico ..... | 2024–26 |
| Haiti .....  | 2025–27 |              |         |

**Western European and Other states (7 seats)\***

|               |         |                   |         |
|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Belgium ..... | 2026–27 | Netherlands ..... | 2025–27 |
| Canada .....  | 2025–26 | UK .....          | 2025–27 |
| Denmark ..... | 2025–26 | USA .....         | 2026–28 |
| Germany ..... | 2026–28 |                   |         |

**NGO delegation 2026**

|                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Africa: Humanity First Cameroon Plus / National Empowerment Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya (Nephak) | Latin America–Caribbean: Organización Llanto, Valor y Esfuerzo (LLAVES) / Trinidad and Tobago Community for Positive Women and Girls (TTCW+) Living with and Affected by HIV |
| Asia–Pacific: Youth LEAD (Asia-Pacific Network for Young Key Populations) / India HIV/AIDS Alliance                  | North America: LetsStopAIDS / National Native American AIDS Prevention Center (NNAAPC)                                                                                       |
| Europe: Frontline AIDS / Trans Europe and Central Asia                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO)**

CCO comprises representatives from the 11 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) [Cosponsors](#) and the UNAIDS Secretariat. It serves as the forum for the cosponsoring organizations to meet on a regular basis to consider matters concerning UNAIDS and provide input into its policies and strategies. The CCO comprises executive heads, or their designated representatives, and serves as a standing committee of the Programme Coordination Board (PCB). Each co-sponsor rotates as chair annually. The Chair for 2026 is UNDP.

**Note**

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected Burundi, Canada, Denmark and Mexico for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2027. It postponed the election of one member from the Asia–Pacific states group for the same term. The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme. Terms in the list reflect the rotation scheme as at July 2026.



## UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UNOPS Headquarters  
Marmorvej 51  
2100 Copenhagen  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 4533 7500  
Email: [info@unops.org](mailto:info@unops.org)  
Social media: [www.unops.org/about/  
social-media-accounts](http://www.unops.org/about/social-media-accounts)

Website: [www.unops.org](http://www.unops.org)

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director: Jorge Moreira da Silva, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2023)

### Purpose

UNOPS helps the UN and its partners provide peace and security, humanitarian and development solutions. The organization is focused on implementation, and committed to UN values and private sector efficiency. Partners call on UNOPS to supplement their own capacities, improve speed, reduce risks, boost cost-effectiveness and increase quality. In 2025, UNOPS delivered \$2.7 billion worth of support to partners.

The UNOPS [Strategic Plan](#) 2026–29 charts a path for UNOPS to scale up and speed up impact through practical solutions. It emphasizes that the agile, efficient and cost-effective implementation of UNOPS can help activate the [Pact for the Future](#) and reinforce the Secretary-General's reform efforts.

### Structure

Established as part of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in 1974, UNOPS became an independent self-financing organization in 1995. An updated governance structure was endorsed by GA res. [65/176](#) of December 2010, confirming a series of decisions and policies developed by the Executive Board during the previous four years to make UNOPS more accountable and transparent.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly also decided to rename the [Executive Board](#) to include UNOPS in its title, making it the Executive Board of the UNDP, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNOPS. It endorsed an earlier decision whereby the Executive Director reports directly to the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Board, and has the authority to sign host country agreements and appoint UNOPS representatives in the field.

Other key decisions by the Executive Board that have helped transform the organization include the Financial Regulations and Rules, which govern the financial management of UNOPS, and the 2014–17 Strategic Plan, which defined UNOPS' position in the UN and its goals. The full text of the legislative documents can be found in GA res. [65/176](#) (2010), ECOSOC res. [2010/23](#) and Executive Board [decisions](#) 2008/35, 2009/25, 2010/7 and 2010/21.

UNOPS operates on a full cost-recovery basis from fees earned for services rendered, with no assessed or voluntary budget funding. The management fees are determined on a case-by-case basis and take into account the level of effort, complexity and risk of the services delivered.

## RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

### UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1141  
Email: [unidir@un.org](mailto:unidir@un.org)

Website: [www.unidir.org](http://www.unidir.org)

Director: Robin Geiss, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, effective April 2021)

### Purpose

UNIDIR is an autonomous body of the UN established by the General Assembly to carry out independent research on disarmament and related international security issues. It was established in 1980 and its Statute approved by the General Assembly in res. [39/148H](#) (1984). Member States

have mandated the Institute to provide analysis on international security and disarmament; build the capacity of all states to participate in disarmament efforts; assist negotiations and efforts towards greater security at lower levels of armaments; and conduct forward-looking research on longer-term issues. UNIDIR's programme of work covers weapons of mass destruction; conventional weapons; security and technology (including artificial intelligence and cybersecurity); space security; integrated approaches to disarmament; exits from armed conflict; and regional security in the Middle East. UNIDIR offers research and analysis, expertise and advisory services on the full range of security issues of interest to Member States.

UNIDIR also supports UN agencies and multilateral processes through research, recommendations and the development of digital tools designed to foster mutual trust and improve programming and implementation (such as the [Cyber Policy Portal](#), the [AI Policy Portal](#), the [Space Security Portal](#), the [Space Security Lexicon](#) and the [BWC National Implementation Measures Database](#)). It organizes four flagship annual conferences on the key issues of [AI in the military domain](#), [cyber stability](#), [security-related tech innovations](#) and [security in outer space](#).

The Institute is primarily [funded](#) by voluntary contributions from UN Member States and foundations and receives a small contribution from the UN budget.

### Structure

The UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters functions as UNIDIR's [Board of Trustees](#). Current members are listed on the Institute's [website](#). The UNIDIR Director reports annually to the General Assembly on the Institute's activities.

## United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)

Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10  
I-10127 Turin  
Italy

Email: [info@unssc.org](mailto:info@unssc.org)

Website: [www.unssc.org](http://www.unssc.org)

Acting Director: Miguel Panadero, Spain (since February 2025)

### Purpose

UNSSC is the UN's inter-agency learning partner, providing innovative and cost-effective capacity-building solutions to support transformative change. Drawing on strong relationships and system-wide expertise, UNSSC collaborates with UN entities to design and deliver learning that addresses specific needs and advances shared goals and objectives. It offers face-to-face courses; e-learning opportunities; knowledge-sharing activities; knowledge-management products; advisory services; [tailored services](#); and [academic partnerships](#). UNSSC's technologies make high-quality learning accessible across the UN workforce, reducing duplication and improving efficiency. In 2025, personnel from over 150 UN entities relied on UNSSC to enhance their skills and capacities. UNSSC's [Blue Line](#) platform now supports self-directed learning for 60 per cent of the UN workforce, delivering personalized learning at scale.

The Staff College was established by the UN General Assembly in 2001 (GA res. [55/278](#)) and began to operate as a distinct UN learning and training institution in January 2002.

### Structure

The Staff College is headquartered in Turin, Italy, with an office in Bonn, Germany. It is headed by a director and governed by a Board of Governors, chaired by the UN Secretary-General's Chef de Cabinet. The Board is composed of nine UN representatives at the director level or above. Members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), for a two-year period with the possibility of a one-year extension. Current [members](#) are listed on the UNSSC website.

## United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

7 bis, Avenue de la Paix  
1202 Geneva 2  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 8400

Fax: +41 22 917 8047  
Email: [info@unitar.org](mailto:info@unitar.org)  
Facebook: [@UNITARHQ](#)  
X: [@UNITAR](#)

Website: <https://unitar.org>

Executive Director: Michelle Gyles-McDonnough, Jamaica (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2024; assumed position in February 2025)

### Purpose

UNITAR is a dedicated training arm of the UN, established in 1963 by General Assembly res. 1934 (XVIII) (1963) for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN in achieving the major objectives of the Organization through training and research. The Institute's mission is to bridge gaps in knowledge and skills through impactful training, research and innovative learning solutions. Through strategic partnerships and learning platforms, UNITAR builds the skills of individuals and enhances capacities of Member States, institutions and organizations, particularly those in vulnerable contexts, to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Pact for the Future.

UNITAR delivers close to 1500 training and capacity development programmes annually, benefiting over half a million learners, on the topics related to the four pillars of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Peace, People, Planet and Prosperity). The Institute also supports countries in strengthening national institutions for building capacity at all levels and fostering the participation of Member States in global governance, and optimizes the use of technology and support coherence for the 2030 Agenda. Beneficiaries of UNITAR training programmes are mainly government officials from UN Member States, representatives from international organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia, private sector, and other UN agencies. The Institute is committed to ensuring that its activities reach the furthest first, and leave no one behind, with special attention to least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and other groups and communities that are most vulnerable, including those in conflict situations.

Parallel to its learning-specific services, the Institute also engages in training-related and advisory services to support governments and other actors in the achievement of broader social and economic outcomes, such as strengthened multi-stakeholder participation in environmental decision-making and the early ratification and implementation of environmental agreements.

The Institute also delivers research-related results and knowledge products. Through its UN Satellite Centre ([UNOSAT](#)), UNITAR provides geospatial information to support the international humanitarian community in decision-making and operational coordination in the field. Its Sustainable Cycles ([SCYCLE](#)) programme focuses on the development of sustainable production, consumption and disposal patterns for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), as well as other ubiquitous goods.

### Structure

UNITAR's headquarters are in Geneva, with a representative office in New York and project offices in Hiroshima and Bonn. It also has a network of affiliated local authority training centres around the world.

The [Board of Trustees](#) is the Institute's governing body and meets at least once a year. It approves the work programme and budget, and formulates principles and policies that govern the Institute's activities and operations. Board members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the General Assembly Presidents and ECOSOC. Members are listed on the UNITAR [website](#).

## UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10  
10127 Turin  
Italy  
Telephone: +39 011 653 7111  
Email: [unicri.publicinfo@un.org](mailto:unicri.publicinfo@un.org)

Facebook: [@unicri.it](#)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/unicri](http://www.flickr.com/photos/unicri)  
LinkedIn: [company/unicri](#)  
X: [@UNICRI](#)  
YouTube: [@UNICRIHQ](#)

Website: [www.unicri.org](http://www.unicri.org) and [www.onuitalia.it](http://www.onuitalia.it)

Acting Director: Leif Villadsen, Denmark (since February 2024)

### Purpose

UNICRI is an autonomous research and training institute within the UN system, dedicated to advancing knowledge and capacity in both established and emerging areas of justice, crime prevention, security and the rule of law, in support of peace, stability and the protection of human rights. The Institute was established in 1968 pursuant to ECOSOC res. 1086 B (XXXIX) (1965), which urged an expansion of UN activities in crime prevention and criminal justice. UNICRI works in specialized niches and selected fields of crime prevention, justice, security governance, counter-terrorism, the risks and opportunities of technological advances, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risk mitigation, environmental crime, prison reform, women's empowerment and social cohesion. It serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation, bringing together partners such as Member States, local governments, academic and research institutions, regional and international organizations, private entities and civil society at large, in forging a common approach to addressing common challenges.

The Institute supports the design and implementation of holistic and innovative processes to confront traditional and emerging threats, at both national and cross-border levels through specialized, action-oriented research and capacity-building. Its work includes assessing countries' threats and needs, generating and disseminating knowledge, delivering tailored training programmes and fostering international cooperation. UNICRI also provides expert advisory services, facilitates platforms for dialogue and coordination, and serves as a global hub for testing and promoting effective strategies and practical models.

The Institute's current priority areas, as outlined in its [Strategic Programme Framework 2023–2026](#), are: preventing and countering transnational security threats, terrorism and points of nexus; countering criminal enterprises, illicit financial flows and corrupt practices; promoting the rule of law and safeguarding access to justice; and promoting responsible use of new and emerging technologies to address crime and exploitation. UNICRI's priorities are particularly aligned with the Pact for the Future and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)16, which entails the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and building effective and accountable institutions, as well as with SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15. Research and technical tools produced by the Institute are available on the website under 'Publications'.

### Structure

UNICRI is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of eminent experts. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) selects seven members, on the principle of equitable geographical distribution, for five-year rotating terms. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and endorsed by ECOSOC, and serve in their personal capacity. The four ex officio members are: a representative of the UN Secretary-General; a representative of the UN Development Programme Administrator; a representative of the host country (Italy); and the Director of UNICRI. The elected members are listed on the [website](#). The Board of Trustees [reports](#) annually on UNICRI's work to ECOSOC.

Headquartered in Turin, Italy, UNICRI operates with an extended network of offices, including liaison offices in Rome, Brussels and New York; project offices in Geneva and The Hague; and the [EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk \(CBRN\) Mitigation Centres of Excellence](#) Secretariats in Abu Dhabi, UAE; Amman, Jordan; Manila, Philippines; Nairobi, Kenya; Rabat, Morocco; Tashkent, Uzbekistan; and Tbilisi, Georgia.

## UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3060

Email: [info.unrisd@un.org](mailto:info.unrisd@un.org)

Bluesky: [@unrisd.org](#)

Facebook: [@unrisd](#)

Instagram: [@UNRISD](#)

LinkedIn: [company/unrisd](#)

X: [@UNRISD](#)

YouTube: [@unrisd](#)

Website: [www.unrisd.org](http://www.unrisd.org)

Director: Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, Chile (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2024)

### Purpose

UNRISD is an autonomous policy-oriented research institute within the UN system that undertakes cutting-edge interdisciplinary research and policy analysis on the social dimensions of contemporary development issues ([ST/SGB/126](#)). Since 1963, UNRISD has addressed challenging questions on power, politics and distribution to inform UN agencies, Member States and development actors, in particular from the global South.

The Institute works with a global network of academic, policy, practitioner and activist communities in developed and developing countries, with the aim of positioning equity, inclusion and social justice at the forefront of development thinking, policy and practice.

A hallmark of UNRISD's work is the understanding of social development as a process of transformative change – in social and power relations, policies, systems, structures and institutions, and in individuals themselves – that leads to the realization of economic and social well-being within the boundaries of planetary resources.

UNRISD makes evidence-based contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focusing on inclusion, institutions, intersections and innovations for transformative change.

The [UNRISD Strategy for 2026–2030](#) seeks to address the structural drivers of inequality rather than symptoms, through programmes on transformative social policy, gender justice and development, alternative economies for transformation, environmental and climate justice, and the societal impacts of digitalization and artificial intelligence (AI). It also aims to contribute to a broader rethinking of development itself, moving beyond incremental approaches towards a transformation of development systems and paradigms, by advancing research and dialogue on alternative frameworks centred on equity, care, sustainability and the redistribution of power and resources.

UNRISD research is recognized for catalysing development debates and informing policy processes. In 2025, the Institute produced [53 research outputs](#) generating evidence for systemic change, with 62 per cent of authors from the Global South and 67 per cent of voices women.

### Structure

UNRISD is funded entirely through voluntary contributions and is governed by an independent board of academic advisers. This funding and governance structure safeguards the Institute's academic autonomy. The Board is composed of a chair appointed by the Secretary-General; up to 10 members nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by ECOSOC, who serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms with the possibility of extension for two years; and the Director of the Institute (ex officio). The appointed members are listed on the [website](#).

UNRISD reports biennially to ECOSOC via the Commission for Social Development (its 2023–24 report is [E/CN.5/2025/9](#)).

## United Nations University (UNU)

5–53–70 Jingumae  
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925  
Japan  
Telephone: +81 3 5467 1212  
Email: [mbox@unu.edu](mailto:mbox@unu.edu)

Facebook: [@UnitedNationsUniversity](#)  
Instagram: [@un\\_university](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-university](#)  
X: [@UNUniversity](#)

Website: <http://unu.edu>

Rector: Tshilidzi Marwala, South Africa (since March 2023; appointed by the UN Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Director-General, in July 2022)

### Purpose

UNU was established by GA res. [2951](#) (XXVII) (1972) as an autonomous organ of the UN General Assembly. UNU functions as a think tank for the UN system. It is a platform for new and creative ideas, as well as academic and policy dialogue, and informs UN policy processes through evidence-based research. The University acts as a bridge between the UN and the global academic community, translating science-based research findings into accessible, policy-relevant analyses and recommendations. Through its training and capacity development activities, UNU seeks to enhance the capacity for self-sustained learning by individuals, particularly in developing and transitional countries, and to strengthen global academic and scientific communities.

### Structure

UNU operates as a [system](#) of academic institutions rather than as an intergovernmental organization. It comprises a central programming and coordinating body, UNU Centre, headquartered in Tokyo, along with a decentralized network of 13 research and training institutes and programmes located in 12 UN Member States.

The governing [Council](#) is composed of appointed members serving in their individual capacities, the UNU Rector and three ex officio members (the UN Secretary-General; UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Director-General; and UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Executive Director). The Council reports regularly, through the UN Secretary-General to the UN General Assembly and ECOSOC, and through the UNESCO Director-General to the UNESCO Executive Board.

UNU is financed by investment income derived from its endowment fund and by voluntary contributions from governments, international organizations, foundations, universities and other sources.

### Meetings

The Council meets in a regular session twice a year.

### Appointed Council members (12)

#### 2022–28

Yamini Aiyar, India  
Hilary Beckles, Barbados (Chair 2025–28)  
Catherine Kyobutungi, Uganda  
Kuni Sato, Japan  
Vanessa Scherrer, France  
Mónica Serrano, Mexico<sup>1</sup>

#### 2025–31

Louise Fawcett, UK/Ireland  
Francisco H G Ferreira, Brazil  
Hauke Reiner Heekeren, Germany  
Mu Rongping, China  
Jane Catherine Ngila, Kenya  
Shuvai Busuman Nyoni, Zimbabwe

#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Appointed on 16 April 2024, to complete the term of Enrique Forero, Colombia, who passed away on 5 September 2023.

# TREATY AND RELATED BODIES

## HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

Further information on scope and process is available at [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies) and [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/treaty-body-strengthening](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/treaty-body-strengthening).

### Committee against Torture (CAT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9220

Email: [ohchr-cat@un.org](mailto:ohchr-cat@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cat](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cat)

Chair: Claude Heller Rouassant, Mexico (since 19 April 2022)

#### Purpose

CAT is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the [Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#). The Convention was adopted by GA res. 39/46 (1984) and entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 1 July 2026, there were 176 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year, then every four years (Article 19), and as requested by the Committee. In certain circumstances, the Committee may conduct a confidential inquiry if it receives reliable evidence of grave and systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Convention (Article 20). A State Party may declare that it recognizes the Committee's competence to receive and consider communications from a State Party claiming that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (Article 21); and that it recognizes the Committee's competence to receive and consider communications from, or on behalf of, individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of the provisions of the Convention by a State Party (Article 22).

The Optional Protocol to the Convention, which entered into force in June 2006, created the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT – see next entry).

#### Meetings

The Committee usually meets three times a year in Geneva: in April/May (four weeks), July (three weeks) and October/November (four weeks). In 2025 and 2026, due to the Organization's financial situation, some sessions have been shortened or cancelled. More detailed information is available under '[List of Sessions](#)' on the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies database: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org>.

#### Membership

CAT consists of 10 independent experts in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (Article 17). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and the legal experience of candidates. Members are elected by States Parties, generally for staggered four-year terms, and may be re-elected.

#### Members (10)

##### Term ends 31 Dec 2027

Jorge Contesse, Chile

Claude Heller Rouassant, Mexico (Chair)

Erdoğan İşcan, Türkiye (Vice-Chair)

Peter Vedel Kessing, Denmark (Rapporteur)

Ana Racu, Republic of Moldova

##### Term ends 31 Dec 2029

Moulaye Abdallah Moulaye Abdallah, Mauritania

Lorena Gonzáles Pinto, Guatemala

Liu Huawen, China

Naoko Maeda, Japan (Vice-Chair)

Abderrazak Rouwane, Morocco (Vice-Chair)

## Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000/9744  
Email: [ohchr-opcat@un.org](mailto:ohchr-opcat@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/spt](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/spt)  
Chair: María Luisa Romero, Panama (since 2025)

### Purpose

The SPT was created under the [Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#). Its mandate is to visit places where people are or may be deprived of their liberty, and make recommendations to States Parties concerning the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including on the establishment of national preventive mechanisms.

The Optional Protocol requires each State Party to set up, designate or maintain at the domestic level one or several visiting bodies for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In addition to providing advice and assistance to States Parties in the establishment of these national preventive mechanisms, the SPT assists and advises the national preventive mechanisms in order to strengthen safeguards against torture and ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty. The SPT usually undertakes between 8 and 10 visits to States Parties each year.

The Optional Protocol was adopted by GA res. [57/199](#) (2002) and entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 1 July 2026, there were 96 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Meetings

The SPT usually convenes three times a year in Geneva, for a total of four weeks.

### Membership

The SPT originally had 10 members, increasing to 25 in 2011 following the 50th ratification of, or accession to, the Optional Protocol. Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, representation of different social and legal systems, and gender balance. Members are elected by States Parties, generally serve for staggered four-year terms and can be re-elected once.

### Members (25)\*

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Uju Agomoh, Nigeria  
Vasiliki Artinopoulou, Greece  
Carmen Comas-Mata Mira, Spain  
Hameth Saloum Diakhate, Senegal (Vice-Chair)  
Suzanne Jabbour, Lebanon  
Julia Kozma, Austria  
Nika Kvaratskhelia, Georgia  
Andrew Christoffel Nissen, South Africa  
María Luisa Romero, Panama (Chair)  
Elīna Šteinerte, Latvia (Vice-Chair)  
Anica Tomsic, Croatia  
Juan Pablo Vegas, Peru  
Victor Zaharia, Republic of Moldova

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Djordje Alempijevic, Serbia  
Massimiliano Bagagli, Italy  
Omar Battas, Morocco  
Barbara Bernath, Switzerland  
Marie Brasholt, Denmark (Vice-Chair)  
Jakub Julian Czepek, Poland  
Marco Feoli Villalobos, Costa Rica  
Kalliopi Kambanella, Cyprus  
Paul Lam Shang Leen, Mauritius  
Luciano Mariz Maia, Brazil  
Aisha Shujune Muhammad, Maldives  
(Vice-Chair–Rapporteur)  
Martin Zinkler, Germany

#### Note

\* Elections for the four-year term starting 1 January 2027 are scheduled to be held at the 11th meeting of States Parties on 1 October 2026 in Geneva.



## Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1202 Geneva  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [ohchr-cedaw@un.org](mailto:ohchr-cedaw@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw)

Chair: Nahla Haidar, Lebanon

### Purpose

CEDAW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#). The Convention is often described as the international bill of rights for women. It defines discrimination against women and outlines a comprehensive range of measures to end it. The Convention was adopted by GA res. [34/180](#) (1979) and entered into force on 3 September 1981.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in implementing the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of the Convention's entry into force for the state concerned, then at least every four years (Article 18).

An Optional Protocol to the Convention was adopted by GA res. [54/4](#) (1999) and entered into force on 22 December 2000. The Protocol contains two procedures:

- A communications procedure allows individuals or groups of individuals to submit claims of violations of rights protected under the Convention to CEDAW
- A confidential inquiry procedure enables CEDAW to initiate inquiries into alleged grave or systematic violations of the rights enshrined in the Convention.

As at 1 July 2026, there were 189 [parties](#) to the Convention and 116 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Meetings

CEDAW usually meets three times a year in Geneva.

### Membership

CEDAW consists of 23 experts in the fields covered by the Convention serving in their personal capacities (Article 17). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different cultures, as well as the principal legal systems. Experts are elected by States Parties. Members usually serve staggered and renewable four-year terms.

### Members (23)\*

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Brenda Akia, Uganda (Rapporteur)  
Hiroko Akizuki, Japan  
Rangita De Silva De Alwis, Sri Lanka  
Nada Moustafa Fathi Draz, Egypt<sup>1</sup>  
Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia, Nigeria  
Yamila González Ferrer, Cuba  
Daphna Hacker, Israel  
Marianne Mikko, Estonia (Vice-Chair)  
Ana Peláez Narváez, Spain  
Rhoda Reddock, Trinidad and Tobago (Vice-Chair)  
Elgun Safarov, Azerbaijan  
Genoveva Tisheva, Bulgaria (Vice-Chair)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Hamida Al-Shukairi, Oman  
Violet Eudine Barribeau, Barbados  
Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Netherlands (Vice-Chair)  
Nahla Haidar, Lebanon (Chair)  
Madina Jarbussynova, Kazakhstan  
Mu Hong, China  
Jelena Pia-Comella, Andorra  
Bandana Rana, Nepal  
Erika Schläppi, Switzerland  
Natasha Stott Despoja, Australia  
Patsili Toledo Vasquez, Chile

## Notes

- \* On 26 June 2026, the 24th meeting of States Parties elected 12 members for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Brenda Akia, Uganda (re-elected), Nada Moustafa Fathi Draz, Egypt (re-elected) and Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia, Nigeria (re-elected) (African states); Amarsanaa Darisuren, Mongolia, and Rangita De Silva De Alwis, Sri Lanka (re-elected) (Asia-Pacific states); Marianne Mikko, Estonia (re-elected) and Elgun Safarov, Azerbaijan (re-elected) (Eastern European states); Marta Clara Ferreyra Beltrán, Mexico (re-elected), Yamila González Ferrer, Cuba (re-elected) and Sheila Roseau, Antigua and Barbuda (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Amanda Dale, Canada, and Ana Peláez Narváez, Spain (re-elected) (Western European and Other states).
- 1 Designated in October 2024 to complete the term of Maya Morsy, Egypt, who had resigned in September 2024.

## Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Email: [ohchr-cescr@un.org](mailto:ohchr-cescr@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cescr](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cescr)

Chair: Preeti Saran, India

### Purpose

CESCR is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) by its States Parties. The Covenant was adopted by GA res. 2200 A (XXI) (1966) and entered into force on 3 January 1976. As at 1 July 2026, there were 173 [parties](#) to the Covenant.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports, submitted pursuant to Article 16, on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Covenant. The initial report is due two years after acceding to the Covenant, with subsequent reports due, in principle, every five years. The Committee envisages the introduction of an eight-year predictable reporting cycle in the future, should resources be available.

While other core international human rights instruments designate treaty bodies to examine States Parties' reports, the Covenant provides for States Parties to report to ECOSOC. The monitoring function was delegated to a subsidiary body – now CESCR – by ECOSOC decision [1978/10](#) (see 'Evolution'). The Committee, as a subsidiary body, reports annually to ECOSOC about its work, with a view to helping it fulfil its responsibilities under Articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

In addition to the reporting procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force on 5 May 2013, provides the Committee with the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant have been violated. The Committee may also, under certain circumstances, undertake inquiries on grave or systematic violations of any of the economic, social and cultural rights in the Covenant, and consider inter-state complaints with respect to states that have accepted those procedures. As at 1 July 2026, there were 31 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Evolution

The Committee was originally named the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC decision [1978/10](#)). ECOSOC res. [1985/17](#) changed administrative arrangements and renamed it CESCR, with the Committee to be made up of independent experts.

### Meetings

CESCR usually meets twice a year in Geneva.

## Membership

CESCR comprises 18 experts of recognized competence in human rights serving in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different social and legal systems. Committee members are elected by ECOSOC secret ballot from a list of people nominated by States Parties to the Covenant. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

### Members (18)\*

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze,  
Russian Federation

Asraf Ally Caunhye, Mauritius (Vice-Chair)

Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze, Nigeria

Santiago Manuel Fiorio Vaesken, Paraguay

Ludovic Hennebel, Belgium

Joo-Young Lee, ROK

Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez, El Salvador

Julieta Rossi, Argentina (Rapporteur)

Preeti Saran, India (Chair)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Nadir Adilov, Azerbaijan (Vice-Chair)

Lazhari Bouzid, Algeria

Chen Peijie, China

Laura-Maria Crăciunean-Tatu, Romania

Charafat El Yedri Afailal, Morocco

Seree Nonthasoot, Thailand

Giuseppe Palmisano, Italy (Vice-Chair)

Laura Elisa Pérez, Mexico

Michael Windfuhr, Germany

#### Note

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected eight members for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Abdi Jibril Ali, Ethiopia, and Fatimata Diallo, Senegal (African states); Joo-Young Lee, ROK (re-elected), and Preeti Saran, India (re-elected) (Asia-Pacific states); Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze, Russian Federation (re-elected) (Eastern European states); Santiago Manuel Fiorio Vaesken, Paraguay (re-elected), Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vasquez, El Salvador (re-elected), and Hernan Quezada Cabrera, Chile (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Ludovic Hennebel, Belgium (re-elected) (Western European and Other states).

## Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [ohchr-cerd@un.org](mailto:ohchr-cerd@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cerd](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cerd)

Chair: Gün Kut, Türkiye

### Purpose

CERD is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#) by its States Parties. The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969 (GA res. [2106A](#) (1965)). As at 1 July 2026, there were 182 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Convention, then every two years.

Under Article 14, a State Party may declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. As at 1 July 2026, 59 States Parties had made a declaration under Article 14.

The Committee reports annually to the General Assembly and may make suggestions and recommendations based on its examination of the reports and information provided by States Parties.

GA res. [47/111](#) (1992) made an amendment to the Convention's fund provisions that will enter into force when it is accepted by two-thirds of States Parties to the Convention. As at 1 July 2026, 54 States [Parties](#) had accepted the amendment.

## Meetings

CERD has usually convened three times a year in Geneva: in April/May (three weeks), July/August (four weeks) and November/December (three weeks).

## Membership

CERD consists of 18 experts, elected by States Parties, who serve in their personal capacities (Article 8). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and the representation of different cultures, as well as to the principal legal systems. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

## Members (18)

### Term ends 19 Jan 2028

Pela Boker-Wilson, Liberia  
Guan Jian, China (Vice-Chair)  
Ibrahima Guisse, Senegal (Vice-Chair)  
Vadili Rayess, Mauritania  
Verene Albertha Shepherd, Jamaica  
Chrispine Gwalawala Sibande, Malawi  
Stamatia Stavrinaki, Greece  
Faith Dikeledi Pansy Tlakula, South Africa  
Abderrahman Tlemçani, Morocco

### Term ends 19 Jan 2030

Shaikha Abdulla Ali Al-Misnad, Qatar  
Michal Balcerzak, Poland (Vice-Chair)  
Chinsung Chung, ROK  
Bakari Sidiki Diaby, Côte d'Ivoire  
Régine Esseneme, Cameroon  
Gün Kut, Türkiye (Chair)  
Carla Ivette Pousa Caride, Panama (Rapporteur)  
Mazalo Tebie, Togo  
Saúl Vicente Vázquez, Mexico

## Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9220  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [ohchr-cmw@un.org](mailto:ohchr-cmw@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cmw](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cmw)

Chair: Prasad Kariyawasam, Sri Lanka

## Purpose

CMW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the [International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families](#). The Convention gives specific form to general international human rights standards so that they are meaningful in the particular context of migration. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. [45/158](#)) on 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003. As at 1 July 2026, there were 60 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties accept the obligation to submit a report within one year of ratification of, or acceding to, the Convention, then every five years (Article 73).

A State Party may declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (Article 76) and/or to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to that State's jurisdiction who claim that their rights under the Convention have been violated by that State Party (Article 77). Each mechanism will come into force when 10 States Parties make the said declaration.

## Meetings

The Committee has usually met in Geneva twice a year.

## Membership

The CMW originally consisted of 10 experts, increasing to 14 on 1 January 2010, once the number of parties to the Convention had reached 40 (Article 72). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution as well as representation of the principal legal systems. Members are usually elected for staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

## Members (14)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2027

Khaled Cheikhna Babacar, Mauritania  
Mohammed Charef, Morocco  
Edgar Corzo Sosa, Mexico (Rapporteur)  
Sabrina Gahar, Algeria  
Prasad Kariyawasam, Sri Lanka (Chair)  
Myriam Poussi, Burkina Faso (Vice-Chair)  
Can Ünver, Türkiye

### Term ends 31 Dec 2029

Mireille Constance Legba Adankon, Benin  
Francisco Carrión Mena, Ecuador (Vice-Chair)  
Jasminka Dzumhur, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Ermal Frasheri, Albania (Vice-Chair)  
Mamane Oumaria, Niger  
Azad Taghi-Zada, Azerbaijan  
Fabien Tombohavana, Madagascar

## Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9141  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [ohchr-crc@un.org](mailto:ohchr-crc@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crc](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crc)

Chair: Sophie Kiladze, Georgia

## Purpose

The CRC is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). It also monitors implementation of three optional protocols to the Convention.

The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. [44/25](#)) on 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990. As at 1 July 2026, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The CRC considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of acceding to the Convention, then every five years (Article 44).

## Evolution

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) were adopted by GA res. [54/263](#) (2000) and opened for signature and ratification or accession in New York on 5 June 2000. They entered into force on 12 February and 18 January 2002 respectively. As at 1 July 2026, there were 178 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children and 173 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on children in armed conflict.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on a communications procedure (OPIC) was adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2011 (res. [66/138](#)) and opened for signature on 28 February 2012. It entered into force on 14 April 2014, having been ratified three months earlier by the required number of 10 countries.

The OPIC establishes a communications procedure that allows complaints to be submitted by or on behalf of an individual or group of individuals regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols. It also allows the Committee to carry out inquiries

into allegations of grave or systematic violations of rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols. As at 1 July 2026, there were 53 [parties](#).

**Meetings**

The CRC has usually convened three times a year for sessions of three weeks' duration, normally in January, May and September in Geneva.

**Membership**

The CRC originally had 10 experts, increasing to 18 in 2002 (Article 43 and GA res. [50/155](#) (1995)). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution as well as representation of the principal legal systems. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

**Members (18)\***

**Term ends Feb 2027**

Suzanne Aho Assouma, Togo  
Thuwayba Ahmed Al Barwani, Oman  
(Vice-Chair)  
Hynd Ayoubi Idrissi, Morocco  
Mary Beloff, Argentina (Vice-Chair)  
Rosaria Correa, Panama  
Bragi Gudbrandsson, Iceland  
Philip D Jaffe, Switzerland (Vice-Chair)  
Faith Marshall-Harris, Barbados  
Aïssatou Alassane Moulaye Sidikou, Niger

**Term ends Feb 2029**

Rinchen Chopel, Bhutan  
Timothy PT Ekesa, Kenya  
Mariana Ianachevici, Republic of Moldova  
Sophie Kiladze, Georgia (Chair)  
Cephas Lumina, Zambia  
(Vice-Chair–Rapporteur)  
Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia  
Zeinebou Taleb Moussa, Mauritania  
Juliana Scerri Ferrante, Malta  
Benoit Van Keirsbilck, Belgium

**Note**

\* On 23 June 2026, the 21st meeting of States Parties elected nine members for a four-year term beginning 1 March 2027: Aïssatou Alassane Moulaye Sidikou, Niger (re-elected) (African states); Thuwayba Ahmed Al Barwani, Oman (re-elected) and Yasmeen Muhamad Shariff, Malaysia (Asia–Pacific states); Farid Adilov, Azerbaijan, and Svitlana Ilchuk, Ukraine (Eastern European states); Mary Beloff, Argentina (re-elected) and Carmen Aida Domínguez Hidalgo, Chile (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Ignacio Campoy Cervera, Spain, and Aoife Nolan, Ireland (Western European and Other states).

**Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
Fax: +41 22 917 9022  
Email: [ohchr-crpdpd@un.org](mailto:ohchr-crpdpd@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crpdpd](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crpdpd)  
Chair: Miyeon Kim, ROK

**Purpose**

The CRPD is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#). The Convention was adopted on 13 December 2006 (GA res. [61/106](#)) and received its 20th ratification on 3 April 2008, triggering its entry into force on 3 May 2008. Its Optional Protocol entered into force on the same day, having received the necessary 10 ratifications.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of accepting the Convention, then every four years (Article 35).

The Committee is also mandated to receive and examine individual communications alleging violations of the Convention by States Parties that have become party to the Optional Protocol. In certain circumstances, the Committee may conduct an inquiry if it receives reliable evidence of grave or systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Optional Protocol. As at 1 July 2026, there were 193 [parties](#) to the Convention and 110 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

**Meetings**

The Committee has usually convened for ordinary sessions twice a year in Geneva.

**Membership**

The CRPD originally had 12 members, increasing to 18 in 2010 following an additional 60 ratifications or accessions to the Convention (Article 34). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographic distribution, representation of different social and legal systems, gender balance and participation of experts with disabilities. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and can be re-elected once.

**Members (18)\***

**Term ends 31 Dec 2026**

Muhannad Salah Al-Azzeh, Jordan  
Rehab Mohammed Boresli, Kuwait  
Amalia Eva Gamio Ríos, Mexico (Vice-Chair)  
Laverne Jacobs, Canada (Rapporteur)  
Rosemary Kayess, Australia  
Miyeon Kim, ROK (Chair)  
Alfred Kouadio Kouassi, Côte d'Ivoire  
Gertrude Oforiwa Fefoame, Ghana  
Markus Schefer, Switzerland

**Term ends 31 Dec 2028**

Magino Corporán Lorenzo, Dominican Republic  
Gerel Dondovdorj, Mongolia  
Mara Cristina Gabrilli, Brazil  
Natalia Guala Beathyate, Uruguay  
Abdelmajid Makni, Morocco (Vice-Chair)  
Floyd Morris, Jamaica  
Christopher Nwanoro, Nigeria (Vice-Chair)  
Inmaculada Placencia Porrero, European Union  
Hiroshi Tamon, Japan

**Note**

\* On 9 June 2026, the 19th meeting of States Parties elected nine members for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Rigbe Gebrehawaria Hagos, Ethiopia, and Abdel Rahman Ouorou Bare, Benin (African states); Muhannad Salah Al-Azzeh, Jordan (re-elected), Chang Jian, China, Lyazzat Kaltayeva, Kazakhstan, Villaney Remengesay, Palau, and Faatino Utumapu, Samoa (Asia-Pacific states); and Mushegh Hovsepyan, Armenia, and Dovile Juodkaite, Lithuania (Eastern European states).

**Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities  
Division for Social Policy and Development  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
S-2906, New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5169  
Fax: +1 917 367 5102  
Email: [enable@un.org](mailto:enable@un.org)

Website: <https://social.desa.un.org/issues/disability/cosp>

**Purpose**

Under Article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the States Parties to the Convention meet regularly in a conference to consider any matter with regard to implementation of the Convention, including the election of members of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The first session of the Conference was held in 2008, when the Convention entered into force.

## Meetings

The Conference has met annually since 2008. Meetings can be convened by the Secretary-General biennially or by a decision of the Conference. Non-States Parties may participate as observers, in addition to accredited non-governmental and national human rights institutions. The Bureau consists of one president and four vice-presidents, elected for two years on a geographical and rotational basis.

## Human Rights Committee

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Email: [ohchr-ccpr@un.org](mailto:ohchr-ccpr@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ccpr](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ccpr)

Chair: Changrok Soh, ROK

### Purpose

The Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by its States Parties of the International [Covenant](#) on Civil and Political Rights. The Covenant came into force on 23 March 1976 (GA res. [2200](#) (XXI) A (1966)). As at 1 July 2026, there were 175 [parties](#) to the Covenant.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Covenant. States Parties should submit a report within one year of acceding to the Covenant, then when the Committee requests in accordance with the simplified reporting procedure.

The (First) Optional Protocol of the Covenant, which also came into effect on 23 March 1976, established the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals regarding alleged violations of their rights under the Covenant. As at 1 July 2026, there were 116 [parties](#) to the First Optional Protocol. The Second Optional Protocol, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, entered into force on 11 July 1991 and, as at 1 July 2026, had 92 [parties](#).

### Meetings

The Committee holds three sessions a year in Geneva.

### Membership

The Committee has 18 members who have recognized competence in human rights and serve in their personal capacities (Article 28). Given the legal nature of the Committee's work, many of its members are lawyers, judges or professors of law. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different social and legal systems. Members are elected by States Parties, generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

### Members (18)\*

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2026

Rodrigo A Carazo, Costa Rica  
Yvonne Donders, Netherlands  
Laurence R Helfer, USA  
Dalia Leinartė, Lithuania<sup>1</sup>  
Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Senegal  
Hernán Quezada Cabrera, Chile (Vice-Chair)  
Tijana Šurlan, Serbia  
Koji Teraya, Japan  
Hélène Tigroudja, France (Vice-Chair)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2028

Tania María Abdo Rocholl, Paraguay  
Wafaa Ashraf Moharram Bassim, Egypt  
(Vice-Chair)  
Mahjoub El Haiba, Morocco  
Carlos Ramón Fernández Liesa, Spain  
Konstantin Korkelia, Georgia  
Akmal Kholmatovich Saidov, Uzbekistan  
Ivan Šimonović, Croatia (Rapporteur)  
Changrok Soh, ROK (Chair)  
Imeru Tamerat Yigezu, Ethiopia



## Notes

- \* On 15 June 2026, the 42nd meeting of States Parties elected nine members for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2027: Zirignon Constant Delbe, Côte d'Ivoire, Kobauyah Tchamdja Kpatcha, Togo, and Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Senegal (re-elected) (African states); Koji Teraya, Japan (re-elected), and Fuad Zarbiyev, Azerbaijan (Asia-Pacific states); Veronika Bilková, Czechia (Eastern European states); Alfredo Ortega Franco, Guatemala, and Juan Miguel Petit, Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Yvonne Donders, Netherlands (re-elected) (Western European and Other states).
- 1 Elected by the 41st meeting of States Parties on 21 January 2025 to complete the term of Farid Ahmadov, Azerbaijan, who resigned on 4 March 2024.

## Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)

Palais des Nations  
8–14 Avenue de la Paix  
CH-1211 Geneva  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9490  
Email: [ohchr-ced@un.org](mailto:ohchr-ced@un.org)

Website: [www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ced](http://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ced)

Chair: Juan Pablo Alban Alencastro, Ecuador

### Purpose

CED is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International [Convention](#) for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. All States Parties must submit a report to the Committee within two years of becoming parties to the Convention. Upon review of this report, the Committee adopts concluding observations, in which it may request the State Party to submit a report with additional information on the implementation of the adopted recommendations and of the Convention, and on the evolution of the situation of enforced disappearances in the country.

Under the Urgent Action procedure (Article 30 of the Convention), the Committee can request that a State Party take immediate measures to search for a disappeared person and investigate his or her alleged enforced disappearance. When the Committee receives reliable information indicating that a State Party is seriously violating the Convention, it can request to visit that State Party (Article 33). If the Committee receives well-founded information that enforced disappearance is being practised on a widespread or systematic basis in a State Party, it may urgently bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly (Article 34).

A State Party may declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider individual complaints (or communications) from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of the Convention (Article 31). A State Party may also declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in which a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (Article 32).

The Convention was adopted on 20 December 2006 (GA res. [61/177](#)) and entered into force on 23 December 2010, 30 days after 20 states had ratified or acceded to it (Article 39(1)). As at 1 July 2026, there were 98 signatories and 78 [parties](#).

### Meetings

The Committee usually holds two sessions a year in Geneva.

### Membership

CED consists of 10 experts of recognized competence in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (Article 26). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, relevant legal experience and gender balance. Members are elected for four-year terms, and are eligible for re-election once.

## Members (10)

### Term ends 30 June 2027

Matar Diop, Senegal (Vice-Chair)  
Olivier de Frouville, France (Vice-Chair)  
Fidelis Edge Kanyongolo, Malawi  
Barbara Lochbihler, Germany  
Carmen Rosa Villa Quintana, Peru (Vice-Chair)

### Term ends 30 June 2029

Juan Pablo Alban Alencastro, Ecuador (Chair)  
Yakouma Jean de Dieu Bambara, Burkina Faso  
Marija Definis, Croatia (Rapporteur)  
Elías Ricardo Solís González, Panama  
Paulo de Tarso Vannuchi, Brazil

## LAW OF THE SEA TREATY BODIES

### Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)

Division for Ocean Affairs and the  
Law of the Sea  
Office of Legal Affairs  
United Nations  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

Website: [www.un.org/depts/los/clcs\\_new/clcs\\_home.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm)

Chair: Aldino Manuel dos Santos de Campos, Portugal (since 5 July 2023)

### Purpose

The Commission's purpose is to facilitate the implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. It was established in accordance with UNCLOS Part VI and Annex II.

Pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 1, of Annex II to UNCLOS, the Commission's functions are to:

- Consider data and other material submitted by coastal states concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf in areas where those limits extend beyond 200 nautical miles, and to make recommendations to coastal states on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf in accordance with Article 76 and the Statement of Understanding adopted on 29 August 1980 by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea
- Provide scientific and technical advice if requested by coastal states during preparation of such data.

The Convention opened for signature in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. A subsequent [Agreement](#) relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996. As at 1 July 2026, there were 172 [parties](#) to the Convention and 155 [parties](#) to the Agreement.

### Meetings

Until the end of 2024, the Commission met for three sessions of seven weeks every year. From 2025 until the end of the current term of office in June 2028, the Commission will meet for three sessions of five weeks each year, with increased intersessional work.

### Membership

The Commission consists of 21 [members](#) who are experts in the fields of geology, geophysics or hydrography. They are elected by States Parties to the Convention from among their nationals and serve in their personal capacities. No fewer than three members are to be elected from each geographical region. Members are elected for five-year terms and may be re-elected.

The election for the current term was held during the 32nd Meeting of States Parties in June 2022, for which the allocation of seats was: five members from African states; five from Asia–Pacific states; three from Eastern European states; four from Latin American and Caribbean states; three from Western European and Other states; and one member from among African, Asia–Pacific or Western European and Other states (who, for the 2023–28 term, was elected from those nominated by African states). Those arrangements do not prejudice or affect future election arrangements.

## Members (21) – June 2023 to June 2028

|                                                      |                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Adnan Rashid Nasser Al-Azri, Oman                    | Domingos de Carvalho Viana Moreira, Angola       |
| Lawrence Asangongo Apaalse, Ghana                    | David Cole Mosher, Canada (Vice-Chair)           |
| Efren Perez Carandang, Philippines                   | Simon Njuguna, Kenya                             |
| Aldino Manuel dos Santos de Campos, Portugal (Chair) | Tolojanahary Randriamiantsoa, Madagascar         |
| Ahmed Er Raji, Morocco <sup>1</sup> (Vice-Chair)     | Rajan Sivaramakrishnan, India (Vice-Chair)       |
| Antonio Fernando Garcez Faria, Brazil                | Tang Yong, China                                 |
| Helena Inniss, Trinidad and Tobago                   | Michał Tomczak, Poland (Vice-Chair) <sup>4</sup> |
| Artem Kireev, Russian Federation <sup>2</sup>        | Ariel Hernán Troisi, Argentina (Vice-Chair)      |
| Stig-Morten Knutsen, Norway <sup>3</sup>             | Toshitsugu Yamazaki, Japan                       |
| Estevao Stefane Mahanjane, Mozambique                | Gonzalo Alejandro Yáñez Carrizo, Chile           |
|                                                      | Vacant, Eastern European states                  |

### Notes

- 1 Elected on 27 November 2024, to complete the term of Miloud Loukili, Morocco, who resigned on 28 June 2024.
- 2 Elected on 12 June 2024, to complete the term of Ivan F Glumov, Russian Federation, who passed away on 20 December 2023.
- 3 Elected on 26 June 2025, to complete the term of Harald Brekke, Norway, who resigned on 24 January 2025.
- 4 Elected on 28 November 2023, to complete the term of Mateusz Damrat, Poland, who resigned on 2 June 2023.

## International Seabed Authority (ISA)

14–20 Port Royal Street  
Kingston  
Jamaica

Telephone: +18 76 922 9105  
Email: [postmaster@isa.org.jm](mailto:postmaster@isa.org.jm)  
or [isasecretariat@isa.org.jm](mailto:isasecretariat@isa.org.jm)

Website: [www.isa.org.jm](http://www.isa.org.jm)

Secretary-General: Leticia Carvalho, Brazil (elected by the Assembly of the ISA in August 2024 for a four-year term 2025–28)

### Purpose

ISA is the organization through which States Parties to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) organize and control activities in 'the Area' – the seabed, ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. ISA was established under Part XI of UNCLOS and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI, which was adopted by GA res. [48/263](#) (1994).

### Structure

The principal organs of the Authority are the Assembly, Council and Secretariat. The [Enterprise](#) is the organ through which the Authority carries out activities in the Area directly.

The [Assembly](#), as the sole organ consisting of all the members of the Authority, is considered the supreme organ to which other principal organs are accountable as specifically provided for in UNCLOS. As at 1 July 2026, the Authority had 172 members (171 states and the European Union), all parties to the Convention.

The [Council](#), the executive organ of the Authority, comprises 36 Member States, elected by the Assembly in the following order: countries with the greatest global consumption (Group A); those that have made significant investment in seabed activities (Group B); those that produce and export

minerals sourced from the seabed (Group C); those with special interests (Group D); and others, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution (Group E). Members serve four-year terms, ending 31 December, with election of half of them taking place every two years.

The agreed geographical allocation of seats is 10 to the African group, nine to Asia–Pacific, eight to Western European and Other states, seven to Latin American and Caribbean states, and three to Eastern European states. Since the total number of seats allocated according to that formula is 37, it was understood that each regional group other than Eastern Europe would [relinquish](#) in rotation one seat for one year in order to conform to the requirement under the Convention of 36 Council members. The Council member whose seat is relinquished by its regional group will participate in Council meetings but will not be entitled to vote on any matters.

Organs of the Council include the [Legal and Technical Commission](#) (LTC) and the Economic Planning Commission (whose functions are performed by the LTC; its operationalization is currently being discussed by the Council). The LTC consists of 41 members elected by the Council. The [Finance Committee](#) was established by the 1994 Part XI Agreement to oversee the financing and financial management of the Authority. The Committee consists of 15 members elected by the Assembly for a term of five years.

## Meetings

Annual sessions are held in Kingston, Jamaica, the seat of the Authority.

## Membership

The list of Council members shows current terms. For more detail about shared terms, see the [website](#).

### Council members 2026 (36)\*

#### Group A (4)

|                          |         |                         |         |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| China.....               | 2025–28 | Japan.....              | 2025–28 |
| Italy <sup>1</sup> ..... | 2023–26 | Russian Federation..... | 2023–26 |

#### Group B (4)

|                            |         |            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| France <sup>2</sup> .....  | 2024–26 | India..... | 2025–28 |
| Germany <sup>2</sup> ..... | 2023–26 | ROK.....   | 2023–26 |

#### Group C (4)

|                |         |                   |         |
|----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Australia..... | 2023–26 | Chile.....        | 2023–26 |
| Canada.....    | 2025–28 | South Africa..... | 2025–28 |

#### Group D (6)

|                               |         |              |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Bangladesh <sup>3</sup> ..... | 2025–28 | Jamaica..... | 2023–26 |
| Brazil.....                   | 2025–28 | Lesotho..... | 2023–26 |
| Naoero <sup>4</sup> .....     | 2023–26 | Uganda.....  | 2025–28 |

#### Group E (18)

|                              |         |                           |         |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| Argentina.....               | 2025–28 | Norway <sup>5</sup> ..... | 2025–28 |
| Cameroon.....                | 2023–26 | Poland.....               | 2025–28 |
| Costa Rica.....              | 2025–28 | Sierra Leone.....         | 2023–26 |
| Ghana.....                   | 2023–26 | Singapore.....            | 2023–26 |
| Indonesia <sup>4</sup> ..... | 2023–26 | Spain <sup>6</sup> .....  | 2025–28 |
| Mauritius.....               | 2025–28 | Tonga.....                | 2023–26 |
| Mexico.....                  | 2023–26 | Trinidad and Tobago.....  | 2025–28 |
| Morocco.....                 | 2025–28 | UK <sup>7</sup> .....     | 2025–28 |
| Nigeria.....                 | 2023–26 | UR of Tanzania.....       | 2025–28 |

## Finance Committee members 2023–27 (15)

Elected by the Assembly in 2022<sup>8</sup>

Medard Ainomuhisha, Uganda

Anastasia Francilia Akubor, Naoero

Jens Benninghofen, Germany

Shoko Fujimoto, Japan

Sheikh Mahmudul Hassan, Bangladesh<sup>9</sup>

Pavel Kavina, Czechia

Solomon Korbie, Ghana

Sergey Litvinov, Russian Federation

Didier Ortolland, France

Thiago Poggio Padua, Brazil

Greg Reisman, UK<sup>8</sup>

Yedla Umasankar, India<sup>8</sup>

Viola Walton, Jamaica

Kenneth Wong, Canada

Xing Chaohong, China<sup>8</sup>

## Legal and Technical Commission members 2023–27 (41)

Elected by the Council in 2022<sup>9</sup>

Mark B Alcock, Australia

Noorah Algethami, Saudi Arabia

Niki Aloupi, France

Mario Juan A Aurelio, Philippines

María Gómez Ballesteros, Spain<sup>9</sup>

Adoté Blim Blivi, Togo

Georgy A Cherkashov, Russian Federation

Malcolm Clark, New Zealand

Richard Addo Darko, Ghana

Edwin Egede, Nigeria

Sissel Eriksen, Norway

Malakai Finau, Fiji

Tomohiko Fukushima, Japan

Marzone Affonso Rêgo Gavino, Brazil

Michael Gikuihi, Kenya

Juan Luis Minaya González, Dominican Republic

Dao Viet Ha, Viet Nam

Kahlil Hassanali, Trinidad and Tobago

Becky Hitchin, UK<sup>9</sup>

Michael Imran Kanu, Sierra Leone

Jonguk Kim, ROK<sup>9</sup>

Erasmo Alonso Lara Cabrera, Mexico

Théophile Ndougsa Mbarga, Cameroon

Vicent Bartholomew Mtavangu, UR of Tanzania

Aphary Muyongo, Namibia<sup>9</sup>

Piotr Nowak, Poland

Haryo Budi Nugroho, Indonesia

Juan Pablo Paniego, Argentina<sup>9</sup>

Ellen Pape, Belgium

Luísa Ribeiro, Portugal

Mariamalia Chaves Rodríguez, Costa Rica

Carsten Michael Ruhlemann, Germany

Ramesh Sethuraman, India

Joshua Tiwangye Tuhumwire, Uganda

Rodrigo Miguel Urquiza Caroca, Chile<sup>9</sup>

Siosua Utoikamanu, Tonga

Nguyen Hong Vu, Czechia

Michelle Walker, Jamaica

Yang Shengxiong, China

Two vacancies<sup>10</sup>

## Observers

The UN, its specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international organizations invited by the ISA Assembly as well as non-governmental organizations that have been granted the observer status are [observers](#), in addition to the following states:

Afghanistan

Andorra

Bhutan

Burundi

Central African Republic

Colombia

DPRK

El Salvador

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Holy See

Iran

Israel

Kazakhstan

Libya

Liechtenstein

Peru

South Sudan

Syrian AR

Tajikistan

Türkiye

Turkmenistan

UAE

USA

Uzbekistan

Venezuela

## Notes

- \* For 2026, a member of the Latin American and Caribbean states group will relinquish its seat on the ISA Council, reducing the 37 members listed here to the required total of 36.
- 1 Italy would relinquish its seat in Group A in favour of the USA, if the USA were to become a member of the Authority; this does not prejudice the position of any country with respect to the intervening election to the Council.
- 2 France, Germany and the Netherlands are sharing two seats in Group B over the 2023–26 term. France relinquished its seat to the Netherlands for 2023, and Germany relinquished its seat to the Netherlands for 2025.
- 3 Bangladesh and the Philippines are sharing one seat in Group D over the 2025–28 term. Bangladesh will relinquish its seat to the Philippines for the year 2027.
- 4 Fiji, Indonesia, Naoero and Tonga are sharing one seat in Group D and two in Group E over the 2023–26 term. Indonesia relinquished its seat in Group E to Naoero for the year 2023, Tonga relinquished its seat in Group E to Naoero for the year 2024, and Fiji has relinquished its seat in Group D to Naoero for 2025 and 2026.
- 5 Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway are sharing one seat in Group E over the 2025–28 term. The Netherlands relinquished its seat to Belgium for 2025 and to Norway for 2026, and will relinquish its seat to Norway for 2028.
- 6 Portugal and Spain are sharing one seat in Group E over the 2025–28 term. Spain relinquished its seat to Portugal for 2025.
- 7 Ireland and the UK are sharing one seat in Group E over the 2025–28 term. The UK relinquished its seat to Ireland for 2025.
- 8 Sheikh Mahmudul Hassan, Bangladesh, was elected on 21 July 2025 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Khurshed Alam, Bangladesh; Greg Reisman, UK, was elected on 27 July 2026 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Lee-Anne Yarr, UK; Yedla Umasankar, India, was elected on 21 July 2025 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Kajal Bhat, India; Xing Chaohong, China, was elected on 24 July 2023 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Fan Kejun, China.
- 9 María Gómez Ballesteros, Spain, was elected on 18 March 2024 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Adolfo Maestro González, Spain; Becky Hitchin, UK, was elected on 10 July 2023 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Jon Copley, UK; Jonguk Kim, ROK, was elected on 20 July 2026 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Sejong Ju, ROK; Aphary Muyongo, Namibia, was elected on 20 July 2026 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Paulus Kainge, Namibia; Juan Pablo Paniego, Argentina, was elected on 30 October 2023 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Federico Gabriel Hirsch, Argentina; Rodrigo Miguel Urquiza Caroca, Chile, was elected on 14 July 2025 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Andrés Camaño Moreno, Chile.
- 10 Two vacancies arising from the resignations of Gamal Abdelrehim Mohamed Metwally, Egypt, and Roman Opimakh, Ukraine.

## International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

Am Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1  
22609 Hamburg  
Germany

Telephone: +49 40 35 607 0  
Fax: +49 40 35 607 275  
Email: [itlos@itlos.org](mailto:itlos@itlos.org)  
X: @ITLOS\_TIDM

Website: [www.itlos.org](http://www.itlos.org)

Registrar: Ximena Hinrichs Oyarce, Chile (since September 2019; re-elected by the Tribunal in September 2024 for a second five-year term)

### Purpose

The Tribunal is an independent judicial body established by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to adjudicate disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention. It was constituted in 1996 and functions in accordance with the relevant provisions of UNCLOS, including its Part XV and its [Statute](#), contained in Annex VI to the Convention.

The Convention opened for signature in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. Three subsequent agreements were concluded: one relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, which was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996; one relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which was adopted in 1995 and entered into force in 2001; and one relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ), which was adopted in 2023 and entered into force on 17 January 2026. As at 1 July 2026, there were 172 [parties](#) to the Convention, 155 [parties](#) to the Part XI Agreement, 96 [parties](#) to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and 90 [parties](#) to the BBNJ Agreement.

The jurisdiction of the Tribunal comprises all disputes and all applications submitted to it in accordance with the Convention and all matters specifically provided for in any other international agreement that confers jurisdiction on the Tribunal. The Tribunal has jurisdiction to deal with disputes (contentious jurisdiction) and legal questions (advisory jurisdiction) submitted to it.

The Tribunal also has compulsory jurisdiction to deal with requests for the prompt release of vessels and crews upon the posting of a reasonable bond or other financial security. It can also prescribe provisional measures (interim injunctions) to preserve the respective rights of the parties to a dispute or to prevent serious harm to the marine environment.

The Seabed Disputes [Chamber](#), composed of 11 elected members of the Tribunal, has certain compulsory jurisdiction with respect to disputes arising out of the exploitation and exploration of 'the Area' (the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction). The Chamber can also give advisory opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities, at the request of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) Assembly or Council.

The Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention decides the Tribunal's budget, as well as contributions by States Parties and the ISA (see Statute, Article 19, para. 1).

## Membership

The Tribunal comprises 21 independent [members](#) (judges), elected from among persons of recognized competence in the field of the law of the sea. The Statute of the Tribunal requires equitable geographical distribution and representation of the world's principal legal systems. There must be no fewer than three members from each UN regional group and no two judges may be of the same nationality. Members are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. The terms of one-third of the 21 members expire every three years.

### Tribunal members (21)\*

|                                                                  |                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tomas Heidar, Iceland<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032) (President)    | Jielong Duan, China<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)                   |
| Neeru Chadha, India<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026) (Vice-President) | Kathy-Ann Brown, Jamaica<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)              |
| José Luis Jesus, Cabo Verde<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026)          | Ida Caracciolo, Italy<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)                 |
| Boualem Bouguetaia, Algeria<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026)          | Maurice K Kamga, Cameroon<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)             |
| David Joseph Attard, Malta<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)           | Frida María Armas Pflirter, Argentina<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032) |
| Markiyan Z Kulyk, Ukraine<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)            | Hidehisa Horinouchi, Japan<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032)            |
| Óscar Cabello Sarubbi, Paraguay<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026)      | Thembile Elphus Joyini, South Africa<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032)  |
| Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Thailand<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026)   | Zha Hyoung Rhee, ROK<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032)                  |
| Roman Kolodkin, Russian Federation<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026)   | Osman Keh Kamara, Sierra Leone<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032)        |
| Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Netherlands<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2026)       | Konrad Jan Marciniak, Poland<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2032)          |
| María Teresa Infante Caffi, Chile<br>(term ends 30 Sept 2029)    |                                                                   |

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#### Note

- \* On 18 June 2026, the 36th meeting of States Parties to UNCLOS elected seven judges for a nine-year term from 1 October 2026: Sylvia Ama Adusu, Ghana, and Slim Laghmani, Tunisia (African states); Lan-Anh Thi Nguyen, Viet Nam, and Bimal N Patel, India (Asia-Pacific states); Roman Kolodkin, Russian Federation (Eastern European states); George Rodrigo Bandeira Galindo, Brazil (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Netherlands (Western European and Other states).
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## ENVIRONMENTAL BODIES

### Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

C/O World Meteorological Organization  
7 bis Avenue de la Paix  
Code Postale 2300  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 8208/8254/8284  
Fax: +41 22 730 8025/8013  
Email: [ipcc-sec@wmo.int](mailto:ipcc-sec@wmo.int)  
Facebook: @IPCC  
X: @IPCC\_ch

Website: [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)

Secretary: Abdalah Mokssit, Morocco (appointed by the WMO Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, in 2016)

#### Purpose

The IPCC is a scientific body established in 1988 by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Its role is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

Thousands of scientists from all over the world contribute voluntarily to the IPCC's work. The IPCC does not conduct research, nor does it monitor climate-related data or parameters. Its work is policy relevant but policy neutral.

Since its inception, the IPCC has produced six multi-volume [Assessment Reports](#). The [First](#) Assessment Report, in 1990, confirmed the scientific basis for concern about climate change and played a decisive role in the creation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The [Second](#), in 1995, concluded that the balance of evidence suggested a discernible human influence on the global climate and provided information for negotiators to draw on in the run-up to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. The [Third](#), in 2001, concluded that there was new evidence that most of the warming observed over the previous 50 years was attributable to human activities and helped to focus attention on the impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation. The [Fourth](#), in 2007, led to the IPCC, jointly with former USA Vice-President Al Gore, being awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. The [Fifth](#), in 2014, put greater emphasis on assessing the socio-economic aspects of climate change and its implications for sustainable development and formed the scientific basis of the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC. The [Sixth](#) was finalized in March 2023, in time to inform the 2023 [Global Stocktake](#) by the UNFCCC, as mandated by [Decision 1/CP.21](#). The IPCC's seventh assessment cycle began in July 2023.

The IPCC also publishes Special Reports in response to requests from governments, the UNFCCC or other international organizations and conventions; and Methodology Reports in response to requests from the UNFCCC. At the request of the UNFCCC, the IPCC produced a [Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C](#) in October 2018 and a [Special Report on Climate Change and Land](#) in August 2019. The most recent Special Report, on [The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#), was finalized in September 2019, and the seventh assessment cycle will include a report on [Climate Change and Cities](#). Information about IPCC reports is available on the [website](#).

#### Structure

The IPCC Secretariat coordinates work and liaises with governments. It is supported by the WMO and UNEP, and hosted at WMO headquarters in Geneva.

The Panel has three working groups:

- Working Group I ([WG I](#)) assesses the physical scientific aspects of the climate system and climate change
- Working Group II ([WG II](#)) assesses the vulnerability of natural and socio-economic systems to climate change and its observed and projected effects on them, along with adaptation options
- Working Group III ([WG III](#)) assesses options for mitigating climate change through limiting or preventing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing activities that remove them from the atmosphere.



The Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) develops methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals through sinks. The Panel, comprising 195 member governments, makes decisions at its plenary sessions and is assisted by a 34-member bureau. The Bureau members are elected for the duration of the preparation of an IPCC assessment report (five to six years). They are chosen on the basis of their scientific qualifications, while reflecting balanced geographical representation.

## Membership

The IPCC has 195 member countries, including all UN and WMO Member States. The IPCC Bureau comprises the IPCC Chair and Vice-Chairs; the Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the three Working Groups; and the TFI Co-Chairs. The Bureau is chaired by the IPCC Chair. Members are elected by the Panel for the duration of an assessment cycle, and reflect balanced geographical representation with due consideration for scientific and technical requirements. The current Bureau was elected at the Panel's 59th session in July 2023. The TFI has its own bureau composed of 12 members and two co-chairs. Members are normally elected at the same session as the IPCC Bureau and the term is the same.

## IPCC Bureau (Seventh Assessment Cycle)

### Chair

Jim Skea, UK

### Vice-Chairs

Ladislav Chang'a, UR of Tanzania

Ramón Pichs-Madruga, Cuba

Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Hungary

### Working Group I Co-Chairs

Robert Vautard, France

Zhang Xiaoye, China

### Working Group II Co-Chairs

Winston Chow, Singapore

Bart van den Hurk, Netherlands

### Working Group III Co-Chairs

Katherine Calvin, USA

Joy Jacqueline Pereira, Malaysia

### TFI Co-Chairs

Takeshi Enoki, Japan

Mazhar Hayat, Pakistan

### Working Group I Vice-Chairs

Edvin Aldrian, Indonesia

Nana Ama Browne Klutse, Ghana

Inés Camilloni, Argentina

Aïda Diongue-Niang, Senegal

Sherilee Harper, Canada

Maheshwar Rupakheti, Nepal

Sonia Seneviratne, Switzerland

### Working Group II Vice-Chairs

Fatima Denton, Gambia

Laura Gallardo, Chile

Mark Howden, Australia

Cromwel Lukorito, Kenya

Carlos Méndez, Venezuela

Raman Sukumar, India

Adelle Thomas, Bahamas

Zinta Zommers, Latvia

### Working Group III Vice-Chairs

Malak Al Nory, Saudi Arabia

Eduardo Calvo Buendía, Peru

Jan Sigurd Fuglestad, Norway

Oliver Geden, Germany

Gervais Itsoua Madzous, Congo

Siir Kilikis, Türkiye

Noureddine Yassaa, Algeria

## TFI Bureau (Sixth Assessment Cycle)

### Co-Chairs

Takeshi Enoki, Japan

Mazhar Hayat, Pakistan

### Members

Amjad Abdulla, Maldives

Irma Fabiola Ramirez Hernandez, Mexico

Laura Elena Dawidowski, Argentina

Yasna Rojas, Chile

Giacomo Grassi, Italy

Maria Jose Sanz Sanchez, Spain

Joni Jupesta, Indonesia

Hamid Abakar Souleymane, Chad

Mohd Talib Latif, Malaysia

Samir Tantawi, Egypt

Mohammad Rahimi, Iran

Melissa Weitz, USA

## Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Ozone Secretariat)

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri

Email: [mea-ozoneinfo@un.org](mailto:mea-ozoneinfo@un.org)

PO Box 30552

Facebook: [@UNEPozone](#)

Nairobi 00100

Instagram: [@UNEPozone](#)

Kenya

X: [@UNEPozone](#)

Telephone: +254 20 762 3611

Website: <http://ozone.unep.org>

Executive Secretary: Megumi Seki Nakamura, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director, in May 2021)

### Purpose

The Ozone Secretariat services the Vienna [Convention](#) and Montreal [Protocol](#), and their governing and subsidiary bodies. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was designated as the Secretariat of the two treaties in 1989. Its main duties are defined under Article 7 of the Vienna Convention and Article 12 of the Montreal Protocol.

The objectives of the Convention and Protocol include safeguarding human health and the environment from the harmful effects of ozone depletion and the elimination of substances that deplete the ozone layer, as listed under the Protocol, on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the developmental needs of developing countries.

Over the past 36 years, implementation of the Convention and Protocol has led to the phasing out of the production and consumption of 99 per cent of historic levels of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). The remaining 1 per cent is scheduled to be phased out by 2030. Because most ODSs are potent global warming gases, the Montreal Protocol has achieved important climate co-benefits. From 1990 to 2010, implementation of the Montreal Protocol avoided greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated carbon dioxide-equivalent of a net 135 gigatons. With the full and sustained implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the ozone layer is projected to recover by the middle of this century, and reduce global warming by about 1°C.

In 2009, the Convention and Protocol became the first environmental protection treaties to achieve universal ratification, currently with 198 [parties](#), including the European Union.

The Montreal Protocol has been amended five times, in London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997), Beijing (1999) and Kigali (2016), with each amendment requiring separate ratification by parties. As at 1 July 2026, all Montreal Protocol Amendments except the Kigali Amendment had been ratified by 197 [parties](#), while the Kigali Amendment had been ratified by 173 [parties](#).

The Kigali Amendment to the Protocol entered into force on 1 January 2019. Under the Amendment, all parties will gradually phase down production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

by more than 80 per cent by the mid-2040s and replace them with more planet-friendly alternatives. HFCs are powerful greenhouse gases that do not deplete the ozone layer. Their phase-down following the Kigali Amendment schedule will avoid up to 0.5°C of global temperature rise by the end of the century, in addition to the climate benefits of reducing ODSs. Improving the energy efficiency of cooling technologies can double the benefits of the Amendment.

The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in developing countries is assisted by the Protocol's [Multilateral Fund](#), regularly replenished through contributions from 49 developed countries, including countries with economies in transition. Since 1991, over \$4.9 billion in grant funding has been pledged, and over \$4.3 billion approved. More than 10,300 projects have been implemented, with 87 per cent completed. These projects include the establishment of national ozone units, training programmes for technicians and customs officers, and the development of regulatory frameworks. In addition to safeguarding ozone and the climate, such initiatives spark business innovation and job creation in developing countries. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat has a Chief Officer, appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director.

## Meetings

The Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention (COP) usually meets every three years, and the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP) usually takes place annually. [MOP38](#) is scheduled to be held from 2 to 6 November 2026 in Kigali, Rwanda, and [COP14](#) and [MOP39](#) are scheduled to take place concurrently in October 2027. More information, including Bureau details, is available on the [website](#). The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund meets twice a year.

## Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

|                                    |                                                   |                                                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| UN Environment Programme<br>(UNEP) | Postal address:                                   | UN Food and Agriculture<br>Organization (FAO)       |
| International Environment<br>House | Avenue de la Paix 8–14                            | Organization (FAO)                                  |
| 11–13 Chemin des Anémones          | 1211 Genève 10                                    | Viale delle Terme di Caracalla                      |
| 1219 Châteline, Geneva             | Switzerland                                       | 00153 Rome                                          |
| Switzerland                        | Telephone: +41 22 917 8271                        | Italy                                               |
|                                    | Email: <a href="mailto:brs@un.org">brs@un.org</a> | Telephone: +39 06 5703 3765                         |
|                                    |                                                   | Fax: +39 06 5703 3224                               |
|                                    |                                                   | Email: <a href="mailto:pic@fao.org">pic@fao.org</a> |

Website: [www.brsmeas.org](http://www.brsmeas.org) (synergies between Conventions), [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int) (Basel Convention), [www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int) (Rotterdam Convention), [www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int) (Stockholm Convention)

Executive Secretary: Rolph Payet, Seychelles (since October 2014; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2014)

Executive Secretary of the Rotterdam Convention (FAO): Yurdi Yasmi, Indonesia (since 2026)

## Purpose

As mandated by the Conventions, the principal functions of the Secretariat are to assist or facilitate assistance to parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to implement their obligations under the Conventions; to receive and circulate information; and to prepare for and service meetings of the governing and subsidiary bodies to the Conventions. A joint head of the UNEP-administered part of the three Convention Secretariats has been in place since 2011, with the aim of increasing cooperation, coordination and cost-effective services.

## Basel Convention

The Basel [Convention](#) on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted at Basel, Switzerland, in March 1989 and entered into force in May 1992. As at 1 July 2026, there were 191 [parties](#) (190 States Parties and the European Union) to the Convention.

The Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects that may result from the generation and management of hazardous and other wastes. To achieve this, the Convention centres around three principal aims:

- Reducing transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management

- Regulating the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes by applying the 'Prior Informed Consent' procedure
- Reducing the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum and promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, wherever the place of disposal.

A decision amending the Basel Convention ([Ban Amendment](#)) was adopted during the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) in Geneva in September 1995. The objective of this Amendment is that each party listed in the new Annex VII (Parties and other states that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Union and Liechtenstein) prohibits all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes within the scope of the Convention to states not included in that Annex. The Amendment entered into force on 5 December 2019. As at 1 July 2026, 104 [parties](#) had deposited their instruments of ratification or acceptance of the Ban Amendment.

In 2019, COP14 adopted various amendments related to [plastic waste](#) within Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Convention, which became effective on 1 January 2021. In 2022, COP15 adopted amendments for the control of transboundary movements of [electronic and electrical waste](#), which entered into force on 1 January 2025. In 2025, COP-17 adopted a decision to [amend](#) Annex IV to the Convention (Disposal Operations) in its entirety. The amendment will be communicated to all Parties on 1 July 2029 so that it will become effective on 1 January 2030.

The Basel [Protocol](#) on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Protocol) was adopted at COP5 in Basel in December 1999. The Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive liability and compensation regime for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including incidents occurring because of illegal traffic in those wastes. As at 1 July 2026, 13 parties had [signed](#) and 12 had ratified the Protocol. It will enter into force on the 90th day after the deposit of instruments of consent to be bound by 20 parties.

## Rotterdam Convention

The Rotterdam [Convention](#) on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted in order to protect human health or the environment.

The Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004. As at 1 July 2026, there were 168 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention's objectives are to:

- Promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm
- Contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export, and by disseminating these decisions to parties.

Chemicals that parties agree to list in [Annex III](#) to the Convention become subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, which was originally a voluntary process initiated by UNEP and the FAO in 1989. The PIC procedure empowers parties to take informed decisions on the import and export of hazardous chemicals.

As at 1 July 2026, there are 57 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure, of which 38 are pesticides (including four severely hazardous pesticide formulations), 18 industrial chemicals and one chemical in both the pesticide and industrial chemical categories. The latest amendments, adopted in May 2025 to list an additional two chemicals, carbosulfan and fenthion (ultra-low formulations at or above 640g active ingredient/L), entered into force in October 2025.

The Convention was also amended in 2019 at COP9, to add a new Annex VII on procedures and mechanisms on [compliance](#) with the Rotterdam Convention. This Annex entered into force on 6 November 2020 for all parties, except those that had submitted notifications of non-acceptance within one year from the date of communication by the depositary of adoption of the Annex. Further information is available on the [website](#) under 'Countries', then 'Status of ratification' and 'Annex VII'.

## Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm [Convention](#) on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs) – chemicals that are highly toxic, remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed throughout the environment, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms, including humans, and are found at higher concentrations at higher levels in the food chain.

The Convention was adopted on 22 May 2001 and entered into force on 17 May 2004. It requires parties to take measures to prohibit, eliminate or restrict the production and use of specific POPs listed in Annexes A, B and C to the Convention. As at 1 July 2026, there were 186 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention was [amended](#) at the first COP meeting to add a new Annex G on arbitration and conciliation procedures. The Annexes to the Convention have also been regularly amended as new POPs are identified and added to Annexes A, B and C to the Convention in addition to the [original 12](#). Full information on the POPs listed in Annexes A, B and C is available on the website. The latest amendments, to list chlorpyrifos, medium-chain chlorinated paraffins and long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids, their salts and related compounds in Annex A to the Convention, will enter into force one year from when they are communicated by the depositary, namely on 16 December 2026, except for parties that notified they are unable to accept them (opt-out parties) or that made a declaration that any such amendments only enter into force for them on deposit of instruments consenting to be bound (opt-in parties). An amendment to Annex A related to the listing of UV-328 will similarly enter into force on 9 October 2026, except for opt-out parties and opt-in parties that have not consented to be bound.

In May 2023, parties also adopted a decision on procedures and mechanisms on compliance with the Stockholm Convention, establishing a [Compliance Committee](#).

The Global Environment Facility (GEF, see page 306) serves as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

### Meetings

COP meetings for each of the Conventions take place at regular intervals, as decided by the COP to each respective Convention. Meetings are usually held every two years, in a coordinated manner. The [next meetings](#) are scheduled to be held from 19 to 30 April 2027 in Panama City, Panama. Details about meetings are on the [synergies website](#) under 'Decision-making', as well as under 'The Convention' on each Convention-specific website.

## Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

World Trade Centre  
413 Saint Jacques Street, Suite 800  
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1N9  
Canada  
Telephone: +1 514 288 2220  
Fax: +1 514 288 6588  
Email: [secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int)

Bluesky: [@unbiodiversity.bsky.social](#)  
Facebook: [@UNBiodiversity](#)  
Instagram: [@unbiodiversity](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/unbiodiversity](#)  
X: [@unbiodiversity](#)  
YouTube: [@chmcbd](#)

Website: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

Executive Secretary: Astrid Schomaker, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2024)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), which provides a global legal framework for action on biodiversity. The Convention opened for signature at the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. As at 1 July 2026, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention has three objectives:

- Conserving biological diversity
- Ensuring the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

On 29 January 2000, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP) adopted the Cartagena [Protocol](#) on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The objective of the Protocol, which entered into force on 11 September 2003, is to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. As at 1 July 2026, there were 173 [parties](#) to the Cartagena Protocol.

On 29 October 2010, the COP adopted the Nagoya [Protocol](#) on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Protocol entered into force on 12 October 2014. As at 1 July 2026, there were 143 [parties](#) to the Nagoya Protocol.

On 15 October 2010, the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, at its fifth meeting (COP–MOP 5), adopted the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur [Supplementary Protocol](#) on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018. It aims to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity by providing international rules and procedures in the field of liability and redress relating to living modified organisms, and entered into force on 5 March 2018. As at 1 July 2026, there were 55 [parties](#) to the Supplementary Protocol.

## Structure

The Secretariat was established under Article 24 of the Convention and is administered by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). It also serves as the Secretariat of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol.

The [COP](#) is the Convention's governing body. The COP also serves as the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, respectively (COP-MOPs). The COP-MOPs are the governing bodies to the two Protocols.

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice ([SBSTTA](#)) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation ([SBI](#)) provide recommendations, within their respective mandates, to the COP and COP-MOPs. They are open to all parties and observers. In October 2024, at COP16, parties established the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the CBD related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities ([SB8J](#)).

The [Bureau](#) of the COP serves as the Bureau of the COP-MOPs and SBI. SBSTTA has its own [Bureau](#). The arrangements for the SB8J's Bureau will be considered by COP17.

Ad hoc open-ended working groups, which are open to all parties and observers, have been established to make recommendations to the COP on specific issues. The COP and the subsidiary bodies may also establish expert groups or direct the Secretariat to convene meetings of liaison or other groups and workshops. The [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) (KMGBF, known as the Global Biodiversity Framework), to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, was adopted at [COP15](#) in December 2022.

COP and COP-MOP [decisions](#) are available on the website. More information on governance, including on the COP Bureau, is also available on the website under 'Biodiversity Convention', then '[Convention Bodies](#)'.

A [clearing-house mechanism](#) was established pursuant to Article 18 para. 3 of the Convention to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, and a mechanism for providing financial resources to developing countries for the purposes of the Convention was established pursuant to Article 21. Clearing-houses were also established by the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol – the [Biosafety Clearing-House](#) and the [Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House](#), respectively – as part of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention. The Global Environment Facility (GEF, see page 306) acts as the financial mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols.

## Meetings

Both the COP and the MOPs usually meet every two years at the UN Biodiversity Conference. [COP16/CP-MOP11/NP-MOP5](#) commenced in Cali, Colombia, on 21 October 2024 before being suspended on 2 November 2024. A first resumed session was held online from 3 to 6 December 2024, and a second resumed session was held in Rome from 25 to 27 February 2025. [COP17/CP-MOP12/NP-MOP6](#) is scheduled to be held in Yerevan, Armenia, from 19 to 30 October 2026.

## Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD)

UNCCD Secretariat

UN Campus, Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1

53113 Bonn

Germany

Telephone: +49 228 815 2800

Fax: +49 228 815 2898/2899

Email: [secretariat@unccd.int](mailto:secretariat@unccd.int)

Facebook: [@UNCCD](#)

LinkedIn: [company/united-nations-convention-to-combat-desertification-unccd-](#)

X: [@UNCCD](#)

YouTube: [@THEUNCCD](#)

Website: [www.unccd.int](http://www.unccd.int)

Executive Secretary: Yasmine Fouad, Egypt (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2025 for a three-year term beginning in August 2025)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement linking the environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention was established by GA res. [47/188](#) (1992), adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. In recognition of this, 17 June is observed as Desertification and Drought Day (formerly World Day to Combat Desertification). As at 1 July 2026, there were 197 [parties](#) to the Convention (196 countries and the European Union). The Convention is implemented on the basis of five regional implementation annexes for Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Northern Mediterranean.

The Convention plays an essential role in efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly with regard to Target 15.3. The UNCCD Permanent Secretariat was established in Article 23 of the Convention.

The UNCCD [2018–2030 Strategic Framework](#) was adopted in 2017 (see [ICCP/COP\(13\)3](#)). In 2024, Parties established an Intergovernmental Working Group on the Future Strategic Framework ([IWG FSF](#)) to identify key elements for a post-2030 strategic framework of the Convention.

### Structure

The [Conference of the Parties](#) (COP) is the supreme governing body. Information about its Bureau is on the [website](#) under 'The Convention', then 'Governance' and 'Process Management Bodies'. The following bodies are accountable to the COP:

- [Permanent Secretariat](#) – established in 1999 and in conformity with decision five of the first COP. Its headquarters are in Bonn, Germany. The Secretariat services the COP and subsidiary bodies, and facilitates implementation of national, regional and subregional programmes.
- [Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention](#) (CRIC) – established in 2001, the CRIC reviews and analyses national reports submitted to the COP that describe the status of the Convention's implementation by parties.
- [Committee on Science and Technology](#) (CST) – provides the COP with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.
- [Global Mechanism](#) (GM) – established under Article 21 of the Convention. The GM assists countries in the mobilization of financial resources to implement the Convention by providing advisory services to developing countries, the private sector and donors.

Since 2003, the Global Environment Facility (GEF, see page 306) has served as a financial mechanism to the Convention.

### Meetings

Since 2001, the COP has usually met every two years. The [17th session](#) was scheduled to be held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 17 to 28 August 2026.

## Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

International Environment House  
11 Chemin des Anémones  
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 0 22 917 8139/8140  
Email: [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)

Facebook: [@CITES](#)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/cites](http://www.flickr.com/photos/cites)  
Instagram: [@cites](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/cites-org](http://company/cites-org)  
Threads: [@cites](#)  
YouTube: [@CITES](#)

Website: [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

Secretary-General: Ivonne Higuero, Panama (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2018)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement between governments that seeks to ensure international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants is legal, sustainable and traceable, and does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild. CITES is one of the world's largest and longest-standing international conservation agreements. It plays an important role in combating illegal wildlife trade, supporting biodiversity conservation and promoting the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora. It works by providing a licensing framework to control the trade in specimens of selected species covered by the Convention and to which signatory Parties to the Convention voluntarily adhere. Signatory Parties must adopt their own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.

More than 40,900 animal and plant species are covered by CITES, listed in the three [CITES Appendices](#) according to the degree or type of protection from over-exploitation. Appendix I includes species most threatened with extinction. International trade in these species is prohibited, except in exceptional circumstances. Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with the survival of the species in the wild. Appendix III contains species included at the request of a CITES Party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation.

The Convention was adopted in March 1973 and entered into force in July 1975. As at 1 July 2026, there were 185 [parties](#) to the Convention (184 countries and the European Union).

### Structure

The Convention is governed by the Conference of the Parties ([CoP](#)) which reviews implementation of the Convention and provides strategic direction. The [Standing Committee](#) provides policy and operational guidance to the Secretariat, carries out tasks assigned by the CoP, oversees budgetary and administrative matters, makes compliance-related decisions, and provides overall guidance on the implementation and interpretation of the Convention. The [Animals and Plants committees](#) are the Convention's scientific advisory bodies. Composed of experts elected by the CoP, they provide scientific and technical advice and make recommendations on matters relating to species conservation, sustainable use and international trade in species subject to CITES controls.

The Secretariat assists parties in implementing the Convention. It organizes meetings of governing and scientific bodies, supports compliance and capacity-building activities, facilitates international cooperation, maintains trade and species-related information systems, and provides technical and policy guidance. It also operates the Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants ([MIKE](#)) Programme, managed by a dedicated team based in Nairobi, Kenya, which supports data collection, monitoring and conservation efforts across elephant range states.

### Meetings

Known as the World Wildlife Conference, the CoP usually meets every three years. Most recently, [CoP20](#) was held from 24 November to 5 December 2025 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. The Standing Committee, Animals Committee and Plants Committee meet annually, usually in Geneva.

In 2013, GA res. [68/205](#) designated the CITES Secretariat as the official facilitator of [UN World Wildlife Day](#), which is celebrated annually on 3 March.



## Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

UNFCCC Secretariat

Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1

53113 Bonn

Germany

PO Box 260124

53153 Bonn

Germany

Telephone: +49 228 815 1000

Email: [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int)

Facebook: [@UNclimatechange](#)

Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/unfccc/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfccc/)

Instagram: [@unclimatechange](#)

LinkedIn: [company/unclimatechange](#)

X: [@UNFCCC](#)

YouTube: [@climateconference](#)

Website: <https://unfccc.int>

Executive Secretary: Simon Stiell, Grenada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2022)

### Purpose

The secretariat supports all institutions involved in international climate change negotiations under the [Convention](#) and its [Kyoto Protocol](#) and [Paris Agreement](#). The ultimate objectives of the Convention and related legal instruments are to:

- Stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system and within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change
- Ensure that food production is not threatened
- Enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The Convention opened for signature at the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and entered into force in March 1994. As at 1 July 2026, there were 198 [parties](#) to the Convention.<sup>1</sup>

### Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement

The first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) agreed that the Convention commitments were inadequate and launched the Berlin Mandate talks on additional commitments. The result of these negotiations, the [Kyoto Protocol](#), was adopted by consensus at COP 3 in Kyoto in December 1997. As at 1 July 2026, there were 192 [parties](#) to the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>2</sup>

The Protocol includes legally binding emission targets for developed country (Annex I) parties for the six major greenhouse gases. It entered into force on 16 February 2005, 90 days after Annex I parties, accounting for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990, had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Its first commitment period ended on 31 December 2012.

At COP 13, held in conjunction with the third Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 3) in Bali in December 2007, parties agreed to launch negotiations towards an agreed outcome that would strengthen the international climate change regime.

The [Doha Amendment](#) to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at COP 18/CMP 8, held in November–December 2012 in Doha, Qatar, and is subject to acceptance by parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The amendment entered into force on 31 December 2020, 90 days after three-quarters of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol had deposited their instruments of acceptance. As at 1 July 2026, there were 148 [parties](#) to the Doha Amendment. Ratification of the Doha Amendment relates to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, for global climate action for the years leading up to 2020.

At COP 21/CMP 11, held in Paris, France, in December 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC reached an agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low-carbon future. The [Paris Agreement](#) requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through 'nationally determined contributions' (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of

the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 15–18 November 2016. As at 1 July 2026, there were 194 signatories and 194 [parties](#) to the Paris Agreement.<sup>3</sup> More detailed information is available on the [website](#).

## Structure

The UNFCCC [COP](#) is the supreme body of the Convention and the [CMP](#) is the supreme body of the Kyoto Protocol. The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement ([CMA](#)) oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation. The Secretariat supports the COP, CMP and CMA; their subsidiary bodies – the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice ([SBSTA](#)) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation ([SBI](#)); and the [Bureau](#) of the COP, CMP and CMA. The Bureau provides advice and guidance for ongoing work under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, the organization of their sessions and the operation of the Secretariat.

At the COP 1 session, held in Berlin in April 1995, it was decided that the Secretariat would service all bodies established by the COP, and be based in Bonn. The Secretariat is institutionally linked to the UN but not fully integrated in any department or programme. More governance information, including Bureau members, is available on the [website](#).

The Global Environment Facility (GEF, see page 306) is one of the entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism to the Convention.

## Meetings

The UNFCCC, COP, CMP and CMA meet annually. [COP 30/CMP 20/CMA 7](#) took place in November 2025 in Belém, Brazil, and [COP 31/CMP 21/CMA 8](#) are scheduled to be held from 9 to 20 November 2026 in Antalya, Türkiye.

### Notes

- 1 On 27 February 2026, in accordance with Article 25 (1) of the Convention, the Government of the USA notified the UN Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the Convention. The action will take effect on 27 February 2027 in accordance with Article 25 (2) of the Convention.
- 2 In accordance with Article 27 (1) of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government of Canada notified the UN Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol. The action became effective for Canada on 15 December 2012, in accordance with Article 27 (2).
- 3 On 27 January 2025, in accordance with Article 28 (1) of the Paris Agreement, the Government of the USA notified the UN Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the Agreement. The action became effective for the USA on 27 January 2026, in accordance with Article 28 (2).

## Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention)

CMS Secretariat  
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1  
53113 Bonn  
Germany  
Telephone: +49 228 815 2401

Fax: +49 228 815 2449  
Email: [cms-secretariat@un.org](mailto:cms-secretariat@un.org)  
Facebook: [@bonnconvention](#)  
X: [@BonnConvention](#)

Website: [www.cms.int](http://www.cms.int)

Executive Secretary: Andrew David Raine, Australia (appointed in June 2026)

## Purpose

The Secretariat provides administrative support to the [Convention](#), which is an intergovernmental treaty concerned with the conservation of migratory species and their habitats globally (see <https://elearning.informea.org/course/view.php?id=86>). The Convention originated in Recommendation 32 of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, was concluded in 1979 and entered into force on 1 November 1983. As at 1 July 2026, there were 133 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The objective of the Convention is to conserve migratory species and their habitats by:

- Providing strict protection measures for migratory species listed as endangered in [Appendix I](#)
- Concluding multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in [Appendix II](#) (such as water birds, terrestrial and marine mammals, reptiles and bats) that have an unfavourable conservation status or would benefit significantly from international cooperation
- Undertaking research and monitoring activities.

## Structure

The [Conference of the Parties](#) (COP) is the principal decision-making body of the Convention.

The [Standing Committee](#) is responsible for carrying out interim activities on behalf of the COP.

The [Scientific Council](#) gives advice on technical matters. More governance information is available on the website under 'About', then '[Organizational Structure](#)'.

## Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years. Most recently, [COP15](#) was held from 23 to 29 March 2026 in Campo Grande, Brazil. The Standing Committee meets at least annually, and the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council usually meets twice in the period in between COP sessions.

## Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

Rue Mauverney 28

1196 Gland

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 999 0170

Email: [ramsar@ramsar.org](mailto:ramsar@ramsar.org)

Facebook: [@ConventionOnWetlands](#)

X: [@RamsarConv](#)

Website: [www.ramsar.org](http://www.ramsar.org)

Secretary General: Musonda Mumba, Zambia (appointed by the Ramsar Convention Standing Committee in August 2022)

## Purpose

The Secretariat services the Convention on Wetlands (also known as the [Ramsar Convention](#)), which is an intergovernmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their resources. It was adopted in Ramsar, Iran, in February 1971, and entered into force on 21 December 1975.

To accede to the Convention, Contracting [Parties](#) (Member States) must have designated at least one wetland for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the '[Ramsar List](#)'). Contracting Parties are also expected to manage all wetlands within their territories in accordance with the principles of wise use and to engage in international cooperation to further the Convention's objectives.

As at 1 July 2026, the Convention's 172 Contracting Parties had designated over 2500 Ramsar Sites for inclusion in the Ramsar List. These Ramsar Sites cover more than 2.5 million square kilometres.

## Structure

The Convention is not part of the UN system of environmental treaties but has established collaborative agreements. It is governed by the [Conference of the Contracting Parties](#) (COP). The [Standing Committee](#) is the intersessional executive body that supervises implementation of the Convention and the Secretariat's work. The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day coordination of the Convention's activities, including preparing for and servicing meetings of the COP, Standing Committee and subsidiary bodies.

The [Scientific and Technical Review Panel](#) (STRP) advises the Standing Committee and COP on technical issues. STRP members include a representative of each of Ramsar's six international organization partners: BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust and WWF-International (World Wildlife Fund).

## Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years. Most recently, [COP15](#) took place from 23 to 31 July 2025 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. The Standing Committee meets annually.

## Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

International Environment House 1  
11–13 Chemin des Anémones  
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva  
Switzerland  
Email: [MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org](mailto:MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org)

Bluesky: [@minamataconvention.bsky.social](#)  
Instagram: [@minamataconvention](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/minamataconvention](#)  
X: [@MinamataMEA](#)

Website: [www.minamataconvention.org](http://www.minamataconvention.org)

Executive Secretary: Monika Stankiewicz, Poland (since January 2020)

## Purpose

The Secretariat services the Minamata [Convention](#) on Mercury, a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic (human-caused) emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on 10 October 2013 at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Kumamoto, Japan. It entered into force on 16 August 2017. As at 1 July 2026, there were 128 signatories and 154 [parties](#) to the Convention. Parties [report](#) on their implementation of the Convention through the Secretariat.

The Convention follows a life-cycle approach to mercury: from mine, to supply and use, to final disposal. It contains provisions that relate to mercury's different life stages, including its primary extraction; uses in products, processes or activities such as artisanal and small-scale gold mining; emissions and releases through various processes; and treatment as waste. The Convention is named after a city in Japan where serious health and environmental damage occurred as a result of mercury pollution in the mid-20th century.

In 2022, at the fourth Conference of the Parties ([COP-4](#)), the Convention was [amended](#) to ban eight additional mercury-added products, reducing mercury demand, exposure and waste. In 2023, at [COP-5](#), Annexes A and B were [amended](#) to phase out mercury-added products, including certain fluorescent lamps, button batteries, switches and relays, as well as mercury-added manufacturing processes. Controls on mercury-added cosmetics were also strengthened with a [complete ban](#) as of 2025. A landmark decision was adopted at COP-6 in 2025 to end the use of dental amalgam by 2034.

## Structure

The Convention, under the auspices of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), is governed by the [COP](#). The [Implementation and Compliance Committee](#) is a subsidiary body to the COP, set up to promote the implementation of, and review compliance with, all provisions of the Convention.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF, see following entry) is one of the entities entrusted with the operation of the [financial mechanism](#) to the Convention.

## Meetings

The Conference of the Parties has held five meetings in Geneva: [COP-1](#) in September 2017, [COP-2](#) in November 2018, [COP-3](#) in November 2019, [COP-5](#) in November 2023, and [COP-6](#) in November 2025. [COP-4](#) was held in two segments: the first online from 1 to 5 November 2021 and the second from 21 to 25 March 2022 in Bali, Indonesia. [COP-7](#) is scheduled to take place in September 2027.

## Global Environment Facility (GEF)

1899 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20006  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 202 473 0508

Fax: +1 202 522 3240  
Email: [gef@thegef.org](mailto:gef@thegef.org)  
X: [@theGEF](#)

Website: [www.thegef.org](http://www.thegef.org)

Acting Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson: Claude Gascon, Canada/USA (appointed by the GEF Council in December 2025)

### Purpose

The GEF provides grants and concessional funding to eligible countries for projects and programmes that protect the global environment and promote sustainable development. It is a designated financial mechanism for six conventions, the:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Biodiversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement.

The GEF also supports implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in countries with economies in transition, although it is not linked formally to the Protocol. As well as the GEF trust fund, the GEF administers several dedicated [financing entities](#) with specific focuses: two climate adaptation funds, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), and trust funds for the [Nagoya Protocol](#) and the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). In 2022, the CBD selected the GEF to host a new [Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#), launched in August 2023 to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).

The GEF funds the agreed incremental costs of activities that benefit the global environment in a number of focal areas: biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), chemicals and waste, international waters and land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation). The [Instrument](#) establishing the GEF (para. 9) states that countries may be eligible for GEF funds if they:

- Have ratified the [conventions the GEF serves](#) and conform with the eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties of each convention
- Are eligible to borrow from the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and/or International Development Association) or receive technical assistance grants from the UN Development Programme (UNDP) through a country programme.

Originally set up as a pilot programme in 1991, the GEF has since been restructured and undergone several 'replenishment' rounds. Resources for the GEF are replenished every four years by contributing countries. Negotiations for the [ninth replenishment period](#) are currently under way, with an initial envelope of \$3.9 billion in donor country contributions for the four years of GEF-9, running to June 2030. Co-financing provides, on average, an additional five or six times the amount of resources to support GEF for particular projects and comes from bilateral agreements, governments hosting projects, implementing partners, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

### Structure

- [Assembly](#): comprises representatives of all participating countries and is responsible for reviewing the GEF's general policies, the operation of the GEF and its membership, and considering proposed amendments to the GEF Instrument
- [Council](#): the main governing body, which comprises 32 members (of which 16 represent developing countries, 14 developed countries and two economies in transition) and is primarily responsible for developing, adopting and evaluating GEF programmes
- Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel ([STAP](#)): provides expert advice to the GEF
- Independent Evaluation Office ([IEO](#)): reports to Council, and carries out independent evaluations of the GEF's work consistent with Council decisions.

The GEF has 18 implementing [agencies](#). As well as the three original implementing agencies – UNDP, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank – seven other specialized UN agencies and regional development banks also administer GEF projects: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Since 2012, eight international non-governmental organizations have been accredited as project agencies: Conservation International (CI), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), West African Development Bank (BOAD) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US).

The GEF Secretariat is independent of the 18 implementing agencies and reports to and serves the GEF Council and Assembly. Among other duties, the Secretariat coordinates the formulation and oversees implementation of activities under the work programme and implements Assembly and Council decisions. More governance information is on the website under 'Who We Are', then '[Organization](#)'.

### Meetings

The Assembly meets every three or four years. Most recently, the [Eighth GEF Assembly](#) took place from 30 May to 6 June 2026 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. The Council usually meets twice a year for three days.

### Membership

As at 1 July 2026, the GEF had 186 participating countries. The full list is available on the [website](#).

## SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER RELATED BODIES

### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

#### International Labour Organization (ILO)

4 Route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 22  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 799 6111  
Email: [ilo@ilo.org](mailto:ilo@ilo.org)

Website: [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

Director-General: Gilbert F Houngbo, Togo (elected by the Governing Body in March 2022 for a five-year term beginning 1 October 2022)

#### Purpose

The ILO is devoted to promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights, pursuing its founding mission that social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace. The only tripartite UN agency, it brings together government, employer and worker representatives to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

The ILO's [Decent Work Agenda](#) is composed of four strategic objectives:

- Set and promote standards and fundamental principles and rights at work
- Create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income
- Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all
- Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

The ILO was founded in 1919, its constitution forming part of the Treaty of Versailles (Part XIII). In 1946, it became the first specialized agency of the UN.

## Structure

ILO Member States meet at the annual [International Labour Conference](#) in June. Each Member State is represented by a tripartite delegation consisting of two government delegates, an employer delegate, worker delegate and their respective advisers. Employer and worker delegates are nominated by the most representative national organizations of employers and workers. All delegates have the same rights and can express themselves freely and vote as they wish. Many of the government representatives are Cabinet ministers responsible for labour affairs in their own countries. Heads of State and prime ministers also take the floor at the Conference. International organizations, both governmental and others, attend as observers.

The Conference, which is often called an international parliament of labour, has several main tasks:

- Crafting, adopting and supervising the application of international labour standards in the form of conventions and/or recommendations
- Providing a forum where social and labour questions of importance to the world are discussed freely
- Adopting conclusions and resolutions that provide guidelines for the ILO's general policy and future activities
- Adopting the biennial work programme and budget, which is financed by Member States
- Electing the Governing Body members every three years.

The [Governing Body](#) is the ILO's executive body. It takes decisions on ILO policy, decides the Conference agenda, adopts the Organization's draft programme and budget for submission to the Conference and elects the Director-General. The Governing Body has 56 titular members (28 governments, 14 employers and 14 workers) and 66 deputy members (28 governments, 19 employers and 19 workers). Its members are elected respectively by the government, employer and workers' groups of the International Labour Conference for periods of office of three years, most recently in June 2024. Ten of the titular government seats are non-elective and are held by states of chief industrial importance, as determined from time to time by the Governing Body. At present, these states are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, UK and USA. More governance information is available on the [website](#).

## Meetings

The International Labour Conference is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland, usually in June. The Governing Body meets three times a year, in March, June and November.

## Membership

The ILO has 187 [Member States](#) (as at July 2026). The UN Member States that are not members are Andorra, Bhutan, DPRK, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco and Naoero.

## Governing Body members (June 2024 to June 2027)<sup>1</sup>

### Government group

Previous terms include both regular and deputy members, with (D) indicating deputy members for the terms indicated. ILO members that have not served on the Governing Body are not listed.

|                          | Previous <sup>1,2</sup>                            | Current           |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Albania.....             | 2014–17(D)                                         |                   |
| Algeria.....             | 1969–72 81–87 1996–2002 11–14(D)<br>14–17 21–24(D) |                   |
| Angola.....              | 1978–87 2011–14(D) 14–17                           |                   |
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 1987–90                                            |                   |
| Argentina.....           | 1969–99 2002–18 <sup>1</sup> 21–24(D)              |                   |
| Australia.....           | 1972–96 2005–14 14–21(D) 21–24                     | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Austria.....             | 1975–78 84–87 96–99 2008–11                        | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Azerbaijan.....          | 2017–21                                            |                   |
| Bahamas.....             | 2002–05                                            |                   |
| Bahrain.....             | 1981–84 2014–17(D) 17–21                           |                   |
| Bangladesh.....          | 1978–84 87–93 1996–2011 14–17(D)<br>17–21 21–24(D) | 2024–27 (Regular) |

|                          |                                                                |                   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Barbados                 | 1981-84 2002-11 17-24                                          | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Belarus                  | 1987-93 2002-08                                                |                   |
| Belgium                  | 1969-72 81-84 90-93 2002-11<br>14-17(D) 21-24(D)               |                   |
| Benin                    | 1972-75 84-90 1999-2011                                        | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Bolivia                  | 1972-75 84-87 90-93                                            | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Botswana                 | 1984-90 2011-17(D)                                             |                   |
| Brazil <sup>3</sup>      | 2011-24                                                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Brunei Darussalam        | 2014-24(D)                                                     | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Bulgaria                 | 1969-75 81-84 90-93 1999-2005<br>08-11 11-14(D) 14-17 17-21(D) |                   |
| Burkina Faso             | 1969-72 84-87 1999-2002 14-17(D)                               |                   |
| Burundi                  | 1975-78 84-90 2002-11                                          |                   |
| Cambodia                 | 2005-11 11-14(D) 14-17                                         |                   |
| Cameroon                 | 1975-81 87-93 2002-08 17-21(D) 21-24                           |                   |
| Canada                   | 1969-81 1984-2014 14-17(D) 17-21<br>21-24(D)                   | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Central African Republic | 1969-72 96-99                                                  |                   |
| Chad                     | 1999-2002 14-17(D) 17-21                                       |                   |
| Chile                    | 1969-72 1993-2002 05-08 19-21 <sup>1</sup><br>21-24            |                   |
| China <sup>3</sup>       | 2011-24                                                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Colombia                 | 1969-84 87-90 1996-2002 11-14<br>14-17(D) 21-24                | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Congo                    | 1969-72 90-99 2008-14                                          | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Costa Rica               | 1990-93 96-99 2011-14(D)                                       |                   |
| Côte d'Ivoire            | 1978-81 96-99 2005-08 17-21                                    |                   |
| Croatia                  | 1996-2002 21-24(D)                                             | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Cuba                     | 1975-78 81-90 1993-2002 05-11<br>11-24(D)                      | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Cyprus                   | 1984-87 1999-2002 11-14(D)                                     | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Czechia                  | 1993-96 2005-11 17-21(D) 21-24                                 |                   |
| DR Congo                 | 1975-78                                                        |                   |
| Denmark                  | 1969-72 82-84 90-93 1999-2002<br>11-14                         | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Djibouti                 | 1984-87                                                        |                   |
| Dominican Republic       | 1999-2002 02-05 14-17(D) 21-24(D)                              | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Ecuador                  | 1969-75 81-84 87-90 2002-05<br>17-24(D)                        |                   |
| Egypt                    | 1978-84 93-99 2008-14                                          |                   |
| El Salvador              | 1999-14                                                        |                   |
| Eswatini                 | 1993-99 2017-21(D) 21-24                                       |                   |
| Ethiopia                 | 1981-87 1996-2008 14-17(D) 17-21                               | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Finland                  | 1972-75 84-87 96-99 2005-08<br>17-21(D)                        |                   |
| France <sup>3</sup>      | 2011-24                                                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Gabon                    | 1972-75 78-81 93-96 1999-2005<br>21-24(D)                      | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Germany <sup>3</sup>     | 2011-24                                                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Ghana                    | 1972-75 81-87 93-96 1999-2005<br>08-11 11-14(D) 14-17          |                   |
| Greece                   | 1975-78 87-90 2005-08 17-21(D)                                 |                   |
| Guatemala                | 1999-2002 17-21(D) 21-24                                       |                   |
| Guinea                   | 1975-78 87-90 96-99 2008-11                                    |                   |
| Guyana                   | 1978-81                                                        |                   |
| Honduras                 | 1975-81 90-93 2005-08                                          | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Hungary                  | 1975-78 81-87 93-99 2005-14                                    | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |



|                    |                                                    |                   |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| India <sup>3</sup> | 2011–24                                            | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Indonesia          | 1969–78 81–87 1990–2005 11–21(D)<br>21–24          |                   |
| Iran               | 1969–81 84–90 1993–21 21–24(D)                     | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Iraq               | 1984–87 2017–24(D)                                 | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Iceland            | 2021–24(D)                                         |                   |
| Ireland            | 1972–75 90–93 2005–08 17–21                        |                   |
| Italy <sup>3</sup> | 2011–24                                            | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Jamaica            | 1972–75 84–87                                      |                   |
| Japan <sup>3</sup> | 2011–24                                            | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Jordan             | 1972–75 96–99 2002–11 14–17(D)                     |                   |
| Kazakhstan         | 2011–14(D)                                         |                   |
| Kenya              | 1969–72 78–84 90–96 2002–11<br>11–14(D) 14–17      |                   |
| Kuwait             | 1975–78 87–90 2005–08                              |                   |
| Lao PDR            | 2021–24(D)                                         | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Lebanon            | 1978–81 2008–11 11–14(D)                           |                   |
| Lesotho            | 1988–93 2014–17(D) 17–21                           |                   |
| Liberia            | 1975–78                                            |                   |
| Libya              | 1984–90 1999–2005 21–24(D)                         | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Lithuania          | 1999–2005 08–14 14–17(D) 21–24(D)                  | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Luxembourg         | 2002–05                                            |                   |
| Madagascar         | 1972–75 81–84 90–93                                |                   |
| Malawi             | 1990–93 2002–08 21–24(D)                           | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Malaysia           | 1987–90 1996–2002 21–24(D)                         | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Mali               | 1981–84 93–96 2002–05 14–17(D)                     |                   |
| Malta              | 1978–81 90–93 2011–14(D)                           |                   |
| Mauritania         | 1972–75 2014–17(D) 17–21                           |                   |
| Mauritius          | 1975–78 93–99                                      |                   |
| Mexico             | 1972–87 1990–2011 11–14(D) 14–17<br>17–21(D) 21–24 | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Mongolia           | 1981–87 96–99                                      |                   |
| Morocco            | 1972–75 87–93 2002–08 17–21(D)<br>21–24            |                   |
| Mozambique         | 1978–84 2005–11                                    | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Myanmar            | 1981–84 2017–21(D)                                 |                   |
| Namibia            | 1996–2002 17–24(D)                                 |                   |
| Nepal              | 2017–21(D)                                         | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Netherlands        | 1981–84 93–96 1999–2002 05–08<br>11–17(D)          | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| New Zealand        | 1990–96 1999–2005                                  |                   |
| Nicaragua          | 1978–81 84–90 93–96                                |                   |
| Niger              | 1978–81 90–96 2002–05 11–14<br>21–24(D)            | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Nigeria            | 1969–72 78–84 90–93 1996–2011<br>17–21(D) 21–24    |                   |
| North Macedonia    | 1975–81 84–90                                      |                   |
| Norway             | 1975–78 84–87 93–96 2002–05 14–17(D)               |                   |
| Oman               | 2002–05 21–24(D)                                   | 2024–27 (Regular) |
| Pakistan           | 1969–72 75–81 84–87 1990–2011<br>11–17(D) 21–24    |                   |
| Panama             | 1972–78 81–84 93–99 2008–11<br>11–14(D) 14–21      |                   |
| Paraguay           | 2017–21(D)                                         | 2024–27 (Deputy)  |
| Peru               | 1978–81 90–93 1996–2002 05–11<br>17–21             | 2024–27 (Regular) |

|                                 |                                                                |                   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Philippines                     | 1978-84 1990-2008                                              | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Poland                          | 1972-78 93-99 2005-11 14-17(D)<br>17-21                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Portugal                        | 1981-84 93-96 1999-2002 08-11<br>21-24(D)                      |                   |
| Qatar                           | 1993-96 2008-14                                                | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| ROK                             | 1996-2011 11-14(D) 14-21 21-24(D)                              | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Romania                         | 1969-72 75-81 90-96 2002-08<br>11-14(D) 14-17 17-21(D) 21-24   |                   |
| Russian Federation <sup>3</sup> | 2011-14(D) 14-24                                               | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Rwanda                          | 1972-75 17-21(D) 21-24                                         |                   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe           | 1984-87                                                        |                   |
| Saudi Arabia                    | 1996-2008 17-21(D) 21-24                                       |                   |
| Senegal                         | 1981-84 96-99 2005-08 17-21<br>21-24(D)                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Sierra Leone                    | 1975-81                                                        |                   |
| Singapore                       | 2002-11                                                        |                   |
| Slovakia                        | 1996-2002                                                      |                   |
| Slovenia                        | 2002-05 21-24(D)                                               |                   |
| Somalia                         | 1969-72 75-78 87-90                                            |                   |
| South Africa                    | 1996-2011                                                      | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Spain                           | 1972-75 78-81 84-87 93-99<br>2008-11 14-17(D) 21-24(D)         | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Sri Lanka                       | 1972-78 87-90 2005-08 11-14(D)                                 |                   |
| Sudan                           | 1969-72 75-78 93-96 1999-2005<br>08-11 11-14(D) 14-17 21-24(D) | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Suriname                        | 1996-99                                                        |                   |
| Sweden                          | 1978-81 87-90 96-99 2008-11 21-24                              |                   |
| Switzerland                     | 1978-81 87-90 1999-2002 11-14(D)<br>17-21(D)                   |                   |
| Syrian AR                       | 1969-72 96-99                                                  |                   |
| Thailand                        | 1975-81 84-90 1996-2002 08-11<br>11-17(D) 17-21                |                   |
| Togo                            | 1975-78 90-93 2011-14                                          |                   |
| Trinidad and Tobago             | 1975-78 1999-2002 05-08 11-17                                  |                   |
| Tunisia                         | 1975-81 90-96 2005-11                                          | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Türkiye                         | 1975-78 87-90 96-99 2002-05<br>14-17 17-21(D)                  |                   |
| Uganda                          | 1969-75 87-90 96-99 2005-08 17-21(D)<br>21-24                  |                   |
| Ukraine                         | 1972-75 81-87 1996-2002                                        |                   |
| UAE                             | 1990-93 1999-2002 11-14(D) 14-17                               |                   |
| UK <sup>3</sup>                 | 2011-24                                                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| UR of Tanzania                  | 1975-78 87-90 1999-2002 08-14<br>14-17(D)                      | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| USA <sup>3</sup>                | 2011-24                                                        | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Uruguay                         | 1969-72 78-84 87-96 2002-05<br>08-11 11-21(D)                  | 2024-27 (Regular) |
| Uzbekistan                      |                                                                | 2024-27 (Deputy)  |
| Venezuela                       | 1969-72 75-96 1999-2011<br>11-14(D) 14-17                      |                   |
| Viet Nam                        | 1969-72 2002-14                                                |                   |
| Yemen                           | 1999-2002                                                      |                   |
| Zambia                          | 1972-75 78-81 2008-14                                          |                   |
| Zimbabwe                        | 1981-87 93-96 2011-14(D) 14-17                                 |                   |

## Employers' group (June 2024 to June 2027)

### Regular members

|                   |                        |                      |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| N Beckman, Sweden | B Matthey, Switzerland | J Tinsley, Australia |
| H Diop, Senegal   | J Mugo, Kenya          | A Vauchez, France    |
| A Furlan, Brazil  | E Nagasawa, Japan      | F Yllanes, Mexico    |
| S Janahi, Bahrain | A Sobti, India         | H Zouanat, Morocco   |
| T Mackall, USA    | M Thorns, independent  |                      |

### Deputy members

|                                  |                                |                               |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| F Ahmed, Bangladesh              | H Liu, China                   | G Ricci, Guatemala            |
| A Alsayegh, Saudi Arabia         | S Mayers-Granville, Barbados   | D Safayeni, Canada            |
| J Andriamamonjirison, Madagascar | M Moskvina, Russian Federation | T Schoenmaeckers, Netherlands |
| N Chenard, Congo                 | K Moyane, South Africa         | S H Syed Husman, Malaysia     |
| A Franke, Germany                | D Opio, Uganda                 | M Téran, Ecuador              |
| K Ghariani, Tunisia              | A Oyerinde, Nigeria            |                               |
| L Giménez, Argentina             | M Pinto Lomeña, Spain          |                               |

## Workers' group (June 2024 to June 2027)

### Regular members

|                    |                       |                          |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| H Arfaoui, Tunisia | S R Gongalla, India   | M O'Neil, Australia      |
| F Atwoli, Kenya    | M Guiro, Senegal      | C Passchier, Netherlands |
| A Brown, UK        | B Lestic, France      | R Saito, Japan           |
| L Chang, Canada    | G Martínez, Argentina | J Vogt, USA              |
| W Dichun, China    | M Norddahl, Iceland   |                          |

### Deputy members

|                               |                            |                                             |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| A Amancio Vale, Brazil        | L M Léon Molina, Venezuela | S A F Saed, State of Palestine <sup>4</sup> |
| K F Amenu, Ethiopia           | Z Losi, South Africa       | P S Soe, Myanmar                            |
| A Baah, Ghana                 | D Mongo, Congo             | M J Veiga de Almeida, Cabo Verde            |
| S Choo, Singapore             | T Moore, Barbados          | A Wünsche, Germany                          |
| P Dimitrov, Bulgaria          | S Muhammad, Pakistan       | A Zharkov, Russian Federation               |
| E Familia, Dominican Republic | L Ocmin, Italy             |                                             |
| R Lamas, Belgium              | J E Oñate Vera, Mexico     |                                             |

### Notes

- 1 The 2017–20 term was extended a year, until the deferred 109th session of the International Labour Conference in June 2021. Argentina and Chile agreed to share a seat for the 2017–20 term (extended to June 2021), with Argentina serving from June 2017 to December 2018 and Chile serving from January 2019 to June 2021.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the Governing Body 1969–72, 1978–81 and 1984–92. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the ILO Governing Body in 1975–81 and 1984–90. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
- 3 Members holding non-elective seats as 'states of chief industrial importance'.
- 4 The ILO uses the expression 'Occupied Palestinian Territory'. This does not imply any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ILO concerning the legal status of that territory.

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 57051  
Fax: +39 06 570 53152  
Email: [FAO-HQ@fao.org](mailto:FAO-HQ@fao.org)

Website: [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org) and [www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies)

Director-General: Qu Dongyu, China (since August 2019; re-elected in July 2023 to serve a second four-year term from 1 August 2023 until 31 July 2027)

### Purpose

The FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It was established in 1945, when 44 governments accepted the Constitution as drafted by an interim commission. The functions and assets of the former International Institute of Agriculture in Rome were transferred to the new body. By GA res. [50/227](#) (1996), the FAO and the World Food Programme absorbed the functions of the World Food Council, which was discontinued.

### Structure

The [Conference](#) is the FAO's sovereign governing body and comprises all members and associate members. Representatives of members meet biennially to review global governance policy issues and international frameworks, as well as to evaluate work carried out and approve the budget for the next biennium. The Director-General is elected at the Conference for a four-year term, renewable once. The Council's Independent Chairperson is appointed by the Conference for a two-year term, renewable once. The Conference elects 49 [Council](#) members to serve three-year staggered terms to carry out executive oversight of programme and budgetary activities. The other governing bodies are three Council committees ([Programme](#) Committee, [Finance](#) Committee, Committee on [Constitutional and Legal Matters](#)); four Technical Committees (Committee on [Agriculture](#), Committee on [Commodity Problems](#), Committee on [Fisheries](#), Committee on [Forestry](#)); and Regional Conferences. FAO hosts the Secretariat to the [Committee on World Food Security](#). More governance information is available on the FAO Governing Bodies [website](#).

### Meetings

The FAO Conference meets in regular session every two years. Its 45th session is scheduled to take place from 26 June to 2 July 2027. The Council normally meets at least five times between the two-yearly Conference sessions. All sessions are held in Rome.

### Membership

The FAO has 193 member nations, two associate members (the Faroe Islands and Tokelau)<sup>1</sup> and one member organization (the European Union).<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of Council elections, FAO membership is divided into seven regions, each with a fixed number of seats, as shown in the following list. Terms in the following list are usually for three years, beginning on 1 July or at the end of a regular session of the Conference. Details of shared terms are available on the FAO Governing Bodies [website](#). Members that have not served on the Council are not listed.

### FAO Council Members as at July 2026 (49)\*

|                                       | Previous                                       | Current |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Africa (49 members, 12 seats)*</b> |                                                |         |
| Algeria.....                          | 1969–71 1977–80 87–89 95–98 2017–20            |         |
| Angola.....                           | 1981–83 89–94 2003–06 13–16 19–25.....         | 2026–29 |
| Benin.....                            | 1973–75 83–85 2016–19                          |         |
| Botswana.....                         | 1979–81                                        |         |
| Burkina Faso*                         | 1969–72 81–84 93–96 1999–2004 19–22            |         |
| Burundi.....                          | 1975–77 2021–22.....                           | 2024–27 |
| Cabo Verde.....                       | 1981–84 91–96 2005–07 11–13 17–20              |         |
| Cameroon.....                         | 1961–63 79–82 85–93 1995–2003 11–20 21–26..... | 2026–29 |
| Central African Republic.....         | 1967–70                                        |         |

|                             |                                           |         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Chad .....                  | 1965-67 77-80                             |         |
| Congo .....                 | 1973-76 77-80 81-86 89-92 93-98           |         |
|                             | 2003-06 07-10 12-26 *                     |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....         | 1965-68 1979-82 91-93 2003-08 11-13       |         |
|                             | 16-19 22-25                               |         |
| DR Congo .....              | 1971-73 77-80 87-89 2005-07               |         |
| Equatorial Guinea .....     | 2011-13 15-24                             |         |
| Eritrea .....               | 1997-2000 05-07 12-15 20-23               |         |
| Eswatini .....              | 1993-96 2003-05                           |         |
| Ethiopia .....              | 1965-70 73-75 81-84 89-91 1999-2002       |         |
|                             | 07-09 15-18 21-24                         |         |
| Gabon .....                 | 1973-77 1987-2004 07-15                   |         |
| Gambia .....                | 1975-77 85-89                             |         |
| Ghana .....                 | 1959-62 77-81 89-92 95-98 2001-04 09-11   |         |
|                             | 25-26 *                                   |         |
| Guinea .....                | 1973-76 87-91 2011-14 19-25               |         |
| Guinea-Bissau .....         | 1977-79                                   |         |
| Kenya .....                 | 1965-68 71-74 81-83 87-93 2001-03         |         |
|                             | 07-10 16-19 22-25 .....                   | 2025-28 |
| Lesotho .....               | 1973-75 81-84 87-90 1999-2002 16-19       |         |
|                             | 23-26                                     |         |
| Liberia .....               | 1953-56 77-80 85-87 2013-16               |         |
| Madagascar .....            | 1961-64 79-81 87-95 1999-2001 05-08       |         |
|                             | 13-16                                     |         |
| Malawi .....                | 1975-78 83-85                             |         |
| Mali .....                  | 1967-69 2005-07 14-17                     |         |
| Mauritania .....            | 1997-2002 22-25                           |         |
| Mauritius .....             | 1975-78 95-98 2003-05 09-12               |         |
| Morocco .....               | 1959-65 71-74 81-83 89-92 1999-2001       |         |
|                             | 07-10 13-16 23-26 .....                   | 2026-29 |
| Mozambique .....            | 2009-12                                   |         |
| Namibia .....               | 1997-2000                                 |         |
| Niger .....                 | 1975-78 85-88 2007-10 25-26 *             |         |
| Nigeria .....               | 1963-65 69-71 81-83 87-90 93-95           |         |
|                             | 2003-08                                   |         |
| Rwanda .....                | 1977-79 83-85 91-94                       |         |
| São Tomé and Príncipe ..... | 1983-86                                   |         |
| Senegal .....               | 1963-66 79-81 85-87 1997-2002 07-10 ..... | 2025-28 |
| Sierra Leone .....          | 1971-74 83-86                             |         |
| South Africa .....          | 1947-53 57-59 97-99 2007-09 13-16         |         |
|                             | 17-23 .....                               | 2025-28 |
| South Sudan .....           | 2018-21                                   |         |
| Togo .....                  | 1971-73 2011-14                           |         |
| Tunisia .....               | 1965-68 75-77 83-86 93-95 2001-04         |         |
|                             | 11-13 20-23                               |         |
| Uganda .....                | 1965-69 77-79 83-86 93-99 2003-06         |         |
|                             | 11-13 19-22 23-26 .....                   | 2026-29 |
| UR of Tanzania .....        | 1969-72 77-80 85-87 91-97 2001-04         |         |
|                             | 09-11 .....                               | 2024-27 |
| Zambia .....                | 1969-71 79-82 85-88 91-93 2005-08         |         |
|                             | 16-19                                     |         |
| Zimbabwe .....              | 1985-87 95-97 2001-03 09-11 14-17         |         |
|                             | 19-22                                     |         |

### Asia (25 members, 9 seats)

|                  |                                           |         |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bangladesh ..... | 1977-88 1991-2000 03-09 12-15 21-24 ..... | 2024-27 |
| China .....      | 1947-49 1973-2024 .....                   | 2024-27 |
| India .....      | 1947-2008 09-26 .....                     | 2026-29 |
| Indonesia .....  | 1955-64 1967-2000 03-14 15-18 20-24 ..... | 2024-27 |

|             |                                                                |          |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Japan       | 1953-61 1965-2024                                              | 2024-27  |
| Malaysia*   | 1965-67 79-91 93-97 1999-2002 07-09<br>14-17 19-20 22-23 25-26 |          |
| Myanmar     | 1949-52 2020-21                                                |          |
| Nepal       | 1967-70                                                        |          |
| Pakistan    | 1949-55 57-93 1997-2026                                        | 2026-29* |
| Philippines | 1947-49 53-58 61-64 67-79 81-93 2001-06<br>09-19 21-24         | 2024-27  |
| ROK         | 1965-67 1989-2024                                              | 2024-27  |
| Sri Lanka   | 1961-64 71-81 93-96 2001-03 09-12 15-21                        |          |
| Thailand    | 1953-57 59-61 1973-2015 17-18 20-22<br>23-24                   | 2026-29* |
| Viet Nam    | 2018-19                                                        |          |

### Europe (48 members, 10 seats)

|                        |                                                               |                      |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Andorra                | 2019-21                                                       |                      |
| Armenia                | 2003-06                                                       |                      |
| Austria                | 1961-64 83-86 1999-2001 18-20                                 |                      |
| Azerbaijan             | 2019-21                                                       |                      |
| Belarus                | 2021-24                                                       |                      |
| Belgium                | 1949-52 55-58 61-64 69-71 77-80 93-95<br>2007-10 19-22        |                      |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2021-23                                                       |                      |
| Bulgaria               | 1973-80 83-86 2001-04 17-19                                   |                      |
| Croatia                | 2023-25 <sup>3</sup>                                          |                      |
| Cyprus                 | 1983-85 91-94 2001-03 15-16                                   |                      |
| Czechia                | 2001-03 14-17                                                 |                      |
| Denmark                | 1947-51 61-63 73-75 85-87 97-99<br>2011-14                    | 2026-29              |
| Estonia                | 1995-97 2016-19                                               |                      |
| Finland                | 1951-54 63-66 75-78 87-90 2003-05<br>17-20                    |                      |
| France                 | 1947-2008 09-11 14-17 18-20 21-23<br>24-26 <sup>4</sup>       |                      |
| Georgia                | 2023-25                                                       |                      |
| Germany                | 1959-61 1965-2015 16-17 19-20 22-24<br>25-26                  | 2026-29              |
| Greece                 | 1965-67 77-79 89-91 1997-2000 11-13                           |                      |
| Hungary                | 1971-74 77-80 87-89 91-94 1999-2001<br>13-16                  |                      |
| Iceland                | 1999-2002 14-17 24-26 <sup>5</sup>                            |                      |
| Ireland                | 1961-64 81-83 1995-98 2011-13                                 | 2025-27 <sup>3</sup> |
| Israel                 | 1967-68 20-23                                                 |                      |
| Italy                  | 1947-65 1971-2016 17-18 20-22 23-25                           | 2026-28 <sup>4</sup> |
| Lithuania              | 2023-25                                                       |                      |
| Luxembourg             | 2021-23                                                       |                      |
| Malta                  | 1977-80 2005-07                                               |                      |
| Monaco                 | 2019-21                                                       |                      |
| Montenegro             | 2016-18                                                       |                      |
| Netherlands            | 1947-49 53-55 59-61 75-77 89-92<br>2005-07 24-25 <sup>3</sup> |                      |
| North Macedonia        | 2017-18                                                       |                      |
| Norway                 | 1957-60 69-72 81-84 93-96 2009-11<br>23-26                    |                      |
| Poland                 | 1965-67 69-71 81-83 89-92 1997-2000<br>11-14                  | 2025-27 <sup>3</sup> |
| Portugal               | 1959-61 79-82 89-92 95-98 2001-04 12-15                       |                      |
| Republic of Moldova    | 2007-09                                                       |                      |

|                          |                                         |                      |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Romania .....            | 1967-73 81-83 95-98 2003-06 16-19       |                      |
| Russian Federation ..... | 2007-17 18-23                           |                      |
| San Marino .....         | 2015-17                                 |                      |
| Serbia .....             |                                         | 2026-28 <sup>4</sup> |
| Slovakia .....           | 1993-95 2009-12                         |                      |
| Slovenia .....           | 2005-07 22-24                           |                      |
| Spain .....              | 1953-58 75-77 83-85 87-89 93-95         |                      |
|                          | 1999-2001 09-12 15-16 17-18 21-22       |                      |
|                          | 23-25 .....                             | 2026-27 <sup>5</sup> |
| Sweden .....             | 1953-57 67-69 79-81 91-93 2005-08       |                      |
|                          | 20-23                                   |                      |
| Switzerland .....        | 1953-57 71-74 87-90 2001-04 25-26 ..... | 2026-29              |
| Türkiye .....            | 1955-58 67-70 86-88 95-97 2007-10       |                      |
|                          | 13-16 .....                             | 2025-28              |
| Ukraine .....            | 2007-09 24-26 <sup>4</sup>              |                      |
| UK .....                 | 1947 1947-55 1957-2011 12-15 16-18      |                      |
|                          | 19-20 22-24 25-26 .....                 | 2026-29              |

### Latin America and Caribbean (32 members, 9 seats)<sup>6</sup>

|                           |                                           |                      |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Argentina .....           | 1953-58 61-67 1971-2003 11-25 .....       | 2026-28 <sup>7</sup> |
| Bahamas .....             | 2019-25                                   |                      |
| Barbados .....            | 1981-83 1995-2004                         |                      |
| Bolivia .....             | 2001-10                                   |                      |
| Brazil .....              | 1947-53 1957-2025 .....                   | 2025-28              |
| Chile .....               | 1947-56 59-64 67-75 1991-2019 21-24 ..... | 2024-27              |
| Colombia .....            | 1953-61 65-95 2003-04 .....               | 2025-28              |
| Costa Rica .....          | 1955-57 63-71 91-93 2019-25               |                      |
| Cuba .....                | 1947-49 51-54 57-63 1977-2016             |                      |
| Dominican Republic .....  | 2019-21 .....                             | 2026-29              |
| Ecuador .....             | 1975-78 81-87 2011-20 24-25 <sup>8</sup>  |                      |
| El Salvador .....         | 1979-81 2005-08 09-11 12-15               |                      |
| Guatemala .....           | 1999-2005 21-23 .....                     | 2024-27              |
| Honduras .....            | 1993-99 2025 <sup>7</sup>                 |                      |
| Jamaica .....             | 1977-80 .....                             | 2025-28              |
| Mexico .....              | 1947-51 57-62 1973-2025 .....             | 2025-28              |
| Panama .....              | 73-85 2003-09 23-26                       |                      |
| Paraguay .....            | 1999-2001                                 |                      |
| Peru .....                | 1965-76 87-90 2001-06 21-24 .....         | 2026-27 <sup>8</sup> |
| Trinidad and Tobago ..... | 1975-77 83-95 2005-19                     |                      |
| Uruguay .....             | 1953-56 67-70 95-98 2007-12 16-19         |                      |
| Venezuela .....           | 1949-52 63 65-66 71-75 1977-2000 09-21    |                      |

### Near East (21 members, 6 seats)\*

|                    |                                     |         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan .....  | 1965-71 77-83 85-87 2009-25         |         |
| Egypt .....        | 1947-63 1967-2008 09-26 .....       | 2026-29 |
| Iran .....         | 1957-65 71-74 1987-2009 11-16       |         |
| Iraq .....         | 1953-56 69-71 77-80 83-91 2013-16   |         |
|                    | 22-23                               |         |
| Jordan .....       | 1963-66 75-77 2009-15 18-21 .....   | 2026-29 |
| Kuwait .....       | 1973-75 79-81 1995-2001 07-10 15-19 |         |
|                    | 21-24 .....                         | 2024-27 |
| Lebanon .....      | 1953-56 59-65 75-79 81-98 2005-08   |         |
| Libya .....        | 1975-78 87-95 2001-04               |         |
| Oman .....         | 2005-07 25-26                       |         |
| Qatar .....        | 1999-2004 16-25 .....               | 2025-28 |
| Saudi Arabia ..... | 1969-72 1979-2008 09-26 .....       | 2026-29 |
| Somalia .....      | 1967-69                             |         |
| Sudan .....        | 1965-68 73-78 81-84 91-93 2007-10   |         |
|                    | 16-19 20-22 23-25 23-26*            |         |

|                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Syrian AR..... | 1957–58 71–74 79–82 1993–2005 11–13 |
| UAE.....       | 2005–07                             |
| Yemen.....     | 1983–86                             |

**North America (2 members, 2 seats)**

|             |           |         |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Canada..... | 1947–2025 | 2025–28 |
| USA.....    | 1947–2025 | 2025–28 |

**South-West Pacific (16 members, 1 seat)**

|                  |                                 |         |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Australia.....   | 1947–57 61–63 67–69 73–75 79–81 |         |
|                  | 1985–2008 09–26.....            | 2026–29 |
| New Zealand..... | 1957–60 63–66 69–72 75–78 81–84 |         |

Notes

\* As at 1 July 2026 there were four vacancies on the Council, three from the Africa states group and one from the Near East states group, after Congo, Ghana, Niger and Sudan were deemed to have resigned in accordance with Rule XXII.7 of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO). Burkina Faso will replace Niger from 1 January 2027 to 30 June 2028. Elections to fill the vacant seats will be held at the 45th session of the Conference (2027).

Malaysia will replace Thailand from 1 January 2028 to the end of the 46th Session of the Conference (2029). Uzbekistan will replace Pakistan from 1 July 2028 to the end of the 46th Session of the Conference (2029).

- 1 Associate members have the right to participate in the deliberations of the FAO Conference, commissions of the Conference, committees of such commissions and other committees established by the Conference for the duration of the Conference and in any discussions at meetings of the Council, but shall not hold office nor have the right to vote. They cannot participate in the Credentials Committee or General Committee.
- 2 The European Union (EU) has the right to participate in matters within its competence in any meeting of the Organization, other than those bodies with restricted membership, in which any of its Member States are entitled to participate. It exercises membership rights in those meetings on an alternative basis with those of its Member States that are members of the Council, or other bodies concerned in the areas of their respective competencies. The EU is not eligible for election or designation to any such body in its own right, nor is it entitled to participate in voting for elective places or to hold office itself. The EU is not entitled to participate in the Programme Committee, Finance Committee or Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.
- 3 Poland and Ireland replaced Croatia and the Netherlands, respectively, from the end of the 44th Session of the Conference (2025) to the end of the 45th Session of the Conference (2027).
- 4 Italy and Serbia replaced France and Ukraine, respectively, from 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2028.
- 5 Spain replaced Iceland from 1 July 2026 to the end of the 45th Session of the Conference (2027).
- 6 On 4 February 2025, Nicaragua deposited a notification of withdrawal from the FAO with the Director-General, which became effective on 4 February 2026 in accordance with Article XIX of the FAO Constitution. Nicaragua served on the Council in 1985–91 and 2015–24.
- 7 Argentina replaced Honduras from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2028.
- 8 Peru replaced Ecuador from 1 January 2026 to the end of the 45th Session of the Conference (2027).

**FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)**

|                                                                                   |                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Secretariat                                                                       | Telephone: +39 06 57051                                 |
| Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme                                            | Email: <a href="mailto:Codex@fao.org">Codex@fao.org</a> |
| Joint FAO/WHO Centre (CODEX Food Standards and Zoonotic Diseases) (CJW)           |                                                         |
| Viale delle Terme di Caracalla                                                    |                                                         |
| 00153 Rome                                                                        |                                                         |
| Italy                                                                             |                                                         |
| Website: <a href="http://www.codexalimentarius.org">www.codexalimentarius.org</a> |                                                         |
| Secretary: Sarah Cahill, Ireland (since June 2024)                                |                                                         |

**Purpose**

The Commission's mandate is to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade by preparing, publishing and revising international food standards and by promoting the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international organizations. The Commission



was established jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1963 in the framework of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme.

To date, the Commission has adopted hundreds of standards (for single commodities, groups of commodities or horizontal subjects such as labelling or food additives), codes of practice and guidelines. It has adopted thousands of maximum limits for food additives and contaminants, as well as pesticide and veterinary drug residues in foods. Together, these texts form the [Codex Alimentarius](#). Details, including [standards](#), [guidelines](#) and [codes of practice](#), as well as [online databases](#) for quantitative standards, are on the Commission's website under the '[Codex Texts](#)' menu.

The Codex Alimentarius promotes the harmonization of food standards at the international level. Codex food safety-related standards, guidelines and codes of practice serve as a reference in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

The Agreement recognizes the Commission as one of three international standard-setting organizations known as the 'three sisters', the other two being the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Codex texts also have relevance as international standards in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

### Structure

The [Executive Committee](#) provides advice to the Commission on general orientation, strategic planning and work programming. The technical work is done by Codex specialist [committees and task forces](#), which prepare draft standards and related texts for adoption by the Commission. Currently there are 10 active general subject committees and six active commodity committees, which can change according to work priorities. The committees rely on independent scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO expert groups – the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA), Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Nutrition (JEMNU) – and ad hoc consultations. Six regional coordinating committees address regional food safety issues, including standards development, and in some regions also prepare standards of regional relevance. The Secretariat is based in the Joint FAO/WHO Centre (CODEX Food Standards and Zoonotic Diseases) (CJW) at the FAO Headquarters in Rome.

### Membership

Membership of the Commission is open to FAO and WHO members and associate members. As at 1 July 2026, there were 188 member countries and the European Union (listed on the [website](#) under 'About Codex' and 'Members'). There are currently 245 international [observer organizations](#) accredited to participate in meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including 59 intergovernmental organizations, 170 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 16 UN organizations.

## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

7 Place de Fontenoy  
75007 Paris  
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 1000  
Email: [info@unesco.org](mailto:info@unesco.org)

Website: [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

Director-General: Khaled El-Enany, Egypt (elected by the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, for a four-year term from 15 November 2025 until the end of the General Conference in November 2029)

### Purpose

UNESCO was established in 1945 to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among countries through education, science and culture. Its aims are set out in Article 1, para. 3 of the UN [Charter](#), and its purpose is stated in Article 1 of its [Constitution](#).

The Organization has two global priorities – Africa and gender equality – and has the overarching objectives of contributing to lasting peace, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

Structure

- The [General Conference](#) determines the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. Its duty is to set UNESCO's programmes and budget.
- The [Executive Board](#) comprises 58 Member States elected by the General Conference to serve four-year terms (half are elected every two years). It ensures the overall management of UNESCO, oversees the implementation of the programme and budget and prepares the work of the General Conference. Each Member State appoints a representative with competence in fields related to UNESCO and qualified to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. Alternates may also be appointed. The [Board Chair](#) for 2025–27 is Nasser Bin Hamad Al Hinzab, Qatar.

UNESCO is host to a number of intergovernmental bodies in charge of specific activities within the Organization's mandate, including the: World Heritage Committee (WHC, see following entry), Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme ([IHP](#)), International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere ([MAB](#)), International Geoscience Programme ([IGCP](#)), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission ([IOC](#)), Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme ([IFAP](#)), Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication ([IPDC](#)), Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport ([CIGEPS](#)), Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in the Case of Illicit Appropriation ([ICPRCP](#)), Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations Programme ([MOST](#)) and Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee ([IGBC](#)). More governance information is on the [website](#) under 'Who We Are' and 'Governance'.

Meetings

The General Conference meets every two years. Most recently, the 43rd session took place from 30 October to 14 November 2025 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. The Executive Board meets in regular sessions at least four times in any two-year period. As a general rule, there are at least two regular sessions a year, normally in April and October.

Membership

UNESCO has 194 [Member States](#) and 12 associate members.<sup>1</sup> The electoral grouping system allocates each region a specific number of Executive Board seats. The four-year terms run from the close of the General Conference session where members were elected until the close of the second ordinary General Conference session following their election.

Executive Board members<sup>1</sup> (58)

|                                                                                     | Previous                                           | Current |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Group I (25 Western European and North American states, 9 seats)<sup>1</sup></b> |                                                    |         |
| Austria .....                                                                       | 1972–76 95–99 2011–15 21–25                        |         |
| Belgium .....                                                                       | 1946–51 56–64 74–78 80–89 95–99 2009–13            |         |
| Canada .....                                                                        | 1946–51 68–74 83–87 89–93 1997–2001 03–07          |         |
| Cyprus .....                                                                        | 1987–91                                            |         |
| Denmark .....                                                                       | 1952–58 78–83 91–95 2009–13                        |         |
| Finland .....                                                                       | 1966–74 87–91 1997–2001 17–21                      |         |
| France .....                                                                        | 1946–2023 .....                                    | 2023–27 |
| Germany .....                                                                       | 1954–68 1970–2005 07–11 13–17 19–23 .....          | 2023–27 |
| Greece .....                                                                        | 1946–51 56–64 83–87 1999–2003 07–11<br>15–19       |         |
| Iceland .....                                                                       | 1983–87 2001–05 21–25                              |         |
| Italy .....                                                                         | 1948–58 62–70 72–89 93–97 1999–2023 .....          | 2023–27 |
| Luxembourg .....                                                                    | 2005–09 .....                                      | 2025–29 |
| Malta .....                                                                         | 1995–99                                            |         |
| Monaco .....                                                                        | 2009–13                                            |         |
| Netherlands .....                                                                   | 1946–47 51–56 66–74 91–95 1999–2003<br>13–17 19–23 |         |

|                  |                                    |                      |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Norway.....      | 1946-52 74-78 89-93 2005-09.....   | 2025-29              |
| Portugal.....    | 1976-80 91-95 2005-09 17-21        |                      |
| Spain.....       | 1954-60 70-76 80-85 87-91 93-97    |                      |
|                  | 1999-2003 07-23.....               | 2023-27              |
| Sweden.....      | 1958-66 85-89 95-99 2013-17        |                      |
| Switzerland..... | 1950-54 64-72 76-80 87-91 93-97    |                      |
|                  | 2003-07 19-23                      |                      |
| Türkiye.....     | 1946-52 58-66 78-83 91-95 2001-05  |                      |
|                  | 17-25.....                         | 2025-29              |
| UK.....          | 1946-85 1997-2005 05-07 11-19..... | 2023-27              |
| USA.....         | 1946-84 2003-18.....               | 2023-27 <sup>1</sup> |

## Group II (25 Eastern European states, 7 seats)<sup>2</sup>

|                             |                                          |         |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Albania <sup>3</sup> .....  | 2007-09 13-21.....                       | 2023-27 |
| Armenia.....                | 2021-25                                  |         |
| Azerbaijan.....             | 2005-09 21-25                            |         |
| Belarus.....                | 1989-93 1999-2005 09-13 17-21            |         |
| Bulgaria <sup>3</sup> ..... | 1972-76 85-89 93-97 2007-09 17-21        |         |
| Czechia.....                | 1995-99 2003-07 11-15.....               | 2023-27 |
| Estonia.....                | 2013-17                                  |         |
| Georgia.....                | 1999-2003                                |         |
| Hungary <sup>3</sup> .....  | 1964-72 78-83 95-99 2003-07 07-09 19-23  |         |
| Latvia.....                 | 2009-11                                  |         |
| Lithuania.....              | 1997-2001 05-09 15-19 21-25              |         |
| Montenegro.....             | 2011-15                                  |         |
| North Macedonia.....        | 2013-15                                  |         |
| Poland.....                 | 1946-50 56-64 76-80 87-91 93-97          |         |
|                             | 1999-2003 09-11 19-23                    |         |
| Republic of Moldova.....    |                                          | 2025-29 |
| Romania.....                | 1962-68 76-80 91-95 1999-2003 09-11..... | 2025-29 |
| Russian Federation.....     | 1954-2023                                |         |
| Serbia.....                 | 2005-09 15-23.....                       | 2023-27 |
| Slovakia.....               | 1995-99 2001-05 09-13.....               | 2023-27 |
| Slovenia.....               | 2003-07 15-19                            |         |
| Ukraine.....                | 1980-85 95-99 2001-05 13-17.....         | 2025-29 |
| Uzbekistan.....             | 2009-13                                  |         |

## Group III (33 Latin America and Caribbean states, 10 seats)

|                          |                                         |         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 1985-89                                 |         |
| Argentina.....           | 1962-70 72-76 78-83 85-93 95-99 2007-11 |         |
|                          | 13-17 19-23.....                        | 2023-27 |
| Bahamas.....             | 2001-07                                 |         |
| Barbados.....            | 1976-80 1997-2001 09-13                 |         |
| Belize.....              | 2013-15                                 |         |
| Bolivia.....             | 1995-99.....                            | 2025-29 |
| Brazil.....              | 1946-52 54-62 64-72 74-78 80-89 91-95   |         |
|                          | 2001-09 11-23.....                      | 2023-27 |
| Chile.....               | 1962-70 72-76 93-97 1999-2003 07-11     |         |
|                          | 21-25                                   |         |
| Colombia.....            | 1948-54 70-76 80-89 91-95 1997-2001     |         |
|                          | 05-09                                   |         |
| Costa Rica.....          | 1966-74 80-85 89-97                     |         |
| Cuba.....                | 1974-78 80-85 87-91 95-99 2001-05       |         |
|                          | 07-15 17-21.....                        | 2023-27 |
| Dominica.....            | 2001-05                                 |         |
| Dominican Republic.....  | 1999-2003 13-17 19-23.....              | 2023-27 |
| Ecuador.....             | 1947-48 54-62 76-80 2003-07 11-15       |         |
| El Salvador.....         | 1956-64 93-97 2007-11 13-17             |         |

|                                       |                                           |         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Grenada.....                          | 2009-13 17-25                             |         |
| Guatemala.....                        | 1978-83 89-93 2003-07                     |         |
| Guyana.....                           | 1983-87 93-97                             | 2025-29 |
| Haiti.....                            | 1980-85 1997-2001 09-13 15-17 21-25       | 2025-29 |
| Honduras.....                         | 1997-2001                                 |         |
| Jamaica <sup>3</sup> .....            | 1970-76 80-85 91-95 2001-05 07-09         |         |
|                                       | 17-21                                     | 2025-29 |
| Mexico.....                           | 1946-54 58-66 68-74 76-80 83-87           |         |
|                                       | 89-97 1999-2003 05-09 11-19               | 2021-25 |
| Nicaragua.....                        | 1989-93 2015-19                           |         |
| Panama.....                           | 1962-68 76-80                             |         |
| Paraguay.....                         | 2015-19 21-25                             |         |
| Peru.....                             | 1952-54 64-72 76-80 85-89 1999-2003 09-13 |         |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis.....            | 2005-09 13-17                             |         |
| Saint Lucia.....                      | 1997-2001 09-13 17-25                     |         |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | 2005-09 17-21                             | 2025-29 |
| Suriname.....                         | 1987-91 2001-05                           |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago.....              | 1985-89 93-97 2013-17                     |         |
| Uruguay.....                          | 1952-58 72-76 89-93 1997-2001 03-07       |         |
|                                       | 19-23                                     | 2025-29 |
| Venezuela.....                        | 1946-52 56-64 76-80 83-91 2003-07         |         |
|                                       | 09-13                                     | 17-21   |

#### Group IV (44 Asia and Pacific states, 12 seats)

|                       |                                     |         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan.....      | 1968-74 2003-07 11-15 19-23         |         |
| Australia.....        | 1946-50 56-60 74-78 85-89 91-95     |         |
|                       | 1999-2005                           | 2023-27 |
| Bangladesh.....       | 1983-87 1995-2007 09-21             | 2023-27 |
| Cambodia.....         | 2003-07                             |         |
| China.....            | 1946-50 1972-2025                   | 2025-29 |
| Cook Islands.....     | 2021-25                             |         |
| Fiji.....             | 2005-09                             |         |
| India.....            | 1946-2025                           | 2025-29 |
| Indonesia.....        | 1954-62 76-80 85-89 95-99 2003-07   |         |
|                       | 11-15 17-21                         | 2023-27 |
| Iran.....             | 1952-58 64-68 74-78 1999-2003 15-19 |         |
| Japan.....            | 1952-95 1997-2025                   | 2025-29 |
| Kazakhstan.....       | 1997-2001 09-13                     |         |
| Kyrgyzstan.....       | 2019-23                             | 2025-29 |
| Malaysia.....         | 1978-83 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 07-11 |         |
|                       | 15-19                               | 2025-29 |
| Mongolia.....         | 1983-87 2007-11                     |         |
| Myanmar.....          | 2019-23                             |         |
| Nepal.....            | 1974-78 95-99 2005-09 13-17         |         |
| New Zealand.....      | 1960-64 78-83 95-99                 |         |
| Pakistan.....         | 1951-66 68-74 1978-2023             | 2023-27 |
| Papua New Guinea..... | 1989-93 2011-15                     |         |
| Philippines.....      | 1950-54 58-62 74-78 83-87 91-95     |         |
|                       | 1999-2003 07-11 17-25               |         |
| ROK.....              | 1987-2003 07-23                     | 2023-27 |
| Samoa.....            | 1997-2001                           |         |
| Sri Lanka.....        | 1968-74 87-91 2003-11 15-19         | 2023-27 |
| Thailand.....         | 1952-56 80-85 89-93 95-99 2005-09   |         |
|                       | 11-15 19-23                         | 2025-29 |
| Tonga.....            | 1993-97                             |         |
| Turkmenistan.....     | 2013-17                             |         |
| Vanuatu.....          | 2001-05                             |         |
| Viet Nam.....         | 1978-83 2001-05 09-13 15-19 21-25   |         |

## Group V (66 African and Arab states, 13 African seats and 7 Arab seats)

|                          |                                                    |         |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Algeria                  | 1968-74 80-89 91-95 2001-17                        |         |
| Angola                   | 1993-97 2011-15 21-25                              |         |
| Bahrain                  | 1991-95 2003-07                                    |         |
| Benin                    | 1972-76 85-89 93-97 1999-2003 05-09<br>19-23       |         |
| Botswana                 | 1991-95 2021-25                                    |         |
| Burkina Faso             | 1974-78 89-93 2001-05 09-13                        | 2023-27 |
| Burundi                  | 1978-83 89-93 2017-21                              |         |
| Cabo Verde               | 1989-93 2003-07                                    |         |
| Cameroon                 | 1962-68 80-89 95-99 2003-07 15-19                  | 2025-29 |
| Central African Republic | 1983-87                                            |         |
| Chad                     | 1962-70 76-80 89-93 1999-2003 13-17                |         |
| Congo                    | 1968-74 85-89 2003-07 09-13 21-25                  |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire            | 1964-72 76-80 85-89 91-95 1997-2001<br>07-11 15-19 | 2023-27 |
| DR Congo                 | 1970-76 80-85 2005-11 19-23                        |         |
| Djibouti                 | 2009-13 21-25                                      |         |
| Egypt                    | 1946-51 54-80 1985-2025                            | 2025-29 |
| Equatorial Guinea        | 1987-91 2017-21                                    | 2025-29 |
| Eswatini                 | 1983-87 2001-05                                    |         |
| Ethiopia                 | 1968-74 85-89 93-97 1999-2003 05-09<br>11-15 17-21 | 2025-29 |
| Gabon                    | 1974-78 83-87 1997-2001 11-15                      | 2023-27 |
| Gambia                   | 1989-93 2011-15                                    |         |
| Ghana                    | 1970-76 80-85 91-95 1997-2001 03-07<br>09-13 15-23 |         |
| Guinea                   | 1980-85 89-93 1997-2001 13-17 19-23                |         |
| Guinea-Bissau            | 1980-85                                            |         |
| Iraq                     | 1978-83 89-93                                      | 2023-27 |
| Jordan                   | 1976-80 85-89 93-97 2001-05 17-25                  | 2025-29 |
| Kenya                    | 1972-76 87-91 95-99 2001-05 09-13 15-23            |         |
| Kuwait                   | 1983-87 1999-2003 07-11 13-15 21-25                |         |
| Lebanon                  | 1950-58 66-74 83-87 1997-2001 05-09<br>15-19       |         |
| Lesotho                  | 1978-83 95-99                                      |         |
| Liberia                  | 1953-56 76-80                                      | 2023-27 |
| Libya                    | 1976-80 1997-2001                                  |         |
| Madagascar               | 1960-64 83-87 91-95 1999-2003 07-11<br>17-21       |         |
| Malawi                   | 1987-91 1999-2003 11-15                            |         |
| Mali                     | 1962-70 85-89 93-97 2003-07 11-15                  |         |
| Mauritania               | 1974-78 87-91                                      |         |
| Mauritius                | 1976-80 95-99 2003-07 13-17                        | 2023-27 |
| Morocco                  | 1958-66 78-83 93-97 1999-2011 13-21                | 2025-29 |
| Mozambique               | 1987-91 2001-05 13-17                              | 2023-27 |
| Namibia                  | 1993-97 2003-07 11-15 19-23                        |         |
| Niger                    | 1983-87 93-97 2007-11                              |         |
| Nigeria                  | 1962-70 76-85 87-91 93-97 1999-2003<br>05-09 11-19 | 2023-27 |
| Oman                     | 1991-95 1999-2003 15-19                            | 2023-27 |
| Qatar                    | 1987-91 2015-19                                    | 2023-27 |
| Rwanda                   | 1976-80 2001-05                                    |         |
| Saudi Arabia             | 1972-76 95-99 2007-15 19-23                        | 2023-27 |
| Senegal                  | 1966-74 78-83 85-89 95-99 2001-05<br>07-11 15-23   |         |
| Seychelles               | 1991-95                                            |         |
| Sierra Leone             | 1976-80                                            |         |

|                |                                                  |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Somalia        | 1987–91                                          |
| South Africa   | 1997–2001 05–09 15–19 21–25                      |
| Sudan          | 1962–66 78–87 2015–19                            |
| Syrian AR      | 1951–54 74–78 83–87 2009–13                      |
| Togo           | 1972–76 87–91 1997–2001 05–09 13–17<br>19–23     |
| Tunisia        | 1974–78 80–85 91–95 1999–2003 07–15 19–23        |
| Uganda         | 1974–78 87–91 1997–2001 05–09 13–17 2025–29      |
| UAE            | 1980–85 95–99 2011–15 19–23                      |
| UR of Tanzania | 1964–72 80–85 89–93 95–99 2001–05<br>07–11 21–25 |
| Yemen          | 1989–93 95–99 2003–07                            |
| Zambia         | 1966–74 91–95 2007–11 17–21 2025–29              |
| Zimbabwe       | 1983–87 95–99 2009–13 17–21 2025–29              |

**Members that have not served on the Board**

**Group I (Western European and North American states)**

|         |         |            |
|---------|---------|------------|
| Andorra | Ireland | San Marino |
|---------|---------|------------|

**Group II (Eastern European states)**

|                        |         |            |
|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Croatia | Tajikistan |
|------------------------|---------|------------|

**Group IV (Asia and Pacific states)**

|                   |                  |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Bhutan            | Maldives         | Palau           |
| Brunei Darussalam | Marshall Islands | Singapore       |
| DPRK              | Micronesia       | Solomon Islands |
| Kiribati          | Naoero           | Timor-Leste     |
| Lao PDR           | Niue             | Tuvalu          |

**Group V (African and Arab states)**

|         |                       |                                 |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Comoros | São Tomé and Príncipe | State of Palestine <sup>4</sup> |
| Eritrea | South Sudan           |                                 |

**Associate members<sup>5</sup>**

|                        |                |               |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Åland Islands          | Cayman Islands | Montserrat    |
| Anguilla               | Curaçao        | New Caledonia |
| Aruba                  | Faroe Islands  | Sint Maarten  |
| British Virgin Islands | Macau, China   | Tokelau       |

**Observer status<sup>6</sup>**

|          |                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Holy See | Sovereign Military Order of Malta |
|----------|-----------------------------------|

**Notes**

- 1 Israel withdrew from the Organization effective 31 December 2018. It served on the Executive Board as a member of Group I in 1962–70. The USA withdrew from the Organization effective 31 December 2018; it officially rejoined UNESCO on 10 July 2023. On 22 July 2025, the USA notified UNESCO of its intention to withdraw from the Organization, effective 31 December 2026.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the Executive Board as a member of Group II in 1946–48, 1968–74 and 1980–85. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Board as a member of Group II in 1951–53, 1972–76, 1983–87, 1989–91 and 1991–92.
- 3 Four members: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Jamaica – whose mandate was to expire in 2011 – volunteered to leave the Executive Board in 2009 to facilitate the rotation among countries.
- 4 The UNESCO General Conference voted in October 2011 to admit the State of Palestine as a Member State of the Organization. The State of Palestine had previously been an observer.
- 5 Netherlands Antilles, as a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, ceased to exist in 2010. It was previously an associate member.
- 6 Other intergovernmental organizations also participate as observers.

## World Heritage Committee

World Heritage Centre  
UNESCO  
7 Place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07–SP  
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 1104  
Email: Please use the contact form at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-centre/>

Website: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>

World Heritage Centre Director: Lazare Eloundou Assomo, Cameroon (appointed by the UNESCO Director-General in December 2021)

### Purpose

The General Conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972 to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value. The Convention stipulated the establishment of a World Heritage Committee and a World Heritage List.

Established in 1976, the Committee is an intergovernmental body that is responsible for the implementation of the [World Heritage Convention](#). It has the final say, in response to Tentative Lists and nominations submitted by States Parties, as to which natural, cultural or mixed sites can be inscribed on the [World Heritage List](#).

The Committee determines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates international assistance upon requests from States Parties. It examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties, requests expert monitoring, assessments and advice, decides upon the inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger and requests States Parties to take action when inscribed properties are under threat. It also decides which properties should be deleted from the World Heritage List and which properties on this List should be inscribed on or removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The Committee reports on its activities to the [General Assembly of States Parties to the 1972 Convention](#) and to the UNESCO General Conference, reviews the implementation of the Convention and revises the [Operational Guidelines](#) for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

As at 1 July 2026, 1248 properties in 170 States Parties were inscribed on the World Heritage List – 972 cultural, 235 natural, 41 mixed and 51 transboundary properties. The Convention has 196 [States Parties](#) (as at 1 July 2026).

### Structure

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention elects the 21 countries that sit on the Committee, part of which is replaced every second year. Members' terms of office are six years, but in practice most States Parties voluntarily choose to serve four years to allow for rotation. The Bureau of the Committee is composed of a chair, five vice-chairs and a rapporteur, elected at the end of each ordinary session. The Bureau coordinates the Committee's work. More governance information is on the website under 'Our Expertise' and '[Governing Bodies](#)'.

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre ([WHC](#)) is the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention. It was established in 1992 to assist the World Heritage Committee and to collaborate with States Parties and advisory bodies.

### Meetings

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention meets every two years, starting during ordinary sessions of UNESCO's General Conference, to elect Committee members, examine the accounts of the World Heritage Fund and decide on major policy issues. Most recently, the [25th session](#) took place in November 2025, opening in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, and resuming two weeks later at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris. The Committee meets at least once a year. Most recently, the [48th session](#) took place from 19 to 29 July 2026. The Bureau meets during Committee sessions as frequently as deemed necessary.

**Membership**

The following list shows the current members of the Committee and the year in which their terms end (at the end of the ordinary session of the UNESCO General Conference).

**Members**

**Term ends 2027**

|            |         |          |
|------------|---------|----------|
| Jamaica    | Lebanon | Türkiye  |
| Kazakhstan | ROK     | Ukraine  |
| Kenya      | Senegal | Viet Nam |

**Term ends 2029**

|            |          |                |
|------------|----------|----------------|
| Armenia    | Grenada  | Poland         |
| Azerbaijan | Kuwait   | Switzerland    |
| Bangladesh | Mongolia | Togo           |
| Czechia    | Peru     | UR of Tanzania |

**World Health Organization (WHO)**

20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 791 2111

Email: [info@who.int](mailto:info@who.int)  
Facebook: [@WHO](#)  
X: [@WHO](#)

Website: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)  
Director-General: Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia (appointed by the World Health Assembly in May 2017 for a five-year term beginning 1 July 2017; reappointed by the World Health Assembly in May 2022 for a second five-year term, beginning 16 August 2022)

**Purpose**

WHO is the UN system’s directing and coordinating authority for health. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Representatives of 61 states adopted the WHO [Constitution](#) in 1946. The Organization formally came into existence in April 1948, when the Constitution came into force, and became a UN specialized agency in July 1948. Article 1 of the Constitution defines the WHO’s objective as “the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health”. The detailed functions are set out in Article 2 of the Constitution.

**Structure**

The [World Health Assembly](#) is the WHO’s supreme decision-making body, with the main function of determining policy. The [Executive Board](#) comprises 34 members technically qualified in the health field, each one designated by a Member State elected by the World Health Assembly to do so. Members serve three-year terms. The [Chair](#) from May 2026 to May 2027 is Tandin Wangchuk, Bhutan. See <https://apps.who.int/gb/gov/> for more information.

**Meetings**

The Assembly meets annually, usually in Geneva in May. The Board meets in Geneva at least twice a year, usually in January/February and May.

**Membership**

The WHO has 194 [Member States](#). The three-year Executive Board member terms end with the election of new members at the World Health Assembly.



## Executive Board members<sup>1</sup>

|                                           | Previous                                                     | Current |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Africa (47 members, 7 seats)</b>       |                                                              |         |
| Algeria .....                             | 1969–72 95–98 2016–19                                        |         |
| Angola .....                              | 1977–80 96–99                                                |         |
| Benin .....                               | 1966–69 96–99 2017–20                                        |         |
| Botswana .....                            | 1977–80 96–99 2020–23                                        |         |
| Burkina Faso .....                        | 1969–72 96–99 2019–22                                        |         |
| Burundi .....                             | 1978–81 1997–2000 09–12 16–19                                |         |
| Cabo Verde .....                          | 1978–81 1998–2001 .....                                      | 2025–28 |
| Cameroon .....                            | 1964–67 92–95 2011–14 23–26                                  |         |
| Central African Republic .....            | 1969–72 1998–2001 .....                                      | 2025–28 |
| Chad .....                                | 1978–81 1999–2002 12–15                                      |         |
| Comoros .....                             | 1978–81 1999–2002 23–26                                      |         |
| Congo .....                               | 1979–82 1999–2002 15–18                                      |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....                       | 1967–70 84–87 1999–2002 .....                                | 2026–29 |
| DR Congo .....                            | 1972–75 93–96 14–17                                          |         |
| Equatorial Guinea .....                   | 1984–87 2000–03                                              |         |
| Eritrea .....                             | 1983–86 2001–04 14–17                                        |         |
| Eswatini .....                            | 1975–78 92–95 2017–20                                        |         |
| Ethiopia .....                            | 1969–73 2001–04 22–25                                        |         |
| Gabon .....                               | 1980–83 2002–05 18–21                                        |         |
| Gambia .....                              | 1980–83 2002–05 14–17                                        |         |
| Ghana .....                               | 1960–63 83–86 2002–05 20–23                                  |         |
| Guinea .....                              | 1965–68 84–87 2002–05 .....                                  | 2026–29 |
| Guinea-Bissau .....                       | 1981–84 2003–06 20–23                                        |         |
| Kenya .....                               | 1970–73 84–87 2004–07 19–22                                  |         |
| Lesotho .....                             | 1971–74 85–88 2004–07 23–26                                  |         |
| Liberia .....                             | 1951–54 57–60 86–89 2005–08 14–17                            |         |
| Madagascar .....                          | 1961–64 86–89 2005–08 20–23                                  |         |
| Malawi .....                              | 1973–76 87–90 2007–10                                        |         |
| Mali .....                                | 1963–66 87–90 2006–09                                        |         |
| Mauritania .....                          | 1975–78 87–90 2008–11                                        |         |
| Mauritius .....                           | 1974–77 87–90 2008–11                                        |         |
| Mozambique .....                          | 1981–84 88–91 2010–13 .....                                  | 2026–29 |
| Namibia .....                             | 2005–08 13–16                                                |         |
| Niger .....                               | 1972–75 89–92 2008–11                                        |         |
| Nigeria .....                             | 1961–62 66–69 89–92 2011–14                                  |         |
| Rwanda .....                              | 1975–78 90–93 2005–08 21–24                                  |         |
| São Tomé and Príncipe .....               | 1981–84 90–93 2007–10                                        |         |
| Senegal .....                             | 1961–64 90–93 2011–14 22–25                                  |         |
| Seychelles .....                          | 1981–84 90–93 2010–13                                        |         |
| Sierra Leone .....                        | 1963–66 91–94 2011–14                                        |         |
| South Africa .....                        | 1948–51 54–57 2013–16                                        |         |
| South Sudan .....                         | .....                                                        | 2026–29 |
| Togo .....                                | 1975–77 93–96 2023–26                                        |         |
| Uganda .....                              | 1968–71 93–96 2008–11                                        |         |
| UR of Tanzania .....                      | 1975–78 93–96 2017–20                                        |         |
| Zambia .....                              | 1976–79 94–97 2017–20                                        |         |
| Zimbabwe .....                            | 1982–85 95–98 .....                                          | 2024–27 |
| <b>The Americas (35 members, 6 seats)</b> |                                                              |         |
| Argentina .....                           | 1955–58 60–62 66–69 74–77 83–86 88–91<br>95–98 2013–16 19–22 |         |
| Bahamas .....                             | 1989–92 2007–10                                              |         |
| Barbados .....                            | 1995–98 2010–13 23–26                                        |         |
| Bolivia .....                             | 1977–80 91–94 2004–07                                        |         |

|                     |                                                                                                                         |         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Brazil              | 1948-51 52-55 58-61 63-66 80-83 87-90<br>95-98 2004-07 08-11 13-16 17-20 22-25                                          |         |
| Canada              | 1952-59 62-65 68-71 75-78 80-83 85-88<br>92-95 1997-2000 03-06 09-12 15-18 22-25                                        |         |
| Chile               | 1950-53 54-57 61-62 68-72 82-85 89-92<br>1998-2001 09-12 18-21                                                          | 2024-27 |
| Colombia            | 1962-65 72-75 79-82 89-92 2001-04<br>16-19 20-23                                                                        |         |
| Costa Rica          | 1953-56 93-96                                                                                                           | 2024-27 |
| Cuba                | 1951-54 77-80 85-88 94-97 2001-04 12-15                                                                                 |         |
| Dominican Republic  | 2015-18                                                                                                                 |         |
| Ecuador             | 1955-58 71-74 85-87 2003-06 10-13                                                                                       |         |
| El Salvador         | 1950-53 2006-09                                                                                                         | 2025-28 |
| Grenada             | 2001-04 19-22                                                                                                           |         |
| Guatemala           | 1958-61 74-77 80-83 1999-2002                                                                                           |         |
| Guyana              | 1975-76 86-89 2019-22                                                                                                   |         |
| Haiti               | 1962-65                                                                                                                 | 2025-28 |
| Honduras            | 1976-79 96-99                                                                                                           |         |
| Jamaica             | 1968-71 79-82 92-95 2004-07 16-19                                                                                       |         |
| Mexico              | 1948-50 56-59 65-68 78-81 86-89 92-95<br>2005-08 11-14 16-19                                                            |         |
| Nicaragua           | 1970-73 88-91                                                                                                           |         |
| Panama              | 1967-70 83-86 2012-15                                                                                                   | 2025-28 |
| Paraguay            | 1964-67 2007-10 21-24                                                                                                   |         |
| Peru                | 1959-62 65-68 76-79 1997-2000 07-10<br>21-24                                                                            |         |
| Suriname            | 2013-16                                                                                                                 | 2026-29 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1971-74 82-85 1998-2001                                                                                                 |         |
| USA                 | 1949-52 54-56 58-60 62-64 66-68 70-72<br>74-76 78-80 82-85 87-89 91-93 95-97<br>1999-2001 03-09 10-13 14-17 18-21 22-25 |         |
| Uruguay             | 1971-74 91-94                                                                                                           |         |
| Venezuela           | 1949-52 59-62 74-77 83-86 2000-03                                                                                       |         |

### Eastern Mediterranean (21 members, 5 seats)

|              |                                                              |         |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan  | 1972-75 91-94 2006-09 21-24                                  |         |
| Bahrain      | 1978-81 95-98 2004-07 16-19                                  |         |
| Djibouti     | 1983-86 2006-09 18-21                                        |         |
| Egypt        | 1949-51 57-60 67-70 84-87 95-98<br>2001-04 13-16             | 2025-28 |
| Iran         | 1948-49 52-55 58-61 63-66 73-76<br>79-82 88-91 2000-03 12-15 |         |
| Iraq         | 1953-56 61-64 82-85 87-93 2005-08 17-20                      |         |
| Jordan       | 1960-63 74-77 87-90 2000-03 15-18                            |         |
| Kuwait       | 1964-67 80-83 94-97 2002-05 14-17                            | 2026-29 |
| Lebanon      | 1951-54 68-71 86-89 1999-2002 12-15                          | 2024-27 |
| Libya        | 1964-67 77-80 88-91 2004-07 16-19                            |         |
| Morocco      | 1965-68 82-85 93-96 2010-13 22-25                            |         |
| Oman         | 1979-82 1997-2000 08-11 20-23                                |         |
| Pakistan     | 1950-53 55-58 61-63 67-70 76-79 82-85<br>94-97 2003-06 15-18 |         |
| Qatar        | 1976-79 92-95 1998-2001 11-14 23-26                          |         |
| Saudi Arabia | 1954-57 70-73 86-89 2001-04 13-16                            | 2025-28 |
| Somalia      | 1966-69 75-78 2009-12                                        | 2024-27 |
| Sudan        | 1959-62 75-77 89-92 2003-06 18-21                            |         |
| Syrian AR    | 1956-58 71-74 83-86 92-95 2009-12<br>21-24                   |         |
| Tunisia      | 1958-59 62-65 77-80 91-94 2007-10<br>19-22                   |         |

|             |                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| UAE .....   | 1981-84 96-99 2007-10 19-22     |
| Yemen ..... | 1965-68 73-76 80-83 85-88 90-92 |
|             | 1998-2001 10-13 22-25           |

### Europe (53 members, 8 seats)<sup>1</sup>

|                           |                                                   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Albania .....             | 2013-16                                           |
| Andorra .....             | 2013-16                                           |
| Armenia .....             | 2010-13                                           |
| Austria .....             | 1953-56 70-73 88-91 2019-22                       |
| Azerbaijan .....          | 2005-08 12-15                                     |
| Belarus .....             | 1948-50 2021-24                                   |
| Belgium .....             | 1951-54 68-71 83-86 1999-2002 12-15               |
| Bulgaria .....            | 1969-72 81-84 91-94 ..... 2024-27                 |
| Croatia .....             | 1995-98 2012-15                                   |
| Cyprus .....              | 1969-72 85-88 1997-2000                           |
| Czechia .....             | 2003-06                                           |
| Denmark .....             | 1952-55 71-74 91-94 2006-09 21-24                 |
| Estonia .....             | 2009-12                                           |
| Finland .....             | 1955-58 75-78 94-97 2018-21                       |
| France .....              | 1948-2001 03-06 09-12 15-18 21-24                 |
| Georgia .....             | 2017-20 ..... 2026-29                             |
| Germany .....             | 1957-60 67-70 73-80 85-88 1997-2000               |
|                           | 09-12 18-21                                       |
| Greece .....              | 1951-54 76-79 91-94                               |
| Hungary .....             | 1972-75 84-87 2008-11                             |
| Iceland .....             | 1961-63 83-86 2003-06                             |
| Ireland .....             | 1959-62 95-98                                     |
| Israel .....              | 1961-64 93-96 2018-21 ..... 2024-27               |
| Italy .....               | 1950-53 56-59 61-64 71-74 2000-03 17-20           |
| Kazakhstan .....          | 2001-04 15-18                                     |
| Latvia .....              | 2006-09                                           |
| Lithuania .....           | 2000-03 12-15                                     |
| Luxembourg .....          | 1959-62 2004-07                                   |
| Malta .....               | 1985-88 2015-18                                   |
| Netherlands .....         | 1948-51 63-66 79-82 1997-2000 16-19               |
| Norway .....              | 1948-49 63-66 79-82 1997-2000 10-13 ..... 2024-27 |
| Poland .....              | 1948-51 61-64 73-76 85-88 1996-2000 ..... 2024-27 |
| Portugal .....            | 1955-58 77-80 92-95 2005-08                       |
| Republic of Moldova ..... | 2007-10 22-25                                     |
| Romania .....             | 1967-70 80-83 2004-07 18-21                       |
| Russian Federation .....  | 1948-50 1958-2005 08-11 14-17 20-23               |
| Serbia .....              | 1948-51 64-67 75-78 89-92 2009-12 ..... 2025-28   |
| Slovakia .....            | 2022-25                                           |
| Slovenia .....            | 2006-09 21-24                                     |
| Spain .....               | 1961-64 81-84 89-92 2002-05 ..... 2025-28         |
| Sweden .....              | 1949-52 67-70 87-90 2000-03 15-18                 |
| Switzerland .....         | 1953-56 73-76 1999-2002 11-14 23-26               |
| Tajikistan .....          | 2019-22                                           |
| Türkiye .....             | 1949-52 64-67 79-82 93-96 2006-09 16-19           |
| UK .....                  | 1948-99 2001-04 07-10 14-17 20-23 ..... 2026-29   |
| Uzbekistan .....          | 2011-14                                           |
| Ukraine .....             | 2023-26                                           |

### South-East Asia (11 members, 3 seats)

|                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bangladesh ..... | 1975-78 87-90 1998-2001 08-11 19-22 |
| Bhutan .....     | 1995-98 2005-08 16-19 ..... 2026-29 |
| DPRK .....       | 1990-93 2000-03 13-16 23-26         |
| India .....      | 1948-51 56-59 65-68 77-80 88-91     |
|                  | 1999-2002 09-12 20-23               |

|             |                                                       |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Maldives    | 1981–84 91–94 2002–05 12–15 22–25                     |         |
| Myanmar     | 1954–57 66–69 78–81 90–93 2001–04 11–14               |         |
| Nepal       | 1959–62 69–72 83–86 93–96 2003–06 14–17               | 2025–28 |
| Sri Lanka   | 1948–49 51–54 62–65 74–77 86–89 1997–2000 06–09 17–20 |         |
| Thailand    | 1950–53 60–63 71–74 84–87 94–97 2004–07 15–18         | 2024–27 |
| Timor-Leste | 2010–13 21–24                                         |         |

**Western Pacific (27 members, 5 seats)**

|                   |                                                                         |         |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia         | 1948–49 57–60 67–70 75–78 85–88 95–98 2004–07 12–15 18–21 2023–26       |         |
| Brunei Darussalam | 2009–12                                                                 | 2024–27 |
| China             | 1948–50 73–76 78–85 1990–2009 10–13 14–17 18–21 22–25                   | 2026–29 |
| Cook Islands      | 1997–2000                                                               |         |
| Fiji              | 1976–79 2016–19                                                         |         |
| Indonesia         | 1953–56 63–66 72–75 84–88 96–99 2007–10 18–21                           |         |
| Japan             | 1954–57 61–64 69–72 75–76 81–84 87–90 1992–2003 05–08 09–16 17–20 21–24 | 2025–28 |
| Lao PDR           | 1970–73 1998–2001                                                       |         |
| Malaysia          | 1964–67 82–85 2012–15 21–24                                             |         |
| Micronesia        | 2022–25                                                                 |         |
| Mongolia          | 1968–71 80–83 92–95 2010–13                                             |         |
| New Zealand       | 1952–55 63–66 72–75 79–82 2007–10 15–18                                 |         |
| Papua New Guinea  | 1989–92 2011–14                                                         |         |
| Philippines       | 1949–52 55–58 66–69 76–79 91–94 2001–04 15–18                           |         |
| ROK               | 1960–63 84–87 95–98 2001–04 07–10 13–16 20–23                           | 2024–27 |
| Samoa             | 1979–82 2008–11                                                         |         |
| Singapore         | 2006–09 19–22                                                           |         |
| Solomon Islands   |                                                                         | 2025–28 |
| Tonga             | 1985–86 88–91 2004–07 19–22                                             |         |
| Vanuatu           | 1999–2002                                                               |         |
| Viet Nam          | 1958–61 93–96 2003–06 16–19                                             |         |

**Members that have not served on the Executive Board**

**The Americas**

Antigua and Barbuda  
Belize  
Dominica  
Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the  
Grenadines

**Europe**

Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Kyrgyzstan  
Monaco  
Montenegro  
North Macedonia  
San Marino  
Turkmenistan

**Western Pacific**

Cambodia  
Kiribati  
Marshall Islands  
Naoero  
Niue  
Palau  
Tuvalu

**Associate members**

Faroe Islands

Puerto Rico

Tokelau

**Note**

1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Board in 1948–51, 1964–67, 1975–78 and 1989–92. Czechoslovakia served on the Executive Board in 1965–68, 1976–79 and 1988–91.

## 330 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

999 Robert-Bourassa Boulevard  
Montréal  
Quebec H3C 5H7  
Canada

Telephone: +1 514 954 8219  
Fax: +1 514 954 6077  
Email: [icaohq@icao.int](mailto:icaohq@icao.int)  
LinkedIn: [company/icao](#)

Website: [www.icao.int](http://www.icao.int)

Secretary-General: Juan Carlos Salazar, Colombia (since 1 August 2021; appointment renewed by the ICAO Council in March 2024 for a second three-year term beginning 1 August 2024)

### Purpose

The ICAO was created under the 1944 [Convention](#) on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) “to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world” (Article 44). ICAO’s [Strategic Plan](#) through to 2050 aspires to the achievement of zero fatalities and net-zero carbon emissions as part of its vision for a “safe, secure and sustainable international civil aviation system that connects the world for the benefit of all nations and people”.

Under ICAO’s leadership, the Convention’s 193 Member States agree on the international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices ([SARPs](#)), policies and strategic plans this vision requires. These are developed with technical expertise provided by industry, non-governmental and academic organizations.

The Organization, a specialized agency of the UN, came into existence on 4 April 1947 after 26 states had ratified the Convention.

### Structure

The [Assembly](#) is the ICAO’s sovereign body. It meets to review the Organization’s work and establish guidelines for future activities.

The [Council](#) is the executive body, comprising 36 contracting states elected by the ordinary session of the Assembly for three-year terms. The Assembly gives adequate representation to states of chief importance to air transport, states not otherwise included that make the largest contribution to the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation, and states whose designation will ensure that all major geographical areas of the world are represented.

The Council [President](#) is Toshiyuki Onuma, Japan, who was elected in November 2025 for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2026.

The Council discharges the duties and obligations laid on it by the Convention, carries out the directions of the Assembly. One of its major duties is to adopt SARPs and amend existing Annexes as necessary. The Council may investigate and act as an arbiter between Member States on matters concerning aviation and the implementation of the provisions of the Convention.

Environmental protection and aviation security SARPs are considered and recommended by the ICAO Council’s technical Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection ([CAEP](#)) and Aviation Security Committee, respectively. All SARPs, along with Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS), are developed and recommended by the Air Navigation Commission ([ANC](#)) which is composed of 19 independent technical experts appointed by the Council to act in the interest of the entire international civil aviation community.

More governance information is on the website under ‘[About ICAO](#)’.

### Meetings

The Assembly meets at least every three years. The [42nd session](#) took place in September/October 2025 in Montréal, Canada.

## Membership

The ICAO has 193 [members](#). The three-year Council terms listed below began at the 2025 Assembly session. Members that have not served on the Council are not listed.

This Handbook outlines the procedures in force at the time of printing. In October 2016, the ICAO Assembly adopted [amendments](#) to the Chicago Convention to expand the size of the ICAO Council from 36 members to 40 members, as well as to expand the size of the ANC membership from 19 to 21 members. The amendments both entered into force on 12 June 2026, when they had each been accepted by 128 contracting states. An Extraordinary Session of the ICAO Assembly will be held from 19 to 20 November 2026 in Montreal to elect four additional Member States to the ICAO Council.

### Council members (36)

|                    | Previous                            | Current |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Algeria            | 1980–86 1998–2004 16–19             |         |
| Angola             | 1995–98                             | 2026–29 |
| Argentina          | 1947–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Australia          | 1947–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Austria            | 2004–07 22–25                       |         |
| Belgium            | 1947–59 62–74 83–86 92–95 2010–13   |         |
| Belize             |                                     | 2026–29 |
| Bolivia            | 1995–98 2013–16 22–25               |         |
| Botswana           | 1998–2001                           |         |
| Brazil             | 1947–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Burkina Faso       | 2010–16                             |         |
| Cabo Verde         | 2016–19                             |         |
| Cameroon           | 1980–83 1992–2016                   |         |
| Canada             | 1947–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Chile              | 1947–50 89–92 2002–07 13–16 22–25   |         |
| China              | 1974–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Colombia           | 1962–86 1992–2001 04–07 10–13 16–22 | 2026–29 |
| Congo              | 1962–73 2016–19                     |         |
| Costa Rica         | 1965–68 74–77 2001–04 19–22         |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire      | 2019–22                             |         |
| Cuba               | 1986–89 1998–2004 10–13 16–19       | 2026–29 |
| Czechia            | 1947–48 65–95 2001–04               |         |
| Denmark            | 1950–53 59–62 68–71 80–83 95–98     |         |
|                    | 2010–13                             | 2026–29 |
| Dominican Republic | 2007–10 13–16 19–22                 |         |
| Ecuador            | 1992–95 2007–10 16–19               | 2026–29 |
| Egypt              | 1947–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| El Salvador        | 1980–83 95–98 2007–10 22–25         |         |
| Equatorial Guinea  | 2019–25                             | 2026–29 |
| Eswatini           | 2010–13                             |         |
| Ethiopia           | 2001–07 22–25                       |         |
| Finland            | 1977–80 89–92 2004–07 19–22         |         |
| France             | 1948–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Germany            | 1959–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Ghana              | 1986–92 2004–10 22–25               |         |
| Greece             | 2019–22                             |         |
| Guatemala          | 1959–62 68–71 83–86 2010–13         |         |
| Honduras           | 1977–80 89–92 2004–07               |         |
| Hungary            | 2004–07                             |         |
| Iceland            | 1992–2001 07–10 22–25               |         |
| India              | 1947–2025                           | 2026–29 |
| Indonesia          | 1968–2001                           |         |
| Iraq               | 1980–92                             |         |

|                          |                                                  |         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Ireland.....             | 1947-59 2001-04 16-19                            |         |
| Italy.....               | 1950-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Jamaica.....             | 1977-86 2022-25                                  |         |
| Japan.....               | 1956-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Kenya.....               | 1965-68 74-77 83-89 1992-2001 13-19              |         |
| Lebanon.....             | 1953-86 1992-2007                                |         |
| Libya.....               | 2013-16                                          |         |
| Madagascar.....          | 1974-86 89-92                                    |         |
| Malaysia.....            | 2007-10 13-25                                    | 2026-29 |
| Mali.....                |                                                  | 2026-29 |
| Mauritania.....          | 2022-25                                          |         |
| Mauritius.....           | 2001-04                                          |         |
| Mexico.....              | 1962-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Morocco.....             | 1947-59 74-80 92-98 2010-13                      | 2026-29 |
| Mozambique.....          | 2004-07                                          |         |
| Namibia.....             | 2007-10                                          |         |
| Netherlands.....         | 1947-71 73-74 80-83 89-92 1998-2001<br>19-22     |         |
| Nicaragua.....           | 1962-65 71-74 92-95 2013-16                      |         |
| Nigeria.....             | 1962-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Norway.....              | 1953-56 62-65 71-74 83-86 1998-2001<br>13-16     |         |
| Pakistan.....            | 1973-2007                                        |         |
| Panama.....              | 1986-2001 16-19                                  |         |
| Paraguay.....            | 2001-04 10-13 19-22                              |         |
| Peru.....                | 1947-49 50 86-89 2004-07 10-13 19-22             |         |
| Philippines.....         | 1950-51 53-55 59-68                              |         |
| Poland.....              | 2013-16                                          | 2026-29 |
| Portugal.....            | 1947-62 2013-16                                  |         |
| Qatar.....               | 2022-25                                          | 2026-29 |
| ROK.....                 | 2001-25                                          | 2026-29 |
| Romania.....             | 1995-98 2005-10 22-25                            |         |
| Russian Federation.....  | 1971-2022                                        |         |
| Saint Lucia.....         | 2004-07                                          |         |
| Saudi Arabia.....        | 1986-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Senegal.....             | 1968-2004                                        |         |
| Singapore.....           | 2003-25                                          | 2026-29 |
| Slovakia.....            | 1998-2001                                        |         |
| Slovenia.....            | 2010-13                                          |         |
| South Africa.....        | 1950-65 2003-25                                  | 2026-29 |
| Spain.....               | 1951-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Sudan.....               | 2019-22                                          |         |
| Sweden.....              | 1947-50 56-59 65-68 74-77 86-89<br>2001-04 16-19 |         |
| Switzerland.....         | 1986-89 95-98 2002-10                            | 2026-29 |
| Trinidad and Tobago..... | 1973-77 89-98                                    |         |
| Tunisia.....             | 1962-74 86-92 2004-10 19-22                      |         |
| Türkiye.....             | 1947-48 2016-19                                  |         |
| Uganda.....              | 1971-74 80-83 2007-13                            | 2026-29 |
| UAE.....                 | 2007-25                                          | 2026-29 |
| UK.....                  | 1947-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| UR of Tanzania.....      | 1968-71 77-80 83-95 2013-19                      |         |
| USA.....                 | 1947-2025                                        | 2026-29 |
| Uruguay.....             | 1998-2001 07-10 16-19                            | 2026-29 |
| Venezuela.....           | 1980-92 95-98 2001-04 07-10 13-16<br>22-25       |         |
| Zambia.....              | 2019-22                                          |         |
| Zimbabwe.....            | 2022-25                                          |         |

## Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Bureau  
PO Box 312  
3000 Berne 15  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 31 350 3111  
Fax: +41 31 350 3110  
Email: [BI.Info@upu.int](mailto:BI.Info@upu.int)

Facebook: [@universalpostalunion](#)  
Instagram: [@upu\\_un](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/universal-postal-union](#)  
WhatsApp: [Universal Postal Union \(UPU\)](#)  
X: [@UPU\\_UN](#), [@UPU\\_DG](#) and [@upu\\_onu](#)  
YouTube: [@universalpostalunion](#)

Website: [www.upu.int/en.html](http://www.upu.int/en.html)

Director-General: Masahiko Metoki, Japan (since 2022; re-elected by the UPU Congress in 2025 for a second four-year term from 1 January 2026)

### Purpose

Created in 1874, the UPU is an intergovernmental organization and the primary forum for cooperation between governments, postal entities and other stakeholders in the worldwide postal sector. In addition to maintaining a universal network, the UPU establishes the rules for international mail exchanges among its 192 members and makes recommendations to stimulate mail volume growth and to improve the quality of service for customers.

Every four years, UPU member countries adopt a global [strategy](#) for the postal sector. The most recent is the UPU Strategy 2026–2029 (Dubai cycle), which was adopted during the 28th Universal Postal Congress, held in September 2025 in Dubai. To deliver on UPU's vision of a society that is interconnected, inclusive and sustainable, empowered by a seamless, innovative postal network, the Strategy is structured around three goals: to leverage the single postal territory through an effective rules-based system; to strengthen the global postal ecosystem through innovations for facilitating communication and trade; and to enable postal development through enhanced cooperation and regionalization. The Strategy is aligned with [Postal Vision 2030](#), the UPU's advocacy message for the postal sector, designed to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As a specialized agency of the UN since 1948, the UPU collaborates with many UN programmes and agencies to promote the role of the postal sector in areas such as development and technical cooperation, digital inclusion, trade facilitation, financial inclusion, security, e-commerce, customs, disaster-risk reduction and climate change.

World Post Day is celebrated annually on 9 October.

### Structure

The [Universal Postal Congress](#) is the four-yearly conference at which Acts of the Union, including the Constitution, are revised and members of the [Council of Administration](#) (CA) and [Postal Operations Council](#) (POC) are elected.

The CA supervises the UPU's work between congresses. Forty member countries are elected at the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They may not hold office for more than two consecutive terms. The 41st member is the Congress host country, which usually becomes the Chair. The Chair for 2026–29 is the United Arab Emirates.

The POC is responsible for operational, commercial, technical and economic postal matters. Forty-eight member countries are elected at Congress on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The POC members elect the Chair. The Chair for 2026–29 is France.

In addition, the UPU [Consultative Committee](#) (CC), created by the 2004 Bucharest Congress, gives postal stakeholders other than public postal operators and regulators a voice. In 2022, the membership of the Committee changed to include private companies, further strengthening its role as a platform for dialogue between the UPU and the wider postal sector. The CC consists of non-governmental organizations, suppliers of goods and services to the postal sector, academic and knowledge-based institutions and similar organizations that have an interest in supporting the mission and objectives of the Union. Membership applications are approved by the respective UPU member countries.



The [International Bureau](#) is the UPU's Permanent Secretariat with headquarters in Berne, Switzerland. It provides logistical and technical support for the UPU's bodies. It also serves as an office of liaison, information and consultation, and promotes technical cooperation among UPU members. More governance information is on the website under '[UPU](#)'.

## Meetings

The Congress meets every four years. Most recently, the [28th Congress](#) was held in Dubai, UAE, from 8 to 19 September 2025.

Extraordinary Congress meetings can also be called outside of the four-year cycle. The first Extraordinary Congress was held in 1900 in Berne, Switzerland, to mark the 25th anniversary of the UPU; the second in 2018 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss the sustainability of the postal sector; the third in 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the remuneration rates of small packets; and the fourth in 2023 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to discuss the UPU's expanded collaboration with wider postal sector players.

The CA and POC usually meet twice a year at the UPU headquarters in Switzerland, and the CC meets at least once a year. Since 2020, all CA and POC meetings are held in a hybrid format.

## Membership

Any UN Member State may become a member of the UPU. Countries that are not UN members may become a UPU member, provided that the request is approved by at least two-thirds of the UPU member countries. As at 1 July 2026, the UPU had 192 [members](#) – all UN members except Andorra, Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau, plus non-UN members Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (formerly Netherlands Antilles); Overseas Territories (UK); and the Vatican.

The following list shows the CA and POC members for the current term. The CC members are listed on the website under 'About UPU' and '[Consultative Committee](#)'.

## Council of Administration (CA) and Postal Operations Council (POC) members 2026–29

### Zone 1 – Western Hemisphere

|                   |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Argentina: POC    | Chile: CA       | Guatemala: POC |
| Barbados: CA, POC | Costa Rica: CA  | Paraguay: POC  |
| Brazil: CA, POC   | Cuba: POC       | Peru: CA       |
| Canada: CA, POC   | El Salvador: CA | USA: CA, POC   |

### Zone 2 – Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

|                     |                 |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Azerbaijan: CA, POC | Georgia: POC    | Slovakia: CA      |
| Bulgaria: POC       | Poland: CA, POC | Slovenia: CA, POC |
| Czechia: CA         | Serbia: POC     | Ukraine: CA, POC  |

### Zone 3 – Western Europe

|                 |                |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Austria: POC    | Germany: POC   | Switzerland: POC |
| Belgium: POC    | Italy: CA, POC | Türkiye: CA, POC |
| Denmark: POC    | Norway: CA     | UK: POC          |
| Finland: POC    | Portugal: CA   |                  |
| France: CA, POC | Spain: POC     |                  |

### Zone 4 – Southern Asia, Oceania

|                    |                    |                       |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Australia: CA, POC | Indonesia: CA, POC | ROK: CA               |
| Bangladesh: CA     | Japan: CA, POC     | Samoa: POC            |
| China: POC         | Jordan: CA         | Saudi Arabia: CA, POC |
| Fiji: CA           | New Zealand: POC   | Thailand: CA, POC     |
| India: CA, POC     | Oman: POC          | UAE: CA, POC          |

## Zone 5 – Africa

Algeria: POC  
Botswana: POC  
Cabo Verde: POC  
Cameroon: CA  
Egypt: CA, POC  
Ghana: CA

Guinea: POC  
Kenya: POC  
Madagascar: CA  
Mali: CA  
Morocco: CA, POC  
Nigeria: CA

Senegal: POC  
Seychelles: CA, POC  
Tunisia: POC  
Uganda: CA  
UR of Tanzania: CA, POC  
Zimbabwe: CA

## International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 733 5111

Fax: +41 22 733 7256  
Email: [itumail@itu.int](mailto:itumail@itu.int)  
Facebook: @ITU  
X: @ITU

Website: [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)

Secretary-General: Doreen Bogdan-Martin, USA (elected by ITU Member States in September 2022 for a four-year term from 1 January 2023)\*

### Purpose

ITU is the UN's agency for digital technologies, bringing together governments and industry to coordinate global telecommunication networks and services. ITU was founded in 1865 in Paris as the International Telegraph Union. The 1932 Madrid Plenipotentiary Conference decided the current name, which came into use on 1 January 1934.

The [Strategic Plan](#) for 2024–27, approved at ITU's 2022 Plenipotentiary Conference ([PP-22](#)), outlines two strategic goals for the organization:

1. Universal Connectivity: Enable and foster universal access to affordable, high-quality and secure telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs)
2. Sustainable Digital Transformation: Foster equitable and inclusive use of telecommunications and ICTs to empower people and societies for sustainable development.

### Structure

The Plenipotentiary Conference is ITU's supreme organ. Conferences are composed of ITU's Member State delegations, which determine ITU's underlying policies, direction and activities. The Member States elect Bureau Directors for the Radiocommunication Sector ([ITU-R](#)), Telecommunication Standardization Sector ([ITU-T](#)) and Telecommunication Development Sector ([ITU-D](#)), as well as choosing the 48 Member States on the ITU Council and the 12 members of the Radio Regulations Board ([RRB](#)).

The ITU Council comprises 48 Member States elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference with allocations ensuring the equitable distribution of seats among five world regions (details in the list of members). It acts as ITU's governing body between Plenipotentiary Conferences. More information is on the website under 'Membership', then 'How we are governed'.

### Meetings

The Plenipotentiary Conference is convened every four years, with [PP-26](#) scheduled for 9 to 27 November 2026 in Doha, Qatar. The ITU Council meets annually.

ITU's three key sectors meet between Plenipotentiary Conferences at, respectively: the Radiocommunication Assembly ([RA](#)) and World Radiocommunication Conference ([WRC](#)) for ITU-R; the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly ([WTSA](#)) for ITU-T; and the World Telecommunication Development Conference ([WTDC](#)) for ITU-D. ITU serves as secretariat for the treaty-making WRC (held in tandem with the RA) and regularly convenes international meetings, conferences and seminars related to promoting and enabling global connectivity. In addition, ITU organizes high-profile non-statutory meetings like the annual [AI for Good Global Summit](#), which promotes artificial intelligence (AI) to accelerate progress on sustainable development and achieve global goals for the good of humanity.

## Membership

As at 1 July 2026, ITU had 194 [Member States](#) (all UN Member States, plus the Vatican) and more than 1000 [sector members](#) and [associates](#) from industry, international and regional organizations, and [academia](#). Sector members are entitled to participate, with specific rights and obligations, in the work of one or more ITU sectors. Over 240 companies and organizations, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), take part in ITU work as associates in specified sectors, mainly ITU-T.

ITU [Member States](#) and [Council](#) members are listed on the website. Members that have never served on the Council are not listed below.

### Council members (48)\*

|                                                               | Previous                | Current |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| <b>The Americas (9 seats)</b>                                 |                         |         |
| Argentina                                                     | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Bahamas                                                       | 1994–98 2019–22         | 2023–26 |
| Brazil                                                        | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Canada                                                        | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Chile                                                         | 1994–98                 |         |
| Colombia                                                      | 1982–94                 |         |
| Costa Rica                                                    | 2010–18                 |         |
| Cuba                                                          | 1989–2022               | 2023–26 |
| El Salvador                                                   | 2019–22                 | 2023–26 |
| Jamaica                                                       | 1989–94                 |         |
| Mexico                                                        | 1952–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Paraguay                                                      | 2010–22                 | 2023–26 |
| Peru                                                          | 1982–89                 |         |
| Saint Lucia                                                   | 1998–2002               |         |
| Suriname                                                      | 2006–10                 |         |
| Trinidad and Tobago                                           | 1973–82 2006–10         |         |
| USA                                                           | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Venezuela                                                     | 1965–2018               |         |
| <b>Western Europe (8 seats)</b>                               |                         |         |
| Denmark                                                       | 1994–2002               |         |
| France                                                        | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Germany                                                       | 1959–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Greece                                                        | 1989–94 2010–22         |         |
| Hungary                                                       | 1973–82 2019–22         |         |
| Ireland                                                       | 1965–73                 |         |
| Italy                                                         | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Lithuania                                                     | 2014–18                 |         |
| Norway                                                        | 2002–06                 |         |
| Portugal                                                      | 1947–52 1994–2010       |         |
| Spain                                                         | 1973–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Sweden                                                        | 1973–94 2006–14         | 2023–26 |
| Switzerland                                                   | 1947–2022               | 2023–26 |
| Türkiye                                                       | 2002–22                 | 2023–26 |
| UK                                                            | 1947–89 1994–2002       | 2023–26 |
| <b>Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (5 seats)<sup>1</sup></b> |                         |         |
| Azerbaijan                                                    | 2014–22                 | 2023–26 |
| Bulgaria                                                      | 1989–2018               | 2023–26 |
| Czechia                                                       | 1993–2014 19–22         | 2023–26 |
| Poland                                                        | 1965–82 1994–2006 10–22 | 2023–26 |
| Romania                                                       | 1973–89 1994–2022       | 2023–26 |
| Russian Federation                                            | 1947–2022               |         |

|                  |                 |  |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Ukraine .....    | 1994–98 2006–10 |  |
| Uzbekistan ..... | 1947–59         |  |

### Africa (13 seats)

|                      |                       |         |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Algeria .....        | 1965–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Benin .....          | 1982–98               |         |
| Burkina Faso .....   | 1989–2022             |         |
| Cabo Verde .....     | 1989–98               |         |
| Cameroon .....       | 1973–2014             |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....  | 1998–2002 19–22       |         |
| DR Congo .....       | 1973–82               |         |
| Egypt .....          | 1973–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Ethiopia .....       | 1959–89               |         |
| Gabon .....          | 1998–2002             |         |
| Ghana .....          | 2002–22               | 2023–26 |
| Kenya .....          | 1982–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Madagascar .....     | 1965–73               |         |
| Mali .....           | 1989–2018             |         |
| Mauritius .....      |                       | 2023–26 |
| Morocco .....        | 1959–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Nigeria .....        | 1965–98 2002–22       | 2023–26 |
| Rwanda .....         | 2010–22               | 2023–26 |
| Senegal .....        | 1973–2022             | 2023–26 |
| South Africa .....   | 1994–2014 19–22       | 2023–26 |
| Tunisia .....        | 1959–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Uganda .....         | 1965–73 2002–06 14–22 | 2023–26 |
| UR of Tanzania ..... | 1973–2002 06–10 14–18 | 2023–26 |
| Zambia .....         | 1982–89               |         |

### Asia and Australasia (13 seats)

|                    |                       |         |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Australia .....    | 1959–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Bahrain .....      |                       | 2023–26 |
| Bangladesh .....   | 2010–18               |         |
| China .....        | 1947–2022             | 2023–26 |
| India .....        | 1952–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Indonesia .....    | 1982–98 2002–22       | 2023–26 |
| Iran .....         | 1973–82 2002–06 19–22 |         |
| Japan .....        | 1959–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Kuwait .....       | 1982–2002 10–22       | 2023–26 |
| Lebanon .....      | 1965–89               |         |
| Malaysia .....     | 1973–82 1989–2014     | 2023–26 |
| Pakistan .....     | 1982–2010 14–22       |         |
| Philippines .....  | 1982–2002 06–22       | 2023–26 |
| ROK .....          | 1989–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Saudi Arabia ..... | 1965–2022             | 2023–26 |
| Thailand .....     | 1973–2022             | 2023–26 |
| UAE .....          | 2006–22               | 2023–26 |
| Viet Nam .....     | 1994–2006             |         |

### Notes

\* Elections for the 2027–30 term are scheduled to be held at [PP-26](#) in November 2026.

1 The former Czechoslovakia and the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia both served on the Council in 1989–92.

## World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

7 bis Avenue de la Paix  
Case Postale 2300  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 8111  
Fax: +41 22 730 8181  
Email: [wmo@wmo.int](mailto:wmo@wmo.int)

Website: <https://wmo.int>

Secretary-General: Celeste Saulo, Argentina (appointed by the 19th World Meteorological Congress in June 2023 for a four-year term from January 2024)

### Purpose

The WMO is the UN's specialized agency on the state and behaviour of the earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources. It is the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, which was established in 1873. The WMO formally came into existence in 1950 and became a UN specialized agency in 1951.

Article 2 of the WMO Convention, which was signed in Washington in 1947 and came into force in 1950, defined the Organization's purposes as being to:

- Facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological observations, as well as hydrological and other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres charged with the provision of meteorological and related services
- Promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapid exchange of meteorological and related information
- Promote standardization of meteorological and related observations, and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics
- Further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities
- Promote activities in operational hydrology and further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services
- Encourage research and training in meteorology and, as appropriate, in related fields, and assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

### Structure

The [World Meteorological Congress](#) is the WMO's supreme body. It determines general policies, elects the President, Vice-Presidents and Executive Council members, and appoints the Secretary-General. The [Executive Council](#) has 37 members, comprising the WMO President and three Vice-Presidents, the six regional association presidents (ex officio members) and 27 directors. All are directors of national meteorological or hydrometeorological services and serve in their individual capacities. When a vacancy occurs among the 27 elected members between Congress sessions, an acting member is designated by the Executive Council.

There are six [regional associations](#): Africa; Asia; South America; North America, Central America and the Caribbean; South-West Pacific; and Europe. Each regional association elects its own president every four years. Following approval of a Constituent Bodies Governance Reform by the 18th World Meteorological Congress in June 2019, WMO's eight technical commissions were replaced by two more coordinated [technical commissions](#): the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems ([INFCOM](#)) and the Commission for Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and Related Environmental Services and Applications ([SERCOM](#)).

The Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) advises the Executive Council on strategic and policy matters concerning the Organization submitted to it by the Executive Council. The [Technical Coordination Committee](#) (TCC) acts as a two-way interface between the Executive Council and the technical bodies of the Organization: technical commissions, the [Research Board](#) and other relevant bodies. More governance information is on the website under 'About WMO', then '[Governance](#)'.

## Meetings

The Congress meets once every four years. The 20th session is scheduled to take place from 14 to 25 June 2027 in Geneva. Extraordinary sessions of Congress may be convened by the Executive Council as appropriate. The Executive Council meets annually. As a result of the reform, from 2020, technical commissions must hold two sessions in the financial period and regional associations may phase their sessions. Elections must take place during one ordinary session of the associations and commissions.

## Membership

The WMO comprises 187 [Member States](#) and six territories. Apart from regional association presidents, the [Council members](#) serve terms that finish at the end of Congress in the year shown.

### Executive Council members (37)\*

|                                       | Previous                                | Current |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Algeria                               | 1987–91                                 |         |
| Angola                                | 1979–80                                 |         |
| Argentina                             | 1975–2000 03–23                         | 2023–27 |
| Australia                             | 1958–2023                               | 2023–27 |
| Austria                               | 1994–98 2018–22                         |         |
| Bahamas                               | 2009–13                                 |         |
| Bahrain                               | 2000–08                                 |         |
| Belgium                               | 1963–71                                 |         |
| Belize                                | 2002–03 05–08                           |         |
| Benin                                 | 1997–2001                               |         |
| Botswana                              | 1995–2003                               |         |
| Brazil                                | 1974–99 2001–16 18–23                   | 2023–27 |
| British Caribbean Territories         | 1983–2023                               | 2023–27 |
| Burkina Faso                          |                                         | 2023–27 |
| Burundi                               | 1993–97                                 |         |
| Cameroon                              | 1979–81 86–95 2001–03 15–23             | 2023–27 |
| Canada                                | 1975–2023                               | 2023–27 |
| Chile                                 | 1980–82 89 2007 08–11 15–19             |         |
| China                                 | 1973–23                                 | 2023–27 |
| Colombia                              | 1971–83 91–92 95–99 20–23               |         |
| Congo                                 | 1981–87 1999–2001 11–15                 |         |
| Cook Islands                          | 2005–10                                 |         |
| Costa Rica                            | 1986–91 2003–19                         |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                         | 1986–87 90–95 2014–23                   | 2023–27 |
| Croatia                               | 2009–18                                 |         |
| Cuba                                  | 1983–84                                 |         |
| Curaçao and Sint Maarten <sup>1</sup> | 1993–95 1997–2005 16–23                 | 2023–27 |
| Czechia                               | 1995–99 2004–07                         |         |
| Denmark                               | 1999–2003                               |         |
| Ecuador                               | 1963–71 2000–03 11–15                   |         |
| Egypt                                 | 1955–85 87–91 95–99 2003–06 07–11 17–19 | 2023–27 |
| Eswatini                              |                                         | 2023–27 |
| Ethiopia                              | 1982–90 2003–05 14–23                   | 2023–27 |
| Fiji                                  | 1995–2003 11–19                         |         |
| Finland                               | 1983–90 2007–15                         |         |
| France                                | 1951–2006 07–23                         | 2023–27 |
| Gambia                                | 1994–95                                 |         |
| Germany                               | 1963–2023                               | 2023–27 |
| Ghana                                 | 1979–81 87–91 2003–06                   |         |
| Greece                                | 1989–94                                 |         |
| Guatemala                             | 1973–77                                 |         |

|                          |                                     |         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Guinea .....             | 2002-21                             |         |
| Guyana .....             | 2021-23                             | 2023-27 |
| Honduras .....           | 1991-93                             |         |
| Hungary .....            | 1979-81 2000-01 22-23               |         |
| Iceland .....            | 2018-19                             |         |
| India .....              | 1979-99 2002-23                     | 2023-27 |
| Indonesia .....          | 1993-99 2001-02 07-18 19-23         | 2023-27 |
| Iran .....               | 1969-79 1991-2011 19-23             |         |
| Iraq .....               | 1979-82                             |         |
| Ireland .....            |                                     | 2023-27 |
| Israel .....             | 1995-2002                           |         |
| Italy .....              | 1983-95 1998-2000 03-15 16-21       | 2023-27 |
| Jamaica .....            | 2019-24                             | 2025-29 |
| Japan .....              | 1967-2015 16-19 19-23               | 2023-27 |
| Jordan .....             | 1987-91 2003-06                     |         |
| Kenya .....              | 1971-2013                           | 2023-27 |
| Lesotho .....            | 1994-95 2003-07                     |         |
| Lithuania .....          | 2002-05                             |         |
| Luxembourg .....         | 1955-71                             |         |
| Malawi .....             | 1981-82 91-95                       |         |
| Malaysia .....           | 1979-86 95-96 1998-2001 03-05 06-15 |         |
| Mali .....               | 1990-2001 06-07 21-23               |         |
| Mauritania .....         | 2007-11                             |         |
| Mauritius .....          | 1975-79 2007-11                     | 2026-27 |
| Mexico .....             | 1979-85 1995-2002 07-09 13-16       |         |
| Mongolia .....           | 1975 1994-2000                      |         |
| Morocco .....            | 1983-87 1999-2003 11-16 19-23       |         |
| Mozambique .....         | 2006-07 19-23                       |         |
| Myanmar .....            | 1982-84                             |         |
| Namibia .....            | 2007-11 18 19-23                    |         |
| Nepal .....              | 1983-87                             |         |
| Netherlands .....        | 1991-95                             |         |
| New Caledonia .....      | 1962-71                             |         |
| New Zealand .....        | 1986-88 2003-07 10-11               |         |
| Niger .....              | 1985-91 2012-14                     |         |
| Nigeria .....            | 1973-83 91-93 1995-2002 07-17 18-23 | 2023-27 |
| Norway .....             | 1979-83 90-94 2022-23               | 2023-27 |
| Oman .....               | 2024-25                             |         |
| Pakistan .....           | 1971-91 2003-07                     |         |
| Panama .....             | 1987-91 2008-09 24-25               |         |
| Paraguay .....           | 1959-63 91-99 2003-05 11-17         | 2025-28 |
| Peru .....               | 1983-87 2007-11 18-21 23            |         |
| Philippines .....        | 1974-95 97-99                       |         |
| Poland .....             | 1971-75 1991-2003 07-16             |         |
| Portugal .....           | 1984-87 2001-02                     |         |
| Qatar .....              | 1986-95 2012-17                     |         |
| ROK .....                | 2000 07-17 18-23                    | 2023-27 |
| Romania .....            | 2021-23                             | 2023-26 |
| Russian Federation ..... | 1951-2003 04-23                     |         |
| Rwanda .....             | 1991-92 98-99 2006-07               |         |
| Saudi Arabia .....       | 1983-2002 07-19                     | 2025-29 |
| Senegal .....            | 1975-85 95-97 2001-04 11-12         |         |
| Singapore .....          | 1967-74 89-92 2002-06 15-23         | 2023-27 |
| Solomon Islands .....    | 2024-25                             |         |
| South Africa .....       | 1995-2005 07-17 18-19 2023-26       |         |
| Spain .....              | 1983-96 1999-2000 03-23             |         |
| Sudan .....              | 1959-63 91-95 2010-12               |         |

|                     |                                     |         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Sweden              | 1955–79                             |         |
| Switzerland         | 1971–75 2003–09 19–23               | 2023–27 |
| Syrian AR           | 1979–84 2001–03                     |         |
| Togo                | 1983–90                             |         |
| Tonga               | 2014 18–22 22–24                    | 2025–29 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1994–97                             |         |
| Tunisia             | 1975–79 91–95                       |         |
| Türkiye             | 2015–18 19–23                       | 2023–27 |
| UAE                 | 2017–21                             | 2023–27 |
| Uganda              | 1971–79                             |         |
| UK                  | 1979–2023                           | 2023–27 |
| UR of Tanzania      | 1975–79 1995–2007 12–23             |         |
| USA                 | 1951–2023                           | 2023–27 |
| Uruguay             | 1982–91 1999–2000 03–05 19–20 23–25 |         |
| Uzbekistan          | 2008–12                             |         |
| Venezuela           | 1971–79 86–88 94–95 1999–2003 06–10 |         |
| Viet Nam            | 2023                                |         |
| Zambia              | 1983–87 2011–15                     |         |
| Zimbabwe            | 1987–91 2014–18                     |         |

## President, Vice-Presidents and Regional Association Presidents

### President

Abdulla Ahmed Al Mandous, UAE

### First Vice-President

Daouda Konate, Côte d'Ivoire

### Second Vice-President

Eoin Moran, Ireland

### Third Vice-President

Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, India

### Presidents of regional associations

Region I, Africa: Fetene Teshome, Ethiopia

Region II, Asia: Ayman Salem Ghulam, Saudi Arabia

Region III, South America: Eduardo José Mingo Vega, Paraguay

Region IV, North America, Central America and the Caribbean: Evan G Thompson, Jamaica

Region V, South-West Pacific: Laitia Fifita, Tonga

Region VI, Europe: Elena Mateescu, Romania

### Members that have not served on the Executive Council\*

|                          |                    |                       |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Afghanistan              | DR Congo           | Liberia               |
| Albania                  | Djibouti           | Libya                 |
| Andorra                  | Dominica           | Macau, China          |
| Antigua and Barbuda      | Dominican Republic | Madagascar            |
| Azerbaijan               | El Salvador        | Maldives              |
| Bangladesh               | Eritrea            | Malta                 |
| Barbados                 | Estonia            | Micronesia            |
| Belarus                  | French Polynesia   | Montenegro            |
| Bhutan                   | Gabon              | Naoero                |
| Bolivia                  | Georgia            | Nicaragua             |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina   | Guinea-Bissau      | Niue                  |
| Brunei Darussalam        | Haiti              | North Macedonia       |
| Bulgaria                 | Hong Kong, China   | Papua New Guinea      |
| Cabo Verde               | Kazakhstan         | Republic of Moldova   |
| Cambodia                 | Kiribati           | Saint Lucia           |
| Central African Republic | Kuwait             | Samoa                 |
| Chad                     | Kyrgyzstan         | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Comoros                  | Lao PDR            | Serbia                |
| Cyprus                   | Latvia             | Seychelles            |
| DPRK                     | Lebanon            | Sierra Leone          |



|             |              |         |
|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Slovakia    | Suriname     | Tuvalu  |
| Slovenia    | Tajikistan   | Ukraine |
| Somalia     | Thailand     | Vanuatu |
| South Sudan | Timor-Leste  | Yemen   |
| Sri Lanka   | Turkmenistan |         |

#### Notes

- \* Current terms are as at July 2026. Further details can be found on the WMO Executive Council [website](#). The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.
- 1 Group membership of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba was officially dissolved on 10 October 2010 and has been replaced by the group membership of Curaçao and Sint Maarten as a Member territory.

## International Maritime Organization (IMO)

4 Albert Embankment  
London SE1 7SR  
United Kingdom  
Telephone: +44 0 20 7735 7611  
Fax: +44 0 20 7587 3210

Email: [info@imo.org](mailto:info@imo.org)  
Facebook: [@IMOHQ](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/international-maritime-organization](#)  
X: [@IMOHQ](#)

Website: [www.imo.org](http://www.imo.org)

Secretary-General: Arsenio Dominguez, Panama (elected by the IMO Council in July 2023 for a four-year term from 1 January 2024)

### Purpose

The IMO is the UN specialized agency responsible for the safety of life at sea, maritime security and the protection of the marine environment through prevention of pollution caused by ships. It facilitates cooperation among governments to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, and efficiency in navigation. It deals with legal matters connected with international shipping, including liability and compensation regimes, as well as with facilitation of international maritime traffic. It is also responsible for providing technical assistance in maritime matters to developing countries.

The Organization was created by the [Convention on the International Maritime Organization](#), which concluded at Geneva in 1948 and came into force in 1958. The first Assembly was convened in London in 1959. Prior to 22 May 1982 (the date of entry into force of the 1975 amendments to the Convention), the Organization's name was the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The IMO convenes international conferences on shipping matters and for drafting international conventions or agreements on this subject. The current emphasis is on ensuring relevant conventions and treaties are properly implemented by the countries that have accepted them. The IMO has adopted a mandatory Member State audit scheme.

The IMO also acts as a secretariat in respect of the [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#), adopted in London in 1972, which is being superseded by its 1996 Protocol that regulates the disposal into the sea of waste materials generated on land. Consultative meetings are normally held once a year.

The IMO has implemented procedural changes since its inception to ensure that treaty changes can be introduced more quickly. One of the most successful of these has been the process known as 'tacit acceptance', which has been included in most technical conventions adopted by the IMO since the early 1970s. Rather than requiring 'explicit acceptance' to adopt amendments to a treaty, the tacit acceptance procedure means that amendments enter into force on a set date unless they are specifically rejected by a specific number of countries.

### Structure

The [Assembly](#) is the IMO's highest governing body and consists of all Member States. It is responsible for approving the IMO's work programme, the budget and determining the financial arrangements. It also elects the Council.

Between Assembly sessions, the [Council](#), composed of 40 Member States, performs all the functions of the Organization, except for making recommendations to Member States on the adoption of regulations and guidelines concerning maritime safety and the prevention and control of marine pollution, which is reserved to the Assembly under Article 15(j) of the Convention. The Council is responsible for appointing the IMO Secretary-General, subject to the Assembly's approval.

There are five main committees: Maritime Safety, Marine Environment Protection, Legal, Technical Cooperation and Facilitation. All IMO committees are open to all member governments on an equal basis. More governance information is on the website under 'About IMO' and '[Structure](#)'.

**Meetings**

The Assembly meets once every two years in regular session, but may also meet in extraordinary session if necessary. Its 34th regular session was held from 24 November to 3 December 2025. The meetings programme is on the [website](#).

**Membership**

The IMO has 176 [members](#) and three associate members. Council [members](#) are elected for a biennium, with their two-year terms beginning immediately after each regular session of the Assembly. Council members elected at the most recent Assembly in December 2025, whose term ends in November 2027, are referenced below as serving for the 2026–27 biennium.

IMO Council members are elected from three categories, rather than by region. Category A Council members are the 10 states with the largest interest in providing international shipping services; Category B Council members are the 10 other states with the largest interest in international seaborne trade; Category C Council members are the 20 states not elected under either category A or B that have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election will ensure the representation of all major areas of the world. The categories for current terms are noted in brackets in the following list.

This Handbook outlines the procedures in force at the time of printing. In December 2021, the IMO Assembly adopted [Amendments to the IMO Convention](#) to expand the size of the IMO Council from 40 members to 52 members, as well as to extend the standard term of a Council member from two years to four years. The amendments will enter into force when they have been accepted by two-thirds of the IMO membership, or 117 states.

**Council members, 2026–27 biennium (40)**

|                            | Previous <sup>1</sup>             | Current |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states</b>      |                                   |         |
| Algeria .....              | 1972–79 84–99 2002–07             |         |
| Egypt (C) .....            | 1978–2013 16–25 .....             | 2026–27 |
| Gabon .....                | 1984–87                           |         |
| Ghana .....                | 1970–73 84–87 96–97 2002–05       |         |
| Kenya .....                | 1978–79 2002–03 06–25             |         |
| Liberia (A) .....          | 1978–91 98–99 2012–17 24–25 ..... | 2026–27 |
| Madagascar .....           | 1964–71                           |         |
| Morocco (C) .....          | 1980–81 84–97 2000–01 12–25 ..... | 2026–27 |
| Nigeria (C) .....          | 1974–85 88–95 2004–05 08–11 ..... | 2026–27 |
| South Africa (C) .....     | 1998–2021 .....                   | 2026–27 |
| Tunisia .....              | 1998–99                           |         |
| <b>Asia–Pacific states</b> |                                   |         |
| Bangladesh .....           | 1982–87 2002–17 24–25             |         |
| China (A) .....            | 1976–81 1984–2025 .....           | 2026–27 |
| Cyprus (C) .....           | 1988–2025 .....                   | 2026–27 |
| India (B) .....            | 1960–2025 .....                   | 2026–27 |
| Indonesia (C) .....        | 1974–79 1984–2025 .....           | 2026–27 |
| Iran .....                 | 1992–97                           |         |
| Japan (A) .....            | 1960–2025 .....                   | 2026–27 |

|                        |                       |         |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Kuwait .....           | 1978-91 94-95 2020-21 |         |
| Lebanon .....          | 1982-91 2002-03       |         |
| Malaysia (C) .....     | 2006-25               | 2026-27 |
| Pakistan .....         | 1978-81 88-93         |         |
| Philippines (C) .....  | 1990-93 1998-2025     | 2026-27 |
| Qatar (C) .....        | 2022-25               | 2026-27 |
| ROK (A) .....          | 1992-2025             | 2026-27 |
| Saudi Arabia (C) ..... | 1982-97 2004-11 22-25 | 2026-27 |
| Singapore (C) .....    | 1994-2025             | 2026-27 |
| Thailand .....         | 2006-23               |         |
| UAE (B) .....          | 2018-25               | 2026-27 |
| Vanuatu .....          | 2022-23               |         |

### Eastern European states

|                          |                                   |  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Bulgaria .....           | 1984-85                           |  |
| Poland .....             | 1968-77 80-83 86-91 94-99 2002-05 |  |
| Romania .....            | 1978-79                           |  |
| Russian Federation ..... | 1960-2023                         |  |

### Latin American and Caribbean states

|                           |                                     |         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Argentina .....           | 1960-63 76-79 1984-2017 20-21       |         |
| Bahamas (C) .....         | 1992-95 2000-25                     | 2026-27 |
| Barbados .....            | 1990-91                             |         |
| Brazil (B) .....          | 1968-2025                           | 2026-27 |
| Chile (C) .....           | 1984-85 2002-25                     | 2026-27 |
| Cuba .....                | 1980-81 84-85                       |         |
| Honduras .....            | 2002-03                             |         |
| Jamaica (C) .....         | 1980-83 2008-15 18-21 24-25         | 2026-27 |
| Mexico (C) .....          | 1978-79 82-83 86-87 1990-2021 24-25 | 2026-27 |
| Panama (A) .....          | 1980-83 86-89 92-93 1996-2021 24-25 | 2026-27 |
| Peru (C) .....            | 1978-81 88-89 2014-21 24-25         | 2026-27 |
| Trinidad and Tobago ..... | 1984-89                             |         |
| Venezuela .....           | 2002-05                             |         |

### Western European and Other states

|                       |                             |         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Australia (B) .....   | 1960-75 1986-2025           | 2026-27 |
| Belgium (C) .....     | 1960-67 70-75 2006-07 10-23 | 2026-27 |
| Canada (B) .....      | 1960-2025                   | 2026-27 |
| Denmark .....         | 2002-25                     |         |
| Finland (C) .....     | 1998-2001 24-25             | 2026-27 |
| France (B) .....      | 1960-2025                   | 2026-27 |
| Germany (B) .....     | 1960-2025                   | 2026-27 |
| Greece (A) .....      | 1960-77 1980-2025           | 2026-27 |
| Italy (A) .....       | 1960-73 76-77 1982-2025     | 2026-27 |
| Malta (C) .....       | 1978-79 2000-25             | 2026-27 |
| Netherlands (B) ..... | 1960-73 84-87 1992-2025     | 2026-27 |
| New Zealand .....     | 2008-09                     |         |
| Norway (A) .....      | 1960-2025                   | 2026-27 |
| Portugal .....        | 2004-07                     |         |
| Spain (B) .....       | 1974-75 1980-2025           | 2026-27 |
| Sweden (B) .....      | 1960-69 1988-2019 22-25     | 2026-27 |
| Türkiye (C) .....     | 2000-25                     | 2026-27 |
| UK (A) .....          | 1960-2025                   | 2026-27 |
| USA (A) .....         | 1960-2025                   | 2026-27 |

**Members that have not served on the Council**

**African states**

|                   |               |                       |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Angola            | Eritrea       | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Benin             | Ethiopia      | Senegal               |
| Botswana          | Gambia        | Seychelles            |
| Cabo Verde        | Guinea        | Sierra Leone          |
| Cameroon          | Guinea-Bissau | Somalia               |
| Comoros           | Libya         | Sudan                 |
| Congo             | Malawi        | Togo                  |
| Côte d'Ivoire     | Mauritania    | Uganda                |
| DR Congo          | Mauritius     | UR of Tanzania        |
| Djibouti          | Mozambique    | Zambia                |
| Equatorial Guinea | Namibia       | Zimbabwe              |

**Asia-Pacific states**

|                   |                  |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Bahrain           | Maldives         | Solomon Islands |
| Brunei Darussalam | Marshall Islands | Sri Lanka       |
| Cambodia          | Mongolia         | Syrian AR       |
| DPRK              | Myanmar          | Timor-Leste     |
| Fiji              | Naoero           | Tonga           |
| Iraq              | Nepal            | Turkmenistan    |
| Jordan            | Oman             | Tuvalu          |
| Kazakhstan        | Palau            | Viet Nam        |
| Kiribati          | Papua New Guinea | Yemen           |
| Kyrgyzstan        | Samoa            |                 |

**Eastern European states**

|                        |                 |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Albania                | Estonia         | Republic of Moldova |
| Armenia                | Georgia         | Serbia              |
| Azerbaijan             | Hungary         | Slovakia            |
| Belarus                | Latvia          | Slovenia            |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Lithuania       | Ukraine             |
| Croatia                | Montenegro      |                     |
| Czechia                | North Macedonia |                     |

**Latin American and Caribbean states**

|                     |             |                                  |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Ecuador     | Paraguay                         |
| Belize              | El Salvador | Saint Kitts and Nevis            |
| Bolivia             | Grenada     | Saint Lucia                      |
| Colombia            | Guatemala   | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Costa Rica          | Guyana      | Suriname                         |
| Dominica            | Haiti       | Uruguay                          |
| Dominican Republic  | Nicaragua   |                                  |

**Western European and Other states**

|         |            |             |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| Austria | Israel     | San Marino  |
| Iceland | Luxembourg | Switzerland |
| Ireland | Monaco     |             |

**Members outside the UN regional groupings**

Cook Islands

**Associate members**

|               |                  |              |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| Faroe Islands | Hong Kong, China | Macau, China |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|

**Note**

1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

## 346 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

34 Chemin des Colombettes

PO Box 18

1211 Geneva 20

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 338 9111

Email: [wipo.mail@wipo.int](mailto:wipo.mail@wipo.int)

Facebook: [@wipo](#)

Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/wipo/collections](https://www.flickr.com/photos/wipo/collections)

LinkedIn: [company/wipo](#)

X: [@WIPO](#)

YouTube: [@wipo](#)

Website: [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)

Director-General: Daren Tang, Singapore (since October 2020; reappointed by the WIPO General Assembly, upon nomination by the Coordination Committee, for a second six-year term from October 2026 to September 2032)

### Purpose

WIPO is the UN's specialized agency for intellectual property (IP) (copyrights, patents, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications). It helps governments, businesses and society realize the benefits of IP. WIPO provides:

- A [policy](#) forum to shape balanced international IP rules for a changing world; global [services](#) to protect IP across borders and to resolve disputes
- [Technical infrastructure](#) to connect IP systems and share knowledge
- [Cooperation](#) and [capacity-building](#) programmes to enable all countries to use IP for economic, social and cultural development
- A world [reference](#) source for IP information.

WIPO was established by the 1967 Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization ([WIPO Convention](#)), which was signed on 14 July 1967 in Stockholm, entered into force in April 1970 and was amended in 1979. As at 1 July 2026, the WIPO Convention has 194 contracting [states](#). The Organization became a UN specialized agency in 1974.

WIPO administers 28 [treaties](#) that deal with different legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property, notably the 1883 [Paris](#) Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property that has 181 [contracting parties](#); the 1886 [Berne](#) Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works that has 182 [contracting parties](#); and the [Patent](#) Cooperation Treaty (PCT) that has 158 [contracting states](#).

### Structure

The [General Assembly](#) is the Organization's supreme decision-making body (WIPO Convention Article 6.1). All states that are both members of WIPO and any of the Unions are members of the WIPO General Assembly. The Conference comprises all 194 WIPO Member States, whether or not they are members of any of the Unions (WIPO Convention Article 7a).

The [Coordination Committee](#) comprises 83 members, made up of the combined Paris and Berne Unions' executive committees. It is both an advisory organ on questions of common interest to one or more of the Organization's Unions and the executive organ of the Organization (WIPO Convention Article 8). Treaties administered by WIPO have their own governing bodies. More governance information is on the website under 'Partner & Collaborate', then '[Negotiating & Decision-Making](#)'.

The International Bureau (Secretariat) has over 1030 staff from 120 countries. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO also has a [coordination office](#) in New York and [external offices](#) in Abuja, Algiers, Beijing, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore and Tokyo.

### Meetings

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session once every two years and in extraordinary session every other year. Its 67th extraordinary session took place in Geneva on 21 April 2026, and its 68th is scheduled to take place from 7 to 15 July 2026 in Geneva. The Conference meets at the same time as the General Assembly. The Coordination Committee holds an ordinary session once a year.

### Membership

As at 1 July 2026, WIPO had 194 [Member States](#) and 409 accredited [observers](#). See the website under 'About WIPO' for membership lists.

To become a member of WIPO, a state must deposit an instrument of ratification or accession to the WIPO Convention with the Director-General. The Convention provides that membership is open to any state that is: a member of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property or the Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; or a member of the UN or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice; or invited by the WIPO General Assembly to become a member.

## International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Via Paolo di Dono, 44  
00142 Rome  
Italy  
Telephone: +39 06 54591

Fax: +39 06 5043 463  
Email: [ifad@ifad.org](mailto:ifad@ifad.org)  
Facebook: @IFAD  
X: @IFAD

Website: [www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org)

President: Alvaro Lario, Spain (appointed by the Governing Council in July 2022 for a four-year term beginning 1 October 2022)

### Purpose

IFAD is an international financial institution and UN specialized agency that provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries to finance agricultural and rural development programmes and projects. It was established in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. IFAD invests at the first mile of food systems to unlock the potential of rural people as entrepreneurs and agents of change, driving economic growth, food security, resilience and stability.

The majority of IFAD's resources are provided to low-income countries on highly concessional terms under which the loans are repayable over 40 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years, with a 0.75 per cent service charge. In 2007, IFAD's Executive Board approved the Fund's debt sustainability framework (DSF), replacing loans with grants for poor countries unable to sustain debt. More information on financial products is available on the website under 'Who We Are', then 'About IFAD' and '[Finance](#)'.

Since starting operations, IFAD has invested over US\$25 billion in grants and low-interest loans, supporting more than 1000 programmes and projects. Co-financing worth over US\$40 billion has been provided by governments, project participants, multilateral and bilateral donors and other partners. In 2025, ongoing IFAD-financed projects had reached almost 100 million people.

IFAD played an active role in the process to frame the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), advocating for the interests of smallholders and other rural people who make up the majority of those living in poverty worldwide. IFAD's [vision](#) is holistic and people-centred, underlining the principle that development efforts must support social change, empower the most disadvantaged and marginalized people, and create an enabling environment for smallholders and other rural people. Food security, climate and biodiversity, women and young people are key areas of focus for IFAD's work. By the end of 2025, 108 Member States had pledged a total of US\$1.448 billion to the 13th replenishment of IFAD's resources (IFAD13). IFAD launched its [14th Replenishment](#) consultations, for the 2028–30 cycle, in February 2026.

### Structure

The [Governing Council](#) is IFAD's highest decision-making authority. Each Member State is represented on the Council by a governor and/or alternate governor and any other designated advisers. The [Executive Board](#) is responsible for overseeing IFAD's general operations and approving the Fund's programme of work. It consists of 18 members elected by the Council and 18 alternate members. The [President](#) chairs the Executive Board, is IFAD's legal representative, the head of staff and conducts the organization's business under the direction of the Governing Council and Executive Board. More governance information is available on the [website](#).

### Meetings

The Governing Council meets once a year, usually in February. The Executive Board meets three times a year, usually in April, September and December.

**Membership**

IFAD membership is open to any state that is a member of the UN or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Countries may join the Fund after approval by IFAD's Governing Council and accession to the Agreement Establishing IFAD. As at 1 July 2026 there were 180 Member States. Members are classified as follows: List A (primarily Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) members); List B (primarily Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members); and List C (primarily developing countries). List C is further divided into sub-list C1 (countries in Africa); sub-list C2 (countries in Europe, Asia and the Pacific); and sub-list C3 (countries in Latin America and the Caribbean).

New members decide which list they wish to be placed on after consultation with the members of that list. A Member State may decide to withdraw from one list to be placed on another, with the approval of members on that list. Prior to 1997, the lists were called categories (IFAD res. 86/XVIII). More information is on the website under 'Who We Are', then 'Governance' and '[Membership](#)'.

The Executive Board has eight members and eight alternates from List A; four members and four alternates from List B; and six members and six alternates from List C – two each in the three regional sub-lists. Board terms are for three years, beginning and ending at the Governing Council session (usually February). Some members and alternates do not serve the full three-year term.

**Executive Board members/alternates 2024–27 (as at July 2026)**

**List A**

|                     |               |                |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Canada/Finland      | Italy/Austria | UK/Netherlands |
| France/Belgium      | Japan/Denmark | USA/Spain      |
| Germany/Switzerland | Norway/Sweden |                |

**List B**

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Kuwait/UAE    | Saudi Arabia/Indonesia |
| Nigeria/Qatar | Venezuela/Algeria      |

**List C**

| <b>Sub-list C1 Africa</b> | <b>Sub-list C2 Europe, Asia and the Pacific</b> | <b>Sub-list C3 Latin America and the Caribbean</b> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Angola/Egypt              | China/Pakistan                                  | Brazil/Argentina                                   |
| Cameroon/Eritrea          | India/ROK                                       | Mexico/Peru                                        |

**UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

|                             |                                                             |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vienna International Centre | Telephone: +43 1 260 260                                    |
| PO Box 300                  | Email: <a href="mailto:unido@unido.org">unido@unido.org</a> |
| A–1400 Vienna               |                                                             |
| Austria                     |                                                             |

Website: [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)

Director General: Gerd Müller (since 2021; reappointed by the Organization's General Conference in November 2025 for a second four-year term beginning 24 November 2025)

**Purpose**

UNIDO is the UN specialized agency mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and international industrial cooperation. Through this, it aims to create shared prosperity from industry, safeguard the environment and advance economic competitiveness.

The UNIDO Constitution calls on the Organization to:

- Assist developing countries in the formulation of development, institutional, scientific and technological policies and programmes in the field of industrial development
- Analyse trends, disseminate information and coordinate activities in industrial development
- Act as a forum for consultations and negotiations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries
- Provide technical cooperation to developing countries for the implementation of their development plans for sustainable industrialization in their public and private sectors.

UNIDO engages across the UN system through formal partnerships and inter-agency coordination. It is an implementing or accredited entity of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Through these partnerships, the Organization supports countries in implementing key multilateral environmental agreements. It also participates in UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including UN-Energy, the Environment Management Group, UN-Water and the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG). UNIDO maintains direct collaboration agreements with civil society organizations, academia, government-owned institutions and the private sector.

The General Assembly created UNIDO in 1966 as a special organ of the UN (GA res. 2152 (XXI)), and the Organization was formally established in January 1967. It became a UN specialized agency in 1985. UNIDO's origins can be traced back to a series of studies on the rapid industrialization of developing countries carried out by the UN Secretariat in the early 1950s at the request of ECOSOC. The [Lima Declaration](#): Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development, adopted in 2013 ([GC.15/Res.1](#)), is UNIDO's long-term vision to eradicate poverty through inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). The [Abu Dhabi Declaration](#), adopted in 2019 ([GC.18/Res.1](#)), draws attention to the important role of the private sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and highlights the emergence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The [Riyadh Declaration](#), adopted in 2025 ([GC.21/Res.1](#)), charts the direction of the Organization's work for the future of industries.

**Structure**

The [General Conference](#) is UNIDO's highest policymaking organ and consists of all UNIDO Member States. The Conference appoints the Director General for terms of four years. It determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, and approves the budget and work programme. The General Conference also elects the members of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and the Programme and Budget Committee (PBC). The [IDB](#) acts as a preparatory body for the Conference. It consists of 53 Member States elected for four-year terms on a rotational basis. The [PBC](#) assists the Board in the preparation and examination of the work programme and financial matters. It consists of 27 Member States elected for two-year terms. More information about UNIDO's governance can be found on the website under 'Resources' and '[Policymaking Organs](#)'.

**Meetings**

The General Conference meets every two years. The [21st session](#) was held from 23 to 27 November 2025 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The IDB and PBC each meet once a year.

**Membership**

All UN Member States or members of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) may become members of UNIDO by becoming parties to its Constitution. Other states may become members after their membership has been recommended by the IDB and approved by the General Conference, by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting (UNIDO Constitution, Article 3).

As at 1 July 2026, UNIDO had 173 [members](#). In the list below, members of the IDB are identified by notes 1 and 3, and members of the PBC by note 2.

**Members (173)\***

|                         |                        |                           |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Afghanistan             | Bahrain                | Brazil <sup>2, 3</sup>    |
| Albania                 | Bangladesh             | Bulgaria <sup>1</sup>     |
| Algeria <sup>1, 2</sup> | Barbados               | Burkina Faso <sup>3</sup> |
| Angola <sup>1</sup>     | Belarus <sup>3</sup>   | Burundi                   |
| Antigua and Barbuda     | Belize                 | Cabo Verde                |
| Argentina               | Benin                  | Cambodia                  |
| Armenia                 | Bhutan                 | Cameroon                  |
| Austria <sup>1, 2</sup> | Bolivia                | Central African Republic  |
| Azerbaijan              | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Chad                      |
| Bahamas                 | Botswana               | Chile                     |



|                            |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| China <sup>2,3</sup>       | Kenya <sup>3</sup>         | Russian Federation <sup>1,2</sup>   |
| Colombia <sup>3</sup>      | Kiribati                   | Rwanda                              |
| Comoros                    | Kuwait <sup>1</sup>        | Saint Kitts and Nevis               |
| Congo                      | Kyrgyzstan                 | Saint Lucia                         |
| Costa Rica                 | Lao PDR                    | Saint Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| Côte d'Ivoire <sup>3</sup> | Lebanon                    | Samoa                               |
| Croatia                    | Lesotho                    | São Tomé and Príncipe               |
| Cuba                       | Liberia                    | Saudi Arabia                        |
| Cyprus <sup>3</sup>        | Libya                      | Senegal                             |
| Czechia                    | Luxembourg <sup>1</sup>    | Serbia                              |
| DPRK                       | Madagascar                 | Seychelles                          |
| DR Congo                   | Malawi                     | Sierra Leone                        |
| Djibouti                   | Malaysia                   | Slovenia <sup>3</sup>               |
| Dominica                   | Maldives                   | Solomon Islands                     |
| Dominican Republic         | Mali                       | Somalia                             |
| Ecuador <sup>1</sup>       | Malta <sup>1,2</sup>       | South Africa <sup>1,2</sup>         |
| Egypt <sup>2,3</sup>       | Marshall Islands           | South Sudan                         |
| El Salvador                | Mauritania                 | Spain <sup>1,2</sup>                |
| Equatorial Guinea          | Mauritius                  | Sri Lanka                           |
| Eritrea                    | Mexico <sup>2,3</sup>      | State of Palestine                  |
| Eswatini                   | Micronesia                 | Sudan <sup>1</sup>                  |
| Ethiopia                   | Monaco                     | Suriname                            |
| Fiji                       | Mongolia                   | Sweden <sup>3</sup>                 |
| Finland <sup>2,3</sup>     | Montenegro                 | Switzerland <sup>1,2</sup>          |
| Gabon                      | Morocco <sup>1,2</sup>     | Syrian AR                           |
| Gambia                     | Mozambique                 | Tajikistan                          |
| Georgia                    | Myanmar                    | Thailand <sup>1</sup>               |
| Germany <sup>2,3</sup>     | Namibia <sup>3</sup>       | Timor-Leste                         |
| Ghana <sup>1,2</sup>       | Nepal                      | Togo                                |
| Grenada                    | Netherlands <sup>3</sup>   | Tonga                               |
| Guatemala                  | Nicaragua                  | Trinidad and Tobago                 |
| Guinea                     | Niger                      | Tunisia                             |
| Guinea-Bissau              | Nigeria                    | Türkiye <sup>1,2</sup>              |
| Guyana                     | North Macedonia            | Turkmenistan                        |
| Haiti                      | Norway <sup>3</sup>        | Tuvalu                              |
| Honduras <sup>1,2</sup>    | Oman                       | Uganda <sup>3</sup>                 |
| Hungary <sup>2</sup>       | Pakistan <sup>1,2</sup>    | Ukraine                             |
| India <sup>1,2</sup>       | Palau                      | UAE <sup>3</sup>                    |
| Indonesia <sup>1</sup>     | Panama <sup>1</sup>        | UR of Tanzania <sup>1,2</sup>       |
| Iran <sup>1,2</sup>        | Papua New Guinea           | Uruguay <sup>3</sup>                |
| Iraq                       | Paraguay                   | Uzbekistan                          |
| Ireland                    | Peru <sup>1,2</sup>        | Vanuatu                             |
| Israel <sup>1</sup>        | Philippines <sup>2,3</sup> | Venezuela                           |
| Italy <sup>2,3</sup>       | Poland <sup>2,3</sup>      | Viet Nam                            |
| Jamaica                    | Qatar <sup>3</sup>         | Yemen                               |
| Japan <sup>2,3</sup>       | ROK <sup>3</sup>           | Zambia                              |
| Jordan                     | Republic of Moldova        | Zimbabwe                            |
| Kazakhstan                 | Romania                    |                                     |

# Notes

\* As at 1 July 2026, there was one vacancy on the IDB, for the term expiring at the close of the 23rd session of the General Conference in 2029.

1 Members of the IDB, elected to hold office until the end of the 23rd regular session of the General Conference in 2029.

2 Members of the PBC, elected to hold office until the end of the 22nd regular session of the General Conference in 2027.

3 Members of the IDB, elected to hold office until the end of the 22nd regular session of the General Conference in 2027.

## World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

Calle del Poeta Joan Maragall 42  
28020 Madrid  
Spain  
Telephone: +34 91 567 8100  
Fax: +34 91 571 3733  
Email: [info@unwto.org](mailto:info@unwto.org)

Facebook: [@WorldTourismOrganization](#)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/unwto](https://www.flickr.com/photos/unwto)  
Instagram: [@UNWTO](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/unwto-world-tourism-organization](#)  
X: [@UNWTO](#)  
YouTube: [@UNTourism](#)

Website: [www.unwto.org](http://www.unwto.org)

Secretary-General: Shaikha Al Nuwais, UAE (elected by the World Tourism Organization General Assembly in November 2025 for a four-year term from January 2026)

### Purpose

UN Tourism is the UN specialized agency fostering responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. As the leading international organization in the field of tourism, it promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies. With its current strategic focuses on innovation, education, digital transformation and investments, UN Tourism aims to maximize the potential of the sector in terms of job creation, the empowerment of women and youth, and sustainable development.

As part of its mission, UN Tourism generates market knowledge, promotes competitive and sustainable tourism policies and instruments, fosters tourism education and innovation, and works to make tourism an effective tool for development through technical assistance projects in over 100 countries around the world.

UN Tourism encourages the implementation of the [Global Code of Ethics for Tourism](#), to maximize tourism's socio-economic contribution while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development worldwide.

UN Tourism was established as the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1975 on the entry into force of statutes adopted in 1970. It became a UN specialized agency in 2003 (GA res. [58/232](#) (2003)), and formally adopted the change in acronym to UNWTO in 2005. In January 2024, it rebranded as UN Tourism. GA res. [32/156](#) (1977) sets out the relationship between the UN and UN Tourism.

### Structure

The World Tourism Organization [General Assembly](#) is the entity's supreme body. It is composed of full and associate members, while affiliate members participate as observers. The Assembly approves the Organization's budget and work programme. The World Committee on Tourism Ethics is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

The [Executive Council](#) is UN Tourism's governing body. It consists of 35 full members elected by the Assembly with a view to achieving fair and equitable geographical distribution. As host country, Spain sits on the Council as a permanent voting member. One representative of the associate members and one of affiliate members also participate, though neither has voting rights. The term of office for elected Council members is four years. Elections for half the members are held every two years. The Council elects one chair and two vice-chairs from among its members.

There are six [regional commissions](#), established by the Assembly, covering Africa, the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia. Specialized committees of UN Tourism members advise on management and programme content. Headquartered in Madrid, UN Tourism has a liaison office in Geneva and regional offices in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and Nara, Japan.

### Meetings

The General Assembly meets every two years. Most recently, its [26th session](#) was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 7 to 11 November 2025. The Executive Council meets at least twice a year, and the Regional Commissions normally meet annually. The [126th session](#) of the Executive Council took place in Toledo, Spain, in June 2026.

## Membership

UN Tourism has three categories of members ([Statutes](#), Articles 4–7):

- Full members: 160 [Member States](#)\*
- [Associate members](#): six territories or groups of territories not responsible for their external relations but whose membership is approved by the state assuming responsibility for their external relations
- [Affiliate members](#): over 500 representatives of the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

Permanent observer status, with the right to speak but without the right to vote, was given to the Holy See at the General Assembly in 1979. The State of Palestine was granted special observer status in 1999.

## Members (160)\*

Current Executive Council terms are shown in brackets.

### Full members (160)

|                                                |                     |                     |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Afghanistan                                    | Côte d'Ivoire       | Kazakhstan          |
| Albania                                        | Croatia (2025–29)   | Kenya (2025–29)     |
| Algeria                                        | Cuba                | Kuwait              |
| Andorra                                        | Cyprus              | Kyrgyzstan          |
| Angola (2025–29)                               | Czechia (2023–27)   | Lao PDR             |
| Antigua and Barbuda                            | DPRK                | Lebanon             |
| Argentina (2025–29)                            | DR Congo (2023–27)  | Lesotho             |
| Armenia                                        | Djibouti            | Liberia             |
| Austria                                        | Dominican Republic  | Libya               |
| Azerbaijan (2025–29)                           | Ecuador             | Lithuania (2023–27) |
| Bahamas                                        | Egypt (2025–29)     | Madagascar          |
| Bahrain                                        | El Salvador         | Malawi              |
| Bangladesh                                     | Equatorial Guinea   | Malaysia            |
| Barbados                                       | Eritrea             | Maldives            |
| Belarus                                        | Eswatini            | Mali                |
| Belize                                         | Ethiopia            | Malta               |
| Benin                                          | Fiji                | Mauritania          |
| Bhutan                                         | France (2025–29)    | Mauritius           |
| Bolivia                                        | Gabon               | Mexico              |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                         | Gambia              | Monaco              |
| Botswana                                       | Georgia             | Mongolia            |
| Brazil (2025–29;<br>Chair for 2026)            | Germany             | Montenegro          |
| Brunei Darussalam                              | Ghana (2023–27)     | Morocco             |
| Bulgaria (2023–27)                             | Greece (2025–29)    | Mozambique          |
| Burkina Faso                                   | Guatemala           | Myanmar             |
| Burundi                                        | Guinea              | Namibia (2023–27)   |
| Cabo Verde                                     | Guinea-Bissau       | Nepal               |
| Cambodia                                       | Haiti               | Netherlands         |
| Cameroon                                       | Honduras            | Nicaragua           |
| Central African Republic                       | Hungary             | Niger               |
| Chad                                           | India (2025–29)     | Nigeria (2023–27)   |
| Chile                                          | Indonesia (2023–27) | North Macedonia     |
| China (2023–27; Second<br>Vice-Chair for 2026) | Iran (2025–29)      | Oman                |
| Colombia (2023–27)                             | Iraq                | Pakistan            |
| Comoros                                        | Israel              | Palau               |
| Congo                                          | Italy (2023–27)     | Panama              |
| Costa Rica                                     | Jamaica (2023–27)   | Papua New Guinea    |
|                                                | Japan (2023–27)     | Paraguay            |
|                                                | Jordan              | Peru (2025–29)      |

|                        |                                               |                          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Philippines            | Slovakia                                      | Tunisia                  |
| Poland                 | Slovenia (2025–29; First Vice-Chair for 2026) | Türkiye                  |
| Portugal               | Somalia                                       | Turkmenistan             |
| Qatar                  | South Africa                                  | Uganda                   |
| ROK (2023–27)          | Spain (Permanent Executive Council member)    | Ukraine                  |
| Republic of Moldova    | Sri Lanka                                     | UAE (2025–29)            |
| Romania                | Sudan                                         | UR of Tanzania (2023–27) |
| Rwanda (2023–27)       | Switzerland                                   | Uruguay                  |
| Samoa                  | Syrian AR                                     | Uzbekistan               |
| San Marino             | Tajikistan                                    | Vanuatu                  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe  | Thailand                                      | Venezuela                |
| Saudi Arabia (2023–27) | Timor-Leste                                   | Viet Nam                 |
| Senegal                | Togo                                          | Yemen                    |
| Serbia                 | Trinidad and Tobago                           | Zambia (2025–29)         |
| Seychelles (2025–29)   |                                               | Zimbabwe (2025–29)       |
| Sierra Leone           |                                               |                          |

**Associate members**

|          |                  |                   |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Aruba    | Hong Kong, China | Madeira, Portugal |
| Flanders | Macau, China     | Puerto Rico       |

**Permanent Observer**

Holy See

**Special Observer**

State of Palestine

**Note**

\* In April 2022, at the [first extraordinary session](#) of the World Tourism Organization General Assembly, members voted to suspend the Russian Federation from the Organization, effective immediately. The Russian Federation announced its withdrawal from the Organization on the same day.

**International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)**

Via di San Michele, 13  
00153 Rome  
Italy  
Telephone: +39 06 58 5531  
Email: [iccrom@iccrom.org](mailto:iccrom@iccrom.org)

Facebook: [@iccrom](#)  
Instagram: [@iccrom\\_official](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/iccrom](#)  
X: [@ICCROM](#)

Website: [www.iccrom.org](http://www.iccrom.org)

Director-General: Aruna Francesca Maria Gujral, Italy (appointed by the ICCROM General Assembly in November 2023 for a four-year term from 1 January 2024)

**Purpose**

ICCROM is an intergovernmental organization with the mandate of promoting the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, movable and immovable, tangible and intangible, through its five main areas of activity: training, research, information, cooperation and advocacy. It was founded by the ninth UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference, in New Delhi in 1956, and established in Rome in 1959.

**Structure**

The [General Assembly](#), made up of delegates from ICCROM's Member States, determines the Centre's general policies, including approving its biennial programme of activities and budget, electing Council members and appointing the Director-General. Other functions include approving reports on Council and ICCROM Secretariat activities, determining Member State contributions, adopting ICCROM's financial regulations and approving changes to the Statutes.

The [Council](#) comprises 25 experts in the field of conservation and restoration of cultural property. Members are elected by the ICCROM General Assembly, taking into consideration equitable geographical, cultural and specialist field representation. It also has three ex officio members with the right to vote: the Italian Government, Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR) and UNESCO.

Ex officio members without the right to vote are the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The UAE and the International Institute for Conservation of Historic Works (IIC) are permanent observers. More governance information is on the website under '[About](#)'.

## Meetings

Meetings of the General Assembly take place every two years in Rome, with the Council meeting three times per biennium. Most recently, the 34th session of the General Assembly was held from 10 to 12 December 2025.

## Membership

UNESCO Member States may join ICCROM by depositing a formal declaration of accession with the UNESCO Director-General. Non-UNESCO states may apply for membership directly to the ICCROM Secretariat (ICCROM Statutes, Article 2). As at 1 July 2026, there were 139 [Member States](#). Council members and their terms are on the website under '[About](#)'.

## Members (139)

|                        |                    |                        |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistan            | Cyprus             | Lesotho                |
| Albania                | Czechia            | Libya                  |
| Algeria                | Dominican Republic | Lithuania              |
| Andorra                | Ecuador            | Luxembourg             |
| Angola                 | Egypt              | Madagascar             |
| Argentina              | Estonia            | Malawi                 |
| Armenia                | Eswatini           | Malaysia               |
| Australia              | Ethiopia           | Maldives               |
| Austria                | Finland            | Mali                   |
| Azerbaijan             | France             | Malta                  |
| Bahrain                | Gabon              | Mauritania             |
| Bangladesh             | Gambia             | Mauritius              |
| Barbados               | Georgia            | Mexico                 |
| Belgium                | Germany            | Monaco                 |
| Benin                  | Ghana              | Mongolia               |
| Bolivia                | Greece             | Montenegro             |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Guatemala          | Morocco                |
| Botswana               | Guyana             | Mozambique             |
| Brazil                 | Haiti              | Myanmar                |
| Brunei Darussalam      | Honduras           | Namibia                |
| Bulgaria               | Hungary            | Nepal                  |
| Burkina Faso           | India              | Netherlands            |
| Cambodia               | Iran               | New Zealand            |
| Cameroon               | Iraq               | Nicaragua <sup>1</sup> |
| Canada                 | Ireland            | Nigeria                |
| Chad                   | Israel             | North Macedonia        |
| Chile                  | Italy              | Norway                 |
| China                  | Japan              | Oman                   |
| Colombia               | Jordan             | Pakistan               |
| Congo <sup>1</sup>     | Kenya              | Paraguay               |
| Costa Rica             | Kuwait             | Peru                   |
| Côte d'Ivoire          | Lao PDR            | Philippines            |
| Croatia                | Latvia             | Poland                 |
| Cuba                   | Lebanon            | Portugal               |

|                    |                     |                              |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Qatar              | Sri Lanka           | UR of Tanzania               |
| ROK                | Sudan               | USA                          |
| Romania            | Sweden              | Uruguay                      |
| Russian Federation | Switzerland         | Uzbekistan                   |
| Rwanda             | Syrian AR           | Venezuela <sup>1</sup>       |
| San Marino         | Tajikistan          | Viet Nam                     |
| Saudi Arabia       | Thailand            | Yemen                        |
| Senegal            | Togo                | Zambia                       |
| Serbia             | Trinidad and Tobago | Zimbabwe                     |
| Seychelles         | Tunisia             |                              |
| Slovakia           | Türkiye             | The Sovereign Military Order |
| Slovenia           | Ukraine             | of Malta is a permanent      |
| South Africa       | UAE                 | observer to ICCROM.          |
| Spain              | UK                  |                              |

Note

1 Currently suspended, under Article 9 of the ICCROM [Statutes](#), for having omitted to pay contributions for six consecutive calendar years.

WORLD BANK GROUP

Headquarters  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Facebook: [@worldbankgroup](#)  
X: [@worldbankgroup](#)

Website: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)  
President: Ajay Banga, USA (since 2 June 2023)

Structure

The World Bank Group is an independent specialized agency of the UN comprising the:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Normally, the term World Bank Group refers to the first four agencies, while the term ‘World Bank’ refers specifically to the first two of these institutions, the IBRD and IDA.

The World Bank Group vision is to create a world free of poverty on a livable planet.

The organizations that make up the World Bank Group are owned by the governments of member nations. Members govern the Group through the Boards of Governors and the Boards of Executive Directors.

The [Boards of Governors](#) consist of one governor and one alternate governor appointed by each member country. The office is usually held by the country’s Minister of Finance, Minister for Development, Governor of its central bank or a senior official of similar rank. The Governors and Alternates serve five-year terms and can be reappointed.

Because the Governors only meet formally twice a year, most governance work is delegated to a resident board of 25 Executive Directors, located in Washington, DC.

Seven of the [Executive Directors](#) are single country chairs. The other 18 are elected according to the wishes of their constituency member countries, but usually represent the larger shareholders within their multi-country constituency. The 25 Directors and 25 Alternate Directors are elected for two-year terms. The current term began in November 2024.

If a World Bank member country is also a member of the IFC or IDA, then the appointed Governor and his or her Alternate serve ex officio as the Governor and Alternate on the IFC and IDA Boards of Governors. They usually also serve as representatives of their country on the ICSID Administrative Council.

While MIGA Governors and Alternates are appointed separately, it is customary for the MIGA Directors to be the same as the World Bank Executive Directors.

More governance information is on the World Bank website under 'Who We Are', then '[Governance and Structure](#)'.

## International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

1818 H Street NW

Washington, DC 20433

United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000

Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Website: [www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/ibrd](http://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/ibrd)

President: Ajay Banga, USA (since 2 June 2023)

### Purpose

The IBRD, the original World Bank Group institution, provides loans, guarantees, risk management products and advisory services to middle-income and credit-worthy low-income countries, and coordinates responses to regional and global challenges. It was established to promote the international flow of capital for productive purposes and to assist in financing the rebuilding of nations devastated by World War II. The IBRD articles were drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and the Bank issued its first bond in 1947.

IBRD's work is undertaken largely through technical assistance and lending to client member governments for productive projects, to finance reform programmes and to build local capacity. IBRD works closely with all institutions of the World Bank Group and the public and private sectors in developing countries to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity.

### Financing

Each Member State has shareholding in IBRD that consists of paid-in and callable capital. No call has ever been made on IBRD capital. IBRD finances its lending activities with its equity, comprising retained earnings and paid-in capital, and by issuing bonds on international capital markets.

IBRD's administrative budget is managed jointly with the International Development Association's (IDA's) budget and is financed by its lending activities, a pro-rata contribution from IDA, income from equity and liquidity management and also externally financed trust funds.

On 1 October 2018, Governors authorized a \$60.1 billion capital increase, including a \$7.5 billion paid-in portion and a \$52.6 billion callable portion.

Since 1946, IBRD has provided more than \$500 billion in loans to alleviate poverty around the world, with its shareholder governments paying in about \$14 billion in capital.

### Structure

Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

IBRD membership is restricted to members of the International Monetary Fund that have ratified the articles of the Bank and accepted the terms laid down by it. A list of the 189 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) under 'Who We Are', then 'Governance and Structure' (click on '[Member Countries](#)', then select IBRD).

## International Development Association (IDA)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Website: [www.worldbank.org/ida](http://www.worldbank.org/ida)

President: Ajay Banga, USA (since 2 June 2023)

### Purpose

The IDA provides low-interest loans, called credits, and grants to governments of low-income countries (gross national income per capita less than an established threshold and updated annually (\$1325 in fiscal year 2025)) and to a number of small states that are above this threshold (the 'Small State Exception').

IDA began operations in 1960 to finance projects or reform programmes in countries that are not able to service loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). With 175 member countries, IDA has become the leading source of concessional lending to the world's poorest countries.

### Financing

IDA's lending resources are supplemented by regular [replenishments](#), typically every three years, from donors. Donor representatives, referred to as IDA Deputies, meet regularly to review IDA's performance, review its policies, agree target results for the upcoming financing cycle and replenish IDA funds.

The most recent replenishment, concluded in December 2024, was the 21st ([IDA21](#)), for a policy and financial package to support 78 countries from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028. The IDA21 replenishment is a record \$100 billion (compared with \$93 billion for [IDA20](#)). This replenishment is financed through a combination of contributions from 59 donor countries, repayment of past IDA credits, IBRD contributions and capital markets.

### Structure

IDA is affiliated to IBRD and shares the same Governor, Executive Directors, President, management and staff as the IBRD. More information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is open to IBRD member countries. A list of the 175 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) under 'Who We are', then 'Governance and Structure' (click on 'Member Countries', then select IDA).

## International Finance Corporation (IFC)

2121 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 973 4384  
Facebook: [@IFCwbg](#)  
X: [@IFC\\_Org](#)

Website: [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org)

Managing Director: Makhtar Diop, Senegal (since March 2021)

### Purpose

IFC was established in 1956. It undertakes debt and equity investments in private or (in some instances) part-government enterprises in developing countries. In making these investments, IFC focuses on supporting profitable ventures undertaking activities with broad economic development impact that might not otherwise proceed or where IFC involvement can improve the quality of the activity (for example, through enhanced environmental and social standards). IFC undertakes these investments from its own account, but also mobilizes private investors' funds through various syndication and mobilization mechanisms.



Together with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA), IFC provides advisory services to help governments improve the climate for investment and private sector development.

### Capital

Although affiliated to the IBRD, IFC is a separate legal entity and its capital is entirely separate from that of the Bank. Its major source of borrowings is the international capital markets. Unlike the IBRD, IFC has no callable capital.

In April 2020, the IFC Board of Governors adopted a resolution authorizing a \$5.5 billion capital increase from Member States.

IFC committed \$71.7 billion in fiscal year 2025, including funds mobilized from other investors, up from \$56 billion in fiscal year 2024.

### Structure

IFC shares the same Governor, Executive Directors and President as the IBRD, but has its own management and staff. More information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is open to all IBRD members. A list of the 186 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) under 'Who We Are', then 'Governance and Structure' (click on 'Member Countries', then select IFC).

## Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 475 2538  
Fax: +1 202 522 0316  
Email: [migainquiry@worldbank.org](mailto:migainquiry@worldbank.org)

Website: [www.miga.org](http://www.miga.org)

Managing Director: Tsutomu Yamamoto, Japan (since December 2025)

### Purpose

MIGA was created as a member of the World Bank Group to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth by insuring against political risk. MIGA guarantees or insures eligible investments against losses arising from non-commercial risk such as unexpected restrictions on currency transfer, expropriation, breach of contract by governments, and war and civil disturbance. MIGA also provides credit enhancement to commercial lenders that provide loans to sovereign and sub-sovereign entities, as well as state-owned enterprises (SOEs) entities for infrastructure and other productive investments. It charges premiums for these services. MIGA also carries out research and promotional activities related to foreign direct investment. The international [convention](#) establishing MIGA took effect on 12 April 1988.

### Guarantee business

Since its creation, MIGA has issued \$94 billion of guarantees across 124 developing countries in support of more than 1060 projects. Initiated in 2024, the World Bank Group Guarantee Platform consolidates guarantee products and experts from across the World Bank Group. Its goal is to boost the World Bank Group's annual guarantee issuance to \$20 billion by 2030. The total for the Guarantee Platform in fiscal year 2025 was \$12.3 billion, a 19 per cent increase over the previous year.

### Structure

MIGA is legally and financially independent but cooperates closely with the other World Bank Group organizations. Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is open to all IBRD members. A list of the 182 MIGA members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) under 'Who We are', then 'Governance and Structure' (click on 'Member Countries', then select MIGA) and on the MIGA website (from 'About').

## International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 458 1534  
Fax: +1 202 522 2615  
Email: [ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org](mailto:ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org)

Website: [icsid.worldbank.org](https://icsid.worldbank.org)

Secretary-General: Martina Polasek, Czechia/Sweden (since 1 July 2024)

### Purpose

ICSID provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes. It is an autonomous institution established under the [Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States](#), which was opened for signature in Washington, DC, on 18 March 1965. The Convention provides a voluntary mechanism for settling disputes between governments and foreign investors.

### Structure

Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is dependent on ratification of the Convention. As at 1 July 2026, there were 166 signatory states to the Convention, of which 158 have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. A list is on the ICSID website under '[Member States](#)'.

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

700 19th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20431  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 202 623 7000

Fax: +1 202 623 4661  
Email: [publicaffairs@imf.org](mailto:publicaffairs@imf.org)  
Facebook: [@imf](#)  
X: [@IMFNews](#)

Website: [www.imf.org](https://www.imf.org)

Managing Director and Executive Board Chair: Kristalina Georgieva, Bulgaria (since 1 October 2019; reappointed by the IMF Executive Board for a second five-year term starting 1 October 2024)

### Purpose

The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, facilitates the balanced growth of international trade and provides resources to help members with balance of payments difficulties. It is a UN specialized agency but has its own charter, governing structure and finances. The IMF Articles of Agreement were drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

The Fund has 191 member countries as at 1 July 2026. Its key activities are:

- Policy advice to governments and central banks based on analysis of economic and financial trends and cross-country experiences
- Research, statistics, forecasts and analysis based on tracking of global, regional and individual economies and markets, including the impact of policies of individual countries on other economies
- Loans to help countries overcome actual or potential difficulties making international payments
- Concessional loans to low-income countries
- Technical assistance and training to help countries build and strengthen their expertise and institutions.

### IMF financing

A member country's permanent financial commitment to the IMF, referred to as quota, can be called on to provide reserve currencies for IMF loans. Total quota across the IMF membership is the equivalent of \$960 billion. Each country's share of this quota is, or should be, broadly representative of its relative position in the world economy. Quota plays a key role in determining a country's:

- Financial contributions to the Fund, because countries are not obliged to contribute more than their quota to the IMF

- Access to financing, because the amount a country can borrow from the IMF is determined as a percentage of its quota
- Voting power, because a country's voting share at the IMF is largely determined by its share of quota
- Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocation, because quotas determine a country's share in a general allocation of SDRs (an international reserve asset created by the IMF to supplement the official reserves of its member countries).

The IMF also has arrangements to borrow from member countries. Under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), a group of stronger members has agreed to lend the Fund up to around \$490 billion to supplement quota resources, if required. As a further backstop, the IMF has made individual, time-limited bilateral agreements with some member countries to borrow up to around \$190 billion if quota and the NAB prove insufficient.

The IMF reviews quotas periodically. It concluded the 16th General Review of Quotas in December 2023, which approved an increase in quotas by 50 per cent. At the same time, it agreed to reduce temporary borrowing to maintain the IMF's overall lending capacity. Changes to quotas and borrowing levels will be implemented after member countries provide their consent.

The IMF has lending capacity of around \$930 billion to provide a global financial safety net. Unlike development banks, the IMF does not lend for specific projects. Instead, it lends reserve currencies to countries that are having, or potentially having, problems making international payments. The IMF has several lending instruments to meet the different needs of its member countries. IMF members have access to the General Resources Account on non-concessional terms (market-based interest rates) as well as precautionary financing facilities to help prevent crises. The IMF also provides concessional financial support through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust, which is tailored to the needs of low-income countries. The recently established Resilience and Sustainability Trust offers longer-term financing to low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries seeking to build resilience to external shocks. Further information is available on the IMF [website](#).

## Structure

The [Board of Governors](#) comprises one governor and one alternate governor appointed by each member country, often the Minister of Finance and the Central Bank Governor. A subset of governors, one for each constituency, comprises the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), which advises the IMF on the supervision and management of the international monetary system.

While the Board of Governors is the highest body, it delegates almost all decisions to the IMF's resident Executive Board in Washington, DC. The [Executive Board](#) is composed of 25 directors and the Managing Director, who serves as its chair. Seven Board members represent only one country: China, France, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, UK and USA. The other members represent the interests of constituencies made up of several countries. More details about governance and how the IMF makes decisions are on the IMF [website](#).

## Meetings

The Executive Board usually meets several times each week. The Board of Governors of the IMF, together with the Board of Governors of the World Bank, meets each year in October, at the Annual Meetings. The formal meeting of the Governors is nowadays largely ceremonial and is one of many gatherings and events that stretch over several days. This includes a meeting of the IMFC and the Development Committee (DC), which also meet during the IMF/World Bank Spring Meetings in April.

## Membership

Membership is open to all countries, on acceptance by a majority of the existing members. Ratification of the articles and acceptance of conditions laid down by the Fund are conditions of membership. The IMF's 191 members are listed on the [website](#).

## OTHER RELATED BODIES

### International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Vienna International Centre  
Wagramer Strasse 5  
PO Box 100  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria  
Telephone: +43 1 2600 0  
Fax: +43 1 2600 7

Email: [official.mail@iaea.org](mailto:official.mail@iaea.org)  
Facebook: [@iaeaorg](#)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/iaea\\_imagebank/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/iaea_imagebank/)  
Instagram: [@iaeaorg](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/iaea](http://company/iaea)  
Weibo: [www.weibo.com/iaeaorg](http://www.weibo.com/iaeaorg)  
X: [@iaeaorg](#)

Website: [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org)

Director General: Rafael Mariano Grossi, Argentina (appointed by the Board of Governors in October 2019; took office December 2019; reappointed in March 2023 for a second four-year term from December 2023)

#### Purpose

The IAEA's role is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution nuclear science and technology make to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency is also charged with ensuring that the assistance it provides is not used to further any military purposes. The IAEA [Statute](#) entered into force in 1957, making it an independent intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the UN rather than a specialized agency.

The Agency seeks to act as a catalyst for the development and transfer of the peaceful applications of nuclear science, technologies and techniques to build and maintain a global nuclear safety and security regime and to assist in global efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It is authorized by its Statute to:

- Encourage and assist research on atomic energy for peaceful purposes worldwide
- Act as an intermediary in the supply of materials, services, equipment and facilities
- Foster the exchange of scientific and technical information
- Encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts
- Establish and administer safeguards in connection with Agency projects
- Apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or at the request of a state, to any of that state's activities in the field of atomic energy
- Establish safety standards and provide for their application.

[Safeguards](#) are one of the IAEA's main functions. Currently, the IAEA applies safeguards for 190 states with safeguards agreements in force. The aim is to verify states' undertakings to use nuclear material and technology for peaceful purposes. Through the implementation of safeguards, the IAEA provides assurances to the international community that nuclear material remains in peaceful activities and is not diverted to nuclear weapons and that states comply with their international non-proliferation obligations.

Several treaties require parties to conclude comprehensive safeguards [agreements](#) (CSA) with the Agency. These include the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the [Treaty of Tlatelolco](#) (the Latin American Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), the [Treaty of Pelindaba](#) (the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), the [Treaty of Bangkok](#) (the ASEAN Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), the [Treaty of Rarotonga](#) (the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone) and the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty.

The Agency helps its Member States improve nuclear safety by developing and promoting [safety standards](#) and by supporting Member State efforts to establish and implement safety regulations and manage nuclear activities. It also works to mobilize peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology for critical needs in developing countries and transfer related knowledge through its [technical cooperation programme](#).

In the nuclear [security](#) area, the focus is on helping states prevent, detect and respond to terrorist or other malicious acts, such as illegal possession, use, transfer and trafficking of radioactive materials, and to protect associated facilities and transport against sabotage. Although the IAEA is not a regulatory body, many countries have used its recommendations as a basis for national regulations.

The Agency is committed to contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by making peaceful nuclear technology available to its Member States. It helps countries use nuclear science and technology for climate change monitoring, mitigation and adaptation.

## Conventions

The Agency also has important functions under international conventions, in particular those related to emergency response and preparedness in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. These conventions (with party numbers as at 1 July 2026) are: the [Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident](#), which was adopted on 27 September 1986 and entered into force on 27 October 1986 (136 parties) and the [Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency](#), which was adopted on 26 September 1986 and entered into force on 26 February 1987 (131 parties).

On 17 June 1994, an IAEA Diplomatic Conference adopted the [Convention on Nuclear Safety](#). It entered into force on 24 October 1996 (98 parties). Other conventions adopted under the auspices of the IAEA in the field of nuclear safety, security and civil liability for nuclear damage (with numbers as at 1 July 2026) are the:

- [Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management](#), which was adopted on 5 September 1997 and entered into force on 18 June 2001 (93 parties)
- [Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material](#), which was adopted on 26 October 1979 and entered into force on 8 February 1987 (165 parties). An amendment to this Convention was adopted on 8 July 2005 and entered into force on 8 May 2016 (138 parties)
- [Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which was adopted on 21 May 1963 and entered into force on 12 November 1977 (48 parties)
- [Protocol to Amend the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which was adopted on 12 September 1997 and entered into force on 4 October 2003 (17 parties)
- [Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention](#), which was adopted on 21 September 1988 and entered into force on 27 April 1992 (36 parties)
- [Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 13 May 1999 (two parties)
- [Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage](#), which was adopted on 12 September 1997 and entered into force on 15 April 2015 (12 parties).

The Agency provides upon request a broad range of legislative and technical assistance to support states that are party to the conventions and other international legal instruments. For details about conventions and treaties, see the IAEA [website](#).

## Structure

The [General Conference](#) is composed of representatives of all IAEA Member States and is the Agency's highest policymaking body. The [Board of Governors](#) has 35 members. Thirteen members are designated each year by the Board to serve for one year, and 22 (11 each year) are elected by the General Conference to serve for two years. Article VI of the IAEA Statute requires the Board to designate the 10 members most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials. It also requires the Board to designate the member most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials, in each of the following areas in which none of the aforesaid 10 is located: North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific, and the Far East.

Elected Board members are representatives from the following areas: five from Latin America, four from Western Europe, three from Eastern Europe, four from Africa, two from the Middle East and South Asia, one from South East Asia and the Pacific and one from the Far East. In addition, one member is elected from the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific, or the Far East; and one other member from Africa, or the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific. A chair and two vice-chairs are elected annually by the Board.

In 1999, the General Conference approved an amendment to the IAEA Statute concerning the size and distribution of seats on the Board, by which membership would expand from 35 to 43 seats.

This amendment will enter into force when two-thirds of all IAEA Member States have accepted it and other conditions are met.

The IAEA's Secretariat is based at the Agency headquarters in Vienna. The IAEA also has three laboratories, in Vienna, Seibersdorf and Monaco; two regional safeguards offices, in Tokyo and Toronto; and two UN liaison offices, in Geneva and New York.

**Meetings**

The General Conference meets in regular session once a year, usually in Vienna in September. The Board generally meets five times a year, in March and June, twice in September (before and after the General Conference) and in November. Additional meetings can be scheduled.

**Membership**

Any state can apply to become a member of the IAEA (Statute, Article IV). Membership is granted following recommendation by the Board, approval by the General Conference and deposit of an instrument of acceptance of the IAEA Statute. As at 1 July 2026, the IAEA had 181 [Member States](#). Terms for the Board of Governors run from and to the end of General Conference regular sessions in the years stated in the list of Board [members](#). A list of previous Board chairs is on the [website](#).

**Board Officers 2025–26**

**Chair**

Ian David Grainge Biggs, Australia

**Vice-Chairs**

Azzeddine Farhane, Morocco  
Stelian Stoian, Romania

**Board members (35)**

|                             | Previous <sup>1</sup>                                                                                           | Current |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan.....            | 1963–65 2008–10                                                                                                 |         |
| Albania.....                | 2007–09                                                                                                         |         |
| Algeria.....                | 1967–69 73–74 81–83 85–87 88–90 91–93<br>94–96 1999–2001 04–06 07–09 12–14<br>16–18 23–25                       |         |
| Argentina.....              | 1957–2014 15–24                                                                                                 | 2024–26 |
| Armenia.....                | 2017–19 23–25                                                                                                   |         |
| Australia.....              | 1957–2025                                                                                                       | 2025–26 |
| Austria.....                | 1965–67 77–79 83–85 90–92 1999–2001<br>06–08 13–15 20–22                                                        |         |
| Azerbaijan.....             | 2009–11 18–20                                                                                                   |         |
| Bangladesh.....             | 1975–77 81–83 2023–25                                                                                           |         |
| Belarus.....                | 1999–2001 05–07 15–17                                                                                           |         |
| Belgium.....                | 1958–59 60–61 62–63 64–65 66–67 68–69<br>70–71 72–73 76–78 83–85 89–91 91–92<br>95–99 2003–06 10–13 17–20 24–25 | 2025–27 |
| Bolivia.....                | 1999–2001 06–08                                                                                                 |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | 2013–14                                                                                                         |         |
| Brazil.....                 | 1957–2006 06–08 09–25                                                                                           | 2025–26 |
| Bulgaria.....               | 1959–61 67–69 73–75 77–79 82–84 86–88<br>91–93 95–97 2001–03 11–13 22–24                                        |         |
| Burkina Faso.....           | 2001–03 08–10 23–25                                                                                             |         |
| Burundi.....                | 2021–23                                                                                                         |         |
| Cameroon.....               | 1990–92 2009–11                                                                                                 |         |
| Canada.....                 | 1957–2025                                                                                                       | 2025–26 |
| Chile.....                  | 1964–66 70–72 73–74 75–77 79–81 83–85<br>86–88 89–91 92–94 95–97 1998–2000<br>01–03 06–08 10–12 14–16 17–19     | 2025–27 |
| China.....                  | 1984–2025                                                                                                       | 2025–26 |

|                      |                                                                                                             |         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Colombia             | 1961-63 65-67 71-73 75-77 81-83 87-89<br>93-95 96-98 2001-03 05-07 21-23                                    | 2024-26 |
| Costa Rica           | 1973-75 2012-14 16-18 22-24                                                                                 |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire        | 1984-86 88-90 2016-18                                                                                       |         |
| Croatia              | 2006-08                                                                                                     |         |
| Cuba                 | 1983-85 87-89 90-92 93-95 96-98 1999-2001<br>02-07 08-10 11-13                                              |         |
| Czechia              | 1996-98 2002-04 10-12 21-23                                                                                 |         |
| DR Congo             | 1963-65 71-73 74-76 82-84 91-93                                                                             |         |
| Denmark              | 1958-59 62-63 66-67 70-71 73-74 75-77<br>82-84 88-90 95-97 2002-04 09-11 16-18<br>22-24                     |         |
| Ecuador              | 1977-79 84-86 91-93 2004-06 07-09<br>10-12 18-20 23-25                                                      |         |
| Egypt                | 1957-60 64-66 71-73 76-97 1998-2007<br>08-10 11-13 14-16 18-22                                              | 2024-26 |
| El Salvador          | 1960-62                                                                                                     |         |
| Estonia              | 2019-21                                                                                                     |         |
| Ethiopia             | 1993-95 2006-08                                                                                             |         |
| Finland              | 1960-61 64-65 68-69 72-73 78-80 85-87<br>92-95 1999-2002 06-09 13-14 15-16 21-24                            |         |
| France               | 1957-2025                                                                                                   | 2025-26 |
| Gabon                | 1973-75                                                                                                     |         |
| Georgia              |                                                                                                             | 2024-26 |
| Germany <sup>2</sup> | 1960-62 66-68 1972-2025                                                                                     | 2025-26 |
| Ghana <sup>3</sup>   | 1962-63 65-67 73-74 77-79 88-90 94-96<br>97-99 2000-02 04-06 07-09 15-17 19-21                              | 2024-26 |
| Greece               | 1961-63 71-73 78-80 84-86 91-93<br>1998-2000 05-07 12-14 19-21                                              |         |
| Guatemala            | 1957-58 78-80 85-87 2021-23                                                                                 |         |
| Hungary              | 1961-63 69-71 73-75 78-80 83-85 87-89<br>92-94 97-99 2003-05 11-13 19-21                                    |         |
| India                | 1957-2025                                                                                                   | 2025-26 |
| Indonesia            | 1957-60 62-64 66-68 72-74 75-77 78-80<br>81-83 84-86 87-89 90-92 93-95 1999-2001<br>05-07 11-13 17-19 23-25 |         |
| Iran                 | 1962-64 68-70 74-76 77-79 90-92 2001-03                                                                     |         |
| Iraq                 | 1960-62 74-76 80-82 83-85 86-88 89-91<br>2007-09                                                            |         |
| Ireland              | 1973-74 79-81 86-88 93-95 2000-02 07-09<br>14-16 21-23                                                      |         |
| Italy                | 1957-58 62-64 68-70 73-86 89-91 93-94<br>97-99 2003-05 07-08 10-13 17-20                                    | 2024-26 |
| Japan                | 1957-2025                                                                                                   | 2025-26 |
| Jordan               | 1984-86 1998-2000 10-12 17-19                                                                               | 2025-27 |
| Kenya                | 1979-81 82-84 2009-11 13-15 17-19 22-24                                                                     |         |
| Kuwait               | 1977-79 87-89 95-97 2001-03 19-21                                                                           |         |
| Latvia               | 2015-17                                                                                                     |         |
| Lebanon              | 1966-68 73-74 80-82 93-95                                                                                   |         |
| Libya                | 1975-77 82-84 87-89 92-94 2000-02 05-07<br>12-14 21-23                                                      |         |
| Lithuania            | 2007-09                                                                                                     | 2025-27 |
| Luxembourg           |                                                                                                             | 2024-26 |
| Madagascar           | 1967-69 86-88                                                                                               |         |
| Malaysia             | 1976-78 80-82 84-86 88-90 92-94<br>96-98 2002-04 08-10 14-16 20-22                                          |         |

|                          |                                                                                                                                      |         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mexico .....             | 1959-61 62-64 66-68 72-74 76-78 79-81<br>82-84 85-87 88-90 91-93 94-96 97-99<br>2000-02 03-05 07-09 11-13 14-16 20-22                |         |
| Mongolia .....           | 1985-87 2009-11 19-21                                                                                                                |         |
| Morocco .....            | 1963-65 69-71 78-80 84-86 90-92 94-96<br>97-99 2001-03 06-08 18-20 .....                                                             | 2024-26 |
| Namibia .....            | 1996-98 2015-17 22-24                                                                                                                |         |
| Netherlands .....        | 1958-60 64-66 70-72 75-77 81-83 88-90<br>95-98 2002-05 09-12 16-19 23-25 .....                                                       | 2025-26 |
| New Zealand .....        | 1996-98 2002-04 08-10 14-16 20-22                                                                                                    |         |
| Nicaragua .....          | 1995-97                                                                                                                              |         |
| Niger .....              | 1976-78 79-81 2010-12 18-20 .....                                                                                                    | 2025-27 |
| Nigeria .....            | 1969-71 76-78 80-82 83-85 86-88 89-91<br>92-94 95-97 1999-2001 03-08 12-16 19-21<br>2014-16                                          |         |
| North Macedonia .....    | 1959-60 63-64 67-68 71-72 77-79 84-86<br>91-93 1998-2000 05-07 12-14 19-21                                                           |         |
| Norway .....             | 1957-59 61-63 65-67 69-71 73-75 76-78<br>79-81 82-84 85-87 88-90 91-93 94-96<br>97-99 2000-08 09-11 12-14 15-17<br>18-20 21-23 ..... | 2024-26 |
| Pakistan .....           | 1976-78 81-83 2002-04 19-21                                                                                                          |         |
| Paraguay .....           | 1992-94 2015-17 19-21 23-25                                                                                                          |         |
| Peru .....               | 1957-60 67-69 73-75 77-79 80-82<br>84-86 88-90 97-99 2000-05 09-11 13-14<br>16-18 20-22 .....                                        | 2025-27 |
| Philippines .....        | 1959-61 67-69 73-77 79-81 83-85 89-91<br>93-95 2001-03 07-09 15-17 .....                                                             | 2025-27 |
| Poland .....             | 1958-59 60-61 62-63 64-65 66-67 68-69<br>70-71 72-73 75-77 80-82 85-87 89-91<br>93-95 1999-2001 03-05 12-14 20-22                    |         |
| Portugal .....           | 1957-58 59-60 61-62 63-64 65-66 67-68<br>69-70 71-72 76-78 82-84 90-92 96-98<br>2004-06 10-12 17-19 .....                            | 2025-27 |
| Qatar .....              | 2013-15 16-18 22-24                                                                                                                  |         |
| ROK .....                | 1957-59 65-67 73-75 77-79 81-83<br>85-89 91-93 1995-2001 03-07 09-13<br>15-19 21-23 23-25                                            |         |
| Romania .....            | 1957-59 63-65 71-73 77-79 81-83<br>91-93 95-97 2001-03 08-10 .....                                                                   | 2025-27 |
| Russian Federation ..... | 1957-2025 .....                                                                                                                      | 2025-26 |
| Saudi Arabia .....       | 1972-74 78-80 86-88 89-91 92-94<br>95-97 1998-2000 02-04 07-09 11-13<br>14-16 19-21 22-24 .....                                      | 2025-27 |
| Senegal .....            | 1975-78 87-89 2020-22                                                                                                                |         |
| Serbia .....             | 2017-19                                                                                                                              |         |
| Singapore .....          | 1968-70 1998-2000 04-06 10-12<br>16-18 22-24                                                                                         |         |
| Slovakia .....           | 1994-96 1998-2000 04-06 13-15                                                                                                        |         |
| Slovenia .....           | 1997-99 2005-07 16-18 21-23                                                                                                          |         |
| South Africa .....       | 1957-77 1995-2025 .....                                                                                                              | 2025-26 |
| Spain .....              | 1959-61 69-71 74-76 81-83 86-89<br>92-93 94-96 2000-04 08-10 14-17<br>21-22 23-25                                                    |         |
| Sri Lanka .....          | 1959-61 67-69 71-73 2004-06                                                                                                          |         |
| Sudan .....              | 1973-75 80-82 85-87 1998-2000<br>02-04 13-14 17-19                                                                                   |         |



|                            |                                                                                               |                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sweden .....               | 1957–58 61–62 65–66 69–70 73–75 80–82<br>85–94 1997–2000 04–07 11–15 18–21                    |                    |
| Switzerland .....          | 1963–65 73–75 79–81 86–89 93–95<br>96–97 2000–03 07–10 14–17 20–23                            |                    |
| Syrian AR .....            | 1970–72 83–85 92–94 1999–2001 05–07                                                           |                    |
| Thailand .....             | 1960–62 64–66 70–72 74–76 78–80<br>82–84 86–88 90–92 94–96 2000–02<br>06–08 12–14 18–20 ..... | 2024–26<br>2025–27 |
| Togo .....                 |                                                                                               |                    |
| Tunisia <sup>3</sup> ..... | 1962–63 65–67 77–79 83–85 89–91<br>93–95 96–98 2003–05 10–12                                  |                    |
| Türkiye .....              | 1957–59 67–69 74–76 80–82 87–89<br>94–96 2001–03 08–10 15–17 22–24                            |                    |
| Ukraine .....              | 1990–92 93–95 2000–02 09–11 23–25                                                             |                    |
| UAE .....                  | 1996–98 2010–12 13–14 16–18 20–22                                                             |                    |
| UK .....                   | 1957–2025 .....                                                                               | 2025–26            |
| UR of Tanzania .....       | 1978–80 2011–13                                                                               |                    |
| USA .....                  | 1957–2025 .....                                                                               | 2025–26            |
| Uruguay .....              | 1963–65 69–71 74–76 80–82 90–92<br>94–96 1998–2000 08–10 12–14 15–17<br>18–20 22–24           |                    |
| Venezuela .....            | 1958–60 68–70 74–76 78–80 82–84<br>86–88 89–91 2004–06 09–11 13–14<br>17–19 .....             | 2024–26            |
| Viet Nam .....             | 1961–63 69–71 91–93 97–99 2003–05<br>13–14 21–23                                              |                    |
| Yemen .....                | 2004–06                                                                                       |                    |
| Zambia .....               | 1974–76 81–83                                                                                 |                    |

### Members that have not served on the Board

|                          |                  |                                     |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Angola                   | Guinea           | Nepal                               |
| Antigua and Barbuda      | Guyana           | Oman                                |
| Bahamas                  | Haiti            | Palau                               |
| Bahrain                  | Holy See         | Papua New Guinea                    |
| Barbados                 | Honduras         | Republic of Moldova                 |
| Belize                   | Iceland          | Rwanda                              |
| Benin                    | Israel           | Saint Kitts and Nevis               |
| Botswana                 | Jamaica          | Saint Lucia                         |
| Brunei Darussalam        | Kazakhstan       | Saint Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| Cabo Verde               | Kyrgyzstan       | Samoa                               |
| Cambodia <sup>4</sup>    | Lao PDR          | San Marino                          |
| Central African Republic | Lesotho          | Seychelles                          |
| Chad                     | Liberia          | Sierra Leone                        |
| Comoros                  | Liechtenstein    | Somalia                             |
| Congo                    | Malawi           | Tajikistan                          |
| Cook Islands             | Maldives         | Tonga                               |
| Cyprus                   | Mali             | Trinidad and Tobago                 |
| Djibouti                 | Malta            | Turkmenistan                        |
| Dominica                 | Marshall Islands | Uganda                              |
| Dominican Republic       | Mauritania       | Uzbekistan                          |
| Eritrea                  | Mauritius        | Vanuatu                             |
| Eswatini                 | Monaco           | Zimbabwe                            |
| Fiji                     | Montenegro       |                                     |
| Gambia                   | Mozambique       |                                     |
| Grenada                  | Myanmar          |                                     |

## Notes

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Board in 1965–67, 1975–77, 1979–81, 1983–85 and 1987–89. Czechoslovakia served on the Board in 1957–74, 1976–78, 1981–83, 1985–87 and 1989–91. The DPRK, which joined the IAEA in 1974, withdrew its membership on 13 June 1994.
- 2 Prior to 3 October 1990, the German Democratic Republic had been a member of the Board in 1974–76, 1979–81, 1984–86 and 1988–90.
- 3 One year as an observer.
- 4 Cambodia, which joined the IAEA in 1958, withdrew its membership on 26 March 2003. It rejoined on 23 November 2009.

## International Criminal Court (ICC)

PO Box 19519  
2500 CM, The Hague  
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 515 8515  
Email: [PublicAffairs.Unit@icc-cpi.int](mailto:PublicAffairs.Unit@icc-cpi.int)  
X: [@IntlCrimCourt](#)

Website: [www.icc-cpi.int](http://www.icc-cpi.int)

Registrar: Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Ecuador (elected by the Judges for a five-year term 2023–28)

### Purpose

The ICC is a permanent international court with the power to exercise its jurisdiction over individuals suspected of having committed, since 1 July 2002, the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. It is not a body of the UN, but an independent organization. Its relationship with the UN is governed by a separate relationship agreement.

The Court was established as a new international organization by the [Rome Statute](#), which was adopted on 17 July 1998 by the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. The Conference was convened pursuant to GA res. [51/207](#) (1996) and GA res. [52/160](#) (1997).

States decide to accept the jurisdiction of the Court by becoming party to the Rome Statute, to which there are 125 [States Parties](#) (as at 1 July 2026). Unless a situation is referred to the ICC Prosecutor by the Security Council, the Court may exercise jurisdiction only if either the state in which the suspected crime occurred or the state of nationality of the person suspected of having committed the crime is a party to the Rome Statute; or otherwise has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court. As a court of last resort complementary to domestic jurisdictions, the ICC may exercise jurisdiction only when national legal systems are not, or not genuinely, investigating or prosecuting the alleged crimes. For its daily operations, the Court relies on the assistance of the States Parties, which have an obligation to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of Rome Statute crimes.

The Court issued its first verdict in March 2012. As at 1 July 2026, 34 cases involving 75 defendants had been brought before the Court and the Prosecutor had opened 18 investigations. Details are on the [website](#) under ‘Situations and Cases’.

### Structure

The ICC is composed of the [Presidency](#), [Chambers](#), Office of the Prosecutor and Registry. The Assembly of States Parties, composed of representatives of states that have ratified and acceded to the [Rome Statute](#), is the ICC’s management oversight and legislative body (see [asp.icc-cpi.int](http://asp.icc-cpi.int)). The Court’s seat is in The Hague, although the Court may sit elsewhere whenever it considers it desirable to do so.

The ICC’s 18 [judges](#) are elected by the Assembly and are chosen from two lists:

- Candidates with established competence in criminal law and procedure, and the necessary relevant experience, whether as judge, prosecutor, advocate or in another similar capacity in criminal proceedings
- Candidates with established competence in relevant areas of international law, such as international humanitarian law and the law of human rights, and extensive experience in a professional legal capacity that is relevant to the judicial work of the Court.

In the selection of judges, States Parties must take into account the need for representation of the principal legal systems of the world, equitable geographical distribution and a fair representation of female and male judges. Judges are elected for terms of nine years and may not be re-elected. The terms of one-third of the 18 judges expire every three years. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected for a three-year term by an absolute majority of the judges and eligible for re-election once. The current term began on 11 March 2024.

The [Office of the Prosecutor](#) is an independent organ of the Court headed by the Prosecutor, who can be assisted by one or more deputy prosecutors. The Prosecutor is elected by the Assembly, and the Deputy Prosecutors are elected in the same way from a list of candidates provided by the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors must be of different nationalities. Unless a shorter term is decided on at the time of election, the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors hold office for nine years and are not eligible for re-election. The term of office of the current Prosecutor, Karim Asad Ahmad Khan KC, UK, commenced in June 2021. The term of office of the Deputy Prosecutors, Mame Mandiaye Niang, Senegal, and Nazhat Shameem Khan, Fiji, commenced in March 2022.

The [Registry](#) is headed by the Registrar, who is the Court's principal administrator. The Registrar is elected by the Judges of the Court, taking into account any recommendation by the Assembly. If the need arises, and the Registrar so recommends, the Judges may also elect a deputy registrar. Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Ecuador, was elected Registrar on 10 February 2023 and commenced his five-year term on 17 April 2023.

## Meetings

The Assembly meets annually, usually in December, in The Hague or New York.

## Judges

Listed in order of precedence; terms end in March of the year shown.

### President

Tomoko Akane, Japan .....2027

### First Vice-President

Rosario Salvatore Aitala, Italy .....2027

### Second Vice-President

Reine Alapini-Gansou, Benin .....2027

### Judges

Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza, Peru .....2027

Solomy Balungi Bossa, Uganda .....2027

Kimberly Prost, Canada .....2027

Joanna Korner, UK .....2030

Gocha Lordkipanidze, Georgia .....2030

Socorro Flores Liera, Mexico .....2030

Sergio Gerardo Ugalde Godínez,  
Costa Rica .....2030

Miatta Maria Samba, Sierra Leone .....2030

Althea Violet Alexis-Windsor,  
Trinidad and Tobago .....2030

Keebong Paek, ROK .....2033

Erdenebalsuren Damdin, Mongolia .....2033

Iulia Motoc, Romania .....2033

Haykel Ben Mahfoudh, Tunisia .....2033

Nicolas Guillou, France .....2033

Beti Hohler, Slovenia .....2033

## Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)

Building 40  
Russian Federation Boulevard (street 110)  
Mittapheap district, 7 Makara commune  
Phnom Penh  
Cambodia

Telephone: +855 23 861 500  
Fax: +855 23 861 555  
Email: [info@eccc.gov.kh](mailto:info@eccc.gov.kh)

Website: [www.eccc.gov.kh/en](http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en)

Acting Director of the Office of Administration: Tony Kranh, Cambodia (since 2009)

Deputy Director of the Office of Administration: Knut Rosandhaug, Norway (since 2008)

## Purpose

The ECCC is a special Cambodian court made up of both Cambodian and international judges and attorneys. It operates with international participation and assistance, and is required to apply international standards. It was established following a request in 1997 from the Government of Cambodia to the United Nations for assistance in establishing a court for the prosecution under Cambodian law of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979. In 2001, the Cambodian National Assembly passed a law to create the ECCC. An [agreement](#) concluded by Cambodia and the UN in June 2003 established that the international community would provide technical assistance to the ECCC through the UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT) (see [www.unakrt-online.org](http://www.unakrt-online.org)).

The Court had jurisdiction over senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes and serious violations of Cambodian penal law, international humanitarian law and custom and international conventions recognized by Cambodia, that were committed between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979 (Article 1 of the UN–Cambodia Agreement and Article 1 of the Law on the Establishment of the ECCC).

Judicial proceedings were completed in December 2022. The ECCC continues to carry out various residual functions, as outlined in the [Addendum](#) to the Agreement between the UN and the Royal Government of Cambodia on the Transitional Arrangements and the Completion of Work of the Extraordinary Chambers (approved by the General Assembly in res. [75/257B](#) (2021)). The implementation of these residual functions was approved for an initial period of three years, which was extended in 2025 for a further two years, from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2027 (GA res. [79/324](#)). During this phase, the ECCC will supervise the enforcement of sentences, provide for the protection of victims and witnesses, preserve and manage its archives, and disseminate information to the public, among other functions.

## Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (RSCSL)

|                    |                    |                                                           |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Churchillplein 1   | Branch Office      | Telephone: +31 70 525 8481                                |
| 2517 JW, The Hague | Jomo Kenyatta Road | Email: <a href="mailto:info@rscsl.org">info@rscsl.org</a> |
| PO Box 19536       | Freetown           | X: <a href="#">@SpecialCourt</a>                          |
| 2500 CM, The Hague | Sierra Leone       |                                                           |
| The Netherlands    |                    |                                                           |

Website: [www.rscsl.org/](http://www.rscsl.org/)

Prosecutor: James C Johnson, USA (former Chief of Prosecutions at the Special Court; appointed to the Residual Special Court in September 2019; reappointed in 2022)

Registrar: Binta Mansaray, Sierra Leone (former Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; appointed to the Residual Special Court as Acting Registrar in December 2013 and as Registrar in September 2014; most recently reappointed in 2023)

Principal Defender: Ibrahim Sorie Yillah, Sierra Leone (appointed in September 2015; appointment most recently renewed in September 2024)

## Purpose

The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone was established by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone to oversee the continuing legal obligations of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) after its closure in 2013. These include ongoing functions such as the maintenance, preservation and management of the Court's archive; witness protection and support; assistance to national prosecution authorities; supervision of prison sentences, pardons, commutations and early releases; and ad hoc functions, including review of convictions and acquittals, contempt of court proceedings, defence counsel and legal aid issues, claims for compensation, prevention of double jeopardy, and the trial of any indictee not brought before the Court. The RSCSL also maintains the Sierra Leone [Peace Museum](#) as a memorial, research and historical site.

The SCSL was established in January 2002 by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone, pursuant to SC res. [1315](#) (2000), for a special court to address serious crimes committed during the country's 1991 to 2002 civil war. The Court was the first 'hybrid' international

criminal tribunal. It began operations in July 2002 and the first indictments were issued in March 2003. The Court closed on 31 December 2013, following completion of the appeals proceedings in the case of Charles Taylor, former Liberian President, in September 2013.

**Structure**

The [roster of judges](#) consists of no fewer than 16, 10 of whom are appointed by the UN Secretary-General and six by the Government of Sierra Leone. The Judges appoint the President of the Court, who acts as a Duty Judge and may assign judges to a Trial Chamber or Appeals Chamber, should the need arise.

The Residual Special Court has its interim seat in the Netherlands, with an office in Sierra Leone for witness and victim protection and support, and matters related to the convicted persons.

**Judges**

Terms are for six years, starting January 2026 unless otherwise noted. The first 16 Judges were elected in December 2013. In 2025, the terms of 14 Judges were due to expire. Ten Judges were reappointed by the UN Secretary-General, two Judges were reappointed by the Government of Sierra Leone, and two new Judges were appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone.

**Appointed by the UN**

Richard Brunt Lussick, Samoa  
Pierre G Boutet, Canada  
Renate Winter, Austria  
Teresa Anne Doherty, UK  
Shireen Avis Fisher, USA  
Philip Nyamu Waki, Kenya

Oagile Bethuel Key Dingake, Botswana  
Andrew John Hatton, UK (Vice-President,  
elected in February 2026 for a two-year term)  
Isaack Lenaola, Kenya (President,  
elected in February 2026 for a two-year term)  
Paula da Conceição Machatine Honwana,  
Mozambique

**Appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone**

Komba Kamanda, Sierra Leone  
Fatmatta Bintu Alhadi, Sierra Leone  
Jon Kamanda, Sierra Leone  
Emmanuel Ekundayo Roberts, Sierra Leone

Alusine Sanie Sesay, Sierra Leone  
(since November 2021)  
Tonia Barnett, Sierra Leone  
(since November 2021; Staff Appeal Judge,  
elected in February 2026 for a two-year term)

**Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)**

Johan de Wittlaan 32  
2517 JR The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: +31 70 416 3300  
Email: [public.affairs@opcw.org](mailto:public.affairs@opcw.org)

Facebook: [@opcwonline](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/opcw](#)  
X: [@OPCW](#)  
YouTube: [@opcw](#)

Website: [www.opcw.org](http://www.opcw.org)

Director-General: Sabrina Dallafior, Switzerland (appointed by the Conference of the States Parties in November 2025 for a four-year term from 25 July 2026)

**Purpose**

The OPCW was created under the [Convention](#) on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC). The Convention was negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament and entered into force on 29 April 1997. The OPCW's role is to ensure the implementation of the Convention's provisions and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation. The OPCW is an independent intergovernmental organization, not a UN specialized agency. An agreement concerning the relationship between the UN and the OPCW was signed in 2000 and approved by the Conference of the States Parties and the UN General Assembly in 2001 (GA res. [55/283](#)).

The Convention is a global disarmament treaty that bans the development, production, stockpiling and use of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction – chemical weapons – and provides for the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and related facilities within a specific time frame.

The Convention also contains provisions for the production, processing, consumption and, to some degree, the international transfer of toxic chemicals that can be converted into or used to produce chemical weapons. To this end, the OPCW engages with the chemical industry by means of compulsory annual national declarations by States Parties, is notified of the transfer of some chemicals listed in the Convention and conducts routine inquiry inspections under its verification regime to ensure compliance with the Convention.

States Parties are obliged, under [Article VII](#) of the Convention, to enact national legislation implementing the obligations provided for under the CWC. The [Technical Secretariat](#) provides States Parties with legal assistance in drafting their national implementation legislation and with other forms of technical assistance. The OPCW is also working to promote international cooperation and the peaceful use of chemistry under [Article XI](#). States Parties can also request and receive, under certain circumstances, assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons under [Article X](#) of the Convention.

In October 2013, the OPCW and the UN established an [OPCW–UN Joint Mission](#) to oversee the timely elimination of the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme in the safest and most secure manner and in accordance with the OPCW Executive Council decision [EC-M-33/DEC.1](#) and UN Security Council res. [2118](#) (2013). The Joint Mission ended on 30 September 2014.

The Declaration Assessment Team ([DAT](#)) was established in 2014 to engage with relevant Syrian authorities on gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies identified by the Technical Secretariat in the Syrian Arab Republic's initial declaration of its chemical weapons programme. The OPCW Fact-Finding Mission ([FFM](#)) was also set up in 2014, in response to persistent allegations of chemical weapon attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic. It is responsible for determining whether toxic chemicals have been used as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The FFM's findings were the basis for the work of the OPCW–UN Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM), an independent body established by the UN Security Council in August 2015 (SC res. 2235 (2015)) to identify the perpetrators of the chemical weapon attacks confirmed by the FFM. The JIM's mandate expired in December 2017. The OPCW Investigation and Identification Team ([IIT](#)) was established pursuant to decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, adopted by the OPCW Conference of the States Parties on 27 June 2018. Its mandate is to identify the perpetrators of specific instances of chemical weapons use in Syria (as the JIM did previously).

Since the fall of the Assad government in December 2024, the OPCW has renewed its engagement with Syria.

On 1 June 2025, the functions of the DAT, FFM and the IIT were integrated into the Office of Special Missions (OSM). The OSM now organizes, coordinates and undertakes all contingency operations, including challenge inspections, investigations of alleged use, certain technical assistance visits, certain requests by States Parties for assistance, protection and any other type of investigation pursuant to the Convention.

Since March 2025, the Secretariat has been deploying to the Syrian Arab Republic in close cooperation with the new Syrian authorities. Since November 2025, the OPCW has re-established a continuous presence in Syria to further assist Syria in determining the full scope of the former government's chemical weapons programme, to facilitate declarations of newly discovered items and their destruction, and conduct verification and investigation activities. The OPCW's work in Syria is ongoing, and the Technical Secretariat continues to report to the States Parties on a monthly basis regarding the progress in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme. This report is also submitted to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

Beyond its current mandated activities in the Syrian Arab Republic, the OSM operates in other States Parties upon request.

## Structure

The [Conference of the States Parties](#) is the plenary organ consisting of all OPCW members. It oversees implementation of the Convention and may make recommendations and take decisions on any questions, matters or issues within the scope of the Convention.

The [Executive Council](#) is the executive organ responsible to the Conference. Its role includes promoting the effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention. The Executive Council consists of 41 members sitting on a rotational basis with regard to equitable geographical distribution and the importance of the chemical industry, as well as to political and security interests. More governance information is on the website under '[About Us](#)'.

In May 2023, the OPCW inaugurated its new Centre for Chemistry and Technology ([CCT](#)), located in Pijnacker-Nootdorp, 12km from OPCW headquarters. This facility enhances the OPCW's operational and capacity-building capabilities.

## Meetings

The Conference of the States Parties meets annually in The Hague, usually in November/December. States Parties to the Convention can also request special meetings during the intersessional period. The Conference of the States Parties also convenes in a special session called the Review Conference every five years to examine the CWC's operations. The Executive Council holds three regular sessions annually and meets during the intersessional period as often as required to consider issues of exceptional nature.

## Membership

Any state that becomes a State Party to the Convention (Article VIII) is a member of OPCW. As at 1 July 2026, 193 countries were [members](#) of the OPCW (DPRK, Egypt, Israel and South Sudan are not members, though Israel is a signatory to the CWC).

Each year the Conference of the States Parties elects members of the Executive Council to two-year terms that run from 12 May to 11 May of the years shown in the following list. The Chair and Vice-Chairs are listed on the website under '[Executive Council](#)'.

## Executive Council members (41)

|                                 | Previous                    | Current |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <b>African states (9 seats)</b> |                             |         |
| Algeria.....                    | 1997–26                     | 2026–28 |
| Angola.....                     | 2023–25                     | 2025–27 |
| Benin.....                      | 2002–04                     |         |
| Botswana.....                   | 2001–03                     |         |
| Cameroon.....                   | 1997–2005 07–25             | 2025–27 |
| Côte d'Ivoire.....              | 1997–2001                   |         |
| Ethiopia.....                   | 1997–2001                   |         |
| Gabon.....                      | 2005–07                     |         |
| Ghana.....                      | 2005–09 16–26               | 2026–28 |
| Kenya.....                      | 1997–2000 04–08 10–12 13–25 |         |
| Lesotho.....                    | 2005–09                     |         |
| Libya.....                      | 2008–18                     |         |
| Morocco.....                    | 1999–2008 09–25             | 2025–27 |
| Mozambique.....                 | 2009–11                     |         |
| Namibia.....                    | 2000–02 11–13               |         |
| Nigeria.....                    | 2001–05 08–10 11–15 18–26   | 2026–28 |
| Rwanda.....                     | 2011–13 23–25               | 2025–27 |
| Senegal.....                    | 2013–23                     |         |
| South Africa.....               | 1997–2026                   | 2026–28 |
| Sudan.....                      | 2001–11 12–14 15–23         | 2025–27 |
| Tunisia.....                    | 1997–2011 14–16             |         |
| Zambia.....                     | 2003–05                     |         |
| Zimbabwe.....                   | 1997–2001                   |         |

### Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)

|              |                                 |         |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Bangladesh   | 1997-2004 16-18 19-21 24-26     |         |
| China        | 1997-25                         | 2025-27 |
| India        | 1997-2025                       | 2025-27 |
| Indonesia    | 2000-02 18-20                   | 2026-28 |
| Iran         | 1998-2026                       | 2026-28 |
| Iraq         | 2010-14 15-17 18-20 22-24       |         |
| Japan        | 1997-2025                       | 2025-27 |
| Kuwait       | 2003-05 08-10                   |         |
| Malaysia     | 2004-06 07-09 11-13 14-16 22-26 |         |
| Oman         | 1997-98                         |         |
| Pakistan     | 1998-2026                       | 2026-28 |
| Philippines  | 1997-2000 06-08 20-22           |         |
| Qatar        | 2012-14 14-16 23-25             | 2026-28 |
| ROK          | 1997-2025                       | 2025-27 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1997-2025                       | 2025-27 |
| Sri Lanka    | 1997-2006 08-12                 |         |
| Thailand     | 2006-08                         |         |
| UAE          | 2020-22                         |         |
| Viet Nam     | 2016-18                         |         |

### Eastern European states (5 seats)

|                        |                                                  |         |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Albania                | 2010-12 22-24                                    |         |
| Armenia                | 2015-17                                          |         |
| Azerbaijan             | 2017-19                                          |         |
| Belarus                | 1997-98 2002-04 06-08 14-16                      |         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2006-08                                          |         |
| Bulgaria               | 1997-98 2001-03 07-09 19-21 22-24                |         |
| Croatia                | 2001-03 11-13 14-16                              |         |
| Czechia                | 1998-2000 03-05 07-09 12-14 18-20 21-23          | 2025-27 |
| Estonia                | 2017-19                                          |         |
| Hungary                | 1997-99 2002-04 11-13                            |         |
| Latvia                 | 2015-17                                          |         |
| Lithuania              | 2020-22 24-26                                    |         |
| North Macedonia        | 2008-10 23-25                                    | 2025-27 |
| Poland                 | 1997-2002 05-07 09-11 13-15 16-18 20-22<br>24-26 |         |
| Romania                | 1997-2001 05-07 10-12 19-21 23-25                |         |
| Russian Federation     | 1998-2024                                        |         |
| Serbia                 | 2004-06 13-15                                    |         |
| Slovakia               | 1998-2000 03-05 08-10 16-18 21-23                | 2026-28 |
| Slovenia               | 2000-02                                          | 2026-28 |
| Ukraine                | 1999-2001 04-06 09-11 12-14 18-20 24-26          | 2026-28 |

### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats, 1 rotating)

|             |                             |         |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Argentina   | 1997-2025                   | 2025-27 |
| Bolivia     | 2012-14                     |         |
| Brazil      | 1997-2025                   | 2025-27 |
| Chile       | 1997-2004 06-10 12-26       | 2026-28 |
| Colombia    | 2002-07 10-12 17-19 22-24   |         |
| Costa Rica  | 2008-12                     |         |
| Cuba        | 1998-2002 04-12             |         |
| Ecuador     | 1997-2000 10-14 21-23 24-26 | 2026-28 |
| El Salvador | 2020-26                     | 2026-28 |
| Guatemala   | 2006-08 14-26               | 2026-28 |
| Malta       | 1997-98 2018-20             |         |
| Mexico      | 1997-2025                   | 2025-27 |
| Panama      | 2000-06 14-20               | 2025-27 |



|                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Peru .....      | 1997–2010 12–22             |
| Portugal .....  | 2002–04 12–14 18–20         |
| Suriname .....  | 1997–98                     |
| Uruguay .....   | 1997–98 2001–06 09–11 13–15 |
| Venezuela ..... | 1998–2000                   |

**Western European and Other states (10 seats)**

|                   |                                                        |         |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia .....   | 1997–2000 06–10 16–18 20–22 .....                      | 2026–28 |
| Austria .....     | 2000–02 08–10 20–22                                    |         |
| Belgium .....     | 1998–2000 02–04 06–08 12–14 16–18 20–22 24–26          |         |
| Canada .....      | 2000–04 10–14 18–20 22–24                              |         |
| Denmark .....     | 2002–04 10–12 18–20 24–26                              |         |
| Finland .....     | 1998–2000 06–08 14–16 22–24                            |         |
| France .....      | 1997–25 .....                                          | 2025–27 |
| Germany .....     | 1997–2025 .....                                        | 2025–27 |
| Greece .....      | 2004–06 14–16 24–26                                    |         |
| Ireland .....     | 2006–08 12–14 22–24                                    |         |
| Italy .....       | 1997–2025 .....                                        | 2025–27 |
| Luxembourg .....  | 2010–12                                                |         |
| Netherlands ..... | 1997–98 2000–02 04–06 08–10 14–16 18–20<br>22–24 ..... | 2026–28 |
| New Zealand ..... | 2004–06 14–16 24–26                                    |         |
| Norway .....      | 1997–98 2004–06 12–14 20–22                            |         |
| Spain .....       | 1997–2002 04–06 08–12 14–18 20–22 24–26 .....          | 2026–28 |
| Sweden .....      | 2000–02 08–10 16–18 .....                              | 2026–28 |
| Switzerland ..... | 1998–2000 06–08 16–18 .....                            | 2026–28 |
| Türkiye .....     | 2002–04 10–12 22–24                                    |         |
| UK .....          | 1997–2025 .....                                        | 2025–27 |
| USA .....         | 1997–2021 23–25 .....                                  | 2025–27 |

**Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)**

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 1200  
A–1400 Vienna  
Austria  
Telephone: +43 1 26030

Email: [info@ctbto.org](mailto:info@ctbto.org)  
Facebook: [@CTBTO](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/ctbto](#)  
X: [@ctbto](#)

Website: [www.ctbto.org](http://www.ctbto.org)

Executive Secretary: Robert Floyd, Australia (since August 2021; reappointed by the Preparatory Commission in November 2024 for a second four-year term from 1 August 2025)

**Purpose**

The CTBTO, established by the States Signatories to the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty](#) (CTBT) on 19 November 1996, is mandated to carry out the necessary preparations for the entry into force and effective implementation of the Treaty. This includes establishing a global verification regime to monitor Treaty compliance as well as the promotion of signatures and ratifications.

The Treaty was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 September 1996 and opened for signature on 24 September 1996. Article I prohibits all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. Each State Party further undertakes to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any such test or explosion.

The Treaty will enter into force after it has been signed and ratified by the 44 states listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty. These countries possessed nuclear reactors or research reactors and participated in negotiations for the Treaty. Under Article XIV, if the Treaty had not entered into force three years after its opening for signature, a [Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force](#) was to be convened. Fourteen such conferences have taken place, most recently in September 2025 in New York.

## Structure

The CTBTO consists of two main organs:

- A [plenary](#) or executive body composed of all States Signatories
- The Provisional Technical Secretariat ([PTS](#)).

The plenary body has three subsidiary organs: Working Group A on budgetary and administrative matters, Working Group B on verification issues and the Advisory Group consisting of financial experts from States Signatories.

The [verification regime](#) consists of three main components: the International Monitoring System ([IMS](#)), the International Data Centre ([IDC](#)) and on-site inspections ([OSI](#)). The IMS is made up of 337 facilities – 321 monitoring stations supported by 16 radionuclide laboratories around the world that monitor the earth for signs of a nuclear explosion. Seismic, infrasound and hydroacoustic stations monitor underground, the atmosphere and oceans respectively. Radionuclide stations detect radioactive debris, and in many cases check for noble gases, emanating from an explosion. The IMS stations send data to the IDC in Vienna, where it is processed, analysed and forwarded to Member States for their evaluation and judgment. When the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted nuclear tests in 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016 and 2017, Member States received initial estimates of the time, location and magnitude of the tests in less than two hours. As at 1 July 2026, over 300 monitoring stations were certified. A [map](#) on the CTBTO website shows full details of all IMS facilities. The current status of monitoring stations is available under '[Station Profiles](#)'.

Once the Treaty has entered into force, the verification regime will be complemented by on-site inspections in the event of a nuclear explosion, as well as a consultation and clarification process and confidence-building measures.

IMS data can be used in a variety of [civil areas](#), including scientific research, meteorological and climate forecasting and disaster mitigation, such as tsunami warnings. CTBTO has concluded 21 [tsunami warning agreements](#) with institutions in 20 countries. After the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, CTBTO radionuclide data provided a first-hand source of information on the composition and dispersal of radioactive emissions on a global scale.

## Membership

A state becomes a member of the CTBTO upon signing the Treaty. Member States oversee the CTBTO's work and fund its activities. As at 1 July 2026, there were 187 [States Signatories](#). Of these, 178 had deposited their instruments of ratification. Thirty-five of the 44 Annex 2 states (whose signature and ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force) had ratified it, including two nuclear weapon states: France and the UK. The most recent Annex 2 state to ratify the Treaty was Indonesia, which did so on 6 February 2012. The nine Annex 2 states that have not yet ratified the Treaty are: China, DPRK, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Russian Federation and USA. DPRK, India and Pakistan have also yet to sign the Treaty.

## International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 0  
Fax: +43 1 26060 5867/5868  
Email: [incb.secretariat@un.org](mailto:incb.secretariat@un.org)

Website: [www.incub.org](http://www.incub.org)

Acting Secretary: Stefano Berterame (since 1 April 2025)

## Purpose

The INCB is the independent and quasi-judicial control organ monitoring and supporting implementation of the international drug control conventions. It was established in 1968 in accordance with the 1961 Single [Convention](#) on Narcotic Drugs. It had predecessors under the former drug control treaties as far back as the time of the League of Nations.

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties (with party numbers as at 1 July 2026): the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (186 [parties](#)); the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (184 [parties](#)); and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (192 [parties](#)).

In regard to the manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB:

- Endeavours, in cooperation with governments, to ensure that adequate supplies of licit drugs are available for medical and scientific uses, and that the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit channels does not occur. INCB also monitors governments' control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and assists them in preventing the diversion of those chemicals into the illicit traffic.
- Identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB is also responsible for assessing chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs to determine whether they should be placed under international control.

If measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, INCB may call the matter to the attention of the parties concerned, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). As a last resort, the treaties empower INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing and/or exporting drugs from a defaulting country. INCB acts in close cooperation with governments, including through country missions.

INCB publishes an annual report containing an analysis of the drug control situation worldwide so that governments are kept aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the international drug control treaties. The report also includes recommendations for governments and international and regional organizations aimed at improving the drug control situation. The annual report is supplemented by detailed technical reports on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Under the provisions of Article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB also publishes a report each year that gives an account of the results of the monitoring of precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

## Structure

INCB consists of 13 [members](#) elected by ECOSOC who serve in their personal capacities. Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience are elected from a list of people nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 are elected from a list of people nominated by governments. INCB members usually serve five-year terms and may be re-elected.

The INCB [Secretariat](#) is an administrative entity of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB collaborates closely with UNODC and also cooperates with other international bodies concerned with drug control, including ECOSOC and the CND, and other relevant specialized agencies of the UN, particularly WHO. It also cooperates with bodies outside the UN system, especially the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization.

## Meetings

INCB sessions are normally held in February, May and November each year.

## Membership

Terms end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board that the successor is entitled to attend.

## Members (13)\* and year term ends

### Nominated by WHO

|                                            |                   |                                    |                      |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sawitri Assanangkornchai, Thailand.....    | 2030              | Emmanuel B K Luyirika, Uganda..... | 2032 <sup>1, 2</sup> |
| Cornelis P de Joncheere, Netherlands ..... | 2032 <sup>1</sup> |                                    |                      |

**Nominated by governments**

|                                              |                   |                                        |                   |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| César T Arce Rivas, Paraguay.....            | 2030 <sup>1</sup> | Lu Lin, China.....                     | 2032 <sup>1</sup> |
| H H Sevil Atasoy, Türkiye.....               | 2032 <sup>1</sup> | Jagjit Pavadia, India.....             | 2030 <sup>1</sup> |
| David T Johnson, USA.....                    | 2027 <sup>1</sup> | N Larissa Razanadimby, Madagascar..... | 2027              |
| Galina A Korchagina, Russian Federation..... | 2027 <sup>1</sup> | Jallal Toufiq, Morocco.....            | 2030 <sup>1</sup> |
| Pierre Lapaque, France.....                  | 2030 <sup>1</sup> | Zukiswa Zingela, South Africa.....     | 2030 <sup>1</sup> |

Notes

\* On 8 April 2026, ECOSOC elected seven candidates for a five-year term beginning on the first day of the Board's 149th session in 2027: from the candidates nominated by WHO, Cornelis P de Joncheere, Netherlands (re-elected) and Emmanuel B K Luyirika, Uganda (re-elected); and from the candidates nominated by governments, H H Sevil Atasoy, Türkiye (re-elected), Naima Haroun Saleh, Chad, Lu Lin, China (re-elected), Camilo Eduardo Umaña Hernández, Colombia, and Younes Zebbiche, Algeria.

1 Re-elected for a five-year term.

2 Elected by ECOSOC on 29 July 2025, to complete the remainder of the term of Mariângela Simão, Brazil, who resigned on 30 March 2025.

**International Trade Centre (ITC)**

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 730 0111

Fax: +41 22 733 4439  
Email: [itcreg@intracen.org](mailto:itcreg@intracen.org)  
LinkedIn: [company/international-trade-centre](https://www.linkedin.com/company/international-trade-centre)  
X: [@ITCnews](https://twitter.com/ITCnews)

Website: [www.intracen.org](http://www.intracen.org)

Executive Director: Pamela Coke-Hamilton, Jamaica (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2020)

**Purpose**

ITC is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the UN. ITC assists small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing and transition economies to become more competitive in global markets, thereby contributing to sustainable economic development within the frameworks of the Aid for Trade agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ITC was created in 1964 through a decision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) contracting parties. In 1968, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, now UN Trade and Development) joined GATT as co-sponsor of ITC. Its legal status was formally confirmed by the General Assembly in 1974 as a joint subsidiary organ of the GATT and the UN, the latter acting through UNCTAD.

**Meetings**

ITC's annual intergovernmental gathering is called the [Joint Advisory Group](#) (JAG) meeting. The JAG is open to all WTO and UNCTAD members, as well as to UN specialized agencies and bodies, other intergovernmental organizations with observer status and non-governmental organizations with an interest in trade promotion. This meeting, held in Geneva, reviews ITC's technical cooperation programme over the preceding year and makes recommendations for its future work programme.

The [Global SME Ministerial](#), launched in July 2025, created a new international political space dedicated to the development of SMEs. That first [Call to Action](#), endorsed by over 60 countries, set the stage for actions to elevate the role of small business through digital transformation, access to finance and the green transition. The [next Ministerial](#) is scheduled to take place in 2027.

More information about ITC events is available on the [website](#).

**Membership**

Because of its legal status, ITC does not have a membership of its own. Its de facto members are WTO and UNCTAD Member States.

## International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

34 Chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 338 9111

Email: [upov.mail@upov.int](mailto:upov.mail@upov.int)  
LinkedIn: [company/upov-official](#)  
X: [@UPOVint](#)

Website: [www.upov.int](http://www.upov.int)

Secretary-General: Daren Tang, Singapore (since October 2020; the UPOV Council appoints the Director-General of WIPO as Secretary-General of UPOV)

### Purpose

UPOV's mission is to provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of society.

UPOV is an intergovernmental organization established by the [International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants](#), which was adopted in Paris in 1961 and entered into force in 1968. The Convention was revised in 1972, 1978 and 1991. The 1991 Act entered into force in 1998.

### Structure

The UPOV Council is responsible for safeguarding the Union's interests, encouraging its development and adopting its work programme and budget. The Council consists of representatives of all members. Each state member has one vote in the Council.

Three committees assist the Council: the Consultative Committee (which prepares the sessions of the Council), the Administrative and Legal Committee and the Technical Committee. Several working groups have been established under the Technical Committee.

The Secretariat is called the Office of the Union and is directed by UPOV's Secretary-General.

More detailed information about structure is on the UPOV website under '[About UPOV](#)'.

### Meetings

Information about [upcoming meetings](#) is on the UPOV website.

### Members (80)

|                                            |                    |                                  |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| African Intellectual Property Organization | Dominican Republic | Montenegro                       |
| Albania                                    | Ecuador            | Morocco                          |
| Argentina                                  | Egypt              | Netherlands                      |
| Armenia                                    | Estonia            | New Zealand                      |
| Australia                                  | European Union     | Nicaragua                        |
| Austria                                    | Finland            | Nigeria                          |
| Azerbaijan                                 | France             | North Macedonia                  |
| Belarus                                    | Georgia            | Norway                           |
| Belgium                                    | Germany            | Oman                             |
| Bolivia                                    | Ghana              | Panama                           |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                     | Hungary            | Paraguay                         |
| Brazil                                     | Iceland            | Peru                             |
| Bulgaria                                   | Ireland            | Poland                           |
| Canada                                     | Israel             | Portugal                         |
| Chile                                      | Italy              | ROK                              |
| China                                      | Japan              | Republic of Moldova              |
| Colombia                                   | Jordan             | Romania                          |
| Costa Rica                                 | Kenya              | Russian Federation               |
| Croatia                                    | Kyrgyzstan         | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Czechia                                    | Latvia             | Serbia                           |
| Denmark                                    | Lithuania          | Singapore                        |
|                                            | Mexico             |                                  |

Slovakia  
Slovenia  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland

Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Türkiye  
Ukraine  
UK  
UR of Tanzania

USA  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Viet Nam

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 19  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 717 9111

Postal address:  
17 Route des Morillons,  
1211 Geneva 19  
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 798 6150  
Email: [hq@iom.int](mailto:hq@iom.int)  
Facebook: @IOM  
X: @UNmigration

Website: [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)

Director General: Amy Pope, USA (elected in May 2023 for a five-year term from 1 October 2023)

### Purpose

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM supports migrants across the world, developing effective responses to the shifting dynamics of migration, and is a key source of advice on migration policy and practice. The Organization works in emergency situations, developing the resilience of all people on the move, and particularly those in situations of vulnerability, as well as building capacity within governments to manage all forms and impacts of mobility, utilizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach where possible. Respect for the rights, dignity and well-being of migrants remains paramount.

The [IOM Strategic Plan 2024–2028](#) sets out how the Organization will support its Member States to seize the opportunities and face the challenges of migration, while supporting the world's most vulnerable people. It outlines three strategic objectives: saving lives and protecting people on the move; driving solutions to displacement; and facilitating pathways for regular migration.

IOM was granted permanent observer status to the UN General Assembly in 1992. A cooperation agreement between IOM and the UN was signed in 1996. IOM joined the UN system as a related organization in September 2016, when the agreement outlined in GA res. [70/296](#) (2016) was signed during the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants.

In 2016, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (GA res. [71/1](#)). Annex II of the New York Declaration set in motion a process of intergovernmental consultations and negotiations towards the development of the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#). The Global Compact, a state-led process, was adopted on 10 December 2018 by the majority of UN Member States at an [Intergovernmental Conference](#) in Marrakesh, Morocco, and endorsed by the General Assembly on 19 December 2018 (GA res. [73/195](#)).

IOM serves as Coordinator and Secretariat of the [UN Network on Migration](#), established to ensure effective, timely and coordinated system-wide support to Member States in the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact. In carrying out its mandate, the Network prioritizes the rights and well-being of migrants and their communities of destination, origin and transit. It places emphasis on those issues where a common UN system approach will add value and from which results and impact can be readily gauged.

### Structure

IOM's structure is highly decentralized, with over 15,000 staff and over 550 offices in 171 countries. Its Geneva [headquarters](#) is composed of the [Executive Office](#) and the following pillars: Operations; Management and Reform; and Strategy and External Engagement.

IOM also has six [regional offices](#), one [global shared services centre](#), two global offices, one [special liaison office](#), five country [offices](#) for partnerships and advocacy and 20 country offices with coordinating functions, and a global network of [country offices](#). The [African Capacity Building Centre for Migration Management](#) is based in the United Republic of Tanzania and the Global Data Institute is based in Berlin.

The [Council](#) is the highest authority of the IOM. The [Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance](#) (SCPF) is a subsidiary body of the Council that examines and reviews policies, programmes and activities, discusses financial and budgetary matters and considers any matter specifically referred to it by the Council. The Director General is elected by the Council for a five-year term, and appoints two deputies for the duration of their term: the Deputy Director General for Operations and the Deputy Director General for Management and Reform. More detailed information about organizational structure is available on the [website](#).

**Meetings**

The Council meets in regular session once a year and in special sessions at the request of one-third of its members, the Director General or the Chairperson of the Council in urgent circumstances. Its 117th session is scheduled to be held in November/December 2026 in Geneva, and its [Seventh Special Session](#) took place on 29 April 2024. The SCPF normally meets twice a year, and otherwise as may be required, at the request of: the Council; one-third of its members; its Chairperson; or the Director General, after consultation with the Chairperson. Its [38th session](#) was held in June 2026 in Geneva.

The [International Dialogue on Migration](#) (IDM) is IOM's principal forum for migration policy dialogue. It provides a space to analyse current and emerging issues in migration governance and to exchange experiences, policy approaches and effective practices. Consistent with the IOM [Constitution](#), the IDM promotes cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues. The annual theme is decided through consultation with Member States at the beginning of each year.

**Membership**

As at 1 July 2026, IOM's membership included 174 [Member States](#) and eight [Observer States](#), as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations. A membership list is available on the website. At the beginning of each regular session, the Council elects a [Bureau](#) for a one-year term.

**Bureau, 117th session (2026)**

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|                                                                     |                                                      |                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Chair</b><br>Elmer José Germán Gonzalo<br>Schialer Salcedo, Peru | <b>First Vice-Chair</b><br>Wadie Ben Cheikh, Tunisia | <b>Rapporteur</b><br>Usana Berananda, Thailand |
|                                                                     | <b>Second Vice-Chair</b><br>Burak Akçapar, Türkiye   |                                                |

# REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS



# REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

## African Development Bank (AfDB) Group

Immeuble du Centre de commerce International  
d'Abidjan CCIA  
01 BP 1387  
Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire

Telephone: +225 27 2026 3900

Email: [afdb@afdb.org](mailto:afdb@afdb.org)

Facebook: [@AfDBGroup](#)

X: [@AfDB\\_Group](#)

Website: [www.afdb.org](http://www.afdb.org)

President: Sidi Ould Tah, Mauritania (elected in May 2025 for a five-year term beginning 1 September 2025)

### Purpose

The AfDB Group is a multilateral development finance institution. Its overall objective is to support African countries' economic development and social progress by delivering high-quality, transformative investment projects and programmes.

The Bank's 10-year [strategy](#) 2024–33 outlines the vision of an Africa that is prosperous, inclusive, resilient and integrated. This vision is supported by twin strategic objectives: accelerating inclusive green growth and driving prosperous and resilient economies. It is based on five priorities: Light up and power Africa; Feed Africa; Industrialize Africa; Integrate Africa; and Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa.

The AfDB Group comprises three distinct entities under one management:

- [African Development Bank](#) (AfDB): the [Agreement establishing the AfDB](#) was drawn up in 1963 and entered into force in 1964. The Bank began operations in 1966. Its major role is to contribute to the economic and social progress of African countries, individually and collectively.
- [African Development Fund](#) (ADF): the ADF was established in 1972 and became operational in 1974. It makes concessional loans and grants to African countries.
- [Nigeria Trust Fund](#) (NTF): the Government of Nigeria set up the NTF in 1976. The Fund makes concessional loans for projects in regional member countries.

### Structure

The [Board of Governors](#) is the highest decision-making organ of the Bank. It provides strategic guidance on the Bank's policy decisions and operations.

The [Board of Directors](#) comprises 20 members holding the title of Executive Director, with 13 representing African member countries and seven representing non-African member countries. The Board of Governors elects the Board of Directors for three-year terms, renewable once.

The Board of Governors elects the [President](#) for a five-year term, renewable once. The President acts as the Bank's Chief Executive and conducts its business, as well as being Chairperson of the AfDB and ADF Board of Directors.

### Membership

Fifty-four [African states](#) are shareholders of the AfDB. Twenty-eight [non-African states](#) are also shareholders. Article 3 of the AfDB Agreement, which provides for any independent African state to become a member, also makes provision for membership from outside Africa. A list of member countries is on the website.

## Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group

1300 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20577  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 202 623 1000

Email: [pic@iadb.org](mailto:pic@iadb.org)  
Facebook: [@BancoInteramericano](https://www.facebook.com/BancoInteramericano)  
X: [@the\\_IDB](https://twitter.com/the_IDB)

Website: [www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

President (Executive Head): Ilan Goldfajn (elected by the Board of Governors in November 2022 for a five-year term)

### Purpose

The IDB Group is the main source of multilateral financing for sustainable economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It has three entities: the IDB works with the public sector, IDB Invest works with the private sector, and IDB Lab spurs innovative entrepreneurship.

The IDB was established in December 1959 to use its own capital, funds raised in financial markets and other resources for financing the development of borrowing member countries; supplement private investment when private capital is unavailable on reasonable terms and conditions; and provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development plans and projects.

The IDB Group obtains financial resources from its 48 member countries, borrowings on financial markets, trust funds it administers and through co-financing ventures. It provides non-concessional and concessional loans, grants and technical assistance to its regional member countries and undertakes research.

The IDB Group's [institutional strategy](#) for 2024–30 has three core objectives: reducing poverty and inequality; addressing climate change; and bolstering sustainable growth. It works in seven areas of operational focus: biodiversity, natural capital and climate action; gender equality and inclusion of diverse population groups; institutional capacity, rule of law and citizen security; social protection and human capital development; sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructure; productive development and innovation through the private sector; and regional integration.

### Operations

The IDB has had nine increases of its [Ordinary Capital](#) since it was founded. Terms for the most recent increase were approved by the Board of Governors in July 2010 and the increase took effect in February 2012. The agreement increased the Bank's capital by \$70 billion to more than \$170 billion and allowed the Bank to significantly increase its lending capacity.

In March 2024, the Boards of Governors of IDB and IDB Invest approved a \$3.5 billion capital increase to support a new business model for IDB Invest, the Group's private-sector arm. The IDB Board of Governors also approved \$400 million more resources and a more scalable, catalytic and sustainable business model for IDB Lab, the Group's innovation and venture capital arm.

In 2025, overall IDB Group financing, including mobilization, reached a record high of approximately \$35 billion. The IDB approved 100 operations, the highest volume since 2019, for up to approximately \$17.9 billion. The Bank disbursed nearly \$11 billion in sovereign-guaranteed loans during the year. IDB Invest delivered a record \$13.1 billion in commitments, while IDB Lab financed projects totaling \$110.6 million

### Structure

The IDB is an official observer to the UN. It has headquarters in Washington, DC, with [country offices](#) in 26 borrowing countries, as well as regional offices in Madrid and Tokyo.

The Bank is headed by its [Board of Governors](#), which delegates oversight of Bank operations to the [Board of Executive Directors](#). Each member country appoints a governor, whose voting power is proportional to the Bank's capital subscribed to by the country. The 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries in the IDB hold 50.01 per cent of the voting power. The single largest

shareholder is the USA, with 30 per cent. Members of the Board of Executive Directors serve three-year terms. The [President](#) is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year term.

The Office of Institutional Integrity ([OII](#)) investigates allegations of fraud and corruption within IDB Group-financed activities and performs prevention work.

### Membership

The IDB has 48 member countries, of which 26 are regional shareholding and borrowing countries. The [members](#) are listed on the website.

### IDB Invest

Website: [www.idbinvest.org](http://www.idbinvest.org)

Chief Executive Officer: James P Scriven, Argentina (since November 2015)

IDB Invest is a multilateral development bank committed to promoting the economic development of its member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean through the private sector. IDB Invest finances sustainable companies and projects to achieve financial results that maximize economic, social and environmental development for the region. With a current portfolio of \$22 billion under management and more than 440 clients in 25 countries, IDB Invest provides innovative financing and advisory services that meet the needs of its clients in a variety of industries.

### IDB Lab

Website: <https://bidlab.org/en>

Chief Executive Officer: Graham Macmillan, USA (since January 2026)

IDB Lab is the innovation and venture arm of the IDB Group. It conducts high-risk experiments to test new models for engaging and inspiring the private sector to solve economic development problems in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since it began operations as the Multilateral Investment Fund in 1993, IDB Lab has funded nearly 3000 projects and financed more than \$2 billion in grants and investments. It is the largest provider of technical assistance for private sector development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## Asian Development Bank (ADB)

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City  
1550 Metro Manila  
Philippines  
Telephone: +63 2 8632 4444  
Email: [information@adb.org](mailto:information@adb.org)

Facebook: [@AsianDevBank](#)  
Instagram: [@adb\\_hq](#)  
LinkedIn: [company/asian-development-bank](#)  
X: [@ADB\\_HQ](#)

Website: [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)

President and Chair of the Board of Directors: Masato Kanda, Japan (elected in November 2024 for a term beginning 24 February 2025 and ending 23 November 2026)

### Purpose

ADB is a leading multilateral development bank supporting sustainable, inclusive and resilient growth across Asia and the Pacific. Working with its members and partners to solve complex challenges together, ADB harnesses innovative financial tools and strategic partnerships to transform lives, build quality infrastructure and safeguard our planet. Founded in 1966, ADB is owned by 69 members – 50 from the region.

ADB's updated strategy, [Strategy 2030 Midterm Review](#), sharpens the Bank's focus on five areas:

- Climate action
- Private sector development
- Regional cooperation and public goods
- Digital transformation
- Resilience and empowerment.

## Operations

ADB raises funds through bond issues on the world's capital markets and also relies on member contributions, retained earnings from lending operations, and the repayment of loans. It provides grants from several special funds, the largest of which is the Asian Development Fund (ADF).

In 2025, ADB's total commitments from its loans, grants, guarantees, equity investments and technical assistance amounted to \$29.3 billion, including \$5.5 billion in financing for private sector programmes and projects. It also mobilized an additional \$14.7 billion in co-financing. ADB committed over \$13.5 billion in climate finance. Cumulative climate financing between 2019 and 2030 is expected to exceed \$100 billion.

As at 31 December 2025, ADB's available resources in the form of subscribed capital stock amounted to \$145.8 billion, and total equity in the ADB increased to \$58 billion. Outstanding loan balance amounted to \$161.1 billion that supported operations in developing member countries. Outstanding borrowing amounted to \$166 billion in bond issues and private placements.

Over the past three years, ADB has undertaken significant institutional reforms and policy updates to enhance the Bank's support to its developing member countries. These include updating its [Capital Adequacy Framework](#), which significantly expanded ADB's lending capacity using its existing capital base, and subsequently approving a [Capital Utilization Plan](#) outlining a pathway for increasing ADB's annual financing commitments from \$24 billion in 2024 to exceed \$36 billion by 2034. In November 2025, ADB adopted its first Charter amendment, effective 1 March 2026, removing the Bank's lending limitation and thereby enabling the increase in lending made possible by the updated Capital Adequacy Framework.

In May 2024, donors and ADB agreed to a record replenishment of \$5 billion for the [Asian Development Fund](#) (ADF) – the Bank's largest source of grant financing – and its [Technical Assistance Special Fund](#) (TASF). Under its 2025 to 2028 cycle, ADF is supporting the poorest and most vulnerable developing member countries in the region, especially small island developing states and countries in fragile and conflict-affected situations. ADF thematic priorities include climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; regional cooperation and regional public goods; transformative gender action; and assistance in the event of disasters and emergencies.

ADB provides technical assistance to its developing member countries to prepare projects, develop capacity, provide policy advice and foster research and development. In addition to TASF, technical assistance is financed through other special funds administered by the Bank, such as the Climate Change Fund, Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund, Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund, and Japan Special Fund. Technical assistance grants are used for preparing projects, developing capacity, providing policy advice and fostering research and development.

Headquartered in the Philippines, ADB also has offices across Asia and the Pacific, as well as representative offices in [Europe](#), [Japan](#) and the [USA](#). As at 31 March 2026, ADB had 42 field offices and over 4200 employees. To learn more about the Bank's operations, see the ADB [Annual Report 2025](#).

## Structure

ADB's highest policy-making body is its [Board of Governors](#), which comprises one representative and one alternate representative from each member and meets annually. The Governors elect 12 directors to serve on the resident [Board of Directors](#), with each director appointing an alternate. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year term and may be re-elected. The President is Chair of the Board of Directors and, assisted by six vice-presidents, manages ADB's business under the general oversight of the Board of Directors. Details about the Board of Governors and Board of Directors are on the [website](#) under 'Who We Are', then 'Organization'.

The total voting power of each ADB member consists of basic votes (distributed equally among all members) plus proportional votes (allocated according to the number of shares of ADB capital stock held by the member). In total, the number of basic votes allocated comprises 20 per cent of all votes.

## Membership

Membership is open to members and associate members of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other regional economies and non-regional developed economies that are members of the UN or any of its specialized agencies. The ADB has 69 members, of which 50 are regional members and 19 are non-regional members. A [list of members](#) is on the website.

## Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

PO Box 408  
Wilkey, St Michael  
Barbados, WI BB1 1000

Telephone: +1 246 539 1600

Email: [info@caribank.org](mailto:info@caribank.org)

Website: [www.caribank.org](http://www.caribank.org)

President and Chair of Board of Directors: Daniel M Best (elected by the Board of Governors in December 2024 for a five-year term from February 2025)

## Purpose

CDB is a regional financial institution established in 1970 to contribute to the harmonious economic growth and development of its member countries in the Caribbean and to promote economic cooperation and integration among them. CDB is required to have special and urgent regard to the needs of its less developed member countries. It provides loans, equity, guarantees and technical assistance for both the public and private sectors of regional borrowing member countries.

CDB's lending activities are divided into two major categories: Ordinary Operations and Special Operations. Ordinary Operations are financed from CDB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), which include capital subscriptions from its members, reserves, and market borrowings on the international capital markets, as well as loans from other multilateral development banks.

Special Operations are financed by the Special Funds Resources (SFR), which primarily comprise contributions and loans on highly concessionary terms. These resources are used to provide technical assistance or to make or guarantee loans of high developmental priority. SFR loans have longer maturities, longer deferred commencement of repayment of principal and lower interest rates than those determined for Ordinary Operations. The Special Development Fund is the Bank's main special fund. Non-member contributors to CDB's resources have included the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sweden and the USA.

## Structure

CDB is owned by 28 member countries and territories, 19 of which are regional [borrowing](#) members. Four of its nine [non-borrowing](#) countries are regional members, and the other five are non-regional. The voting power of each country is linked to its subscription to CDB's capital stock. CDB's capital stock is held or available for subscription in the proportion of not less than 60 per cent by regional members and not more than 40 per cent by non-regional members.

CDB's [Board of Governors](#) comprises one governor for each member country. For this purpose, the member territories of Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands are regarded as one member. Voting power is approximately proportional to shares subscribed.

The [Board of Directors](#) comprises 19 directors, 14 representing regional members and five representing non-regional members. Directors hold office for two-year terms and are eligible for reappointment. Details about the Board of Governors and Board of Directors are available on the website.

## Meetings

The Board of Governors meets once a year, and the Board of Directors five times a year. Additional or special meetings may also be called, if necessary, and participation is permitted via videoconferencing. In some cases, decisions may be taken without a meeting using a round robin procedure.

## Membership

CDB membership is open to regional states and territories, non-regional states that are members of the UN, its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Institutions. A list of member countries is on the [website](#).

# BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

# BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

## UN BUDGET

The main resolutions governing the preparation, approval and implementation of the UN programme budget are set forth in General Assembly resolutions [41/213](#) (1986), [42/211](#) (1987), [45/248](#) (1990), [55/231](#) (2000) and [58/269](#) (2004).

In GA res. [72/266](#) (2017), the Assembly approved the Secretary-General's proposal to change the UN budget cycle from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis, beginning with the programme budget for 2020, pending a final decision at its 77th session on whether to continue that practice. In GA res. [77/267](#) (2022), the Assembly decided to lift the trial period effective from 2023 and requested the Secretary-General to continue with the submission of the programme budget according to an annual cycle.

The budget for the year 2026 was adopted by the General Assembly on 31 December 2025 through GA res. [80/244 A–C](#) (approving the Fifth Committee's report [A/80/568](#)) as follows:

(US dollars)

### Part I. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination

|                                                                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination .....                                      | 92,738,500  |
| 2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs<br>and conference management ..... | 353,354,200 |
| Subtotal, part I .....                                                                         | 446,092,700 |

### Part II. Political affairs

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 3. Political affairs .....            | 668,112,300 |
| 4. Disarmament .....                  | 18,322,300  |
| 5. Peacekeeping operations .....      | 57,725,000  |
| 6. Peaceful uses of outer space ..... | 5,403,000   |
| Subtotal, part II .....               | 749,562,600 |

### Part III. International justice and law

|                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| 7. International Court of Justice ..... | 39,381,400  |
| 8. Legal affairs .....                  | 62,281,400  |
| Subtotal, part III .....                | 101,662,800 |

### Part IV. International cooperation for development

|                                                                                                            |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 9. Economic and social affairs .....                                                                       | 92,232,500  |
| 10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries<br>and small island developing states ..... | 10,666,800  |
| 11. UN system support for the African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want .....                        | 10,796,500  |
| 12. Trade and development .....                                                                            | 79,915,200  |
| 13. International Trade Centre .....                                                                       | 22,055,700  |
| 14. Environment .....                                                                                      | 21,090,700  |
| 15. Human settlements .....                                                                                | 12,249,200  |
| 16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice .....                  | 27,300,700  |
| 17. UN-Women .....                                                                                         | 11,043,100  |
| Subtotal, part IV .....                                                                                    | 287,350,400 |

## Part V. Regional cooperation for development

|                                                                              |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 18. Economic and social development in Africa .....                          | 82,619,300  |
| 19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific .....            | 52,065,900  |
| 20. Economic development in Europe .....                                     | 37,323,700  |
| 21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean ..... | 55,169,100  |
| 22. Economic and social development in Western Asia .....                    | 42,549,600  |
| 23. Regular programme of technical cooperation .....                         | 52,127,900  |
| Subtotal, part V .....                                                       | 321,855,500 |

## Part VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs

|                                                                                  |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 24. Human rights .....                                                           | 234,732,900 |
| 25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees ..... | 51,135,500  |
| 26. Palestine refugees .....                                                     | 84,589,100  |
| 27. Humanitarian assistance .....                                                | 17,820,000  |
| Subtotal, part VI .....                                                          | 388,277,500 |

## Part VII. Global communications

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 28. Global communications ..... | 103,655,300 |
| Subtotal, part VII .....        | 103,655,300 |

## Part VIII. Common support services

|                                                                     |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance ..... | 62,010,600  |
| 29B. Department of Operational Support .....                        | 108,753,200 |
| 29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology .....      | 49,874,900  |
| 29D. Administration, Nairobi .....                                  | 19,027,900  |
| 29E. Administration, Geneva .....                                   | 82,287,600  |
| 29F. Administration, Vienna .....                                   | 21,790,300  |
| Subtotal, part VIII .....                                           | 343,744,500 |

## Part IX. Internal oversight

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 30. Internal oversight ..... | 23,665,200 |
| Subtotal, part IX .....      | 23,665,200 |

## Part X. Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses

|                                                      |             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 31. Jointly financed administrative activities ..... | 9,116,700   |
| 32. Special expenses .....                           | 99,749,600  |
| Subtotal, part X .....                               | 108,866,300 |

## Part XI. Capital expenditures

|                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance ..... | 151,880,000 |
| Subtotal, part XI .....                                               | 151,880,000 |

## Part XII. Safety and security

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 34. Safety and security ..... | 128,288,300 |
| Subtotal, part XII .....      | 128,288,300 |

## Part XIII. Development Account

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 35. Development Account ..... | 19,011,900 |
| Subtotal, part XIII .....     | 19,011,900 |



## Part XIV. Staff assessment

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 36. Staff assessment ..... | 276,513,300   |
| Subtotal, part XIV .....   | 276,513,300   |
| Total .....                | 3,450,426,300 |

By the same resolution (80/244 A–C), the General Assembly approved estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$312,115,000 as follows:

### Income section

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Income from staff assessment ..... | 278,735,200 |
| 2. General income .....               | 32,815,100  |
| 3. Services to the public .....       | 564,700     |
| Total, Income Section .....           | 312,115,000 |

## UN Peacekeeping Budget

The UN Peacekeeping Budget cycle runs from July to June (GA res. 49/233 A 1994)). The general principles underlying the financing of peacekeeping operations are set out in GA resolutions 1874 (S-IV) (1963) and 3101 (XXVIII) (1973) and reaffirmed in GA res. 55/235 (2000). On 30 June 2026, the General Assembly approved a \$5.1 billion peacekeeping budget for 2026–27, in GA resolutions 80/273, 80/274, 80/275, 80/276, 80/277, 80/278, 80/279, 80/280, 80/281, 80/282, 80/283, 80/284 and 80/285.

## SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

### UN Regular Budget

Contributions from Member States to the UN regular budget are determined by reference to a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the basis of advice from the Committee on Contributions.

GA res. 55/5B (2000) substantially revised the scale of assessments, lowering the ceiling on the maximum contribution by any Member State to the regular budget to 22 percent. It reaffirmed the floor for the minimum contribution at 0.001 percent and the maximum contribution from Least Developed Countries at 0.01 percent. It also reaffirmed the low per capita income adjustment with a threshold per capita income limit of the average per capita gross national product of all Member States and a gradient of 80 percent.

GA res. 79/249 (2024) set out the scale of assessments for 2025, 2026 and 2027. The scale of assessments will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2027. The following table lists the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget for the period 2025–27.\*

### Member States percentage contribution

| Member State              | Percentage |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Afghanistan .....         | 0.005      |
| Azerbaijan .....          | 0.034      |
| Albania .....             | 0.010      |
| Bahamas .....             | 0.015      |
| Algeria .....             | 0.087      |
| Bahrain .....             | 0.050      |
| Andorra .....             | 0.004      |
| Bangladesh .....          | 0.010      |
| Angola .....              | 0.010      |
| Barbados .....            | 0.007      |
| Antigua and Barbuda ..... | 0.002      |
| Belarus .....             | 0.043      |
| Argentina .....           | 0.490      |
| Belgium .....             | 0.773      |
| Armenia .....             | 0.007      |
| Belize .....              | 0.001      |
| Australia .....           | 2.040      |
| Benin .....               | 0.005      |
| Austria .....             | 0.626      |
| Bhutan .....              | 0.001      |

|                                |        |                        |       |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-------|
| Bolivia .....                  | 0.018  | Greece .....           | 0.280 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina .....   | 0.014  | Grenada .....          | 0.001 |
| Botswana .....                 | 0.013  | Guatemala .....        | 0.046 |
| Brazil .....                   | 1.411  | Guinea .....           | 0.004 |
| Brunei Darussalam .....        | 0.019  | Guinea-Bissau .....    | 0.001 |
| Bulgaria .....                 | 0.071  | Guyana .....           | 0.011 |
| Burkina Faso .....             | 0.005  | Haiti .....            | 0.006 |
| Burundi .....                  | 0.001  | Honduras .....         | 0.010 |
| Cabo Verde .....               | 0.001  | Hungary .....          | 0.223 |
| Cambodia .....                 | 0.008  | Iceland .....          | 0.035 |
| Cameroon .....                 | 0.014  | India .....            | 1.106 |
| Canada .....                   | 2.543  | Indonesia .....        | 0.579 |
| Central African Republic ..... | 0.001  | Iran .....             | 0.386 |
| Chad .....                     | 0.005  | Iraq .....             | 0.131 |
| Chile .....                    | 0.374  | Ireland .....          | 0.472 |
| China .....                    | 20.004 | Israel .....           | 0.609 |
| Colombia .....                 | 0.197  | Italy .....            | 2.813 |
| Comoros .....                  | 0.001  | Jamaica .....          | 0.007 |
| Congo .....                    | 0.005  | Japan .....            | 6.930 |
| Costa Rica .....               | 0.063  | Jordan .....           | 0.021 |
| Côte d'Ivoire .....            | 0.024  | Kazakhstan .....       | 0.131 |
| Croatia .....                  | 0.088  | Kenya .....            | 0.037 |
| Cuba .....                     | 0.122  | Kiribati .....         | 0.001 |
| Cyprus .....                   | 0.035  | Kuwait .....           | 0.222 |
| Czechia .....                  | 0.344  | Kyrgyzstan .....       | 0.003 |
| DPRK .....                     | 0.005  | Lao PDR .....          | 0.006 |
| DR Congo .....                 | 0.010  | Latvia .....           | 0.050 |
| Denmark .....                  | 0.531  | Lebanon .....          | 0.022 |
| Djibouti .....                 | 0.002  | Lesotho .....          | 0.001 |
| Dominica .....                 | 0.001  | Liberia .....          | 0.001 |
| Dominican Republic .....       | 0.069  | Libya .....            | 0.040 |
| Ecuador .....                  | 0.065  | Liechtenstein .....    | 0.009 |
| Egypt .....                    | 0.182  | Lithuania .....        | 0.081 |
| El Salvador .....              | 0.013  | Luxembourg .....       | 0.073 |
| Equatorial Guinea .....        | 0.008  | Madagascar .....       | 0.004 |
| Eritrea .....                  | 0.001  | Malawi .....           | 0.003 |
| Estonia .....                  | 0.045  | Malaysia .....         | 0.326 |
| Eswatini .....                 | 0.002  | Maldives .....         | 0.004 |
| Ethiopia .....                 | 0.010  | Mali .....             | 0.005 |
| Fiji .....                     | 0.003  | Malta .....            | 0.020 |
| Finland .....                  | 0.386  | Marshall Islands ..... | 0.001 |
| France .....                   | 3.858  | Mauritania .....       | 0.003 |
| Gabon .....                    | 0.011  | Mauritius .....        | 0.010 |
| Gambia .....                   | 0.001  | Mexico .....           | 1.137 |
| Georgia .....                  | 0.009  | Micronesia .....       | 0.001 |
| Germany .....                  | 5.692  | Monaco .....           | 0.011 |
| Ghana .....                    | 0.025  | Mongolia .....         | 0.004 |

|                                        |       |                           |         |
|----------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|
| Montenegro .....                       | 0.004 | Sierra Leone .....        | 0.001   |
| Morocco .....                          | 0.059 | Singapore .....           | 0.479   |
| Mozambique .....                       | 0.002 | Slovakia .....            | 0.149   |
| Myanmar .....                          | 0.010 | Slovenia .....            | 0.077   |
| Namibia .....                          | 0.007 | Solomon Islands .....     | 0.001   |
| Naoero .....                           | 0.001 | Somalia .....             | 0.002   |
| Nepal .....                            | 0.010 | South Africa .....        | 0.251   |
| Netherlands .....                      | 1.298 | South Sudan .....         | 0.005   |
| New Zealand .....                      | 0.302 | Spain .....               | 1.895   |
| Nicaragua .....                        | 0.004 | Sri Lanka .....           | 0.038   |
| Niger .....                            | 0.004 | Sudan .....               | 0.008   |
| Nigeria .....                          | 0.150 | Suriname .....            | 0.002   |
| North Macedonia .....                  | 0.008 | Sweden .....              | 0.822   |
| Norway .....                           | 0.653 | Switzerland .....         | 1.029   |
| Oman .....                             | 0.115 | Syrian AR .....           | 0.006   |
| Pakistan .....                         | 0.123 | Tajikistan .....          | 0.003   |
| Palau .....                            | 0.001 | Thailand .....            | 0.341   |
| Panama .....                           | 0.086 | Timor-Leste .....         | 0.001   |
| Papua New Guinea .....                 | 0.009 | Togo .....                | 0.002   |
| Paraguay .....                         | 0.023 | Tonga .....               | 0.001   |
| Peru .....                             | 0.145 | Trinidad and Tobago ..... | 0.033   |
| Philippines .....                      | 0.198 | Tunisia .....             | 0.018   |
| Poland .....                           | 0.831 | Türkiye .....             | 0.685   |
| Portugal .....                         | 0.328 | Turkmenistan .....        | 0.036   |
| Qatar .....                            | 0.245 | Tuvalu .....              | 0.001   |
| ROK .....                              | 2.349 | Uganda .....              | 0.010   |
| Republic of Moldova .....              | 0.006 | Ukraine .....             | 0.074   |
| Romania .....                          | 0.358 | UAE .....                 | 0.574   |
| Russian Federation .....               | 2.094 | UK .....                  | 3.991   |
| Rwanda .....                           | 0.003 | UR of Tanzania .....      | 0.010   |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis .....            | 0.001 | USA .....                 | 22.000  |
| Saint Lucia .....                      | 0.002 | Uruguay .....             | 0.079   |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ..... | 0.001 | Uzbekistan .....          | 0.024   |
| Samoa .....                            | 0.001 | Vanuatu .....             | 0.001   |
| San Marino .....                       | 0.002 | Venezuela .....           | 0.069   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe .....            | 0.001 | Viet Nam .....            | 0.159   |
| Saudi Arabia .....                     | 1.217 | Yemen .....               | 0.003   |
| Senegal .....                          | 0.007 | Zambia .....              | 0.006   |
| Serbia .....                           | 0.040 | Zimbabwe .....            | 0.007   |
| Seychelles .....                       | 0.002 | Total .....               | 100.000 |

# Note

- \* In accordance with GA res. [58/1B](#) (2003) the Holy See, which is not a member of the UN but which participates in some of its activities, is called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the organization for 2025–27 on the basis of a notional assessment rate of 0.001 percent that would have been charged if it were a member. Similarly, in accordance with GA decision [68/548](#) (2013) and GA res. [73/271](#) (2018), the State of Palestine, which is not a member of the UN but which participates in some of its activities, is called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the organization for 2025–27 on the basis of a notional assessment rate of 0.011 percent that would have been charged if it were a member.

# AD HOC SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR UN PEACEKEEPING BUDGETS

By GA res. [55/235](#) (2000), the General Assembly reformed its methodologies for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations, replacing the ad hoc arrangements in place since GA res. [3101](#) (XXVIII) (1973). The Assembly took into account that the financing of peacekeeping operations was the collective responsibility of Member States and a different procedure was required from that used under the regular budget. The economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions and the economically less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations. It also reaffirmed the special responsibilities of the Security Council's permanent Member States, as indicated in GA res. [1874](#) (S-IV) (1963), in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations.

To reflect these principles, the Assembly decided on the parameters of a new set of 10 levels for Member States for the purposes of apportioning the costs of peacekeeping, to be implemented on a phased basis from 1 July 2001. The resulting distribution of Member States among the 10 levels was set out in an annex to the resolution. The apportionments range from a premium payable by permanent Member States of the Security Council (Level A), to a 90 percent discount for Least Developed Countries (Level J).

GA res. [79/250](#) (2024) established the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2025–27, as outlined in the report to the Secretary-General (see [A/79/318/Add.1](#)). The scale of assessments for peacekeeping will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2027.

## Assignment of contribution levels 2025–27

### Level A – Permanent Members of the Security Council

|        |                    |     |
|--------|--------------------|-----|
| China  | Russian Federation | USA |
| France | UK                 |     |

### Level B

|                      |               |                           |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Andorra              | Iceland       | Norway                    |
| Australia            | Ireland       | Portugal                  |
| Austria              | Israel        | ROK                       |
| Bahamas <sup>1</sup> | Italy         | San Marino                |
| Bahrain <sup>1</sup> | Japan         | Saudi Arabia <sup>1</sup> |
| Belgium              | Liechtenstein | Slovenia                  |
| Canada               | Luxembourg    | Spain                     |
| Cyprus               | Malta         | Sweden                    |
| Denmark              | Monaco        | Switzerland               |
| Finland              | Netherlands   |                           |
| Germany              | New Zealand   |                           |

### Transition to B

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Czechia | Estonia |
|---------|---------|

### Level C

|                   |           |     |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|
| Brunei Darussalam | Qatar     | UAE |
| Kuwait            | Singapore |     |

### Level E

|        |                       |          |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| Greece | Lithuania             | Slovakia |
| Latvia | Saint Kitts and Nevis |          |

### Level F

|                     |        |                     |
|---------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Naoero | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Barbados            | Oman   | Uruguay             |
| Hungary             | Palau  |                     |

### Level G

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| Chile   | Panama |
| Croatia | Poland |

## Level H\*<sup>2</sup>

Bulgaria Romania

## Level H

Costa Rica Seychelles

## Level I

|                        |                  |                                  |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Albania                | Ghana            | Pakistan                         |
| Algeria                | Grenada          | Papua New Guinea                 |
| Argentina              | Guatemala        | Paraguay                         |
| Armenia                | Guyana           | Peru                             |
| Azerbaijan             | Honduras         | Philippines                      |
| Belarus                | India            | Republic of Moldova              |
| Belize                 | Indonesia        | Saint Lucia                      |
| Bhutan                 | Iran             | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Bolivia                | Iraq             | Samoa                            |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Jamaica          | Serbia                           |
| Botswana               | Jordan           | South Africa                     |
| Brazil                 | Kazakhstan       | Sri Lanka                        |
| Cabo Verde             | Kenya            | Suriname                         |
| Cameroon               | Kyrgyzstan       | Syrian AR                        |
| Colombia               | Lebanon          | Tajikistan                       |
| Congo                  | Libya            | Thailand                         |
| Côte d'Ivoire          | Malaysia         | Tonga                            |
| Cuba                   | Maldives         | Tunisia                          |
| DPRK                   | Marshall Islands | Türkiye                          |
| Dominica               | Mauritius        | Turkmenistan                     |
| Dominican Republic     | Mexico           | Ukraine                          |
| Ecuador                | Micronesia       | Uzbekistan                       |
| Egypt                  | Mongolia         | Vanuatu                          |
| El Salvador            | Montenegro       | Venezuela                        |
| Equatorial Guinea      | Morocco          | Viet Nam                         |
| Eswatini               | Namibia          | Zimbabwe                         |
| Fiji                   | Nicaragua        |                                  |
| Gabon                  | Nigeria          |                                  |
| Georgia                | North Macedonia  |                                  |

## Level J – Least Developed Countries

|                          |               |                       |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Afghanistan              | Guinea        | Rwanda                |
| Angola                   | Guinea-Bissau | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Bangladesh               | Haiti         | Senegal               |
| Benin                    | Kiribati      | Sierra Leone          |
| Burkina Faso             | Lao PDR       | Solomon Islands       |
| Burundi                  | Lesotho       | Somalia               |
| Cambodia                 | Liberia       | South Sudan           |
| Central African Republic | Madagascar    | Sudan                 |
| Chad                     | Malawi        | Timor-Leste           |
| Comoros                  | Mali          | Togo                  |
| DR Congo                 | Mauritania    | Tuvalu                |
| Djibouti                 | Mozambique    | Uganda                |
| Eritrea                  | Myanmar       | UR of Tanzania        |
| Ethiopia                 | Nepal         | Yemen                 |
| Gambia                   | Niger         | Zambia                |

## Notes

- At the time of the adoption of GA res. [79/250](#) (2024), the Fifth Committee Chair and General Assembly President stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, on an exceptional basis for the 2025–27 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 percent to their assessment rates, and that these discounts should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council. See [A/C.5/79/SR.22/Add.1](#) and [A/79/PV.55](#).
- Category H\* comprises countries that have voluntarily moved to category H and pay at a level of 30 percent rather than 20 percent.

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

## A

|               |                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ABDM</b>   | Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters                        |
| <b>ACABQ</b>  | Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions |
| <b>ADB</b>    | Asian Development Bank                                       |
| <b>AfCFTA</b> | African Continental Free Trade Area                          |
| <b>AfDB</b>   | African Development Bank                                     |
| <b>AI</b>     | Artificial intelligence                                      |
| <b>AU</b>     | African Union                                                |
| <b>AUC</b>    | AU Commission                                                |

## B

|              |                                                            |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BBNJ</b>  | Biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction |
| <b>BINUH</b> | UN Integrated Office in Haiti (French acronym)             |

## C

|                |                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>C-24</b>    | Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples |
| <b>C34</b>     | Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations                                                                                                              |
| <b>CAAC</b>    | Children and Armed Conflict                                                                                                                               |
| <b>CAC</b>     | Codex Alimentarius Commission                                                                                                                             |
| <b>CAT</b>     | Committee against Torture                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>CBD</b>     | Convention on Biological Diversity                                                                                                                        |
| <b>CCO</b>     | Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (UNAIDS)                                                                                                          |
| <b>CCPCJ</b>   | Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice                                                                                                       |
| <b>CD</b>      | Conference on Disarmament                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>CDB</b>     | Caribbean Development Bank                                                                                                                                |
| <b>CDP</b>     | Committee for Development Policy                                                                                                                          |
| <b>CEB</b>     | UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination                                                                                                         |
| <b>CED</b>     | Committee on Enforced Disappearances                                                                                                                      |
| <b>CEDAW</b>   | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women                                                                                              |
| <b>CEPA</b>    | Committee of Experts on Public Administration                                                                                                             |
| <b>CEPAL</b>   | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Spanish acronym)                                                                                 |
| <b>CERD</b>    | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination                                                                                                     |
| <b>CESCR</b>   | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights                                                                                                         |
| <b>CHR</b>     | Commission on Human Rights                                                                                                                                |
| <b>CITES</b>   | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora                                                                           |
| <b>CLCS</b>    | Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf                                                                                                         |
| <b>CMA</b>     | Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement                                                                    |
| <b>CMP</b>     | Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (for the Kyoto Protocol)                                                                  |
| <b>CMS</b>     | Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals                                                                                       |
| <b>CMW</b>     | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families                                                            |
| <b>CND</b>     | Commission on Narcotic Drugs                                                                                                                              |
| <b>COP/CoP</b> | Conference of the Parties                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>COPUOS</b>  | Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space                                                                                                             |
| <b>CPC</b>     | Committee for Programme and Coordination                                                                                                                  |
| <b>CPD</b>     | Commission on Population and Development                                                                                                                  |
| <b>CPR</b>     | Committee of Permanent Representatives                                                                                                                    |
| <b>CRC</b>     | Committee on the Rights of the Child                                                                                                                      |
| <b>CRPD</b>    | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities                                                                                                      |
| <b>CSD</b>     | Commission on Sustainable Development                                                                                                                     |
| <b>CSocD</b>   | Commission for Social Development                                                                                                                         |

|              |                                                                                                                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CSTD</b>  | Commission on Science and Technology for Development                                                                           |
| <b>CSW</b>   | Commission on the Status of Women                                                                                              |
| <b>CTBT</b>  | Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty                                                                                          |
| <b>CTBTO</b> | Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization                                              |
| <b>CTC</b>   | Counter-Terrorism Committee                                                                                                    |
| <b>CTED</b>  | Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate                                                                              |
| <b>CWC</b>   | Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction |

D

|              |                                                           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>DCO</b>   | Development Coordination Office                           |
| <b>DDPA</b>  | Durban Declaration and Programme of Action                |
| <b>DESA</b>  | Department of Economic and Social Affairs                 |
| <b>DGACM</b> | Department for General Assembly and Conference Management |
| <b>DGC</b>   | Department of Global Communications                       |
| <b>DMSPC</b> | Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance  |
| <b>DOS</b>   | Department of Operational Support                         |
| <b>DPA</b>   | Department of Political Affairs                           |
| <b>DPO</b>   | Department of Peace Operations                            |
| <b>DPPA</b>  | Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs         |

E

|               |                                                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ECA</b>    | Economic Commission for Africa                          |
| <b>ECCAS</b>  | Economic Community of Central African States            |
| <b>ECCC</b>   | Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia        |
| <b>ECE</b>    | Economic Commission for Europe                          |
| <b>ECLAC</b>  | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| <b>ECOSOC</b> | Economic and Social Council                             |
| <b>ECOWAS</b> | Economic Community of West African States               |
| <b>EDG</b>    | Emergency Directors Group                               |
| <b>EMRIP</b>  | Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples    |
| <b>EMRTD</b>  | Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development            |
| <b>EOSG</b>   | Executive Office of the Secretary-General               |
| <b>ERC</b>    | Emergency Relief Coordinator                            |
| <b>ESCAP</b>  | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| <b>ESCWA</b>  | Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia         |
| <b>EU</b>     | European Union                                          |

F

|                |                                             |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>FAO</b>     | Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN |
| <b>FARC-EP</b> | Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia      |
| <b>FGS</b>     | Federal Government of Somalia               |
| <b>FTFs</b>    | Foreign terrorist fighters                  |

G

|            |                                                                         |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>GEF</b> | Global Environment Facility                                             |
| <b>GHS</b> | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| <b>GP</b>  | Global Platform (for Disaster Risk Reduction)                           |

H

|               |                                                       |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>HLCM</b>   | High-Level Committee on Management                    |
| <b>HLCP</b>   | High-Level Committee on Programmes                    |
| <b>HLPF</b>   | High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development |
| <b>HONLEA</b> | Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies       |
| <b>HRC</b>    | Human Rights Council                                  |
| <b>HRCAC</b>  | Human Rights Council Advisory Committee               |



## I

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>IAAC</b>     | Independent Audit Advisory Committee                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>IAEA</b>     | International Atomic Energy Agency                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>IASC</b>     | Inter-Agency Standing Committee                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>IBRD</b>     | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>ICAO</b>     | International Civil Aviation Organization                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>ICC</b>      | International Criminal Court                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>ICCROM</b>   | International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>ICGLR</b>    | International Conference on the Great Lakes Region                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>ICJ</b>      | International Court of Justice                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>ICPD</b>     | International Conference on Population and Development                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>ICSC</b>     | International Civil Service Commission                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>ICSID</b>    | International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>ICT</b>      | Information and communications technology                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>ICTR</b>     | International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>ICTY</b>     | International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>IDA</b>      | International Development Association                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>IDB</b>      | Inter-American Development Bank                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>IEE</b>      | Group of Independent Eminent Experts                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>IFAD</b>     | International Fund for Agricultural Development                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>IFC</b>      | International Finance Corporation                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>IIIM</b>     | International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 |
| <b>IIMM</b>     | Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>IIMP</b>     | Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>ILC</b>      | International Law Commission                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>ILO</b>      | International Labour Organization                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>IMF</b>      | International Monetary Fund                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>IMO</b>      | International Maritime Organization                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>INCB</b>     | International Narcotics Control Board                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>INTERPOL</b> | International Criminal Police Organization                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>IOM</b>      | International Organization for Migration                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>IP</b>       | Intellectual property                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>IPCC</b>     | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>IRMCT</b>    | International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>ISA</b>      | International Seabed Authority                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>ISIL</b>     | Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>ITC</b>      | International Trade Centre                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>ITLOS</b>    | International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>ITU</b>      | International Telecommunication Union                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## J

|            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| <b>JIU</b> | Joint Inspection Unit |
|------------|-----------------------|

## L

|              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>LDCs</b>  | Least developed countries       |
| <b>LLDCs</b> | Landlocked developing countries |

## M

|                  |                                                                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MIGA</b>      | Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency                                             |
| <b>MINUJUSTH</b> | UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti                                              |
| <b>MINURSO</b>   | UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara                                      |
| <b>MINUSCA</b>   | UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic |
| <b>MINUSMA</b>   | UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali                         |
| <b>MONUSCO</b>   | UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo        |
| <b>MOP</b>       | Meeting of the Parties                                                               |

## N

|              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>NGO</b>   | Non-governmental organization  |
| <b>NSGTs</b> | Non-self-governing territories |

## O

|                   |                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>OAJ</b>        | Office of Administration of Justice                                                                                       |
| <b>OCHA</b>       | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs                                                                       |
| <b>OCR</b>        | Ordinary capital resources                                                                                                |
| <b>ODET</b>       | Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies                                                                              |
| <b>OECD</b>       | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development                                                                    |
| <b>OFFMK</b>      | OHCHR Fact-Finding Mission on the situation in the South and North Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| <b>OHCHR</b>      | Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights                                                                       |
| <b>OIOS</b>       | Office of Internal Oversight Services                                                                                     |
| <b>OLA</b>        | Office of Legal Affairs                                                                                                   |
| <b>OPCW</b>       | Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons                                                                      |
| <b>OPEC</b>       | Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries                                                                         |
| <b>OSAA</b>       | Office of the Special Adviser on Africa                                                                                   |
| <b>OSES</b>       | Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel                                                                                 |
| <b>OSLA</b>       | Office of Staff Legal Assistance                                                                                          |
| <b>OSRSG-CAAC</b> | Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict                             |
| <b>OSRSG-SVC</b>  | Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict                              |
| <b>OSRSG-VAC</b>  | Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children                                |
| <b>OVRA</b>       | Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate                                                                                    |

## P

|              |                                        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>PBC</b>   | Peacebuilding Commission               |
| <b>PBPSO</b> | Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office |
| <b>PBSO</b>  | Peacebuilding Support Office           |

## R

|              |                                         |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>RA</b>    | Radiocommunication Assembly (ITU)       |
| <b>RSCSL</b> | Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone |

## S

|                    |                                                                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SCSL</b>        | Special Court for Sierra Leone                                                  |
| <b>SDGs</b>        | Sustainable Development Goals                                                   |
| <b>SIDS</b>        | Small island developing states                                                  |
| <b>SMEs</b>        | Small and medium-sized enterprises                                              |
| <b>SPMs</b>        | Special political missions                                                      |
| <b>SPT</b>         | Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture                                           |
| <b>SRSRSG-CAAC</b> | Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict |
| <b>SRSRSG-SVC</b>  | Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict  |
| <b>SRSRSG-VAC</b>  | Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children    |

## T

|            |                              |
|------------|------------------------------|
| <b>TDB</b> | Trade and Development Board  |
| <b>TDG</b> | Transport of Dangerous Goods |

## U

|               |                                         |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>UDHR</b>   | Universal Declaration of Human Rights   |
| <b>UNAIDS</b> | UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, Joint         |
| <b>UNAKRT</b> | UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials |
| <b>UNAMA</b>  | UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan    |
| <b>UNAMI</b>  | UN Assistance Mission for Iraq          |

|                   |                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>UNAOOC</b>     | UN Alliance of Civilizations                                                                                                     |
| <b>UNAT</b>       | UN Appeals Tribunal                                                                                                              |
| <b>UNC</b>        | UN Command (in Korea)                                                                                                            |
| <b>UNCCD</b>      | UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa |
| <b>UNCCT</b>      | UN Counter-Terrorism Centre                                                                                                      |
| <b>UNCDF</b>      | UN Capital Development Fund                                                                                                      |
| <b>UNCED</b>      | UN Conference on Environment and Development                                                                                     |
| <b>UNCITRAL</b>   | UN Commission on International Trade Law                                                                                         |
| <b>UNCLOS</b>     | UN Convention on the Law of the Sea                                                                                              |
| <b>UNCMAC</b>     | UN Command Military Armistice Commission                                                                                         |
| <b>UNCSGN</b>     | UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names                                                                       |
| <b>UNCTAD</b>     | UN Trade and Development                                                                                                         |
| <b>UNDC</b>       | UN Disarmament Commission                                                                                                        |
| <b>UNDEF</b>      | UN Democracy Fund                                                                                                                |
| <b>UNDOF</b>      | UN Disengagement Observer Force                                                                                                  |
| <b>UNDP</b>       | UN Development Programme                                                                                                         |
| <b>UNDRR</b>      | UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction                                                                                            |
| <b>UNDSS</b>      | UN Department of Safety and Security                                                                                             |
| <b>UNDT</b>       | UN Dispute Tribunal                                                                                                              |
| <b>UNEA</b>       | UN Environment Assembly                                                                                                          |
| <b>UNECE</b>      | UN Economic Commission for Europe                                                                                                |
| <b>UNEP</b>       | UN Environment Programme                                                                                                         |
| <b>UNESCAP</b>    | UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific                                                                       |
| <b>UNESCO</b>     | UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization                                                                             |
| <b>UNFCCC</b>     | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change                                                                                        |
| <b>UNFF</b>       | UN Forum on Forests                                                                                                              |
| <b>UNFICYP</b>    | UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus                                                                                                  |
| <b>UNFIP</b>      | UN Fund for International Partnerships                                                                                           |
| <b>UNFPA</b>      | UN Population Fund                                                                                                               |
| <b>UNGEIN</b>     | UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names                                                                                        |
| <b>UN-GGIM</b>    | UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management                                                              |
| <b>UN-Habitat</b> | UN Human Settlements Programme                                                                                                   |
| <b>UNHCR</b>      | UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the                                                                                 |
| <b>UNHQ</b>       | UN Headquarters                                                                                                                  |
| <b>UNICEF</b>     | UN Children's Fund                                                                                                               |
| <b>UNICRI</b>     | UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute                                                                            |
| <b>UNIDIR</b>     | UN Institute for Disarmament Research                                                                                            |
| <b>UNIDO</b>      | UN Industrial Development Organization                                                                                           |
| <b>UNIFIL</b>     | UN Interim Force in Lebanon                                                                                                      |
| <b>UNISFA</b>     | UN Interim Security Force for Abyei                                                                                              |
| <b>UNISPAL</b>    | UN Information System on the Question of Palestine                                                                               |
| <b>UNITAR</b>     | UN Institute for Training and Research                                                                                           |
| <b>UNJSPF</b>     | UN Joint Staff Pension Fund                                                                                                      |
| <b>UNMAS</b>      | UN Mine Action Service                                                                                                           |
| <b>UNMHA</b>      | UN Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement                                                                                     |
| <b>UNMIK</b>      | UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo                                                                                      |
| <b>UNMISS</b>     | UN Mission in South Sudan                                                                                                        |
| <b>UNMOGIP</b>    | UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan                                                                                 |
| <b>UNOAU</b>      | UN Office to the African Union                                                                                                   |
| <b>UNOCA</b>      | UN Regional Office for Central Africa                                                                                            |
| <b>UNOCT</b>      | UN Office of Counter-Terrorism                                                                                                   |
| <b>UNODA</b>      | UN Office for Disarmament Affairs                                                                                                |
| <b>UNODC</b>      | UN Office on Drugs and Crime                                                                                                     |
| <b>UNOG</b>       | UN Office at Geneva                                                                                                              |

|                   |                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>UN-OHRLLS</b>  | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States |
| <b>UNOMS</b>      | UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services                                                                                                     |
| <b>UNON</b>       | UN Office at Nairobi                                                                                                                    |
| <b>UNOOSA</b>     | UN Office for Outer Space Affairs                                                                                                       |
| <b>UNOPS</b>      | UN Office for Project Services                                                                                                          |
| <b>UNOV</b>       | UN Office at Vienna                                                                                                                     |
| <b>UNOWA</b>      | UN Office for West Africa                                                                                                               |
| <b>UNOWAS</b>     | UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel                                                                                                 |
| <b>UNPFII</b>     | UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues                                                                                                 |
| <b>UNRCCA</b>     | UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia                                                                            |
| <b>UNRISD</b>     | UN Research Institute for Social Development                                                                                            |
| <b>UNRoD</b>      | UN Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory                                      |
| <b>UNRWA</b>      | UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East                                                                      |
| <b>UNSCEAR</b>    | UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation                                                                              |
| <b>UNSCO</b>      | UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the                                                                 |
| <b>UNSCOL</b>     | UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Office of the                                                                                       |
| <b>UNSDG</b>      | UN Sustainable Development Group                                                                                                        |
| <b>UNSMIL</b>     | UN Support Mission in Libya                                                                                                             |
| <b>UNSMS</b>      | UN Security Management System                                                                                                           |
| <b>UNSOM</b>      | UN Assistance Mission in Somalia                                                                                                        |
| <b>UNSSC</b>      | UN System Staff College                                                                                                                 |
| <b>UNTMIS</b>     | UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia                                                                                           |
| <b>UN Tourism</b> | UN World Tourism Organization                                                                                                           |
| <b>UNTSO</b>      | UN Truce Supervision Organization                                                                                                       |
| <b>UNU</b>        | United Nations University                                                                                                               |
| <b>UNV</b>        | UN Volunteers                                                                                                                           |
| <b>UN-Women</b>   | UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women                                                                              |
| <b>UPOV</b>       | International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants                                                                       |
| <b>UPR</b>        | Universal Periodic Review                                                                                                               |
| <b>UPU</b>        | Universal Postal Union                                                                                                                  |

## V

|            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|
| <b>VRA</b> | Victims' Rights Advocate |
|------------|--------------------------|

## W

|             |                                                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>WEOG</b> | Western European and Other states group          |
| <b>WFP</b>  | World Food Programme                             |
| <b>WGC</b>  | Working Group on Communications                  |
| <b>WGS</b>  | Working Group on Situations                      |
| <b>WHC</b>  | World Heritage Centre                            |
| <b>WHC</b>  | World Heritage Committee                         |
| <b>WHO</b>  | World Health Organization                        |
| <b>WIPO</b> | World Intellectual Property Organization         |
| <b>WMDs</b> | Weapons of mass destruction                      |
| <b>WMO</b>  | World Meteorological Organization                |
| <b>WRC</b>  | World Radiocommunication Conference              |
| <b>WTDC</b> | World Telecommunication Development Conference   |
| <b>WTO</b>  | World Trade Organization                         |
| <b>WTSA</b> | World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly |



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Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa



In a world of uncertainty and rapid change, the United Nations remains the place where countries come together to turn shared challenges into common action. I thank New Zealand and Australia for producing this essential handbook – a clear and trusted guide to our work for peace, human rights and sustainable development. May it help readers better understand, and strengthen, the multilateral system we all need.

**António Guterres**

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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