

Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

(As at 31 December 1979)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1979
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Iceland	19 Dec. 1946	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	India	30 Oct. 1945	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Indonesia ³	28 Sep. 1950	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Iran	24 Oct. 1945	Singapore ⁴	21 Sep. 1965
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Israel	11 May 1949	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Central African Republic ¹	20 Sep. 1960	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Syrian Arab Republic ²	24 Oct. 1945
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
China	24 Oct. 1945	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1945
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Malaysia ⁴	17 Sep. 1957	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Democratic Kampuchea	14 Dec. 1955	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	United Republic of Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960
Democratic Yemen	14 Dec. 1967	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	United Republic of Tanzania ³	14 Dec. 1961
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	United States of America	24 Oct. 1945
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Egypt	24 Oct. 1945	Mozambique	16 Sep. 1975	Yemen	30 Sep. 1947
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945		
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Niger	20 Sep. 1960		
France	24 Oct. 1945	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960		
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Norway	27 Nov. 1945		
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Oman	7 Oct. 1971		
German Democratic Republic	18 Sep. 1973	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947		
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Sep. 1973	Panama	13 Nov. 1945		
		Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975		
		Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945		
		Peru	31 Oct. 1945		

¹ The Central African Empire reverted to the name of the Central African Republic on 20 September 1979.² Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, the

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Syrian Arab Republic, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

³ By a letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

⁴ On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

⁵ Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Appendix II

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

Charter of the United Nations

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

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

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

votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

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

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

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

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

AND FOR THESE ENDS

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

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

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

Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

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

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter I MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

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

Article 4

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

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Chapter II ORGANS

Article 7

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

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

Article 8

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

Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

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

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

Functions and powers

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

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

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

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

Article 12

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

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

Article 13

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

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

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

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

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

Article 16

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

Article 17

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

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

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

Voting

Article 18

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

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

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

Article 19

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

Procedure

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23¹

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

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

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

Functions and powers

Article 24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 25

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

Article 26

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

Voting

Article 27²

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

Procedur e

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

Article 32

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

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settle-

ment, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

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

Article 35

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

Article 36

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

Article 37

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

Article 38

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

Chapter VII

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

Article 39

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

² Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

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

Article 40

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

Article 41

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

Article 42

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

Article 43

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

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

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

Article 44

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

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

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

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

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

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

Article 48

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

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

Chapter VIII
REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

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

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

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

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

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

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

Article 54

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

Chapter IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

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

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

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

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

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

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

Article 60

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

Chapter X THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61³

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

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

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

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

Functions and powers

Article 62

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

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

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

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

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defin-

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

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

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

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

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

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

ing the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

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

Article 64

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

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

Article 65

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

Article 66

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

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

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

Voting

Article 67

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

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

Procedure

Article 68

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

Article 69

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

Article 70

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

Article 71

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

Article 72

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

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

Chapter XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

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

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

Article 74

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

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

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

Article 76

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

- a. to further international peace and security;

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

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
- a. territories now held under mandate;
 - b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
 - c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

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

Article 79

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

Article 80

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

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

Article 81

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

Article 82

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

Article 83

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

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

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

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

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

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

Chapter XIII
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

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

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

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

Functions and powers

Article 87

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

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

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the admin-

istering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

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

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

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

Chapter XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

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

Article 93

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

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

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

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

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

Article 98

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

Article 99

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

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.
2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

Article 105

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

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

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

Chapter XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

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

Article 107

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

Chapter XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

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

Article 109⁴

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

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

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming

into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

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

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

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

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

Article 111

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Chapter I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among

persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

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

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

Article 4

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

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

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

Article 5

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

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

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

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

Article 11

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

Article 12

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

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

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

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

Article 13

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

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

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

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

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.
2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.
2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.
3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.
2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.
3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

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

Article 20

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

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.
2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

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

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.
2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.
3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.
2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.
3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.
2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.
3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.
2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.
3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

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

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2,

17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

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

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 33

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

Chapter II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

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

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

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

Article 35

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

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

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

Article 38

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

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

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would

d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

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

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

5. Declarations made under Article 38 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

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

Article 37

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

Article 38

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

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

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

Chapter III

PROCEDURE

Article 39

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

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

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

Article 40

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

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

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states en-

Article 41

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

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

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.
3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.
2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.
3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.
4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.
5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.
2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

Article 52

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

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

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

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

Article 58

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

Article 59

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

Article 60

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

Article 61

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

Article 62

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

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

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

Chapter IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

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

Article 68

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

Chapter V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

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

Article 70

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

Appendix III

Structure of the United Nations

General Assembly

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

SESSIONS

Resumed thirty-third session: 15-29 January and 23-31 May 1979.

Thirty-fourth session: 18 September 1979-7 January 1980.

OFFICERS

Resumed thirty-third session

President: Indalecio Lievano (Colombia).

Vice-Presidents: Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, China, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Thirty-fourth session

President: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania).
Vice-Presidents:^a Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen.

^a The number of Vice-Presidents rose from 17 to 21 as from the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of rule 31 of its rules of procedure as amended in 1978.¹

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

Main Committee s

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

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

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including non-self-governing territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

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

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed thirty-third session

Second Committee^a

Chairman: Louis Kayanda Mwangaruhunga (Uganda).
Vice-Chairmen: Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada), Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic).
Rapporteur: Euripides L. Evriadias (Cyprus).^b

Fifth Committee^a

Chairman: Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana).
Vice-Chairmen: Orlando Marville (Barbados), Doris Muck (Austria).
Rapporteur: Hamzah Mohammed Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic).

^a The only Main Committees which met at the resumed thirty-third session.

^b Elected on 15 January 1979 to replace Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus), who was unable to attend the resumed session.

Thirty-fourth session

First Committee

Chairman: Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas).
Vice-Chairmen: Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Y. N. Kochubey (Ukrainian SSR).
Rapporteur: Ernst Sucharipa (Austria).

Special Political Committee

Chairman: Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic).
Vice-Chairmen: Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina), Winston A. Tubman (Liberia).
Rapporteur: Paul Cotton (New Zealand).

Second Committee

Chairman: Costin Murgescu (Romania).
Vice-Chairmen: Abdul Ahsan (Bangladesh), Jose Luis Xifra (Spain).
Rapporteur: Paulina Garcia-Donoso (Ecuador).

Third Committee

Chairman: Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt).
Vice-Chairmen: Jainendra Kumar Jain (India), Claudia Margarita Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia).
Rapporteur: N. N. Komissarov (Byelorussian SSR).

Fourth Committee

Chairman: Thomas S. Boya (Benin).
Vice-Chairmen: Wisber Loeis (Indonesia), Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica).
Rapporteur: Ron S. Morris (Australia).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium).
Vice-Chairmen: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland), Enrique Buj-Flores (Mexico).
Rapporteur: AM Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria).

Sixth Committee

Chairman: Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand).
Vice-Chairmen: Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic), Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Germany, Federal Republic of).
Rapporteur: Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia).

¹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 400, General Assembly resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978.

Procedural committee s

General Committee

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

^a With the increase in the number of Vice-Presidents from 17 to 21 as from the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, a corresponding increase in the membership of the General Committee took place as from the same session, pursuant to the provisions of rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly as amended in 1978.²

Credentials Committee

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

Resumed thirty-third session

China, Denmark, India, Sierra Leone, Suriname (Chairman), Thailand, USSR, United States, Zaire.

Thirty-fourth session

Belgium (Chairman), China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, USSR, United States.

Standing committees

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

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); Anwar Kemal (Pakistan); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Tieba Ouattara (Ivory Coast); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Michel Brochard (France);^a Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan);^b Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom); Morteza Talieh (Iran); Tang Jianwen (China);^b Norman Williams (Panama).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Lucio Garcia del Solar (Argentina); V. K. Palamarchuk (USSR); George F. Saddler (United States); Rudolf Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of).

^a Appointed by the General Assembly on 3 October 1979 to fill the vacancies resulting from the resignations, respectively, of Guy Scalabre (France) on 18 June and of Yasushi Akashi (Japan) on 14 May 1979.

^b Appointed by the General Assembly on 29 January 1979 to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation, effective 1 February 1979, of Hou Tung (China).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland), Anwar Kemal (Pakistan), Mohamed Maaloum Fall (Mauritania), C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania), Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

Committee on Contributions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Talib El-Shibib (Iraq); Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria); Richard V. Hennes (United States); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania); Katsumi Sezaki (Japan); Euthimios Stoforopoulos (Greece).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt); Leoncio Fernandez Maroto (Spain); Carlos Moreira

Garcia (Brazil);^a Japhet Gideon Kiti, Vice-Chairman (Kenya); Angus J. Matheson (Canada); Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Syed Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); Denis Bauchard (France); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Marco Antonio Cubillas Estrada (Mexico);^a Wilfried Koschorreck (Germany, Federal Republic of); Sung Hsin-chung (China).

Resigned with effect from 13 December and by letter of 7^a August 1979, respectively. Helio de Burgos Cabal (Brazil) and Miguel Angel Davila Mendoza (Mexico) were appointed by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979 to fill the resultant vacancies.

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq), Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Richard V. Hennes (United States), Katsumi Sezaki (Japan), Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia), Jozsef Tardos (Hungary).

Subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1979, or were established during the General Assembly's resumed thirty-third or thirty-fourth sessions, held from 15 to 29 January 1979 and from 18 September 1979 to 7 January 1980, respectively.

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the following year. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also Members of the United Nations are invited to attend to announce their pledges.

In 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee met to announce pledges to the two programmes on 16 November and 4 December, respectively.

Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism

During 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism held its final series of meetings, between 19 March and 6 April, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members: Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo,^a Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea,^a Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania,^a Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

^a Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

Chairman: Rikhi Jaipal (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Imre Hollai (Hungary), Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados), Folke Persson (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Katherine K. Oriyo (United Republic of Tanzania).

Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs

On 12 December 1979, the General Assembly constituted the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, under the chair-

² Ibid.

manship of the President of the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly, to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

The Ad Hoc Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members:

- (a) Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen;
- (b) India (as Chairman of the "Group of 77");
- (c) Cuba (as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries);
- (d) States holding the chairmanship of the regional groups.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports held three meetings in 1979: on 9 March, 6 August and 31 October, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:^a Algeria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

^a One seat remained unfilled in 1979.

Chairman: Sebastian J. Chaie (United Republic of Tanzania).
Vice-Chairmen: Laszlo Hadas (Hungary), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Ernest Besley Mungcock (Barbados).
Rapporteur: Stafford O. Neil (Jamaica).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

The 35-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages held its final series of meetings between 29 January and 16 February 1979, at Geneva.

Members: Algeria, Barbados,^a Bulgaria,^b Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho,^c Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

^a Appointed by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 26 January 1979 to the Secretary-General.

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).
Vice-Chairmen: Davoud Hermidas Bavand (Iran), Gaston Cajina Mejicano (Nicaragua), Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Germany, Federal Republic of).
Rapporteur: V. I. Lukyanovich (Byelorussian SSR).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

During 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, acting as a preparatory committee for the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,³ held three

series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York: between 12 and 16 February, between 12 and 16 March and between 14 and 23 May. It further held its regular series of meetings, also at Headquarters, between 3 and 19 October.

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Chairman: Biyagama Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka).
Vice-Chairmen: Wisber Loeis (Indonesia), Hipolito Zozimo Patricio (Mozambique).⁴
Rapporteur: Jacques Solo Rason (Madagascar) (until 12 March 1979), Henri Rasolondraibe (Madagascar) (from 12 March 1979).

Elected on 3 October 1979 pursuant to an Ad Hoc Committee decision of 10 April 1978 to enlarge its bureau by an additional Vice-Chairman.

On 11 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee. By the end of 1979, the additional members had not been appointed.

In addition, the Assembly, on the same date, invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that had not done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee.

Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

During 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 10 and 11 April and between 10 and 14 September.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

France, the USSR and the United Kingdom participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, while China and the United States maintained contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.⁴

Chairman: Biyagama Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka).
Vice-Chairmen: Carlos Alzamora Traverse (Peru), Henryk Jaroszek (Poland), Artemon Simbananiye (Burundi).
Rapporteur: Fermin Zelada (Spain).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Burundi, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain (Chairman).

Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons

The 23-member Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 to 23 March 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, German Democratic

³ For further information on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, see p. 49.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 18, resolution 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

Republic, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Mansur Rashid Kikhia (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).
Vice-Chairmen: Alicia Amate de Esquivel (Argentina), Dragan Mateljck (Yugoslavia), Nina Sibal (India).
Rapporteur: Bjorn Martin Oldaeus (Sweden).

Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The Advisory Committee was to formulate, for consideration by the Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (1985) on the basis of a draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General.

By the end of 1979, the members had not been appointed.

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

Members: Byelorussian SSR,^a Canada, Denmark, India, Japan,^a Liberia,^a Nigeria,^a Norway,^a United Republic of Tanzania, United States,^a Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Appointed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1979, in pursuance of a 1978 General Assembly decision⁵ to enlarge the Advisory Committee.

Chairman: William H. Barton (Canada).

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

The Advisory Committee held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its thirteenth on 19 January; and its fourteenth on 8 November.

Members (until 31 December 1979): Barbados, Cyprus,^{ab} El Salvador,^{ab} France,^a Ghana, Hungary,^a Italy,^b Mali,^b Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.^b

^a Not represented at the thirteenth session.

^b Not represented at the fourteenth session.

Chairman: K. O. Kumi (Ghana).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed the following 13 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 30 June 1980: Auditor-General of Canada.
To serve until 30 June 1981: Auditor-General of Bangladesh.
To serve until 30 June 1982: Auditor-General of Ghana.

On 25 October 1979, the General Assembly appointed the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1980.

Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

For details of the Commission's membership and session in 1979, see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

Commission on the University for Peace

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly established an international commission to prepare, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, the organization, structure and setting in motion of a University for Peace. It was to submit its report to the Secretary-General for transmission, together with his comments, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

The Commission, to be constituted by the Secretary-General, was to be composed of 11 members, as follows:

Four representatives, one for each of the following, to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: the Secretary-General; the Director-General of UNESCO; the Rector of the United Nations University; and the international academic community;

Five experts, to be appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by Governments of Member States, taking into account geographical distribution;

Two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica.

By the end of 1979, the Commission had not been constituted.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination; it reports to both.

For details of the Committee's membership and session in 1979, see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

Committee of the Whole Established under

General Assembly Resolution 32/174

The Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 is charged with, inter alia, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the decisions and agreements reached in the negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system. On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should, in addition, act as the preparatory committee for a proposed round of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development.

The Committee held three sessions in 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its resumed first from 18 to 31 January; its second from 19 to 29 March; and its third from 10 to 15 September.

Resumed first session

Chairman: Idriss Jazairy (Algeria).^a

Vice-Chairmen: Iqbal A. Adhuni (Pakistan), Miguel A. Alboroz (Ecuador), L. A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian SSR).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Wilhelm Ulrichsen (Denmark).

^a Did not attend the resumed first session.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 280, resolution 33/42 of 13 December 1978.

Second and third sessions

Chairman: Thorvald Stoltenberg (Norway).

Vice-Chairmen: Miguel A. Albornoz (Ecuador), L. A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian SSR), Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand).

Vice-chairman/Rapporteur: Amoakon-Edjampam Thiemele (Ivory Coast).

Committee of Trustees of the United Nations
Trust Fund for South Africa

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria).

Committee on Applications for Review of
Administrative Tribunal Judgements

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its eighteenth on 10 and 17 July; and its nineteenth on 28 November and 12 December.

Members (from 20 September 1978) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-third session): Bhutan, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Eighteenth session

Chairman: Ferdinando Nelli Feroci (Italy).

Vice-Chairman: Lenore Sylvia Dorset (Trinidad and Tobago).

Rapporteur: David H. Anderson (United Kingdom).

Members (from 18 September 1979) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-fourth session): Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen.

Nineteenth session

Chairman: Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand) (until 12 December 1979), Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand) (from 12 December 1979).

Vice-Chairman: Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia).

Rapporteur: David H. Anderson (United Kingdom).

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference
for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Committee on Conference s

The Committee on Conferences consists of 22 Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical balance, to serve for a three-year term.

Members (until 31 December 1980): Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: John H. N. Gooneratne (Sri Lanka), Miloslav

Ježil (Czechoslovakia), Javier Suazo Tome (Honduras).
Rapporteur: Timothy J. Hannah (New Zealand) (until 9 April 1979), Richard J. Martin (New Zealand) (from 9 April 1979).

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Zenon Rossides (Cyprus) (until 5 July 1979), Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus) (from 5 July 1979).

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Mali, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.⁶ It consists of 18 experts elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacities, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems.

The Committee held two sessions in 1979: its nineteenth from 26 March to 13 April at Paris; and its twentieth from 30 July to 17 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 19 January 1980: Yuli Bahnev, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Pedro Brin Martfnez, Vice-Chairman (Panama); Rajeshwar Dayal (India); Andre Dechezelles (France); Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia); Mohied-Din Nabavi, Vice-Chairman (Iran); Erik Nettel (Austria); E. P. Sviridov (USSR);^a Federico Videla Escalada (Argentina).

To serve until 19 January 1982: Abdel Moneim M. Ghoneim (Egypt); Ousmane Goundiam (Senegal); George O. Lamp-
tey, Chairman (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch, Rapporteur (Germany, Federal Republic of); Fayez A. Sayegh (Kuwait);^b Agha Shahi (Pakistan);^c Georges Tenekides (Greece); Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador); Shuaib Uthman Yolah (Nigeria).^d

Appointed to replace, respectively: E. N. Nasinovsky (USSR), who resigned by a letter of 26 July 1979; and Christopher O. Hollist (Nigeria), of whose death the Committee was informed on 27 March 1979. The appointments were approved by the Committee on 30 July 1979.

^a Did not attend the nineteenth session.

^d Did not attend the twentieth session.

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

Members: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Medoune Fall (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Raul Roa Kouri (Cuba); Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan) (until 30 June 1979), Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) (from 19 September 1979).

Rapporteur: Victor J. Gauci (Malta).

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters,

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing text of International Convention, esp. article 8.

New York: its resumed twenty-first on 5 February; and its twenty-second from 18 June to 3 July.

Members: Albania,^{ab} Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin,^{ab} Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,^{ab} Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon,^{ab} Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,^{ab} Netherlands, Niger,^{ab} Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone,^a Sudan,^{ab} Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,^a United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

^a Not represented at the resumed twenty-first session.

^b Not represented at the twenty-second session.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).
Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania).
Rapporteur: Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil).

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Legal Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 March to 6 April 1979.

Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 22 February 1979.

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

WORKING GROUP ON A

NAVIGATION SERVICES SATELLITE SYSTEM

The Working Group adjourned sine die in July 1967.

WORKING GROUP ON DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES

The Working Group did not meet in 1979.

Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities

In 1979, the 41-member Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities held its organizational session on 19 April, its first session from 29 May to 1 June and on 6 July, and its second session on 17 and 20 September, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:^a Argentina, Benin, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia,^b Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Appointed by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 4 April 1979 to the Secretary-General.

Replaced by Yemen from 29 June 1979, as stated by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in his communication of the same date to the Secretary-General, following Indonesia's withdrawal from the Committee.

Chairman: Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia).
Vice-Chairmen: Sergio Diez (Chile), Sigrid Schade (German Democratic Republic), Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines).
Rapporteur: Giancarlo Danovi (Italy).

On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and renamed it the United Nations Committee on Information, whose membership was to be increased from 41 to 66.

The additional 25 members, to be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the President of the Assembly after consultation with the regional groups, had not been appointed by the end of 1979.

Consultative Panel on Public Information

The Consultative Panel on Public Information did not meet in 1979.

Members: Experts from the following United Nations Member States: Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: The Secretary-General.

Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, composed of all the Members of the United Nations, held one series of meetings between 14 May and 8 June and organizational meetings on 13 and 14 December 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Chairman: M. A. Vellodi (India).
Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Mexico, Yugoslavia.
Rapporteur: Jose Maria Otegui (Argentina).

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁷ It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held three sessions in 1979: its sixth, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 9 to 27 April; its seventh, at Geneva, from 30 July to 17 August; and its eighth, at Geneva, from 15 to 26 October.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Sir Vincent Evans, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Manouchehr Ganji (Iran);^a Vladimir Hanga (Romania); Haissam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic); Luben G. Koulishiev, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Andreas V. Mavrommatis, Chairman (Cyprus); A. P. Mochan (USSR); Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada); Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia).^a

To serve until 31 December 1982: Nejjib Bouziri (Tunisia); Abdoulaye Dieye (Senegal); Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic); Dejan Janca (Yugoslavia); Rajsoomer Lallah, Rapporteur (Mauritius); Torkel Opsahl (Norway); Julio Prado Vallejo, Vice-Chairman (Ecuador); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Christian Tomuschat (Germany, Federal Republic of).

^a Did not attend the sessions in 1979.

Intergovernmental Committee on Scientific and Technology for Development

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly established an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 418, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, containing text of International Covenant, esp. part IV.

for Development, open to the participation of all States as full members. It was to meet once a year and report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee was to assist the Assembly, inter alia, in formulating policy guidelines for the harmonization of policies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in regard to scientific and technological activities, on the basis of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development⁸ and with a view to contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented, did not meet in 1979.

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacities as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for four-year terms.

The Commission held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its ninth from 26 February to 16 March; and its tenth from 13 to 31 August.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Michael O. Ani (Nigeria); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Parmeshwar N. Haksar (India); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Jean de la Grandville (France); Arthur H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom); Akira Matsui (Japan); Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Erska H. Poston (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Richard M. Akwei, Vice-Chairman (Ghana); Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania); Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia); Raul A. Quijano, Chairman (Argentina).⁹

Resigned on 31 August 1979. On 20 December 1979, the General Assembly deferred to its thirty-fifth (1980) session the designation of the Chairman, pending which it appointed Gaston de Prat Gay (Argentina) as a member to serve, on an exceptional basis, full time as Acting Vice-Chairman; the current Vice-Chairman was to serve as Acting Chairman.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POSTADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from the International Civil Service Commission, who serves ex officio as Chairman. Members are appointed by the Chairman of the Commission to serve for four-year terms.

The Advisory Committee held its fourth session at Geneva from 24 to 31 October 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: A. F. Revenko (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Yuki Miura (Japan).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Nana Wereko Ampem II (also known as Emmanuel Noi Omaboe) (Ghana); Janes A. de Souza (Brazil).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Stephen Van Dyke Baer (United States).⁹

Ex-officio member: Pascal Frochoux, Chairman (Switzerland).

Appointed in 1979 to succeed Geoffrey H. Moore (United States), whose term expired on 31 December 1978.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 25 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its thirty-first session at Geneva, from 14 May to 3 August 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1981): Julio Barboza (Argentina);^a Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Juan Jose Calle y Calle (Peru); Jorge Castaneda (Mexico); Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie, Rapporteur (Ghana); Leonardo Diaz-Gonzalez, Second Vice-Chairman (Venezuela); Jens Evensen (Norway);^a Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt);^a S. P. Jagota (India); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Christopher Walter Pinto, First Vice-Chairman (Sri Lanka); Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand); Paul Reuter (France); Willem Riphagen (Netherlands); Milan Sahovic, Chairman (Yugoslavia); Stephen M. Schwebel (United States); Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Doudou Thiam (Senegal); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); N. A. Ushakov (USSR); Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom); Stephan Verosta (Austria); Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

^a Elected by the Commission on 29 May 1979 to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Roberto Ago (Italy), Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt) and Jose Sette Camara (Brazil).

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Aloysio de Andrade Faria; Braj Kumar Nehru, Chairman; Stanislaw Raczkowski.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Hamzah Merghani;^a David Montagu; Yves Oltramare.

To serve until 31 December 1981: R. Manning Brown, Jr.; Jean Guyot; Toshio Shishido.

^a Died on 30 July 1979; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1979.

In addition, during 1979, George A. Murphy and Juergen Reimnitz served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Braj Kumar Nehru and Stanislaw Raczkowski as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

Joint Advisory Group on the International

Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade⁹ with effect from 1 January 1968, the date

⁸ For further information on the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, see p. 636.

⁹ For further information on GATT, see PART TWO, CHAPTER XVII, of this volume.

on which the International Trade Centre commenced operations under the joint sponsorship of UNCTAD and GATT.

Participation in the Joint Advisory Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all Contracting Parties to GATT. The Group meets annually and relies on a Technical Committee, an open-ended intergovernmental group of trade promotion experts (which until 1978 consisted of 18 members), for the review of the Centre's work programme and organizational structure.

The Joint Advisory Group held its twelfth session at Geneva from 12 to 16 March 1979.

Chairman: A. S. Frazao (Brazil).
Vice-Chairman: S. R. Karim (Bangladesh).

Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of not more than 11 Inspectors appointed by the General Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following prescribed consultations. The Inspectors, chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, serve in their personal capacities for five-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Isaac Newton Kofi Afiase (Ghana); Maurice Bertrand (France); Alfred Nathaniel Forde, Chairman (Barbados); Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia); Earl D. Sohm (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Mark E. Alien, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); A. S. Bryntsev (USSR); Sharif Padmadisastra (Indonesia);^a Julio C. Rodriguez Arias (Argentina); Joseph A. Sawa (United Republic of Tanzania); Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic).

Resigned on 28 October 1979. Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia) was appointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1979 to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 20 December 1979, the Assembly appointed the following for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill four of five vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Maurice Bertrand (France), Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados), Moustapha Salek (Mauritania), Earl D. Sohm (United States). The fifth vacancy was to be nominated by Yugoslavia and appointed by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, to consist of 54 Member States designated by the General Assembly President, did not meet in 1979.

Members:^a Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

^a Six seats remained unfilled in 1979.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its thirtieth session at Geneva from 8 to 16 October 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina,^a Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland,^a France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan,^a Lebanon, Lesotho,^a Madagascar, Morocco,^a Netherlands, Nicaragua,^a Nigeria, Norway, Sudan,^a Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand,^a Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.^a

^a Elected on 1 August 1979 by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with a 1978 General Assembly decision to increase the membership of the Executive Committee.¹⁰

Chairman: S. Hessel (France).
Vice-Chairman: Omer Yousif Birido (Sudan).
Rapporteur: V. Jayanama (Thailand).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Poul Hartling.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

During 1979, the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection held its fourth meeting at Geneva on 4 and 5 October.

Chairman: Richard McKinnon (Canada).
Rapporteur: H. Griffin (Venezuela).

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was established by the General Assembly in 1949.¹¹ It was to consist of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five years.

The Panel was not called upon in 1979.

Panel of External Auditors

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution¹² called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

Peace Observation Commission

The Peace Observation Commission did not meet in 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1979):^a Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

^a Reappointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1979 for a two-year period with effect from 1 January 1980.

Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy

On 29 January 1979, the General Assembly established a Preparatory Committee for the New International Develop-

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 637, resolution 33/25 of 29 November 1978.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 416, resolution 268 D (III) of 28 April 1949.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 193, resolution 377(V) of 3 November 1950.

ment Strategy, open to the participation of all States as full members, to be responsible to the Assembly and to report to it through the Economic and Social Council. The Preparatory Committee was to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth (1979) session a preliminary draft of a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, with a view to finalizing it for adoption in 1980.

The Preparatory Committee held four sessions in 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its organizational session from 1 to 5 February; its first from 2 to 13 April; its second from 11 to 22 June; and its third from 17 to 21 September.

Chairman: Muchkund Dubey (India).
Vice-Chairmen: Jorge Hugo Herrera Vegas (Argentina),
Saliyah Ben Kouyate (Guinea), A. A. Mardovich (Byelorussian SSR).
Rapporteur: Per Ole Jodahl (Sweden).

Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The 47-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see above) was designated by the General Assembly in 1978¹³ as the Preparatory Committee for the Second (1982) United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The Preparatory Committee held its first session during the twenty-second session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 18 June to 3 July 1979.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).
Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania).
Rapporteur: Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil).

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly designated the Committee on Natural Resources (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held in 1981.

The Preparatory Committee, which was to meet in 1980, was to be open to the participation of all States as full members within the framework of a 1978 Assembly resolution.¹⁴

It was to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) was designated by the General Assembly to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979.

The Preparatory Committee, open to the participation of all States as full members, reported to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It held three sessions in 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its third from 22 January to 5 February; its fourth from 23 April to 4 May; and its fifth, and final session, from 25 June to 7 July (the third, fourth and fifth special sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development acting as the Preparatory Committee).

Chairman: M. G. K. Menon (India).
Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Baha El-Din Fayez (Egypt), Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), Mircea Malitza (Romania).
Rapporteur: Anne-Marie de Grant (Venezuela) (third and fourth sessions), Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela) (fifth session).

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see below) to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in 1981.

The Preparatory Committee was to be open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD and was to report to the Assembly. It did not meet in 1979.

Special Committee against Apartheid

Members: Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR.

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria) (until 26 June 1979),
B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria) (from 29 June 1979).
Vice-Chairmen: Serge Elie Charles (Haiti); V. N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR) (until 4 June 1979), V. A. Kravets (Ukrainian SSR) (from 30 July 1979).
Rapporteur: Anthony K. S. Yeo (Malaysia) (until 25 October 1979), Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) (from 25 October 1979).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly requested its President, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution. By the end of 1979, no additional members had been appointed.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION

Members: Algeria (Chairman), German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago.

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

Members: Ghana (Chairman), Hungary, India, Peru, Sudan.

Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The 35-member Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations held one series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 17 April to 11 May 1979.

Members: Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua,^a Panama,^a Peru,^a Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia,^b Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Replaced Argentina, Brazil and Chile in accordance with a system of rotation agreed upon by the Latin American States when the Special Committee was constituted.

^b Not represented at the 1979 meetings.

Chairman: Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico).
Vice-Chairmen: Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt), Andreas J. Jaczvides (Cyprus), Dimiter Kostov (Bulgaria).
Rapporteur: Eric Duchene (Belgium).

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

During 1979, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 2 and 17 April and 17 September.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 141, resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 572, resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina (Vice-Chairman), Australia, Austria, Canada (Vice-Chairman), Denmark, Egypt (Rapporteur), El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary (Vice-Chairman), India, Iraq, Italy, Japan (Vice-Chairman), Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria (Chairman), Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

Members: France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and the officers of the Special Committee.

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

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization held a series of meetings at Geneva between 19 February and 16 March 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados,^a Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal,^a New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

^aNot represented at the 1979 meetings.

Chairman: Bengt H. G. A. Broms (Finland).
Vice-Chairmen: Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Jose Luis Lovo-Castelar (El Salvador), Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic).
Rapporteur: Sumaryo Suryokusumo (Indonesia).

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

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden,^a Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

^a Withdrew from membership with effect from 31 December 1979. On 13 December 1979, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of Denmark as a member of the Special Committee, effective 1 January 1980, to fill the resultant vacancy.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania).
Vice-Chairmen: Frank Owen Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago), Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria), Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden).
Rapporteur: Louf A. Haydar (Syrian Arab Republic).

On 13 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25. On the same date, it confirmed the appointment by its President of Venezuela as a member of the Special Committee effective 1 January 1980.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Members: Bulgaria (Chairman), Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Members: Afghanistan, Australia (Rapporteur), Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast (Chairman), Mali, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

In 1979, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of: Congo, Cuba, Iran, Tunisia; the five officers of the Special Committee; and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

Special Committee to Investigate Israel's Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

Members: Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia (Chairman).

Special Committee to Select the Winner of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 resolution of the General Assembly¹⁵ recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the third time on 11 December 1978.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members: The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Mrs. Paul Bastid, First Vice-President (France); Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire); R. Venkataraman, President (India).
To serve until 31 December 1980: Francis T. P. Plimpton, Second Vice-President (United States); Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom).
To serve until 31 December 1981: Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay); Endre Ustor (Hungary).

On 17 December 1979, the General Assembly appointed Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire) and Samarendranath Sen (India) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the General Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision¹⁶ that, on a provisional basis, the Govern-

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 457, resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966, esp. Recommendation C of Annex.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

ing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) would act as the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Managing Director (provisional):^a F. Bradford Morse.

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision¹⁷ that, on a provisional basis, the Administrator of UNDP would be asked to act as the Managing Director of the Capital Development Fund.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the General Assembly. (See below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms.

The Commission held its twelfth session at Vienna from 18 to 29 June 1979.

Members:

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1980 (13 July): Argentina, Barbados,^a Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria,^a Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Gabon,^a Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone,^a Syrian Arab Republic,^a United States, Zaire.^a

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1983: Australia, Austria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia,^a Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.^a

^a Not represented at the twelfth session.

Chairman: Ludvík Kopac (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairmen: Jorge Barrera-Graf (Mexico), R. Herber (Germany, Federal Republic of), H. Nimpuno (Indonesia).

Rapporteur: P. K. Mathanjuki (Kenya).

On 9 November 1979, the General Assembly elected the following for a six-year term beginning on the first day of the regular annual session in 1980 (14 July) to fill the vacancies occurring the day before: Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PRACTICES¹⁸

The Working Group on International Contract Practices held its first session at Vienna from 24 to 28 September 1979.

Members: Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana,^a Hungary,^a India, Japan, Kenya,^a Mexico, Philippines,^a Sierra Leone,^a USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Not represented at the first session.

Chairman: Jorge Barrera-Graf (Mexico).

Rapporteur: M. Cuker (Czechoslovakia).

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments held two sessions in 1979: its seventh at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 12 January; and its eighth at Geneva from 3 to 14 September.

Members: Egypt,^a France, India, Mexico, Nigeria,^b USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Not represented at the seventh session.

^b Not represented at the eighth session.

Chairman: Rene Roblot (France).

Rapporteur: Roberto Luis Mantilla-Molina (Mexico).

WORKING GROUP ON THE

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The Working Group on the New International Economic Order, which the Commission decided to establish on 14 June 1978, was constituted on 29 June 1979.

The Working Group did not meet in 1979.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members: France, Turkey, United States.

United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development consists of the States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Conference held its fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 7 May to 3 June 1979.

Following are the States members of UNCTAD:

List A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,^a China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,^a Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,^a Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles,^a Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands,^a Somalia, South Africa,^a Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

List B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iceland,^a Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein,^a Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco,^a Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino,^a Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C. Argentina, Bahamas,^a Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica,^a Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada,^a Guate-

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Formerly known as the Working Group on the International Sale of Goods; it was renamed by UNCITRAL on 27 June 1979.

mala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Saint Lucia,^b Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D. Albania,^c Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

^aNot represented at the fifth session.

Djibouti and Seychelles became members of UNCTAD after the fourth (1976) session of the Conference. By decision of the Board, they were subsequently included in List A for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its fifth session. The Conference granted its approval on 7 May 1979.

Dominica and Solomon Islands became members of UNCTAD after the fourth (1976) session of the Conference. By decision of the Board on 19 March 1979, they were to be treated as if they were among the countries in Lists C and A, respectively, for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its fifth session. The Conference granted its approval on 7 May 1979.

Tonga qualified for membership in UNCTAD when it became a member of specialized agencies (International Telecommunication Union, Universal Postal Union, World Health Organization). The Conference approved its inclusion in List A for the purpose of elections on 7 May 1979.

Saint Lucia became a Member of the United Nations and, ipso facto, of UNCTAD on 18 September 1979, after the fifth session of the Conference. On 8 October 1979, the Board decided that it should be treated as if it were among the countries in List C for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its sixth session.

On 12 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to grant full membership in UNCTAD to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

The following organizations were represented at the fifth session:

Specialized agencies and related organizations: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, IMF, IMCO, WIPO, IFAD, GATT.

Intergovernmental organizations: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, African Development Bank, African Groundnut Council, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Central African Customs and Economic Union, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Council of Arab Economic Unity, Customs Co-operation Council, European Economic Community, Inter-American Development Bank, Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, International Bank for Economic Co-operation, International Cocoa Organization, International Tin Council, International Wheat Council, Islamic Conference, Islamic Development Bank, Latin American Economic System, Mano River Union, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its Special Fund, Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, Regional Co-operation for Development, World Tourism Organization.

The officers of the fifth session were:

President: Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines).

Vice-Presidents: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, USSR, United States, Zaire, Zambia.

Rapporteur: Dominique Laloux (Belgium).

Credentials Committee Chairman: K. Nandoe (Suriname).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD. On 4 October 1979, the General Assembly amended the terms of reference of UNCTAD to provide that the Board should normally meet twice, instead of once, each year.

BOARD MEMBERS

The membership of the Board is open to all States members of UNCTAD. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, for transmittal to the President of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the President announces the membership of the Board at its following regular, special or resumed session.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin,^a Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi,^b Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti,^c Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta,^c Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

^a Became a member on 20 March 1979.

^b Became a member on 8 October 1979.

^c Became a member on 19 March 1979.

SESSIONS

During 1979, the Trade and Development Board held the following sessions, all at Geneva: its tenth special session from 19 to 27 March; the first part of its nineteenth session from 8 to 20 October; and the second part of its nineteenth session on 23 November.

OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

Tenth special session

President: Diego Luis Castellanos (Venezuela).

Vice-Presidents: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria), R. Harry Jay (Canada), Helmut Matthias (Germany, Federal Republic of), Charles F. Meissner (United States), M. S. Pankine (USSR), Miloslav Ruzek (Czechoslovakia), Tadesse Terrefe (Ethiopia), Manuel Trucco (Chile), Manaspas Xuto (Thailand), Klaus R. Ziegler (Austria).^a
Rapporteur: Kamran Kowsar (Iran).

^a Elected by the Board on 19 March 1979 to replace Rudolf Torovsky (Austria), who could not complete his term of office at the tenth special session.

Nineteenth session

President: Edward Farnon (New Zealand).

Vice-Presidents: Abdulrahman Al-Attayah (Qatar), Annette Auguste (Trinidad and Tobago), Sean Gaynor (Ireland), Martin Huslid (Norway), Paolo Janni (Italy), Gabriel Martinez (Argentina), Janos Nyerges (Hungary), M. S. Pankine (USSR), Raymond Raelina (Madagascar), George Seow (Singapore).

Rapporteur. Youssef Mokaddem (Tunisia).

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested States members of UNCTAD, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees.

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The Committee on Commodities has a Permanent Subcommittee on Commodities.

COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten did not meet in 1979.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1979.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African

Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,^a Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

^aDeclared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 96.

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,^a Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^aDeclared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 95.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,^a Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of

Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on¹⁵ 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 90.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,¹⁹ Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 91.

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation held its sixth session at Geneva from 18 to 26 June 1979.

Members (until 25 April 1981): Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia,^a Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia,^a France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,^a Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya,^a Mexico, Mozambique,^a Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan,^a Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,^a United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

^a Not represented at the sixth session.

Chairman: Alvaro Zuniga (Chile).

Vice-Chairmen: Claude Douay (France), S. A. Komolafe (Nigeria), Gunter Simon (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Hrvoje Kacic (Yugoslavia).

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology did not meet in 1979.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam,^a Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on¹⁵ 15 October 1979, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 87.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences is open to the participation of all States members of UNCTAD. It did not meet in 1979.

United Nations Council for Namibia

Members: Algeria, Angola,^a Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium,^a Botswana, Bulgaria,^a Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus,^a Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon,^a Venezuela,^a Yugoslavia, Zambia.

^a Became members on 5 and (with respect to Belgium) on 26 February 1979 pursuant to a 1978 General Assembly decision¹⁹ to expand the Council by up to six members on the basis of consultations by the Assembly President with the regional groups.

President: Paul John Firmiro Lusaka (Zambia).

Vice-Presidents: Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Rikhi Jaipal (India), Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari.^a

^a Reappointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1979 for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1980.

COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED

NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania (Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur), Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia; the President of the Council (ex-officio Chairman).

STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members: Algeria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal (Chairman), Turkey (Vice-Chairman), USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members: Angola, Australia (Vice-Chairman), Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana (Chairman), Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE III

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt (Vice-Chairman), India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan (Chairman), Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1979, the Steering Committee consisted of the Council's President and three Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of its three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 917, resolution 33/182 A of 21 December 1978.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. (See below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 10 to Latin American States, 13 to Western European and other States and 6 to Eastern European States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its seventh session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 18 April to 4 May 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,^a China, France, Ghana, Guatemala,^a Indonesia, Ivory Coast,^a Jamaica, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic,^a United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran,^a Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Guinea,^a India, Iraq, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Panama,^a Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago,^a Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

^a Not represented at the seventh session.

President: Ernest A. Boateng (Ghana).

Vice-Presidents: Joaquin Fonseca (Colombia), W. Alston Hayne (United States), S. H. K. Yusufzai (Bangladesh).

Rapporteur: Lothar Hertel (German Democratic Republic).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.

On 18 December 1979, the General Assembly elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, a subsidiary of the General Assembly, promotes population programmes within the United Nations system and provides aid to developing countries at their request to deal with population problems. It operates under the over-all policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and under the financial and administrative policy guidance of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas.

Deputy Executive Director: Halvor Gille.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, consists of 45 States elected by the General Assembly, on the

basis of equitable geographical distribution, to serve for three-year terms. States eligible for election to the Board are those which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Board reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board's membership is drawn from the following four groups of States:

List A. 18 of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

List B. 15 of the following States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C. 7 of the following States: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica,^a Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia,^a Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D. 5 of the following States: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

^a Included in list C by a resolution of 13 December 1979 of the General Assembly.

During 1979, the Industrial Development Board held its thirteenth session from 24 April to 4 May and its first special session (acting as the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third (1980) General Conference of UNIDO) from 12 to 16 November, both at Vienna.

BOARD MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad,^{ab} Finland, Hungary, Italy, Kenya,^b Sudan,^b Swaziland,^{ab} Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen,^b France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Burundi,^{ab} China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iraq, Malaysia, Malta,^a Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Togo,^a Turkey, United Kingdom.

^a Not represented at the thirteenth session.

^b Not represented at the first special session.

President: Francisco Jose Pulit (Argentina).

Vice-Presidents: Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia); Altaf Ahmed

Shaikh (Pakistan) (thirteenth session), Eng Hee Khor (Malaysia) (first special session); Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).
Rapporteur Johannes J. Manz (Switzerland).

Executive Director of UNIDO: Abd-El Rahman Khane.

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR.

Earlier, on 13 December, the Assembly, in providing for transitional arrangements relating to the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, decided, inter alia, that the Industrial Development Board was to cease to exist upon election of a new Board for the new specialized agency and that the term of office of the Executive Director of UNIDO was to be terminated on the date on which the Director-General of the new agency assumed office. The Assembly further decided that the existing UNIDO was to be terminated at the end of the last day of the calendar year in which the General Conference of the new agency was first convened.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Permanent Committee has the same membership as the Industrial Development Board and normally meets twice a year. In 1979, however, the Committee held only one session, its twelfth, at Vienna from 17 to 24 April. Its officers were the same as those of the thirteenth session of the Industrial Development Board.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The membership of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR consists of: (a) up to 24 members appointed in their personal capacities by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four ex-officio members.

Members (until 30 June 1979): Ole Algard (Norway), Lord Eric Ashby (United Kingdom), Jean M. L. Baillou (France), Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait), Felipe Herrera (Chile), Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya), Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands), T. T. B. Koh (Singapore), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Gopaldaswami Parthasarathi (India), Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela), Harvey Picker (United States), Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of), Missoum Sbih (Algeria), Raymond Scheyven (Belgium), Toshio Shishido (Japan), Inga Thorsson (Sweden), Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom), Arsene Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast), B. S. Vaganov (USSR), Piero Vinci (Italy).

With effect from 1 July 1979, the UNITAR statute was amended by the Secretary-General, providing that a third of the total membership of the Board was to be appointed each year instead of the total membership every three years; no appointed member was, after 1982, to serve continuously for more than two terms. For the transition period, however, the terms of one third of the members appointed with effect from 1 July 1979 were to expire at the end of one year and those of another one third at the end of two years.

The Board held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 14 September 1979.

Members (from 1 July 1979):

To serve until 30 June 1980: Felipe Herrera, Chairman (Chile); Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya); Manfred Lachs, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Gopaldaswami Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom).

To serve until 30 June 1981: William H. Barton (Canada); Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina); T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of); Shizuo Saito (Japan); Arsene Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast); Piero Vinci (Italy).

To serve until 30 June 1982: Ole Algard (Norway); Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait); Louis de Guiringaud (France); Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands); Gwendoline Chomba Konie (Zambia); Missoum Sbih (Algeria); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); B. S. Vaganov (USSR).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol.

United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly created the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development to operate as an organ of the Assembly pending the coming into operation of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.²⁰ Sustained by voluntary contributions, the Interim Fund was to be administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, who was to report annually to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and to the UNDP Governing Council. The Committee in turn was to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Interim Fund was to provide technical and capital assistance to Governments, organizations and institutions for activities intended to implement the measures recommended in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,²¹ in particular to strengthen the national scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries, to promote international co-operation in science and technology, and to support, promote and if appropriate initiate activities for future efforts to strengthen national capacities.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund* (two each by the following: World Health Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and one each by the following: International Labour Organisation; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; Work Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; International Telecommunica-

²⁰ For further information on the Financing System, see p. 642.

²¹ See footnote 8.

tion Union; Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development).

^aAs of 1 January 1979, the number of members appointed by each Staff Pension Committee was amended to allow for representation on the Board of IFAD.

During 1979, the Board held its twenty-fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 9 to 20 July, and a special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 5 October.

Members:

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Representatives: E. C. Garrido, Chairman (Philippines); M. Majoli (Italy). Alternates: M. G. Okeyo (Kenya); S. Kuttner (United States); R. Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Representing the Secretary-General: Representatives: H. F. Debatin (Germany, Federal Republic of); J. O. C. Jonah (Sierra Leone). Alternates: C. C. Timbrell (United States); S. Ivanko (USSR); R. Gieri (United States).

Representing the Participants: Representatives: A. A. Garcia (United States); P. K. Tsien (China). Alternates: E. Albertal (Argentina); D. F. Mant (United Kingdom); A. Tholle (Denmark).

International Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: M. V. Sohoni (India). Alternates: S. H. Sirag (Sudan); W. M. Yoffee (United States).

World Health Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. J. S. Taylor, Second Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom). Alternate: J. Morgan (Australia).

Representing the Participants: Representative: Dr. A. Vessereau (France). Alternates: L. Roy (France); C. Lhoest (France); G. Dazin (France); C. Garcia (Spain); J. C. Abcede (Philippines).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Governing Body: Representatives: S. A. A. Khalil (Sudan); G. Lieber (Germany, Federal Republic of).^a Alternates: M. Ivankovich de Arosemena (Panama); R. W. Harrold (Canada).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson (India). Alternates: J. A. C. Davies (Sierra Leone); U. Skullerud (Norway).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representatives: A. Chakour (Lebanon); D. Diene (Senegal).^a Alternate: S. Vieux (Haiti).

Representing the Participants: Representative: P. Coeytaux, Rapporteur (Switzerland). Alternate: W. Zyss (Israel).

International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: F. X. Byrne (Ireland). Alternates: J. Marrett (Jamaica); S. P. Sundaram (India).

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: L. Alonso de Huarde (Spain).

World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: H. Voss (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: L. Goll, First Vice-Chairman (Norway).

International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: J. A. Msambichaka (United Republic of Tanzania). Alternate: F. Molina Negro (Spain).

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Representing the Governing Body: Representative: E. Michaud (France).

World Intellectual Property Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: R. Wipf (France).

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Representing the Governing Body: Representatives: S. Aidara (Senegal); A. Peckham (United Kingdom).^a

^aRepresentative at the special session only.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members (elected at the Board's twenty-fifth session):

United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Representative: M. Majoli. Alternates: M. G. Okeyo, E. C. Garrido, S. Kuttner, R. Schmidt.

Representing the Secretary-General: Representative: H. F. Debatin. Alternates: J. O. C. Jonah, C. C. Timbrell, S. Ivanko, R. Gieri.

Representing the Participants: Representative: A. A. Garcia. Alternates: P. K. Tsien, E. Albertal, A. Tholle, D. F. Mant.

Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: J. A. Msambichaka (ITU). Alternate: H. Panzram (WMO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. Ali (ILO). Alternate: N. MacCabe (ILO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: Dr. A. Vessereau (WHO). Alternate: L. Roy (WHO).

Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: E. Michaud (ICITO/GATT). Alternate: G. Wirth (WIPO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson (FAO). Alternate: J. A. C. Davies (FAO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: W. Zyss (UNESCO). Alternate: P. Coeytaux (UNESCO).

COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members: A. O. Ogunshola, Region I (African States); K. Takeuchi, Region II (Asian States); E. M. Chetyrkin, Region III (Eastern European States); G. Arroba, Region IV (Latin American States); R. J. Myers, Region V (Western European and other States).

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

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Vienna on 29 August 1979.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States (Chairman).

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana (Vice-Chairman), Japan, Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Thomas W. McElhiney (until 15 April 1979), Olof Rydbeck (from 1 July 1979).
Deputy Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Alan J. Brown.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

United Nations Scientific Committee on the
Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-eighth session at Vienna from 11 to 15 June 1979.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: F. E. Stieve (Germany, Federal Republic of).
Vice-Chairman: Z. Jaworowski (Poland).
Rapporteur: D. Beninson (Argentina).

United Nations Special Fund
(to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The activities of the United Nations Special Fund were suspended, ad interim, in 1978 by the General Assembly, which assumed the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund. On 14 December 1979, the Assembly decided to continue performing those functions pending consideration of the question at its thirty-sixth (1981) session. As a result, in 1979 as in 1978, the Assembly further decided that there was no need to hold elections for the Board.

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked
Developing Countries

The General Assembly established the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries on 15 December 1975²² and approved its statute on 21 December 1976.²³ The Special Fund was to operate as an organ of the Assembly, with its policies and procedures to be formulated by a Board of Governors.

The chief executive officer of the Special Fund, the Executive Director, to be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, was to discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Governors and an Executive Committee, if established.

Pending appointment of the Executive Director, the Special Fund is being managed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A 36-member Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to be elected by the General Assembly from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, keeping in view the need for a balanced representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries on the other.

Members were to serve three-year terms, except that at the first election the terms of one third of the members were to expire at the end of one year and those of a further third at the end of two years.

The Board was to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

On 14 December 1979, the Assembly deferred election of the Board to its thirty-fifth (1980) session.

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the

participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

Members:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1979)
Members: E. C. Garrido; M. Majoli; M. G. Okeyo. Alternates: S. Kuttner; A. Marpaung; R. Schmidt, Chairman.

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: H. F. Debatin; S. Ivanko (until 4 May 1979), J. O. C. Jonah (from 4 May 1979); C. C. Timbrell. Alternates: N. G. Rathore (until 4 May 1979), S. Ivanko (from 4 May 1979); R. Gieri.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1979)
Members: A. A. Garcia; P. K. Tsien. Alternates: E. Albertal; A. Tholle; D. F. Mant.

On 23 November 1979, the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Members: E. C. Garrido, S. Kuttner, M. Majoli; Alternates: E. Buj-flores, M. G. Okeyo, R. Schmidt.

By the end of 1979, the participants in the Fund had not elected the members and alternates to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, who serve in their personal capacities for six-year terms; (6) the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are ex-officio members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is normally appointed for a five-year term.

The Council held three sessions in 1979: its twelfth at Tokyo from 25 to 29 June; its thirteenth at Geneva from 8 to 10 October; and its fourteenth at Tokyo from 3 to 7 December

Members:^a

To serve until 2 May 1980: Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi (Nigeria) Lord Asa Briggs (United Kingdom);^b Roger Gaudry (Canada); Hans Lowbeer (Sweden); Yoshinori Maeda (Japan); Antonio E. Marussi (Italy); Majid Rahnama (Iran); Marcel Roche (Venezuela); Seydou Madani Sy, Vice-Chairman (Senegal); Edward W. Weidner (United States); Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan).^{bc}

To serve until 2 May 1983: Estefania Aldaba-Lim, Vice Chairman (Philippines); Pawel Bozyk (Poland); Carlos Chagas, Vice-Chairman (Brazil);^b Wilbert K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania); Jean Coulomb (France); Shams E. El-Wakil (Egypt); Rev. Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru); Abdelsalam Majali, Vice-Chairman (Jordan);^c Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire); Stephan Verosta, Vice-Chairman (Austria);^b Ines Wesley Tanaskovic, Chairman (Yugoslavia).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR. Rector of the United Nations University: James M. Hester.

Two vacancies, created by the resignations in October 1978 of Eric Eustace Williams (Trinidad and Tobago) from among members holding office until 2 May 1980 and of P. N. Dhar (India) from among those holding office until 2 May 1983, remained unfilled in 1979.

^b Did not attend the fourteenth session.

^c Did not attend the thirteenth session.

²² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 387, resolution 3504(XXX).

²³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 355, resolution 31/177, annexing text of statute.

The Council maintained two standing committees during 1979: the Committee on Finance and Budget; and the Committee on Programme and Institutional Relations.

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 36 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly as follows: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States, seven from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms.

During 1979, the World Food Council held its fifth session at Ottawa, Canada, from 3 to 7 September. It was preceded by preparatory meetings held at Rome from 4 to 6 July.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Australia, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Denmark, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

President: Arturo R. Tanco, Jr. (Philippines).

Vice-Presidents: Abdellatif Ghissassi (Morocco), Luis Fernando Londono (Colombia), Erwin Neu (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Hans Linnemann (Netherlands).

Executive Director: Maurice J. Williams.

Deputy Executive Director: Salahuddin Ahmed.

On 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 13 States, 12 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly to membership in the World Food Council, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, USSR. All but France were elected by the Assembly on 14 December 1979.

Conference s

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Participation in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was open to all Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

During 1979, the Conference held its eighth session, in two parts: from 19 March to 27 April at Geneva, and from 19 July to 24 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Participating States: Afghanistan,^a Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin,^b Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica,^b Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia,^a German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada,^a Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,^a Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein,^a Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives,^b Mali, Malta, Mauritania,^a Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru,^a Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,^b Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Territories sending observers: Netherlands Antilles, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Specialized agencies and related organizations sending observers: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, ICAO, WMO, IMCO, IAEA.^b

Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,^b Commonwealth Secretariat,^b Council of Arab Economic Unity,^b Council of Europe, European Communities, Inter-American Development Bank, International Hydrographic Bureau,^b League of Arab States,^a Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States,^b Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Joint Commission.^b

^a Not represented at the first part of the eighth session.

^b Not represented at the second part of the eighth session.

President: H. Shirley Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Rapporteur-General: Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica).

Chairmen of committees:

First Committee—Paul Bamele Engo (United Republic of Cameroon).

Second Committee—Andres Aguilar (Venezuela).

Third Committee—Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

General Committee—President of the Conference.

Drafting Committee—J. Alan Beesley (Canada).

Credentials Committee—Karl Wolf (Austria).

United Nations Conference on Prohibition of or Restriction s of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects held its first session at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979.

Participating States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Specialized agency sending observer: UNESCO.

Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: League of Arab States, Organization of American States.

President: Oluymi Adeniji (Nigeria).

Vice-Presidents: Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Sweden, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Rapporteur: Robert J. Akkerman (Netherlands).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee of the Whole—Petar Voutov (Bulgaria).

Drafting Committee—Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan).

Credentials Committee—Mohamed Arrassen (Morocco).

United Nations Conference on Science and
Technology for Development

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979.

Participating States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Specialized agencies and related organizations represented: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, WIPO, IAEA, GATT.

Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: African Development Bank, Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Asian Development Bank, Asian Productivity Organization, Association of South-East Asian Nations, Central American Research Institute for Industry, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Council of Europe, European Economic Community, European Patent Office, European Space Agency, Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils, Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, Inter-American Development Bank, In-

tergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, International Institute of Refrigeration, Islamic Conference, Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, League of Arab States, Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Secretaria Ejecutiva Convenio Andres Bello, Secretaria Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana, Sistema Económico Latino Americano.

President: Hertha Firnberg (Austria).

Vice-Presidents: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta.

Rapporteur-General: Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela).

Chairmen of committees:

First Committee—Jacques Diouf (Senegal).

Second Committee—M. G. K. Menon (India).

Credentials Committee—H. S. Admin (Suriname).

United Nations Conference on the Establishment of
the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
as a Specialized Agency

The United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency held its second session at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979.

Participating States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

United Nations-related organization sending observer: IAEA. Intergovernmental organizations sending observers: European Economic Community, Organization of African Unity.

President: K. R. P. Singh (India).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, Benin, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, Zaire.

Rapporteur-General: Mauro Sergio Couto (Brazil).

Chairmen of committees:

General Committee—President of the Conference.

Negotiating Committee—Wolfgang Wolte (Austria).

Drafting Committee—Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).

Credentials Committee—Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria).

Security Council

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

MEMBERS

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

Non-permanent members: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Zambia.

On 26 October 1979 and 7 January 1980 (with respect to Mexico), the General Assembly elected the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines and Tunisia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1980, to replace Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1979.

PRESIDENTS

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1979:

Month	Member	Representative
January	Jamaica	Donald O. Mills
February	Kuwait	Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara
March	Nigeria	Leslie O. Harriman
April	Norway	Ole Algard
May	Portugal	Vasco Futscher Pereira
June	USSR	O. A. Troyanovsky
July	United Kingdom	Ivor S. Richard
August	United States	Andrew Young
September	Zambia	Paul John Firmino Lusaka
October	Bangladesh	Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser
November	Bolivia	Sergio Palacios de Vizzio
December	China	Chen Chu

Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1979; the first meeting was held on 4 January and the last on 20 December.

Standing committee

There are three standing committees of the Security Council, each composed of representatives of all Council members:

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

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters
Committee on the Admission of New Members

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979), concerning the Complaint by Zambia, to Assist the Security Council in the Implementation of the Resolution

On 23 November 1979, the Security Council established an ad hoc committee of four Council members, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of resolution 455(1979), which, inter alia, called for the payment of full and adequate compensation to Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression by Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Members:^a Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway (Chairman).

^a Appointed on 30 November 1979.

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Namibia

The Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Namibia consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1979.

Committee of Experts Established by the Security Council at its 1506th Meeting
(on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. The chairmanship is rotated monthly in the English alphabetical order of the member States.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

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

The Committee reports to the General Assembly, which also requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights recognized by the Assembly. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979)

(to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem)
Members:^a Bolivia, Portugal (Chairman), Zambia.

^a Three Council members appointed, on 3 April 1979, by the President of the Security Council after consultation with members, as specified by the Council when it established the Commission on 22 March 1979.

Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421 (1977) concerning the Question of South Africa

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairman: Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait).
Vice-Chairmen: Bolivia, Gabon.

Security Council Committee Established in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968) concerning the Question of Southern Rhodesia

The Committee, which consisted of all the members of the Security Council, on 8 March 1979 elected Ampim Darku Jim Blankson (Nigeria) Chairman, and the delegations of Jamaica and Bangladesh to provide the First and Second Vice-Chairmen, respectively.

The Committee was dissolved by the Security Council on 21 December 1979.

Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo.

With the expiration of the appointment of its incumbent on 31 December 1979, the office of Chief Co-ordinator ceased to exist.

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)
 Chief of Staff: Colonel William Callaghan (Acting Chief of Staff, until 5 June 1979), Colonel Olof Forsgren (Officer-in-Charge, from 6 June 1979).

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
 Force Commander: Major-General Rais Abin.

The mandate of UNEF expired on 24 July 1979; it was not extended by the Security Council.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
 Force Commander: Major-General Hannes Philipp (until 21 April 1979); Colonel Guenther G. Greindl (Officer-in-Charge, from 21 April to 30 November 1979), Major-General Guenther G. Greindl (from 1 December 1979).

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
 Force Commander: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine.

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl.
 Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
 Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Stig Waldenstrom (Acting Chief Military Observer, until 31 May 1979; Chief Military Observer, from 1 June 1979).

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari.

Economic and Social Council

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

MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1979: Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Upper Volta.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Lesotho, Malta, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia.

On 26 October 1979, the General Assembly elected the following 18 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1979: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 6 and 9 February 1979.

First regular session of 1979: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 10 April-11 May 1979.

Second regular session of 1979: Geneva, 4 July-3 August 1979.

Resumed second regular session of 1979: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 25 October and 8 November 1979.

OFFICERS

President: Hugo Scheltema (Netherlands).
 Vice-Presidents: Imre Hollai (Hungary); Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus); Jorge Eduardo Navarrete (Mexico) (until 4 July 1979), Manuel Armendariz (Mexico) (from 4 July 1979); Henry Van Hien Sekyi (Ghana).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

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

other committees and refer to them any question on the agenda for study and report. Such committees may be committees of the whole or of limited membership.

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

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

Sessional committees

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

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus). Vice-Chairmen: Albrecht Horn (German Democratic Republic); Douglas A. C. Saunders (Jamaica) (until 10 July 1979), Roy E. Mattar (Jamaica) (from 10 July 1979).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: Henry Van Hien Sekyi (Ghana). Vice-Chairmen: Syed Azmat Hassan (Pakistan), Declan P. O'Donovan (Ireland).

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. Chairman: Imre Hollai (Hungary). Vice-Chairman: Shinsuke Horiuchi (Japan).

Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on the Medium-Term Plan for 1980-1983. Chairman: Imre Hollai (Hungary).

Also to meet annually during the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, as from 1979, is the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established by the Council on 3 May 1978. It consists of 15 Council members which are also States parties to the Covenant, three from each of the five regional groups at the United Nations.

Chairman: Klaus Tornudd (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: Lajos Nagy (Hungary), Joseph J. Stephanides (Cyprus).

Functional commissions and subsidiary organs

Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Bolivia, Chad, Cyprus, India, Lesotho,^a Nicaragua, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Togo, United Kingdom.

^aElected on 10 May 1979.

The Commission held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 February to 9 March 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Bolivia: Moises F. Fuentes Ibanez. Chad: Ngare Kessely. Chile: Hugo Galvez Gajardo; Octavio Errazuriz, Cecilia Galardo (alternates). Cyprus: Mikis Sparsis. Denmark: Finn Nielsen. Dominican Republic: Ana Esther de la Maza Vasquez; Maria P. Castillo, Juan R. Jorge Garcia (alternates). Ecuador: Gladys Pozo de Ruiz. France: Jacqueline Bardeau; Robert Fauris, Salome Zourabichvili (alternates). Grenada: (not represented). Guinea: Sekou Mouke Yansane; Abraham Doukoure, Pepe Jean Dramou, Saliyah Ben Kouyate (alternates). Hungary: Vera Nyitrai; Lajos Nagy (alternate). India: Amlan Datta. Indonesia: Ali Bustam; Hidayat Mukmin, Nursin Rigin (alternates). Iraq: Issam R. Mohammed; Sami A. Hassoun (alternate). Italy: Giancarlo Danovi; Luca Fornari, Ferdinando Nelli Feroci, Alessandro Serafini (alternates). Lesotho: Mamello Morrison. Madagascar: Paulin Rakotoariwo-ny, Vice-Chairman; Celine H. Rabevazaha-Rabekorianana (alternate). Mongolia: Luvsandanzangyn Ider, Vice-Chairman; Boldyn Navcha (alternate). Netherlands: G. Hendriks; E. J. N. Brouwers, A. Haldar (alternates). Nicaragua: Alejandro Montiel Arguello, Vice-Chairman; Jose Antonio Alvarado Correa (alternate). Norway: Kaare Salvesen. Philippines: Amelia Felismena. Poland: Michael Dobroczyński; Tadeusz Wasilewski, Rapporteur (alternate). Romania: Ioan Voicu; Gheorghe Cartas (alternate). Senegal: Henri Antoine Turpin. Sierra Leone: Rosalind Omolaja Forde;³ Patrick K. Willie-Bonglo (alternate). Togo: Takoudo Bouili;³ Kossivi Kwadjosse (alternate). Turkey: Timur Erkman; Gunduz Aktan, Unal Marasli, Sefik Onat (alternates). USSR: A. P. Birukova. United Kingdom: Peter H. R. Marshall, Chairman; P. J. Burton, Richard J. S. Edis, Albert Russell Garness Prosser (alternates). United States: Ruth Schachter Morgenthau; Robert I. Randolph (alternate).

³Did not attend the twenty-sixth session.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consists of 32 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Austria, Cyprus, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, France, Iran, Ivory Coast, Poland, Senegal, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Morocco, Portugal, Uruguay.

The Commission held its thirty-fifth session at Geneva from 12 February to 16 March 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Australia: Owen Lennox Davis; Christopher Leslie Lamb,

M. A. S. Landale (alternates). Austria: Felix Ermacora; Leonore Abele-Emich, Erik Nettel, Martin Sajdik, Christian Strohal (alternates). Benin: Joseph Gnonlonfon. Brazil: Carlos Calero Rodrigues; Guilherme Raymundo Barbedo Arroio, Alfonso Celso de Ouro-Preto, Luiz Antonio Jardim Gagliardi, Antonio Jose Valim Guerreiro (alternates). Bulgaria: Ivan Garvalov, Vice-Chairman; Petko Stefanov (alternate). Burundi: Terence Nsanze; Emmanuel Rwamibango (alternate). Canada: Yvon Beaulne, Chairman; Richard McKinnon (alternate). Colombia: Hector Gharry Samper; Angela Herran (alternate). Cuba: Carlos Lechuga Hevia; Maria de los Angeles Florez Prida, Julio Heredia Perez, Frank Ortiz Rodriguez (alternates). Cyprus: Andreas C. Pouyouros; Michael Sherifis (alternate). Egypt: Omran El-Shafei; Leila Emar, Nour-Eddine Ibrahim, Moustafa Omar (alternates). France: Jean-Claude Soyer; Louis Giustetti (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Gerhard Jahn; Per Fischer (alternate). India: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit; R. K. Dixit, C. R. Ghazekhan (alternates). Iran: Reza Esfandiari; Djahangir Ameri, Iraj Said-Vaziri (alternates). Iraq: Mohamed Redha Al-Jabiri, Rapporteur, Habib Abdul Jalil Al-Kaisi, Basil Youssef (alternates). Ivory Coast: Amara Essy, Vice-Chairman; Amadou Traore (alternate). Morocco: Ali Skalli; M'Hamed El Kohen (alternate). Nigeria: Oluyemi Adeniji; M. A. Abdul-Malik, Kabiru Ahmed, Anthony Eugne Bayode Ayeni, B. C. M. Ihekuna, A. A. Mohammed, E. O. Sanyaolu (alternates). Pakistan: Ghulam Ali Allana; Munir Akram, A. A. Hashmi (alternates). Panama: Dfdimo Rios, Vice-Chairman; Octavio A. Ferrer Anguizola, Aquilino P. Villamonte Ramos (alternates). Peru: Luis Chavez-Godoy; Juan Aurich Montero, Rosa Esther Silva y Silva (alternates). Poland: Adam Lopatka; Andrzej Olszowski, Mieczyslaw Paszkowski, Valdemar Rokoszewski (alternates). Portugal: Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro; Jose Maria Aleixo, Isabel Padua (alternates). Senegal: Keba M'Baye; Mohamed El Moustapha Diagna, Ousmane Tanor Dieng, Abdoulaye Dieye, Samba Mbodj, Alioune Sene (alternates). Sweden: Hans Danielius; Hans Magnusson, Johan Molander, Johan Nordenfelt (alternates). Syrian Arab Republic: Dia Allah El-Fattal; Jallal Al-Baroudi, Antonios Hanna, Clovis Khoury (alternates). Uganda: Mohamed Saied; Francis Joas Ayume, Khalid Younis Kinene, Idi Osman, Emmanuel Lujumwa Ssendaula (alternates). USSR: V. A. Zorin; D. V. Bykov, S. V. Chernichenko, K. F. Gutsenko, V. V. Lochtchinin (alternates). United States: Edward M. Mezvinsky; Warren E. Hewitt, William J. vanden Heuvel (alternates). Uruguay: Carlos Giambruno; Jorge Sanchez Marquez (alternate). Yugoslavia: Ivan Tosevski; Zagorka Hie (alternate).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council authorized an increase in the membership of the Commission to 43 members, equitable geographical distribution being maintained. Of the 11 additional seats on the Commission, three were to be allocated to African States, three to Asian States, two to Latin American States, two to Western European and other States, and one to Eastern European States.

To fill the additional seats and those falling vacant on 31 December 1979, the Council, also on 10 May, and (with respect to the Philippines) on 25 October 1979, elected 22 members for terms all beginning on 1 January 1980:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Ghana, Jordan, Philippines.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Argentina, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Algeria, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Zambia.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights held its 1979 meetings at Geneva between 29 January and 2 February.

Members: Canada, France, India, Peru, Senegal, USSR, United States (Chairman/Rapporteur), Yugoslavia.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP

(to Inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile, established by Commission on Human Rights in 1975; its mandate was extended to end of Commission's thirty-fifth session by resolution 12(XXXIV) of 6 March 1978)

Members: Ghulam Ali Allana, Chairman/Rapporteur (Pakistan); Leopoldo Bénites (Ecuador); Abdoulaye Diéye (Senegal); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Marian J. T. Kamara (Sierra Leone).

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

(established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1987)

Members: Amjad Ali (India); Annan Arkyin Cato (Ghana); Humberto Díaz-Casanueva (Chile); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Kéba M'Baye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Senegal).

GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

Members: Cuba, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic.

The Group of Three held its second session at Geneva from 29 January to 2 February 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Cuba: Frank Ortiz Rodriguez, Nigeria: Oluyemi Adeniji, Chairman/Rapporteur, Kabiru Ahmed, B. C. M. Ihekuna (alternates). Syrian Arab Republic: Dia Allah El-Fattal; Clovis Khoury (alternate).

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, for a three-year term.

Members:^a Mario Amadeo (Argentina), Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria), Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States), Dumitru Ceausu (Romania), Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Erica-Irene Daes (Greece), Abdullah Fikri El Khani (Syrian Arab Republic), Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru), Hicri Fisek (Turkey), Manouchehr Ganji (Iran), Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia), H. W. Jayawardene (Sri Lanka), Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico), José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Erik Nettel (Austria), Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan), Nicole Questiaux (France), Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan), L. M. Singhvi (India), S. N. Smirnov (USSR), Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast), Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

^a Elected by the Commission on Human Rights on 9 March 1978 to serve for three years from that date.

The Sub-Commission held its thirty-second session at Geneva from 20 August to 7 September 1979, with the following members and alternates:

Mario Amadeo (Argentina), Yuli Bahnev, Chairman (Bulgaria), Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), W. Beverly Carter, Jr.: John Carey (alternate) (United States), Dumitru Ceausu (Romania), Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Erica-Irene Daes (Greece), Abdullah Fikri El Khani, Vice-Chairman (Syrian Arab Republic), Raúl Ferrero Costa, Rapporteur (Peru), Hicri Fisek (Turkey), Manouchehr Ganji (Iran),^a Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia), H. W. Jayawardene; I. B. Fonseka (alternate) (Sri Lanka), Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta,

Vice-Chairman (Nigeria), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico), José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Erik Nettel (Austria), Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada,^a A. A. Hashmi, Jamsheed K. A. Marker (alternates) (Pakistan), Nicole Questiaux (France), Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan), L. M. Singhvi (India), S. N. Smirnov,^a L. Dadiani, K. L. Kelin (alternates) (USSR), Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast), Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), Benjamin Charles George Whitaker, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom).

^a Did not attend the thirty-second session.

Working Group (established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVII))

The Working Group on communications concerning human rights held its eighth session at Geneva from 6 to 17 August 1979.

Members: W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States); Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia);^a Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria);^a Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Chairman/Rapporteur (Pakistan); S. N. Smirnov (USSR).

^a Did not attend the eighth session.

Working Group (established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on slavery held its fifth session at Geneva on 16, 17 and 24 August 1979.

Members: Mario Amadeo (Argentina); Dumitru Ceausu (Romania); Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, Chairman/Rapporteur (Bangladesh); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco);^a Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

^a Did not attend the fifth session.

Working Group (established on 13 September 1978 by resolution (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group, whose establishment was authorized by the Economic and Social Council on 10 May 1979, was to meet for not more than three days before the thirty-second session of the Sub-Commission to make specific proposals for a work programme to implement the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983).

The Working Group, consisting of five members of the Sub-Commission appointed by its Chairman, met at Geneva from 15 to 17 August 1979.

Members: Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria);^a Erica-Irene Daes (Greece); Abdullah Fikri El Khani (Syrian Arab Republic); Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa, Chairman/Rapporteur (Egypt).

^a Did not attend the meetings.

WORKING GROUPS for study situations revealing a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 4(XXXIV) of 3 March 1978:
Members: Aleksander Bozovic (Yugoslavia); Amara Essy (Ivory Coast); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Héctor Charry Samper (Colombia); Jean-Claude Soyer, Chairman/Rapporteur (France).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 13(XXXV) of 9 March 1979:

Members: Mohamed Al-Jabiri, Chairman/Rapporteur (Iraq); Luis Chávez-Godoy (Peru); Owen Lennox Davis (Australia); Amara Essy (Ivory Coast); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 30 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, with due regard for the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

The Commission held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva from 12 to 23 February 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Algeria: Smail Bouzar. Argentina: Carlos Norberto Cagliotti; Amadeo Luis Fariás (alternate). Australia: Vincent G. Montgomery; David de Souza (alternate). Belgium: B. J. A. Huyghe-Braeckmans. Brazil: Lauro Soller; Guilherme Raymundo Barbedo Arroio (alternate). Canada: Dr. Donald M. Smith, Chairman; Thomas R. McKim (alternate). Colombia: Guillermo González Charry; Rodolfo García Ordóñez, Roberto Liévano Perdomo (alternates). France: Albert Tigner; Tony Francfort, François Le Mouel, Claude Merlin (alternates). German Democratic Republic: Ulrich Schneidewind; Dietmar Singer (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Dr. Oskar Schroeder, First Vice-Chairman; Harro Adt, Klaus-Ulrich Kersten (alternates). Hungary: Dr. Bela Boles; Bela Blaho, Ferenc Farkas, Lajos Kopetty, Bela Majorossy (alternates). India: Jasjit Singh; B. B. Gujral, M. M. Sethi, S. Venkatesan, M. L. Wadhawan (alternates). Indonesia: Soepomo Prono; Sirad Atmodjo, Imam Hadi (alternates). Iran: Iraj Said-Vaziri. Italy: Giuseppe di Gennaro; Romano Capasso, Christiana Colarizi, Salvatore Lantieri, Enrico Tempesta, Franco Testa, Ferdinando Zezza (alternates). Japan: Dr. Nobuo Motohashi; Shosaku Taniguchi (alternate). Kenya: Alfred A. Ouma; Joshua K. Mutsoli (alternate). Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame. Mexico: Fernando Baeza Melendez; Ofelia Reyes Retana (alternate). Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali, Second Vice-Chairman; A. A. Hashmi (alternate). Panama: Laura T. de Rodríguez. Sweden: Gerhard Larsson; Ingegerd Agenas, Lars Hultstrand, Jan Ording, Carl-Edvard Sturkell, Kerstin Tunving (alternates). Thailand: Police Major-General Chavalit Yodmani; Aran Suwanbubpa, Charas Suwanwela, Panya Vanasatit (alternates). Togo: Amouzouvi Kuevi-beku. Tunisia: Mongi Fourati; Tahar Ben Youssef (alternate). Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp; Can Altan, Burhan Ant, Osman Koruturk (alternates). USSR: Dr. E. A. Babaian; E. P. Sviridov (alternate). United Kingdom: Brian Oliver Bubbear; Desmond H. Cecil, Derek G. Turner (alternates). United States: Mathea Falco; Peter Bensinger, Louis N. Cavanaugh, Jr., Robert Chasen, George Dalley, A. de Angélus, Donald E. Miller, Jean Paul Smith (alternates). Yugoslavia: Vladimir Kusevic, Rapporteur, Todor Bojadziewski (alternate).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 15 members for a four-year term beginning on

1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Madagascar, Malawi, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST
Members: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

The Sub-Commission held one meeting in 1979, at Geneva on 12 February, with the following members and their representatives:^a

Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali, Vice-Chairman. Sweden: Lars Hultstrand. Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp, Chairman.

^a Mohammad Yahya Maroofi (Afghanistan) and Behruz Shahandeh (Iran) did not attend the meeting.

Working Group

A working group of the Sub-Commission met at Ankara, Turkey, from 22 to 25 October 1979, with the following members and their representatives:

Afghanistan: Hedayatullah Akram. Iran: Mohamed Rashid Wakil. Pakistan: Athar Mahmood. Sweden: Lars Hultstrand. Turkey: Kaya Toperi, Chairman.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission did not meet in 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Togo, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Malaysia, Panama, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: China, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan.

Population Commission

The Population Commission consists of 27 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Barbados, Egypt, India, Japan, Malawi, Panama, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Commission held its twentieth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 January to 9 February 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Barbados: Keith Padmore. Brazil: Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette; Luiz Antonio Jardim Gagliardi, Julio Cezar Zelner Gonçalves (alternates). Dominican Republic: Ana Esther de la Maza Vásquez; Maria P. Castillo (alternate). Egypt: Aziz

Bindari; Moustafa El Gindi (alternate). Finland: Kauko M. Sipponen; Kirsti Eskelinen, Elna Visuri (alternates). France: Alfred Sauvy; Jean Bourgeois-Pichat (alternate). Ghana: Samuel Baidoo Jones, Rapporteur. Hungary: Jozsef Balint;^a Tamas Foldeak, Laszlo Molnar, Vice-Chairman (alternates). India: Serla Grewal, Vice-Chairman. Indonesia: Roesiah Sardjono; Nursin Rigin (alternate). Japan: Nobuo Shinozaki; Sumihiro Kuyama (alternate). Malawi: Joe Henderson Nowa. Mexico: Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo; Enrique Brito, Francisco Covarrubias, Alejandro Hazas, Vicente Montemayor Cantú, Raúl Rodríguez (alternates). Netherlands: Dirk Jan van de Kaa, Chairman; J. C. van den Brekel (alternate). Norway: Petter Jakob Bjerve. Panama: Juan Antonio Stagg; León Abadi Abadi, Augusto Luis Villarreal (alternates). Philippines: Mercedes B. Concepcion. Rwanda: Silas Niyibizi. Sierra Leone: Rosalind Omolaja Forde; Patrick K. Willie-Bonglo (alternate). Spain: Salustiano Del Campo Urbano. Thailand: Vira Osatananda. Uganda: P. K. Kayiso. Ukrainian SSR: A. A. Zhuk; V. I. Kryzhanovsky (alternate). USSR: R. M. Dmitrieva. United Kingdom: Jean Helen Thompson; J. B. Donnelly, William G. Ehrman, C. D. Walker (alternates). United States: Marshall Green; Stephen Joseph (alternate). Zaire: Kalupala Lukangu.

^a Did not attend the twentieth session.

On 10 May and (with respect to Sri Lanka) 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Ecuador, Finland, France, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian SSR.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission consists of 24 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

The Commission held its twentieth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 February to 2 March 1979, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Argentina: Lelia Boeri de Cervetto. Brazil: Isaac Kerstenetzky, Vice-Chairman. Canada: Peter Gilbert Kirkham; Jeremy K. B. Kinsman, Guy Leclerc, Carl C. Pedersen, Miles Wisenthal (alternates). Czechoslovakia: Jan Kazimour. Egypt: Gamal Askar. Ethiopia: (not represented). France: Edmond Malinvaud; André Vanoli (alternate). Ghana: S. W. K. Sosuh. India: K. C. Seal. Iraq: Sami Hamoudi Al-Jalil; Kamil Aladhadh, Majid Abid Jaffar, Saleh Faraj Mohammed, Adnan Malik Nisaif (alternates). Ireland: Thomas Patrick Linehan, Rapporteur. Jamaica: Carmen P. McFarlane. Japan: Saburo Kawai; Takeshi Ishii, Teruo Kirisawa, Koji Shioji (alternates). Kenya: Parmeet Singh, Vice-Chairman. Malaysia: Khoo Teik Huat. Panama: Juan Manuel Caballero Díaz. Romania: Nicolae Ionescu; Ilie Dumitrescu (alternate). Spain: Francisco Azorín Poch; Carmen Arribas, Jorge Fuentes, José Luis Sánchez Crespo (alternates). Sweden: Ingvar Ohlsson; Lennart Fastbom (alternate). Tunisia: Abdessalem Kamoun; Nouri Zorgati (alternate). Ukrainian SSR: N. N. Artemyev; V. I. Kryzhanovsky (alternate). USSR: M. A. Korolev, Chairman; V. Martinov (alternate). United Kingdom: Arthur John Boreham; K. V. Henderson (alternate). United States: Joseph W. Duncan, Vice-Chairman; Shirley Kallek, Edward Murphy, J. Timothy Sprehe, Charles Waite, Marcia Williams^a (alternates).

^a Did not attend the twentieth session.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following eight members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya.

Regional commissions

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

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its thirty-fifth session at Manila, Philippines, from 5 to 16 March 1979.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives,^a Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa,^a Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga,^a USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

Associate members: Brunei,^a Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Kiribati,^{ab} New Hebrides,^c Niue,^c Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^a Not represented at the thirty-fifth session.

^b Formerly known as the Gilbert Islands; it became the Republic of Kiribati upon its accession to independence on 12 July 1979.

^c Became an associate member on 3 August 1979 by a decision of the same date of the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: Gerardo P. Sicat (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Chen Hsin-jen (China), Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia), Raymond J. Groom (Australia), M. N. Huda (Bangladesh), John Kaputin (Papua New Guinea), Aftab Ahmad Khan (Pakistan), Chandra Monerawela (Sri Lanka), Pengiran Othman bin Haji Pengiran Rauf (Malaysia), Mohammed Ramzan (Fiji), Setsu Shiga (Japan), Singkapo Sikhotchounamaly (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

The following are the main subsidiary bodies of the Commission:

For policy and direction: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission; Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation.^a

For sectoral review and project formulation and programming: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology;^b Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population; Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications; Committee on Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade; Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

For project implementation: Advisory Board, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Board of Management, South-east Asia Tin Research and Development Centre; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Governing Council, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre; Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin;^c Typhoon Committee; Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions (Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development;^d Asian and Pacific

Development Administration Centre,^a Asian and Pacific Development Institute,^a Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific,^a Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific), as well as a separate Advisory Committee for each.

^a Ceased to exist as from the thirty-fifth session of ESCAP.

^b Formerly known as the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology, the Committee was renamed in 1979, after the thirty-fifth session of ESCAP.

^c Formerly known as the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and reactivated in the form of an Interim Committee in January 1978.

^d To be integrated, by a decision of ESCAP of 14 March 1979, into an institution to be named the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, the integration to be completed as far as practicable by 1 July 1980.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The regular session of the Economic Commission for Africa is at the ministerial level and is known as the Conference of Ministers. On 27 March 1979, ECA decided that the meetings of the Conference of Ministers were to be held annually, instead of biennially.

The Commission held its fourteenth session (fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Rabat, Morocco, from 20 to 28 March 1979.

Members: Algeria,^a Angola, Benin,^a Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,^a Comoros, Congo, Djibouti,^a Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,^a Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,^a Malawi,^a Mali, Mauritania,^a Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe,^a Senegal, Seychelles,^a Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,^b Sudan, Swaziland,^a Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Associate members: The non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission and the State responsible for international relations in those territories (i.e. the United Kingdom).

Switzerland,^a not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^a Not represented at the fourteenth session.

^b On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.²⁴

Chairman: Abdelkamel Reghaye (Morocco).

First Vice-Chairman: R. Ouko (Kenya).

Second Vice-Chairman: Ambroise Mulundangabo (Rwanda).
Rapporteur: Charles A. Clarke (Liberia).

The Commission has established the following principal legislative organs:

Conference of Ministers, assisted by the Technical Committee of Experts,^a Executive Committee,^a sectoral ministerial conferences, each assisted by an appropriate committee of technical officials; Council of Ministers of each Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, assisted by its committee of officials.

The Commission has also established two standing technical subsidiary bodies:

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;^b Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.^c

^a Abolished by ECA on 27 March 1979.

^b Formerly the Conference of African Planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers, which were combined into a single Conference by ECA on 27 March 1979.

^c Established by ECA on 27 March 1979.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe held its thirty-fourth session at Geneva from 27 March to 27 April 1979.

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Holy See, Liechtenstein and San Marino,^a which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^a Not represented at the thirty-fourth session.

Chairman: Fernando Benito (Spain).

Vice-Chairman: Constantin Oancea (Romania).

Rapporteurs: Ian de Jong (Netherlands), Guenter Schumann (German Democratic Republic).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Committee on Agricultural Problems; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Committee on the Development of Trade; Committee on Water Problems; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy;^a Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee.

Some of these committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

^a Established on an ad hoc basis by ECE on 27 April 1979.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

The Economic Commission for Latin America held its eighteenth session at La Paz, Bolivia, from 18 to 26 April 1979.

Members: Argentina, Bahamas,^a Barbados,^a Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica,^a Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada,^a Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia,^a Spain,^a Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate members: Belize, West Indies Associated States^a (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Vincent and the territory of Montserrat—collectively as a single member).

Switzerland,^a not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^a Not represented at the eighteenth session.

^b Became a full member on 18 September 1979.

^c Became a member on 3 August 1979 by decision of the Economic and Social Council of the same date.

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 274, resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI).

Chairman: Gary Prado (Bolivia).
 First Vice-Chairman: Victor Manuel Barceló (Mexico).
 Second Vice-Chairman: Ludwich Zuiverloon (Suriname).
 Rapporteur: Wilburg Jiménez Castro (Costa Rica).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee; Committee of High-level Government Experts; Committee of the Whole; Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation and Its Inter-Agency Commission; Regional Committee on Electrical Standards; Regional Group on Electricity Rates; Regional Group on Geothermal Energy; Trade Committee; Governing Council, Latin American Demographic Centre; Technical Committee, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Committee of the Whole of ECLA held two special sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its twelfth on 27 and 28 September; and its thirteenth on 19 October.

Chairman: Sergio Palacios de Vizzio (Bolivia).
 First Vice-Chairman: Jorge Eduardo Navarrete (Mexico) (twelfth special session), Francisco González de Cossío (Mexico) (thirteenth special session).
 Second Vice-Chairman: Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Suriname).
 Rapporteur: Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica).

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

The Economic Commission for Western Asia held its sixth session at Baghdad, Iraq, from 28 April to 2 May 1979.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chairman: Hassan Ali (Iraq).
 Vice-Chairmen: Najmuddin Dajani (Jordan), George Houranah (Syrian Arab Republic).
 Rapporteur: Mohammed Faraj Ajaj (Yemen).

^a The Commission has established a Standing Committee to advise on arrangements for sessions and other meetings of the Commission and on other matters as needed.

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements consists of 58 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution; it reports to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Commission held its second session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 March to 6 April 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba,^a Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Iraq,^a Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru,^a Sierra Leone,^a Syrian Arab Republic,^a Tunisia,^a Uganda.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Benin,^a Burundi, Central African Republic,^a Ecuador,^a Iran,^a Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal,^a Rwanda, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jordan,^a Kenya, Malawi,

Poland, Senegal,^a Sri Lanka, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon,^a Venezuela, Viet Nam.

^a Not represented at the second session.

Chairman: Munyua Waiyaki (Kenya).
 Vice-Chairmen: N. Mohamed Quereshi (Pakistan), Gote Svensson (Sweden), Gregorio Vainer Onjas (Mexico).
 Rapporteur: Andrzej Jedraszko (Poland).

On 10 and (with respect to Indonesia) 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sierra Leone, Uganda.

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

The Commission held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 May and its resumed fifth session at Geneva on 16 and 17 July 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Brazil, Cuba, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1980:^a Argentina, Benin, Colombia, Fiji,^b France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Romania, Suriname,^c Switzerland, Tunisia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Canada, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan,^b Peru, Poland, Swaziland, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Expert advisers: James Dennis Akumu (Kenya),^c S. Babar Ali (Pakistan),^c José Merced Gonzalez (Mexico),^d Johan M. Goudswaard (Netherlands),^e I. D. Ivanov (USSR),^{ed} Elizabeth R. Jager (United States),^e Gilbert E. Jones (United States),^e Kiyoshi Kojima (Japan),^e David Lea (United Kingdom),^e Sir William Arthur Lewis (Saint Lucia),^e Alfred Lucas Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania),^d Samuel Paul (India),^e Mario Sanfelice (Italy),^e Juan Somavia (Chile),^d Gerd Tacke (Germany, Federal Republic of),^e Taha Zaki (Egypt).^c

^a Two seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

^b Not represented at the fifth session.

Reappointed by the Commission on 25 May 1979 to serve for a further year, up to and including the sixth (1980) session. No additional appointments were made in 1979.

^d Did not attend the fifth session.

Chairman: Horst Heininger (German Democratic Republic).
 Vice-Chairmen: R. S. Bhatt (India), Isaac Odoi (Ghana), Miguel Rodríguez Mendoza (Venezuela).
 Rapporteur: Philippe Lévy (Switzerland).

On 10 May and (with respect to Thailand) 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill 14 of the 16 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Brazil, Cuba, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

No further elections were held in 1979 for the remaining vacancies.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON A CODE OF CONDUCT

The Intergovernmental Working Group, a working group of the whole of the Commission, held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its sixth from 8 to 19 January; and its seventh from 12 to 23 March.

Chairman: Sten Niklasson (Sweden).
Vice-Chairmen: Ejoh Abuah (Nigeria), R. S. Bhatt (India), Horst Heininger (German Democratic Republic).
Rapporteur: Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico).

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and reports directly to both. It consists of 21 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Committee held organizational meetings on 18 and 19 April, the first part of its nineteenth session from 7 May to 1 June and the second part from 24 to 28 September and on 4 October 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Colombia, France, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Burundi, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya.
To serve until 31 December 1981: Belgium, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).
Vice-Chairmen: Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina), Ion Goritza (Romania), Leif Skare (Norway).
Rapporteur: Sarbuland Khan (Pakistan).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following seven Member States of the United Nations, for election by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Sudan, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States. The seven States were elected by the Assembly on 14 December 1979.

Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments

The Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments, open to all interested States, held its first session from 29 January to 9 February, and its second and final session from 7 to 18 May 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Chairman: M. R. Mok (Netherlands).
Vice-Chairman: Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina).
Rapporteur: Harold E. L. Acemah (Uganda).

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

During 1979, the Committee held its third special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 to 30 March and on 24 April, and its sixth session at Istanbul, Turkey, from 5 to 15 June.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria,^a Bangladesh,^{ab} Brazil, Burundi,^a Canada, Central African Republic,^{ab} Colombia,^a Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece,^a

India, Jamaica,^a Japan, Malaysia,^a Mexico,^a Panama,^a Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines,^a Romania, Sierra Leone,^{ab} Swaziland,^a USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire,^b Zambia.^{ab}

To serve until 31 December 1982:^c Argentina,^a Australia, Bhutan, Bulgaria,^a Chad,^{ab} Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Iran,^a Iraq,^{ab} Italy, Ivory Coast,^a Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan,^b Poland, Senegal,^a Spain, Sweden, Togo,^a Trinidad and Tobago,^a Turkey, Uganda,^a United States, Yugoslavia.^a

^a Not represented at the sixth session.

^b Not represented at the third special session.

^c Two seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

Third special session

Chairman: Per Ole Jodahl (Sweden).
Vice-Chairmen: Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela), K. C. Thomas (India), Fritz Werner (German Democratic Republic).
Rapporteur: Gillane Allam (Egypt).

Sixth session

Chairman: Nezhi Canitez (Turkey).
Vice-Chairmen: Hassan Ali Ibrahim (Egypt), Siegfried Laechelt (German Democratic Republic), Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette (Brazil).
Rapporteur: Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan).

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, was reconstituted by the Council on 13 May 1976 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The Committee adjourned sine die on 11 May 1977 upon completion of its report on the negotiations.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 13 members of the Economic and Social Council, elected for a term of four years by the Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

In 1979, the Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 February to 2 March and on 10 April, and at Geneva on 5 July.

Members (until 31 December 1982): Chile, Cuba, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Pakistan,^a Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Elected on 9 February 1979.

Chairman: Kwado Faka Nyamekye (Ghana).
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Shashank (India).
Rapporteur: A. A. Ozadovsky (Ukrainian SSR).

Committee on Review and Appraisal

The Committee on Review and Appraisal consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979:^a Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1981:^b Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Suriname, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela.

and two members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979. The succeeding members were not elected in 1979.

The seats allocated to three members from African States and three members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development consists of 54 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held its third, fourth and fifth special sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 January to 5 February, from 23 April to 4 May and from 25 June to 7 July 1979, respectively (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY). The Committee did not hold a regular session in 1979.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979:^a Austria, Canada, Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1982:^b Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ecuador, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States.

^a On 25 October 1979, the Economic and Social Council decided not to proceed with the election of the succeeding members, pending formal action by the General Assembly and the Council on the recommendation made by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development that the Committee should cease to exist.

^b The seat allocated to one member from Asian States remained unfilled in 1979.

Expert bodies

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development consists of 28 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments. Members served in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Advisory Committee held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva from 5 to 16 March 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1980): S. Oluwole Awokoya (Nigeria); Louis Berlinguet, Vice-Chairman (Canada); Alfred Boettcher (Germany, Federal Republic of); Hendrik Brugt Gerhard Casimir (Netherlands); Carlos Chagas (Brazil); Wilbert K. Chagula, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); A. Wassek Chahid (Syrian Arab Republic); Bernard M. J. Delapalme (France); Peter Gacii (Kenya); Essam Eldin Galal (Egypt); J. M. Gvishiani (USSR);^a Howe Yoon Chong (Singapore);^b Kenneth S. Julien (Trinidad and Tobago); Leszek Kasprzyk (Poland); Alexander Keynan (Israel); Carlos Alberto Mallmann (Argentina); Ali-Reza

Mehran (Iran); M. G. K. Menon (India); Takashi Mukaibo (Japan);^c Rodney W. Nichols (United States); Mohammed Rashdan (Malaysia);^a Marcel Roche, Vice-Chairman (Venezuela); Sanga Sabhasri (Thailand);^a Djibril Sène (Senegal);^a Janos Szita (Hungary); F. G. Torto (Ghana); Victor Luis Urquidi (Mexico);^a Antoine B. Zahlan (Lebanon).^a

^a Did not attend the twenty-fifth session.

The Advisory Committee has established regional groups for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and Western Asia, as well as a number of ad hoc working groups.

Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Committee held its fifteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 March to 5 April 1979.

Members (until 31 December 1980):^a Maria Augustinovics, Vice-Chairman (Hungary); Chedly Ayari (Tunisia); Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia);^b Moinuddin Baqai (Pakistan);^a Bongoy Mpekasa (Zaire); Hendricus Cornelis Bos (Netherlands); Ester Boserup (Denmark); José Encarnacion, Jr. (Philippines);^b Gerhard Fels (Germany, Federal Republic of); Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana); Saeb Jaroudi (Lebanon);^b Richard Jolly, Rapporteur (United Kingdom); Isaac Kerstenetzky (Brazil);^b V. N. Kirichenko (USSR); John P. Lewis (United States); Gabriel Mignot (France); Saburo Okita (Japan); H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria); Jozef Pajestka (Poland); I. G. Patel (India); Justinian F. Rweyemamu (United Republic of Tanzania); Germánico Salgado, Chairman (Ecuador); Leopoldo Solís (Mexico).

^a The vacancies created by the resignations of Moinuddin Baqai (Pakistan) in June 1979 and of G. A. Brown (Jamaica) on 1 May 1978 were filled by William Gilbert Demas (Trinidad and Tobago) and Li Zong (China), who were appointed on 25 October 1979.

^b Did not attend the fifteenth session.

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods did not meet in 1979.

Any member of the Committee may participate in the work of and vote in the Committee's subsidiary bodies provided such member notify the United Nations Secretariat of the intention to do so.

Members^a (experts appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a By the end of 1979, two additional members remained to be appointed, in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic and Social Council to enlarge the Committee's membership to 15.²⁵

GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

Members (experts appointed by the following countries): France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its nineteenth

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 734, resolution 1973(LIX) of 30 July 1975.

session at Geneva from 6 to 10 August 1979. Attending the session were:

L. P. Andronov (USSR);^a G. Krien (Germany, Federal Republic of); P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts (United States); T. R. Robertson (Canada);^b L. Savi (Italy);^c R. R. Watson, Chairman (United Kingdom).

Dangerous Goods.

GROUP OF RAPPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Members (rapporteurs appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held two sessions in 1979, both at Geneva: its twenty-third from 5 to 16 February; and its twenty-fourth from 13 to 17 August. Attending the sessions were:

L. P. Andronov, Vice-Chairman (USSR); T. D. Ellison, Vice-Chairman (Canada); A. Klug (Germany, Federal Republic of); K. Kumagai (Japan);^a P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts (United States); L. Savi, Chairman (Italy);^b R. J. Stone (United Kingdom); H. Stamnes (Norway).^c

^a Member of the Committee of Experts on the transport of Dangerous Goods.

^b Did not attend the twenty-third session.

^c Did not attend the twenty-fourth session.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of members elected by the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States.

On 9 May 1979, the Council decided to increase the membership of the Committee from 15 to 27 members, the seats to be distributed as follows: seven to African States; six to Asian States; three to Eastern European States; five to Latin American States; and six to Western European and other States.

Members serve for four-year terms, except that at the first election of the enlarged Committee 14 were to serve from the date of election until 31 December 1982 and the remainder from the date of election until 31 December 1980.

The Committee did not meet in 1979.

Members:^a

To serve until 31 December 1980:^b Tolani Asuni (Nigeria);^c S. N. Badu (Ghana), Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom), Dhavee Choosup (Thailand), Giuseppe di Gennaro (Italy), Ronald L. Gainer (United States), Jozsef Godony (Hungary), Aura Guerra de Villalaz (Panama), Albert Metzger (Sierra Leone), Miguel Schweitzer Speisky (Chile), Ramananda Prasad Singh (Nepal), Yip Yat-Hoong (Malaysia).

To serve until 31 December 1982: S. V. Borodin (USSR), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Manuel López-Rey y Arrojo (Bolivia), Francis Joseph Mahony (Australia), Mustafa Abdul Majid-Karah (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Jorge Arturo Montero-Castro (Costa Rica), Chadly Mohamed Ahmed Nefzaoui (Tunisia), John Olden (Ireland), P. R. Rajagopal (India), Simone Ardrée Rozes (France), Saladh El-Din Salhadar (Syrian Arab Republic), Silvino Julián Sorhegui Mato (Cuba), Yoshio Suzuki (Japan).

^a Elected on 11 May 1979, except Jozsef Godony (Hungary), who was elected on 25 October 1979.

^b One seat allocated to a member from African States remained unfilled in 1979.

^c Resigned on 2 October 1979; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1979.

Experts and Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries

The Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries held its eighth meeting at Geneva from 10 to 21 December 1979.

Members: A. N. E. Amissah, Chairman (Ghana); Maurice Hugh Collins (United Kingdom); Jean Francois Court (France); José Daniel Diniz (Brazil); Mordecai S. Feinberg (United States); J. A. R. Felix (Sri Lanka); Antonio H. Figueroa (Argentina); Simcha Gafny (Israel); Shigeyeshi Genjida (Japan); Adnan Bazer Kafaoglu (Turkey);^a Thomas Menck (Germany, Federal Republic of); Hamzah Merghani (Sudan);^b Efren Plana (Philippines); N. Mohamed Qureshi (Pakistan); Avtar Singh (India); A. Scheel (Norway);^c W. H. van den Berge, Vice-Chairman (Netherlands); Gilberto Urrutia Vistoso (Chile); Max Widmer (Switzerland); Ahmed Zarrouk (Tunisia).

^a Did not attend the eighth meeting.

United Nation* Group of Expert* on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 February to 9 March 1979. Attending the session were the chairmen or chief representatives of 13 of the 17 geographical/linguistic divisions, as follows:

Africa Central Division: M. Bizenga (Congo).

Africa East Division: Vl. J. Absaloms, Vice-Chairman (Kenya).

Africa West Division: J. L. Sawyerr (Liberia).

Arabic Division: A. Tazi (Morocco).

Asia East Division (other than China): Not represented.

Asia South-East Division: Not represented.

Asia South-West Division (other than Arabic): S. Erinc (Turkey).

China Division: Wang Jitong (China).

Dutch and German-speaking Division: F. Ormeling (Netherlands); Joseph Breu, Chairman (Austria).

East, Central and South-East Europe Division: M. Szymczak (Poland).

India Division: Not represented.

Latin America Division: Francis Gall (Guatemala).

Norden Division: Not represented.

Romano-Hellenic Division: J. Ramondou (France).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Division: A. M. Komkov (USSR).

United Kingdom Division: H. A. G. Lewis (United Kingdom).

United States of America and Canada Division: R. Randall (United States); A. Rayburn, Rapporteur (Canada).

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on

International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

On 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council established an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, to be composed of 34 members elected by the Council, as follows: nine from African States; seven from Asian States; six from Latin American States; nine from Western European and other States; and three from Eastern European States. Each State elected was to appoint an expert with appropriate experience in the field of accounting and reporting.

The Group, which was to hold two sessions and report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations (see above) at its sixth (1980) session, did not meet in 1979.

Members:^a Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Elected on 8 November 1979. The seats allocated to four members from African States, two members from Asian States, one member from Latin American States and two members from Eastern European States were not filled in 1979.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations

On 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council established an ad hoc working group of 10 experts, two from each of the five regions, to be appointed by the Council President.

Keeping in mind the necessity of integrating the social and economic aspects of development, the Group was to examine the effectiveness of the implementation within the United Nations of General Assembly resolutions and decisions relating to the social aspects of development and to make recommendations for improvements.

By the end of 1979, the experts had not been appointed.

Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board

The Committee on Candidatures, originally established by the Economic and Social Council on 4 March 1966, was established by the Council on 19 December 1978 for the purpose of selecting nominees for election to the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office from 2 March 1980 to 1 March 1985.

The Committee met at Geneva on 12 and 13 March 1979.

Members: Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: C. R. Ghazekhan (India).

Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women consists of 23 Member States designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The Preparatory Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 27 August to 8 September 1979.

Members: Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Maimouna Kane (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Sylvia Albo (Venezuela), Helga Hoerz (German Democratic Republic), Laetitia A. C. van den Assum (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Nirmala Buch (India).

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The membership of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination includes, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, also the executive heads of the following organizations: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Atomic Energy Agency.

Also taking part in the work of ACC are the United Nations

Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; the Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, for Administration, Finance and Management, for Technical Co-operation for Development, and for Legal Affairs; and the executive heads of the following bodies: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Development Programme; World Food Programme; United Nations Children's Fund; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; and the executive head of the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is invited to participate in all aspects of the work of ACC's subsidiary machinery.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads (or their representatives) of all member organizations and bodies attended meetings of ACC in 1979.

The Committee has established subsidiary bodies on organizational, administrative and substantive questions.

Other related bodies

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for five-year terms, three from candidates nominated by the World Health Organization and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention.

In 1979, the Board held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva from 21 May to 1 June, and its twenty-sixth at Vienna from 15 October to 2 November. It also held an ad hoc session at Geneva from 14 to 27 February.

Members:

To serve until 1 March 1980: Dr. Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, First Vice-President (Mexico);^a Dr. Helmut E. Ehrhardt (Germany, Federal Republic of); General Sami Assaad Farag (Egypt);^b Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia); Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia); Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan).

To serve until 1 March 1982: Dr. N. K. Barkov (USSR); Daniel Bovet (Italy);^a Dr. Tadeusz L. Chrusciel (Poland); Betty C. Gough, Rapporteur (United States); Dr. Sukru Kaymakçalan, Second Vice-President (Turkey);^a Paul Reuter, President (France); Dr. Jehan Shah Saleh (Iran).

^a Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.

^b Elected on 9 February 1979.

On 11 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following six members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 1 March 1980: Dr. Bela Boles (Hungary), Dr. Babakar S. M. Diop (Senegal) (elected from candidates nominated by WHO), Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia), Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia), Dr. Victorio V. Olguín (Argentina), Jasjit Singh (India).

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

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations* Capital Development Fund

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund collaborates with the World Health Organization in a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF consists of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for three-year terms.

In 1979, the Executive Board held a series of meetings at Mexico City, Mexico, between 21 and 27 May and on 31 May and 1 June, and an organizational meeting (with its composition as of 1 August 1979) at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 12 June.,

Members (until 31 July 1979):

To serve until 31 July 1979: Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Poland, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1980: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 July 1981: Byelorussian SSR, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Chairman: Sadako Ogata (Japan).

First Vice-Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland).

Third Vice-Chairman: Sebastian J. Chale (United Republic of Tanzania).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Sami I. Gammoh (Jordan).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1979 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July 1979: Australia, Burundi, France, Hungary, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Somalia, USSR, United States.

Members (from 1 August 1979):

To serve until 31 July 1980: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 July 1981: Byelorussian SSR, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1982: Australia, Burundi, France, Hungary, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Somalia, USSR, United States.

Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

First Vice-Chairman: Hugo Scheltema (Netherlands).

Second Vice-Chairman: Mihaly Simai (Hungary).

Third Vice-Chairman: Carmen Romano de López Portillo (Mexico).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Lumbwe Chiwele (Zambia).

Executive Director of UNICEF: Henry R. Labouisse.^a

^aRetired on 31 December 1979; to be succeeded with effect from 1 January 1980 by James P. Grant, who was appointed by the Secretary-General on 18 May 1979.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Members:

To serve until 31 July 1979: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of India, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

To serve from 1 August 1979: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, India, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Ex-officio members: Chairman of the Executive Board, Chairman of the Programme Committee.

Chairman: Paal Bog (Norway).

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

Chairman: Marcos de Carvalho Candau (Brazil) (until 31 July 1979), Maimouna Kane (Senegal) (from 1 August 1979).

**United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development (UNCTAD)**

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board reports to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; it also reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consists of 48 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Twenty-seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries.

Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries.

The term of office is three years, one third of the members being elected each year.

The Governing Council held a series of meetings on 25 and 26 January and its twenty-sixth session from 6 June to 16 July 1979, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Congo, France, Guinea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Austria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

President: Sir Vijay R. Singh (Fiji).
 First Vice-President Douglas P. Lindores (Canada).
 Second Vice-President: Hassum Ceesay (Gambia).
 Third Vice-President Miguel A. Alborno (Ecuador).
 Rapporteur: Ales Strauss (Czechoslovakia).

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Gabon, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Uganda.

Administrator of UNDP: F. Bradford Morse.
 Deputy Administrator: G. Arthur Brown.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held one series of meetings in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 7 June and 10 July.

Chairman: Douglas P. Lindores (Canada).
 Rapporteur Manniram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago).

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, a committee of the whole, held one series of meetings in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 4 and 28 June.

The Committee was discontinued by a decision of the UNDP Governing Council of 29 June 1979.

Chairman: Hassum Ceesay (Gambia).
 Rapporteur: Dimity Jane Giles (Australia).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING

GROUP ON SUPPORT COSTS

The Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs held two sessions in 1979, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its third from 22 to 26 January; and its fourth from 4 to 21 June.

Chairman: Sarfraz Khan Malik (Pakistan).
 Rapporteur: Peter Osvald (Sweden).

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

On 14 December 1979, the General Assembly affirmed that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities—established in 1967 as a trust fund of the Secretary-General and in 1972 placed under the authority of the Assembly—was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast);
 Seven members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (to serve until 30 June 1979): Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India), H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria), Berislav Šter (Yugoslavia), Eleanor Bernert Sheldon (United States), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico); (to serve until 30 June 1981): Karl Erick Knutsson (Sweden), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico);^a

Eight other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Director of UNRISD (ex officio), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observers in annual rotation: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization; International Labour Organisation; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

^aNominated by the Commission on 7 March 1979 for an additional term of two years beginning on 1 July 1979; confirmed by the Council on 9 May 1979.

On 7 March 1979, the Commission for Social Development nominated the following five members for a four-year term beginning on 1 July 1979 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June 1979: Paul-Marc Henry (France), Vera Nyitrai (Hungary), Achola Pala Okeyo (Kenya), K. N. Raj (India), Eugene B. Skolnikoff (United States). The Economic and Social Council confirmed the nominations on 9 May 1979.

United Nations Special Fund

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing

board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization through the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

World Food Council

The World Food Council, an organ of the United Nations at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

World Food Programme

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the governing body of the World Food Programme, consists of 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council. It also submits periodic and special reports to the World Food Council.

The Committee held two sessions during 1979, both at

Rome: its seventh from 14 to 24 May; and its eighth from 22 to 30 October.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1979:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina (Second Vice-Chairman), Guatemala, Ireland (Chairman), United Kingdom, Zaire.

Elected by FAO Council: Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1980:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Bangladesh, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Tunisia.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Canada, India, Saudi Arabia, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1981:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Japan, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan (First Vice-Chairman), Sweden.

Elected by FAO Council: Angola, Brazil, Kenya, Netherlands, Thailand.

On 10 May 1979, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Ireland, Lesotho, Mexico and United Kingdom; and, on 29 November 1979, the FAO Council elected Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Sierra Leone, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1979.

Executive Director of the World Food Programme: Garson Nathaniel Vogel.

Trusteeship Council

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

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

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

During 1979, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members. Therefore, the parity called for by Article 86 of the Charter was not maintained.

MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

SESSIONS

Fourteenth special session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 12 to 15 February 1979.

Forty-sixth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 21 May to 15 June 1979.

OFFICERS

Fourteenth special session

President: Jean-Claude Brochenin (France).

Vice-President: Sheila E. Harden (United Kingdom).

Forty-sixth session

President: Sheila E. Harden (United Kingdom).

Vice-President Jean-Claude Brochenin (France).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Elections in the New Hebrides

Members and representatives: Australia: Ron S. Morris. Fiji: Berenado Vunibobo, Chairman. Ivory Coast: Lobognon Pierre Yere. United Republic of Cameroon: Nkwelle Ekaney.

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Referendum in the Marshall Islands,

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, March 1979

Members: Ricardo Duqué (France); Sheila E. Harden, Chairman (United Kingdom).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Referendum in Palau,

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1979

Members: Jean-Claude Brochenin, Chairman (France); Ian A. Woods (United Kingdom).

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of fifteen Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly

and the Security Council, each voting independently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1979, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term ^a
Sir Humphrey Waldock, President	United Kingdom	1982
Taslim Olawale Elias, Vice-President	Nigeria	1985
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1982
André Gros	France	1982
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1985
Platon D. Morozov	USSR	1988
Nagendra Singh	India	1982
José María Ruda	Argentina	1982
Hermann Mosler	Germany, Federal Republic of	1985
Salah El Dine Tarazi	Syrian Arab Republic	1985
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1985
Roberto Ago	Italy	1988
Abdullah Ali El-Erian	Egypt	1988
José Sette Câmara	Brazil	1988
Richard R. Baxter	United States	1988

^aTerm expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

Registrar: Stanislas R. Aquarone.
Deputy Registrar: Alain Pillepich.

Chamber of Summary Procedure

(as constituted by the Court on 26 February 1979)

Members: Sir Humphrey Waldock (ex officio), Taslim Olawale Elias (ex officio), Platon D. Morozov, Nagendra Singh, Salah El Dine Tarazi.

Substitute members: Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1979:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

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

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly; Security Council. Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Atomic Energy Agency.

Committees of the Court

The Court has established the following standing committees.

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Sir Humphrey Waldock (ex officio), Taslim Olawale Elias (ex officio), André Gros, Manfred Lachs, José María Ruda.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Platon D. Morozov, Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: José María Ruda, Hermann Mosler, Shigeru Oda, Richard R. Baxter.

RULES COMMITTEE^a

Members: Manfred Lachs, Platon D. Morozov, Hermann Mosler, Salah El Dine Tarazi, Roberto Ago, Abdullah Ali El-Erian.

^aConstituted by the Court in 1979 as a standing body, to replace the Committee for the Revision of the Rules of Court.

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 1979)

Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Kurt Waldheim

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Rafeeuddin Ahmed

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

Director-General: K. K. S. Dadzie

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

Under-Secretary-General: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Under-Secretary-General: Brian E. Urquhart

Office for Special Political Questions

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

Assistant Secretary-General, Joint Co-ordinator, Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes: Gordon K. Goundrey

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

Under-Secretary-General: William B. Buffum
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Thailand: İler Turkmén

Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters

Assistant Secretary-General: Diego Cordóvez

Office of Legal Affairs

Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Erik Suy

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Mikhail D. Sytenko
Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament: Jan Martenson

**Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship
and Decolonization**

Under-Secretary-General: Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye

**Department of International Economic
and Social Affairs**

Under-Secretary-General: Jean L. Ripert

Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research
and Policy Analysis: P. N. Dhar

Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and
Co-ordination: Peter Hansen

Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and
Humanitarian Affairs: Helvi Sipilä

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Under-Secretary-General: Bi Jilong

Assistant Secretary-General: Margaret J. Anstee

Economic Commission for Europe

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Janez I.
Stanovnik

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Johan B. P.
Maramis

Economic Commission for Latin America

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Enrique V.
Iglesias

Economic Commission for Africa

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adebayo
Adedeji

Economic Commission for Western Asia

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Mohamed-
Said Al-Attar

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Arcot
Ramachandran

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Aksel
Sahlgren

Department of Administration, Finance and Management

Under-Secretary-General: Helmut F. Debatin

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Patricio Ruedas

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Clayton C. Timbrell

Department of Conference Services

Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special
Assignments: Bohdan Lewandowski

Department of Public Information

Under-Secretary-General: Yasushi Akashi

United Nations Office at Geneva

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United
Nations Office at Geneva: Luigi Cottafavi

Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of
the Secretary-General, Secretary of the Committee on
Disarmament: Rikhi Jaipal

International Court of Justice Registry

Registrar: Stanislas R. Aquarone

**Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special
representatives and other related bodies**

**Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping
Missions in the Middle East**

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Commissioner
for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari

**Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief
Co-ordinator (UNDRO)**

Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator:
Faruk N. Berkol

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

High Commissioner: Poul Hartling

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the
Secretary-General: Bernardo Zuleta

**United Nations Assistance for the Reconstruction
and Development of Lebanon**

Co-ordinator: Iqbal A. Akhund

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Henry R.
Labouisse

Assistant Secretary-General, Senior Deputy Executive
Director: Eric J. R. Heyward

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director,
Programmes: Charles A. Egger

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Es-
tefania Aldaba-Lim

**United Nations Conference on New and Renewable
Sources of Energy**

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Confer-
ence: Mohamed Habib Gherab

**United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development (UNCTAD)**

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Confer-
ence: Gamani Corea

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of
the Conference: Bernard T. Chidzero

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Administrator: F. Bradford Morse

Deputy Administrator: G. Arthur Brown

Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Finance and Adminis-
tration: John A. Olver

Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population
Activities: Rafael M. Salas

Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Popula-
tion Activities: Halvor Gille

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional
Bureau for Africa: Michel Doo Kingué

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional
Bureau for Arab States: Salah Al-Shaikhly

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional
Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Andrew J. Joseph

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional
Bureau for Latin America: Gabriel Valdés-Subercaseaux

Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP European
Office: Stig Andersen

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Guenther G. Greindl

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Executive Director Mostafa Kamal Tolba
 Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director:
 Peter Shaw Thacher
 Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director:
 Sveneld Evteev
 Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director,
 Bureau of the Fund and Administration: Horst Peter
 Oltmanns

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Bror A.
 Rexed

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director Abd-El
 Rahman Khane

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Davidson S. H.
 W. Nicol

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Force Commander: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander
 Erskine

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Reynaldo
 Galindo-Pohl

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

Commissioner-General: Olof Rydbeck

United Nations University

Rector James M. Hester

**World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women:
Equality, Development and Peace**

Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Con-
 ference: Lucille M. Mair

World Food Council

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director Maurice J.
 Williams

On 31 December 1979, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 23,180. Of these, 7,841 were in the Professional and higher categories and 15,339 were in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories. Of the

same total, 20,220 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 2,960 were assigned as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. In addition, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East had some 15,000 local area staff.

Appendix IV

United Nations Information Centres and Offices

(As at 1 April 1980)

- ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Liberia and Maxwell Roads
(Post Office Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana
- ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(Post Office Box 3001)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
19 Avenue Chahid El Waly Mustapha Sayed
Debussy
(Boîte Postale 823)
Algiers, Algeria
- ANKARA. United Nations Information Office
197 Ataturk Bulvari
(P. K. 407)
Ankara, Turkey
- ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre
22 Rue Rainitovo
Antsahavola
(Boîte Postale 1348)
Antananarivo, Madagascar
- ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre
Edificio City (3er piso)
Calle Estrella y Chile
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asuncion, Paraguay
- ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
38 Amalia Avenue
Athens 119, Greece
- BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 167/1 Abu Nouwas Street
(Post Office Box 2398 Alwiyah)
Baghdad, Iraq
- BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 2, Thailand
- BEIRUT. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia
Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building
Montée Baim Militaire
(Post Office Box 4656)
Beirut, Lebanon
- BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
Svetozara Markovica 58
(Post Office Box 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001
- BOGOTA. United Nations Information Centre
Calle 10 No. 3-61
(Apartado Aéreo 6567)
Bogota, D. E., Colombia
- BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre and Liaison Office
108 Rue d'Arlon
1040 Brussels, Belgium
- BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre
16 Aurel Vlaicu Street
(Post Office Box 1-701)
Bucharest, Romania
- BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre
Ugarteche 3069
1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina
- BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue de la Poste
7 Place de l'Indépendance
(Boîte Postale 2160)
Bujumbura, Burundi
- CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
1 Osoris Street
Tagher Building (Garden City)
(Boîte Postale 262)
Cairo, Egypt
- COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre
202-204 Baudhdhaloka Mawatha
(Post Office Box 1505)
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
- COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
DK 1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark
- DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
9 Allée Robert Delmas
(Boîte Postale 154)
Dakar, Senegal
- DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
Matasalamat Building (first floor)
(Post Office Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
- GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
- ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 26
88th Street, Ramna-6/3
(Post Office Box 1107)
Islamabad, Pakistan
- KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt
(Post Office Box 5)
Kabul, Afghanistan
- KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
Lainchaur, Lazimpat
(Post Office Box 107)
Kathmandu, Nepal
- KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
Block No. 6, House No. 13
Mek Nimir Street
(Post Office Box 1992)
Khartoum, Sudan
- KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre
Building Deuxième République
Boulevard du 30 Juin
(Boîte Postale 7248)
Kinshasa, Zaire
- LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre
17 Kingsway, Ikoyi
(Post Office Box 1068)
Lagos, Nigeria
- LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre
Avenida Arce No. 2529
Edificio "Santa Isabel"
Bloque "C", 2° Mezzanine
(Apartado Postal 686)
La Paz, Bolivia
- LIMA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenida Arenales 815
(Apartado Postal 11199)
Lima, Peru
- LISBON. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Latino Coelho No. 1
Edificio Aviz, Bloco A1 -10°
1.000 Lisbon, Portugal

LOME. United Nations Information Centre Rue Albert Sarraut Coin Avenue de Gaulle (Boite Postale 911) Lome, Togo	NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre 55 Lodi Estate New Delhi 110003, India	SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America Edificio Naciones Unidas Avenida Dag Hammarskjold Santiago, Chile
LONDON. United Nations Information Centre 14/15 Stratford Place London, W1N 9AF, England	PARIS. United Nations Information Centre 4 et 6 Avenue de Saxe 75700 Paris, France	SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre 77 King Street (Post Office Box 4045, Sydney 2001, N.S.W.) Sydney 2000, N. S. W., Australia
LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre Post Office Box 2905 Lusaka, Zambia	PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre Towers Building (ground floor) Musgrave Street, Ela Beach (Post Office Box 472) Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre Avenue Gandhi 3rd Avenue, No. 43 (Post Office Box 1555) Teheran, Iran
MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre King Faisal Road, Gufool (Post Office Box 26004) Manama, Bahrain	PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre 15 Keate Street (Post Office Box 130) Port of Spain, Trinidad	TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre Shin Aoyama Building Nishikan (22nd floor) 1-1 Minami Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku Tokyo 107, Japan
MANILA. United Nations Information Centre NEDA Building, 106 Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati (Post Office Box 2149) Metro Manila, Philippines	PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre Panska 5 11011 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia	TRIPOLI. United Nations Information Centre c/o United Nations Development Programme 67-71 Turkiya Street (Post Office Box 358) Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
MASERU. United Nations Information Centre Corner Nightingale Road opposite Sanlam Centre Kingsway (Post Office Box MS 301) Maseru 100, Lesotho	RABAT. United Nations Information Centre Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi (Casier ONU) Rabat-Chellah, Morocco	TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre 61 Boulevard Bab Benat (Boite Postale 863) Tunis, Tunisia
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