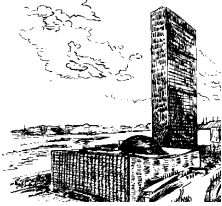


## Appendix 2



# Principal Organs of the United Nations

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### General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all 189 members of the United Nations. As of December 31, 2000, they are:

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

*United States Participation in the United Nations - 2000*

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

*Principal Organs of the United Nations*

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

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The 54th regular session of the General Assembly, which had been suspended December 23, 1999, held resumed sessions during 2000. The session was formally closed on September 5.

The General Assembly held its 23rd special session, June 5–9, 2000, devoted to “Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century.” The General Assembly held its 24th special session, June 26–30, 2000, devoted to Social Development (Social Summit +5). The General Assembly held its Millennium Summit September 6–8, 2000. The 10th emergency special session met in October to discuss illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory.

The 55th regular session of the General Assembly convened September 5, 2000, and was suspended December 22, 2000.

The Assembly elected Harri Holkeri (Finland) as President and the Chairs of the Delegations of Belarus, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, China, Comoros, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Kuwait, Maldives, Mozambique, the Russian Federation, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uzbekistan, and Yemen as the 21 Vice Presidents.

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

**First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)**—U Mya Than (Burma)

**Second Committee (Economic and Financial)**—Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)

**Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural)**—Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)

**Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)**—Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)

**Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)**—Gerd Rosenthal (Guatemala)

**Sixth Committee (Legal)**—Mauro Politi (Italy)

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

## **Security Council**

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

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

2000: Argentina, Canada, Malaysia, Namibia, the Netherlands

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

On October 10 the Assembly elected Columbia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway, and Singapore as members of the Security Council for 2-year terms of office beginning January 1, 2001.

## **Trusteeship Council**

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

In 1994 the Trusteeship Council adopted an amendment to its rules of procedure stating that it will meet in the future only on request. The Council did not meet in 1999.

## **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

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

2000: Algeria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, India, Italy, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, United States, Vietnam

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

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

*Principal Organs of the United Nations*

The General Assembly elected Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Uganda, and the United States of America for 3-year terms beginning on January 1, 2001. All were elected on October 12.

\*On November 14, 2000, Greece relinquished its seat. Malta was voted in for the rest of the term.

**International Court of Justice**

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

- Gilbert Guillaume, France (2009), President
- Shi Jiuyong, China (2003), Vice President
- Shigeru Oda, Japan (2003)
- Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algeria (2006)
- Raymond Ranjeva, Madagascar (2009)
- Geza Herczegh, Hungary (2003)
- Carl-August Fleischhauer, Germany (2003)
- Abdul Koroma, Sierra Leone (2003)
- Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, Russian Federation (2006)
- Rosalyn Higgins, United Kingdom (2009)
- Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren, Venezuela (2009)
- Pieter H. Kooijmans, Netherlands (2006)
- Francisco Rezek, Brazil (2006)
- Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Jordan (2009)
- Thomas Buergenthal, United States (2006)\*

\*elected March 2, 2000, to complete the term for Stephen M. Schwebel after his resignation

