



## *General info...*

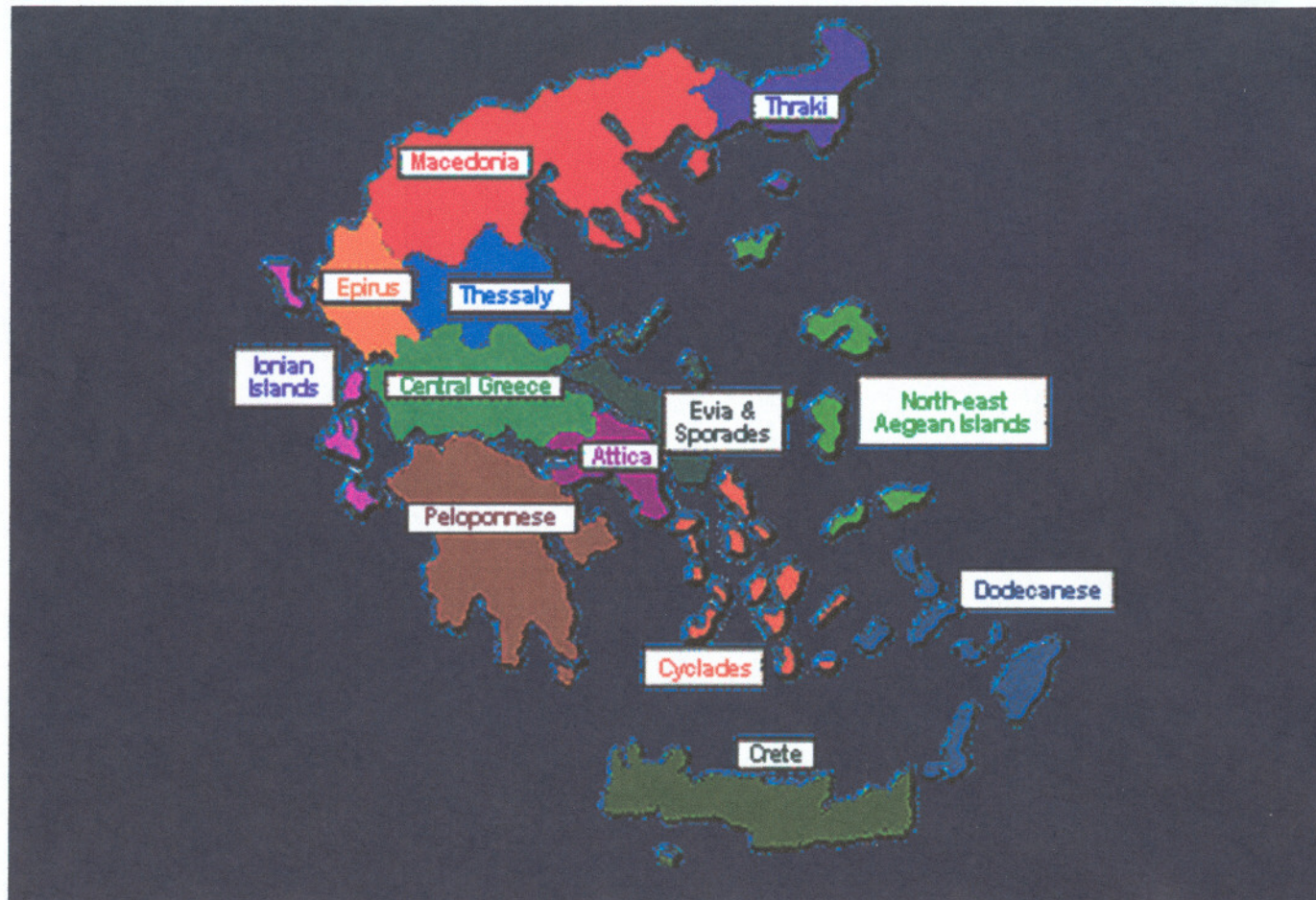
### *About Greece*

*GREECE*, Hellas, officially known as the "Hellenic Republic" is the southeastern most country in Europe, occupying the southernmost part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Albania, X-Yugoslavia (the Republic of the Skopje) and Bulgaria from the north, and the European part of Turkey from the northeast. From the east by the *Aegean Sea*, from the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and from the west the *Ionian Sea*, including more than 400 islands, which occupy more than one fifth of its total land territory the total area of the country is 131.957 square kilometers (50.949 square miles).

The mainland portion of Greece comprises the regions of *Thraki* and *Macedonia* in the north; *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, and *Central Greece* in the central section; and in the south *Peloponnisos*, a peninsula which is connected to the rest of the mainland by the *Isthmus of Corinth*. The remainder of Greece consists of more than 400 islands, (only 149 are inhabited). These are *Evia*, *Crete or Kriti*, the *Northern Sporades*, the *Cyclades*, the *Dodecanisa*, *Chios*, *Limnos*, *Samos*, *Samothraki* and *Thassos*, all of which are spread out in the Aegean Sea.

In the west, the Ionian Sea, is where the *Eptanisa* are found, a group of seven inhabited major islands and three small-uninhabited ones.

The coastal waters of the country are relatively shallow and penetrate far inland. Despite its indented coastline, Greece has fine natural harbors, namely its main harbor of *Piraeus*, the second largest in the Mediterranean Sea, after Marseilles in France. Piraeus is considered an excellent harbor in the East Mediterranean waters.



Greece is famous for its natural beauty. The land is mountainous and rugged, but Greece is relatively poor in natural resources. Although a small country, Greece has a very diverse topography. The most important divisions of the country are the central mountains; the damp, mountainous regions in the west; the dry, sunny plains and lower mountain ranges in eastern Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thraki; Central Greece, the southeastern "point" (peninsula) of the mainland that cradled the city-states of the country, the mountainous regions of Peloponnisos; and the islands, most of which are in the Aegean Sea.

The central mountain area, the Pindus Mountains, which extends from a northern to a southern direction, is one of the most rugged, isolated, and sparsely populated parts of the country. *Mount Olympus* (2.91m/9.570ft), Greece's highest peak, was considered in ancient times to be home to the 12 gods. Its western slopes, which extend through Epirus down to the Ionian Sea, are lower and more hospitable. The southeastern extremity of Central Greece, *Attica*, is broken into many isolated valleys and plains by mountain ridges, where the Athenian Plain, with Athens in the center, is located. Thessaly, a plain ringed by mountains, is one of the most fertile parts, of the country. Macedonia has the largest plains in Greece. Thraki, east of Macedonia, has a varied topography of mountains, valleys and several coastal plains. Peloponnisos, is mountainous, but to a lesser degree than Central Greece. It is shaped like a giant hand with impassable mountain ridges extending like fingers into the sea. Between the mountains are narrow valleys, which are isolated from one another. The western section of Peloponnisos is less mountainous than its eastern parts. The islands of the Aegean Sea are generally high, rugged, stony and dry, and consequently their contribution to economic life of the country is limited. They are important however, because of their great beauty, historical importance, potential for tourism and strategic military value.

## EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union (EU) is a union of twenty-five independent states based on the European Communities and founded to enhance political, economic and social co-operation.

Formerly known as European Community (EC) or European Economic Community (EEC).

Date of foundation: *November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1993*

New Members since January 1st, 1995: Austria, Finland, Sweden,  
and ten more as shown below

**Member states (EUR: Euro currency):**

- Austria (EUR)
- Belgium (EUR)
- Denmark
- Finland (EUR)
- France (EUR)
- Germany (EUR)
- Greece (EUR)
- Ireland (EUR)
- Italy (EUR)
- Luxembourg (EUR)
- Netherlands (EUR)
- Portugal (EUR)
- Spain (EUR)
- Sweden
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

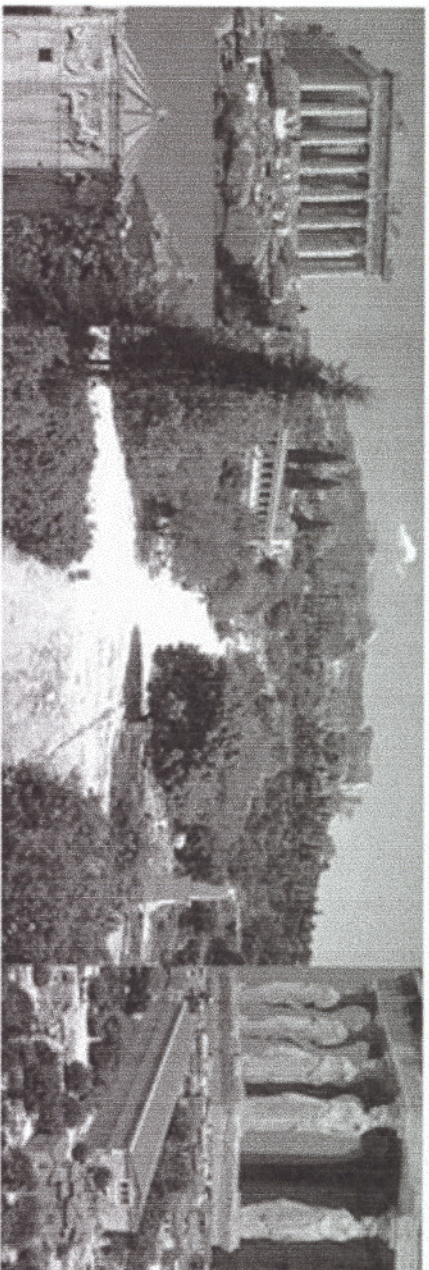
Ten countries have **joined the EU on 2004-05-01:**

Cyprus (Greek part), the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

- 
 French Guiana
- 
 Guadeloupe  
Martinique  
Réunion
- 
 Arvier Aosteiro  
Corsica
- 
 Canary Islands



## *The Ancient City of Athens*



**The Ancient City of Athens** is a photographic archive of the archaeological and architectural remains of ancient Athens (Greece). It is intended primarily as a resource for students and teachers of classical art & archaeology, civilization, languages, and history as a supplement to their class lectures and reading assignments and as a source of images for use in term papers, projects, and presentations. We also hope that this site will be useful to all who have an interest in archaeological exploration and the recovery, interpretation, and preservation of the past.

## *Member States and enlargement*

The European Union has 25 member states, an area of 3,892,685 km<sup>2</sup> and approximately 460 million EU citizens as of December 2004.

If it were a county, it would be the seventh largest in the world by area and the third largest by population after China and India.

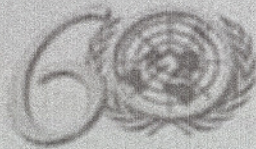
The European Union has land borders with 20 nations and sea borders with 31.



## European Union

Since its inception with six countries, nineteen further states have joined in successive waves of enlargement:

Year	Country
1952	Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands (founding members)
1973	Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom
1981	Greece
1986	Portugal, Spain
1990	East Germany reunites with West Germany and becomes part of the EU
1995	Austria, Finland, Sweden
2004	Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia



*"We the Peoples of the United Nations..."*

## **History of the United Nations**

The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

States first established international organizations to cooperate on specific matters. The International Telecommunication Union was founded in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, and the Universal Postal Union was established in 1874. Both are now United Nations specialized agencies.

In 1899, the first International Peace Conference was held in The Hague to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare. It adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which began work in 1902.

The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the First World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security."

The International Labour Organization was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, United States, in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 member states.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.

*Source: Basic Facts - About the United Nations*  
*United Nations Publication*  
*Sales No. E.04.1.7*



# The United Nations system

PRINCIPAL ORGANS



**Subsidiary Bodies**

- Military Staff Committee
- Standing Committee and ad hoc bodies
- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
- UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMVIC)
- United Nations Compensation Commission
- Peacekeeping Operations and Missions

**Subsidiary Bodies**

Main committees

Other sessional committees

Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Other subsidiary organs

### Programmes and Funds

<b>UNCTAD</b> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	<b>UNDP</b> United Nations Development Programme	<b>UNHCR</b> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>ITC</b> International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)	<b>UNIFEM</b> United Nations Development Fund for Women	<b>WFP</b> World Food Programme
<b>UNDCP</b> United Nations Drug Control Programme <sup>1</sup>	<b>UNV</b> United Nations Volunteers	<b>UNRWA</b> United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNEP</b> United Nations Environment Programme	<b>UNCDF</b> United Nations Children's Development Fund	<b>UN-HABITAT</b> United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHSP)
<b>UNICEF</b> United Nations Children's Fund	<b>UNFPA</b> United Nations Population Fund	

### Research and Training Institutes

<b>UNICRI</b> United Nations International Crime and Justice Research Institute	<b>UNRISD</b> United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	<b>INSTRAW</b> International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
<b>UNITAR</b> United Nations Institute for Training and Research	<b>UNIDIR</b> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	

**Other UN Entities**

<b>OHCHR</b> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>UNOPS</b> United Nations Office for Project Services	<b>UNAIDS</b> Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
	<b>UNU</b> United Nations University	
	<b>UNSSC</b> United Nations System Staff College	

**NOTES:** Solid lines from a Principal Organ indicate a direct reporting relationship; dashes indicate a non-substantive relationship. The UN Drug Control Programme is part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. <sup>1</sup>UNDCP was established in 1990.



### Functional Commissions

Commissions on:

- Human Rights
- Narcotic Drugs
- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Science and Technology for Development
- Sustainable Development
- Status of Women
- Population and Development
- Commission for Social Development

### Regional Commissions

Statistical Commission

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

### Other Bodies

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII)

United Nations Forum on Forests

Sessional and standing committees

Expert, ad hoc, and related bodies

### Related Organizations

**WTO** World Trade Organization

**IAEA** International Atomic Energy Agency

**CTBTO PREP.COM** Preparatory Commission for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

**OPCW** Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons



### Specialized Agencies\*

**ILO** International Labour Organization

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**WHO** World Health Organization

**World Bank Group**

- IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- IDA** International Development Association
- IFC** International Finance Corporation
- MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

### Departments and Offices

<b>OSG</b> Office of the Secretary-General	<b>OIOS</b> Office of Internal Oversight Services	<b>OIA</b> Office of Legal Affairs	<b>DPA</b> Department of Political Affairs	<b>DDA</b> Department for Disarmament Affairs	<b>DPKO</b> Department of Peacekeeping Operations	<b>OCHA</b> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<b>DESA</b> Department of Economic and Social Affairs	<b>DGACM</b> Department for General Assembly and Conference Management	<b>DP1</b> Department of Public Information	<b>DM</b> Department of Management	<b>OHRLS</b> Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States	<b>UNSECOORD</b> Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator	<b>UNODC</b> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	<b>UNOG</b> UN Office at Geneva	<b>UNOV</b> UN Office at Vienna	<b>UNON</b> UN Office at Nairobi
--	---	------------------------------------	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	------------------------------------	--	--	---	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

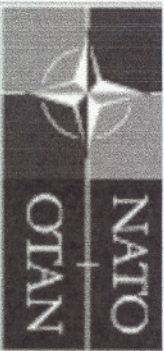
## **Greece in the UN**

### *Greek Presence in UN Bodies*

Greece is the one of the 50-founding members of the United Nations. In exercising its foreign policy Greece has consistently supported multilateral cooperation as a way to promote understanding among the world's nations and coordinate the handling of international affairs. In a dramatically changing world, it is believed that the United Nations have an ever more important role to play. The system that keeps our world running is in need of reform. Greece's support to this reform is based on a strong belief that without multilateral cooperation among nations, peace and development will remain elusive. Therefore there is a need the Organization to be more effective and more flexible. At the same time Greece is trying to promote transparency and accountability in every aspect of its work.

On October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005 Greece was elected as a non-permanent member to the Security Council. Greece assumed its duty with a profound feeling of responsibility towards the members of the General Assembly. Greece aim is to contribute constructively to the work of the Council in preserving peace and security while recognizing the interaction among other fields of international activity.

Peace and security cannot be accomplished without economic and social development. The Millennium Development Goals are not to be considered empty words. Greece is determined to materialize its commitments and support other nations in this direction.



# What is NATO ?

Transatlantic link

Security

Freedom

Solidarity



## Solidarity

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is an alliance of 26 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949.

Key links:

[North Atlantic Treaty](#)

[Member countries](#)

[NATO Topics](#)

