



Membership of principal United Nations organs in 2017

PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS					
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	SECURITY COUNCIL	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL	TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL	SECRETARIAT

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice has 15 members, elected by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. Judges hold nine-year terms, which end on 5 February of the year indicated in parentheses next to their name. The current composition of the Court is as follows:

Judge James Richard Crawford (Australia)(2024), Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil)(2018), Xue Hanqin (China)(2021), Ronny Abraham (France)(2018), Dalveer Bhandari (India)(2018), Giorgio Gaja (Italy)(2021), Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica)(2024), Hisashi Owada (Japan)(2021), Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)(2024), Kirill Gevorgian (Russia)(2024), Peter Tomka (Slovakia)(2021), Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia)(2018), Julia Sebutinde (Uganda)(2021), Sir Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom)(2018), Joan E. Donoghue (United States)(2024).

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council has 15 members. The United Nations Charter designates five States as permanent members and the General Assembly elects 10 other members for two-year terms. The term of office for each non-permanent member of the Council ends on 31 December of the year indicated in parentheses next to its name.

The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States.

The ten non-permanent members of the Council in 2017 are Bolivia (Plurinational State of)(2018), Ethiopia (2018), Egypt (2017), Italy (2017), Japan (2017), Kazakhstan (2018), Senegal (2017), Sweden (2018), Ukraine (2017), Uruguay(2017).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is made up of 193 United Nations Member States. These States are:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council has 54 members, elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. The term of office for each member expires on 31 December of the year indicated in parentheses next to its name. In 2017, the Council is composed of the following:

Afghanistan (2018), Algeria (2018), Andorra(2019), Argentina (2017), Austria (2017), Azerbaijan (2019), Belgium (2018), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2019), Brazil (2017), Burkina Faso (2017), Cameroon (2019), Chad (2019), Chili (2018), China (2019), Colombia (2019), Czech Republic (2018), Estonia (2017), Finland (2017), France (2017), Germany (2017), Ghana (2017), Greece (2017), Guyana (2018), Honduras (2017), India (2017), Italy (2018), Iraq (2018), Japan (2017), Lebanon (2018), Mauritania (2017), Moldova (2018), Nigeria (2018), Norway (2019), Pakistan (2017), Peru (2018), Portugal (2017), Republic of Korea (2019), Russian Federation (2019), Rwanda (2018), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2019), Somalia (2018), South Africa (2018), Swaziland (2019), Sweden (2019), Switzerland (2018), Tajikistan (2019), Trinidad and Tobago (2017), Uganda (2017), United Arab Emirates (2019), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2019), United States of America (2018), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Vietnam (2018), Zimbabwe (2017).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council is made up of the five permanent members of the Security Council: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States. With the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, the Council formally suspended operations on 1 November 1994. The Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as the occasion required; by its decision or the decision of its President or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat services the other principal organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. It has a staff of some 41,000 around the world, drawn from over 180 countries. As international civil servants, staff members and the Secretary-General answer to the United Nations alone for their activities, and take an oath not to seek or receive instructions from any government or outside authority. Under the Charter, each Member State undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff, and to refrain from seeking to influence them improperly.

The United Nations, while headquartered in New York, maintains a significant presence in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut, Geneva, Nairobi, Santiago and Vienna, and has offices all over the world.

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