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FACT SHEET

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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)

Judge Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade,
Brazil (2026)

Judge Ronny Abraham,
France (2026)

Judge Dalveer Bhandari,
India (2026)

Judge Giorgio Gaja, Italy
(2020)

Judge Patrick Lipton Robinson,
Jamaica
(2024)

Judge Yuji Iwasawa,
Japan (2026)

Judge Nawaf Salam,
Lebanon
(2026)

Judge Mohamed Bennouna,
Morocco
(2024)

Judge Kirill Gevorgian,
Russia (2024)

Judge Peter Tomka,
Slovakia (2020)

Judge Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf,
Somalia (2026)

Judge Julia Sebutinde,
Uganda (2020)

Judge 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 | United States

The ten non-permanent members of the Council in 2019 are:

Côte d'Ivoire (2019)	Germany (2020)	Peru (2019)
Dominican Republic (2020)	Indonesia (2020)	Poland (2019)
Equatorial Guinea (2019)	Kuwait (2020)	South Africa (2020)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

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

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 2019, the Council is composed of the following:

Andorra (2019)	Brazil (2021)	El Salvador (2020)	Jamaica (2021)	Netherlands (2021)	Russian Federation (2019)	Sweden (2019)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2019)
Angola (2021)	Cameroon (2019)	Ethiopia (2021)	Japan (2020)	Norway (2019)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2019)	Tajikistan (2019)	United States of America (2021)
Armenia (2021)	Canada (2021)	France (2020)	Kenya (2021)	Pakistan (2021)	Saudi Arabia (2021)	Togo (2020)	Uruguay (2020)
Azerbaijan (2019)	Chad (2019)	Germany (2020)	Luxembourg (2021)	Paraguay (2021)	Spain (2020)	Turkey (2020)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2019)
Belarus (2020)	China (2019)	Ghana (2020)	Malawi (2020)	Philippines (2020)	Sudan (2020)	Turkmenistan (2021)	
Benin (2019)	Colombia (2019)	India (2020)	Mali (2021)	Republic of Korea (2019)	Swaziland (2019)	Ukraine (2021)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (2019)	Ecuador (2020)	Iran (2021)	Mexico (2020)			United Arab Emirates (2019)	
	Egypt (2021)	Ireland (2020)	Morocco (2020)				

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 38,000 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.