

Membership of principal United Nations organs in 2009

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:

Ronny Abraham (France) (2018), Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan) (2018), Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco) (2015), Thomas Buergenthal (United States) (2015), Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil) (2018), Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom) (2018), Shi Juyong (China) (2012), Kenneth Keith (New Zealand) (2015), Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone) (2012), Hisashi Owada (Japan) (2012), Bernardo Sepulveda Amor (Mexico) (2015), Bruno Simma (Germany) (2012), Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation) (2015), Peter Tomka (Slovakia) (2012), Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia) (2018).

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 2009 Austria (2010), Burkina Faso (2009), Costa Rica (2009), Croatia (2009), Japan (2010), Libya (2009), Mexico (2010), Turkey (2010), Uganda (2010) and Viet Nam (2009).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is made up of 192 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, 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 2009, the Council is composed of the following:

Algeria (2009), Barbados (2009), Belarus (2009), Bolivia (2009), Brazil (2010), Cameroon (2010), Canada (2009), Cape Verde (2009), China (2010), Congo (2010), Côte d'Ivoire (2011), El Salvador (2009), Estonia (2011), France (2011), Germany (2011), Greece (2011), Guatemala (2011), Guinea-Bissau (2011), India (2011), Indonesia (2009), Iraq (2009), Japan (2011), Kazakhstan (2009), Liechtenstein (2011), Luxembourg (2009), Malawi (2009), Malaysia (2010), Mauritius (2011), Morocco (2011), Mozambique (2010), Namibia (2011), Netherlands (2009), New Zealand (2010), Niger (2010), Norway (2010), Pakistan (2010), Peru (2011), Philippines (2009), Poland (2010), Portugal (2011), Republic of Korea (2010), Republic of Moldova (2010), Romania (2009), Russian Federation (2010), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2011), Saint Lucia (2010), Saudi Arabia (2011), Somalia (2009), Sudan (2009), Sweden (2010), United Kingdom (2010), United States (2009), Uruguay (2010), Venezuela (2011).

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 about 8,100 under regular budget and about 19,100 under special funding, 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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