

Countries in the UN: 193

United Nations Member States

There are currently 193 Member States in the United Nations. Each member state is a member of the United Nations General Assembly. Following is the list with dates on which they joined:

U.N. Member State	Date of Admission
Afghanistan	19 November 1946
Albania	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962
Andorra	28 July 1993
Angola	1 December 1976
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981
Argentina	24 October 1945
Armenia	2 March 1992
Australia	1 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992
Bahamas	18 September 1973
Bahrain	21 September 1971
Bangladesh	17 September 1974
Barbados	9 December 1966
Belarus [1]	24 October 1945



Belgium 27 December 1945 Belize 25 September 1981 Benin 20 September 1960 Bhutan 21 September 1971 Bolivia 14 November 1945 Bosnia and Herzegovina [2] 22 May 1992 Botswana 17 October 1966 Brazil 24 October 1945 Brunei Darussalam 21 September 1984 Bulgaria 14 December 1955 Burkina Faso 20 September 1960 Burundi 18 September 1962 Cambodia 14 December 1955 Cameroon 20 September 1960 9 November 1945 Canada Cape Verde 16 September 1975 Central African Republic 20 September 1960 Chad 20 September 1960 Chile 24 October 1945 China 24 October 1945 Colombia 5 November 1945 Comoros 12 November 1975 Congo (Republic of the) 20 September 1960 Costa Rica 2 November 1945 Côte d'Ivoire 20 September 1960 Croatia [3] 22 May 1992 Cuba 24 October 1945 Cyprus 20 September 1960 Czechia (Czech Republic) [4] 19 January 1993 Democratic People's Republic of Korea 17 September 1991 Democratic Republic of the Congo [5] 20 September 1960 Denmark 24 October 1945 20 September 1977 Djibouti Dominica 18 December 1978 Dominican Republic 24 October 1945 **Ecuador** 21 December 1945 24 October 1945 Egypt [6] El Salvador 24 October 1945 **Equatorial Guinea** 12 November 1968 Eritrea 28 May 1993



17 September 1991 Estonia Ethiopia 13 November 1945 Fiji 13 October 1970 Finland 14 December 1955 France 24 October 1945 Gabon 20 September 1960 Gambia 21 September 1965

Georgia 31 July 1992

Germany [7] 18 September 1973

Ghana 8 March 1957 Greece 25 October 1945 Grenada 17 September 1974 Guatemala 21 November 1945 Guinea 12 December 1958 Guinea-Bissau 17 September 1974 20 September 1966 Guyana Haiti 24 October 1945 Honduras 17 December 1945 14 December 1955 Hungary 19 November 1946 Iceland India 30 October 1945 Indonesia [8] 28 September 1950

Iran 24 October 1945 21 December 1945 Iraq

14 December 1955

Israel 11 May 1949

Ireland

14 December 1955 Italy Jamaica 18 September 1962 18 December 1956 Japan Jordan 14 December 1955 Kazakhstan 2 March 1992

16 December 1963 Kenya Kiribati 14 September 1999

Kuwait 14 May 1963 2 March 1992 Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic 14 December 1955 Latvia 17 September 1991 Lebanon 24 October 1945 Lesotho 17 October 1966 Liberia 2 November 1945



Libya 14 December 1955 Liechtenstein 18 September 1990 Lithuania 17 September 1991 Luxembourg 24 October 1945 Madagascar 20 September 1960 Malawi 1 December 1964 Malaysia [9] 17 September 1957 Maldives 21 September 1965 Mali 28 September 1960 Malta 1 December 1964 Marshall Islands 17 September 1991 Mauritania 27 October 1961 Mauritius 24 April 1968 Mexico 7 November 1945 17 September 1991 Micronesia (Federated States of) 28 May 1993 Monaco 27 October 1961 Mongolia

Montenegro [10] 28 June 2006

Morocco 12 November 1956 Mozambique 16 September 1975

Myanmar 19 April 1948 Namibia 23 April 1990

Nauru 14 September 1999 Nepal 14 December 1955 Netherlands 10 December 1945 New Zealand 24 October 1945 Nicaragua 24 October 1945 Niger 20 September 1960 7 October 1960 Nigeria Norway 27 November 1945 Oman 7 October 1971

Pakistan 30 September 1947 Palau 15 December 1994 Panama 13 November 1945 Papua New Guinea 10 October 1975 Paraguay 24 October 1945 Peru 31 October 1945 **Philippines** 24 October 1945 Poland 24 October 1945 Portugal 14 December 1955



Qatar 21 September 1971 Republic of Korea 17 September 1991 Republic of Moldova 2 March 1992 Romania 14 December 1955 Russian Federation [11] 24 October 1945 Rwanda 18 September 1962 Saint Kitts and Nevis 23 September 1983 Saint Lucia 18 September 1979 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 16 September 1980 Samoa 15 December 1976 San Marino 2 March 1992 Sao Tome and Principe 16 September 1975 Saudi Arabia 24 October 1945 Senegal 28 September 1960 Serbia [12] 1 November 2000 21 September 1976 Seychelles Sierra Leone 27 September 1961 21 September 1965 Singapore Slovakia [13] 19 January 1993 Slovenia [14] 22 May 1992 Solomon Islands 19 September 1978 Somalia 20 September 1960 South Africa 7 November 1945 South Sudan 14 July 2011 Spain 14 December 1955 Sri Lanka 14 December 1955 Sudan 12 November 1956 Suriname 4 December 1975 Swaziland 24 September 1968 Switzerland 10 September 2002 Sweden 19 November 1946 Syria [15] 24 October 1945 Tajikistan 2 March 1992 Thailand 16 December 1946 The former Yugoslav Republic of 8 April 1993 Macedonia [16] **Timor Leste** 27 September 2002 20 September 1960 Togo 14 September 1999 Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

18 September 1962



Tunisia 12 November 1956 Turkey 24 October 1945

Turkmenistan 2 March 1992

Tuvalu 5 September 2000
Uganda 25 October 1962
Ukraine 24 October 1945
United Arab Emirates 9 December 1971
United Kingdom 24 October 1945
United of Republic of Tanzania [17] 14 December 1961

United States 24 October 1945 Uruguay 18 December 1945

Uzbekistan 2 March 1992

Vanuatu 15 September 1981
Venezuela 15 November 1945
Vietnam 20 September 1977
Yemen [18] 30 September 1947
Zambia 1 December 1964

Zimbabwe 25 August 1980

United Nations membership requirements

"Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

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(Article 4, Chapter 2, United Nations Charter)

In principle, **only sovereign states can become UN members**. However, although today all UN members are fully sovereign states, four of the original members (Belarus, India, the Philippines, and Ukraine) were not independent at the time of their admission.

Some entities may be considered sovereign states but are not members due to the fact that the UN does not consider them as such. These, as well as international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can only become United Nations General Assembly observers, allowed to speak, but not vote, in General Assembly meetings.

Countries that are NOT in the United Nations

There are a total of 54 countries or territories that currently are not in the United Nations:

Independent Nation States not in the UN:

Vatican City

Palestine *



* On 29 November 2012 Palestine has been granted the status of **non-member observer** state.

It hasn't (still) been admitted to the UN as a full member.

Also see:

Palestinian United Nations bid explained (CNN)

<u>United Nations Member States</u> (United Nations)

Member States of the United Nations (Wikipedia)

Dependencies:

American Samoa (US)

Anguilla (GB)

Aruba (NL)

Bermuda (GB)

Bouvet Island (NO)

British Indian Ocean Territory (GB)

British Virgin Islands (GB)

Cayman Islands (GB)

Christmas Island (AU)

Cocos Islands (AU)

Cook Islands (NZ)

Coral Sea Islands Territory (AU)

Falkland Islands (GB)

Faroe Islands (DK)

French Guiana (FR)

French Polynesia (FR)



Gibraltar (GB)
Greenland (DK)
Guadeloupe (FR)
Guam (US)
Guernsey (GB)
Heard and McDonald Islands (AU)
Hong Kong (CN)
Isle of Man (GB)
Jan Mayen (NO)
Jersey (GB)
Macau (CN)
Martinique (FR)
Mayotte (FR)
Montserrat (GB)
Navassa (US)
Netherlands Antilles (NL)
New Caledonia (FR)
Niue (NZ)
Norfolk Island (AU)
Northern Mariana Islands (US)
Pitcairn Island (GB)
Puerto Rico (US)
Reunion (FR)
Saint Helena (GB)
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (FR)
South Georgia (GB)
Svalbard (NO)
Tokelau (NZ)

French Southern Lands (FR)



Turks and Caicos Islands (GB)

U.S. Minor Pacific Islands (US)

U.S. Virgin Islands (US)

Wallis and Futuna (FR)

Antarctica:

Antarctica

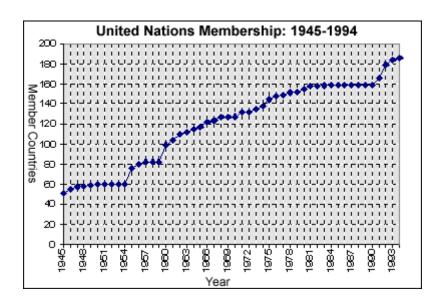
Other Areas:

Northern Cyprus
Palestinian Authority
Taiwan

UN Members in history

Historical chart of United Nations Member States in time.





• 1945 - 51 Members

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Belarus, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

- 1946 55 Members
 Afghanistan, Iceland, Sweden, Thailand
- 1947 57 Members Pakistan, Yemen
- 1948 58 Members Myanmar
- 1949 59 Members Israel
- 1950 60 Members Indonesia
- 1955 76 Members

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka



• 1956 - 80 Members

Japan, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia

• 1957 - 82 Members

Federation of Malaya, Ghana

• 1958 - 82 Members

Guinea

• 1960 - 99 Members

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire

1961 - 104 Members

Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika

• 1962 - 110 Members

Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda

• 1963 - 113 Members

Kenya, Kuwait, Zanzibar

• 1964 - 115 Members

Malawi, Malta, Zambia

1965 - 117 Members

Gambia, Maldives, Singapore

• 1966 - 122 Members

Barbados, Botswana, Guyana, Lesotho

• 1967 - 123 Members

Democratic Yemen

1968 - 126 Members

Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Swaziland

• 1970 - 127 Members

Fiji

• 1971 - 132 Members

Bahrain, Bhutan, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

• 1973 - 135 Members

Bahamas, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic

• 1974 - 138 Members

Bangladesh, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau

• 1975 - 144 Members

Cape Verde, Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname

• 1976 - 147 Members

Angola, Samoa, Seychelles

• 1977 - 149 Members

Djibouti, Vietnam



• 1978 - 151 Members

Dominica, Solomon Islands

• 1979 - 152 Members

Saint Lucia

• 1980 - 154 Members

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe

• 1981 - 157 Members

Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Vanuatu

• 1983 - 158 Members

Saint Kitts and Nevis

1984 - 159 Members

Brunei Darussalam

• 1990 - 159 Members

Liechtenstein, Namibia

1991 - 166 Members

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea

• 1992 - 179 Members

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

• 1993 - 184 Members

Andorra, Czech Republic, Eritrea, Monaco, Slovak Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

• 1994 - 185 Members

Palau

• 1997 - 185 Members

(On May 17 1997, Zaire's name was changed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo)

• 1999 - 188 Members

Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga

• 2000 - 189 Members

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Tuvalu

• 2002 - 191 Members

Switzerland, Timor-Leste

• 2003 - 191 Members

(On 4 February 2003, following the adoption and promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the official name of "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. By resolution A/RES/47/225 of 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided to admit as a Member of the United Nations the State being



provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that had arisen over its name.)

- 2006 192 Members Montenegro
- 2011 193 Members South Sudan

[1] On 19 September 1991, Byelorussia informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to Belarus.

[2] The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new Members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/46/237 of 22 May 1992.

[3] The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new Members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Republic of Croatia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/46/238 of 22 May 1992.



[4] Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of its application, the Security Council, on 8 January 1993, recommended to the General Assembly that the Czech Republic be admitted to United Nations membership. The Czech Republic was thus admitted on 19 January of that year as a Member State.

[5] Zaire joined the United Nations on 20 September 1960. On 17 May 1997, its name was changed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[6] Egypt and Syria were original Members of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. On 2 September 1971, the United Arab Republic changed its name to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

[7] The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic were admitted to membership in the United Nations on 18 September 1973. Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, effective from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State.

[8] By letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia announced its decision to withdraw from the United Nations "at this stage and under the present circumstances". By telegram of 19



September 1966, it announced its decision "to resume full cooperation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities". On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of this decision and the President invited representatives of Indonesia to take seats in the Assembly.

[9] The Federation of Malaya joined the United Nations on 17 September 1957. On 16 September 1963, its name was changed to Malaysia, following the admission to the new federation of Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent State on 9 August 1965 and a Member of the United Nations on 21 September 1965.

[10] Montenegro held a 21 May 2006 referendum and declared itself independent from Serbia on 3 June. On 28 June 2006 it was accepted as a United Nations Member State by General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/264.

[11] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

[12] In a letter dated 3 June 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia informed the Secretary-General that the membership of Serbia and Montenegro was being continued by the Republic of Serbia, following Montenegro's declaration of independence. On 4 February 2003, following the adoption and promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and



Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the official name of "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The Socialist "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new Members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/12 of 1 November 2000.

[13] Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of its application, the Security Council, on 8 January 1993, recommended to the General Assembly that the Slovak Republic be admitted to United Nations Membership. The Slovak Republic was thus admitted on 19 January of that year as a Member State.

[14] The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new Members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Republic of Slovenia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/46/236 of 22 May 1992.



[15] Egypt and Syria were original Members of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations.

[16] The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new Members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By resolution A/RES/47/225 of 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided to admit as a Member of the United Nations the State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that had arisen over its name.

[17] Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification on 26 April 1964 of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member, changing its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

[18] Yemen was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and Democratic Yemen on 14 December 1967. On 22 May 1990, the two countries merged and have since been represented as one Member with the name "Yemen".



References and useful links:

- United Nations Protocol's Blue Book "Permanent Missions to the United Nations No. 295", April 2006
 - Last updated with ST/SG/SER.A/295/Add.5 (3 October 2006)
- <u>United Nations Member States</u> The official U.N. website
- Charter of the United Nations: Chapter II
- Wikpedia United Nations Member States
- Peakbagger.com Countries of the world