

# PART III : WORLD ISSUES

## CHAPTER 10 UNITED NATIONS



# HISTORY

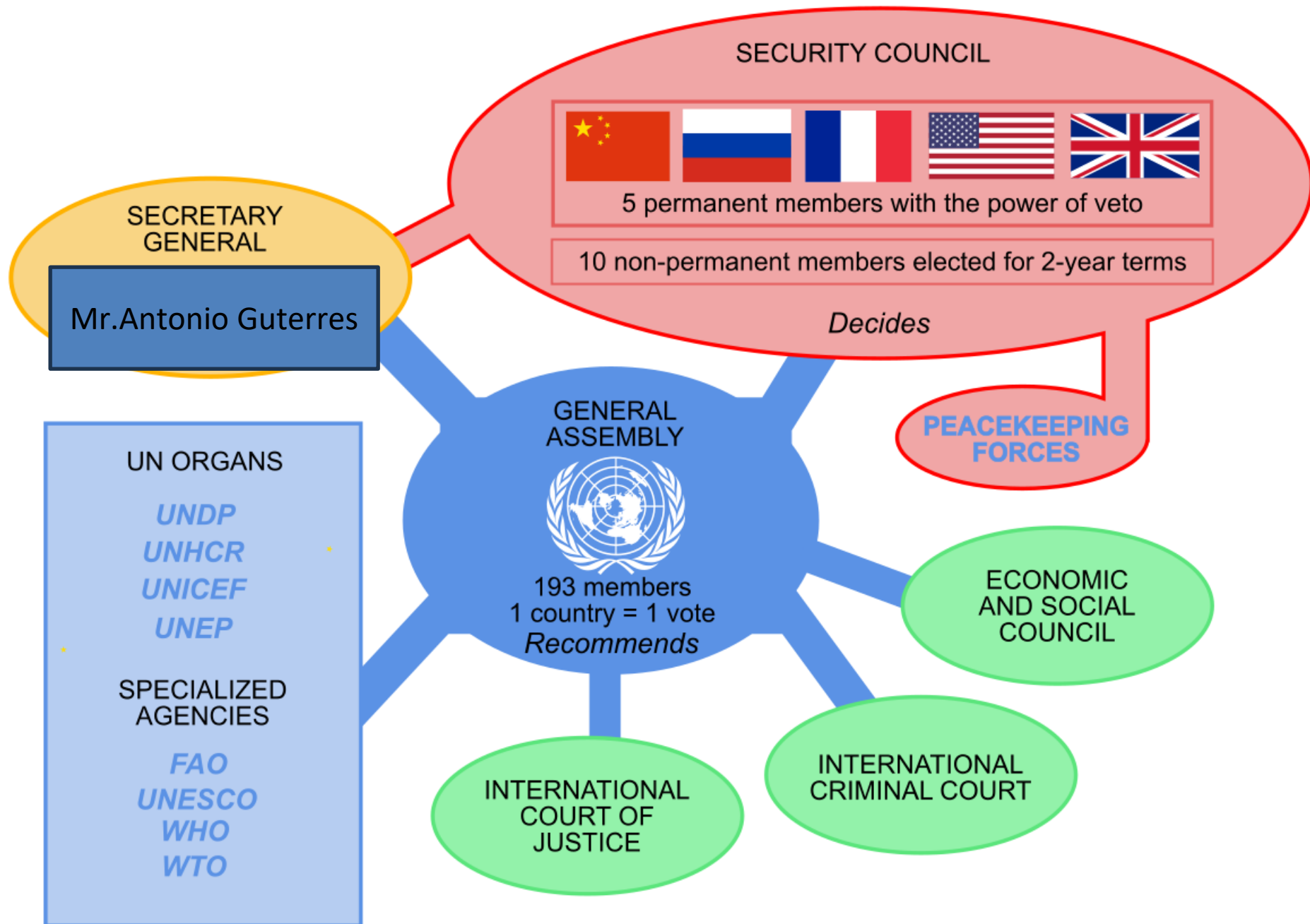
- ◉ As an intergovernmental org., it was formed by 51 states after WW II to prevent conflict.
- ◉ During the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, US president Franklin Roosevelt initiated a talk and the UN charter was drafted at the conference on April- June 1945.
- ◉ UN charter took an effect and UN was operated on October 24, 1945 as the UN day.  
Head offices : NY, USA
- ◉ The first mission is to preserve world peace.
- ◉ 193 members now

# OBJECTIVES

- ◉ To maintain international peace and security, promoting human rights, fostering social and economical dev., protecting environment and providing humanitarian assistance in case of famine, natural disaster and armed conflict.

The United Nations







# UN FIVE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

## 1. General Assembly (GA)

To make decision (by 2/3 majority):

1. international peace and security,
2. admitting new members and the UN budget



## 2. Security Council (SC)

1. To address threats to international security.
2. To foster negotiations, imposes sanctions, and authorizes the use of force, including the deployment of peacekeeping missions

The UN-SC is the premier global body for maintaining international peace and security but it faces steady calls for reform to better meet twenty-first-century challenges.

# UN FIVE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

- Security Council (SC) with \*\*totally 15 members
  - 5 permanent (US, UK, Russia, France and China) Any one of them can veto a resolution.
  - 10 non-permanent members, which serve two-year, nonconsecutive terms, are not afforded veto power.

**\*\*Decisions requires 9 yes votes (a decision cannot be taken if there is a no vote or a veto by a permanent member)**

# UN FIVE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

- ◉ For example, the SC works for t he ceasefire in GAZA

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-67676982>

Study how SC works for peace

# UN FIVE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

## 3. Economical and Social Council (ESC)

- ◉ Working on coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals

## 4. UN Secretary General

- ◉ Doing administrative work as directed by GA, SC and other organs.
- ◉ Mr. António Guterres





# UN FIVE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

## 5. International Court of Justice (ICJ) or World court

- ◉ 15 judges elected by the GA and SC to decide the dispute between countries, also to give advisory opinions to UN and agencies. Their votes are independent and concurrent.
- ◉ For example, By a vote of 13 to two, with Vice-President Kirill Gevorgian of Russia and Judge Xue Hanqin of China dissenting, the ICJ ruled that Russia “shall immediately suspend the military operations that it commenced on 24 February 2022.”

The majority decision "fully reinforces repeated appeals for Ukraine and world peace."

# ROLE OF UN FOR PEACE

- ◉ Helping defuse international crises and resolving protracted conflicts
- ◉ Prevent conflicts for breaking out
- ◉ Peacemaking and humanitarian assistance by addressing the root cause of the war and lay the foundation for durable peace



# ROLE OF UN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND LAW

By GA in 1984

- ◉ Set basic rights and freedom for people :
  - the right to life, liberty and nationality.
  - The right to work and be educated
  - The right to food and housing
  - The right to work and to be educated
  - The freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Law

- ◉ Draft the topics for international law
- ◉ Ending impunity (crime goes unpunished) is not possible for those commit atrocities (cruel action).

## ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN AID

- To relieve suffering during emergencies
- To save millions of lives
- to provide assistance, medical care and shelter to those trapped in war-ravaged countries, including doctors and volunteers

<http://www.cbc.ca/player/play/2131621443511>



# ROLE OF UN FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Promoting economic and social goals through agencies such as
  - WHO (world health organization)  
<https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/safety-of-covid-19-vaccines>
  - UNESCO (UN education, scientific and cultural Org.)
  - FAO (Food and agricultural organization of the UN)
  - IMF (international monetary fund)

