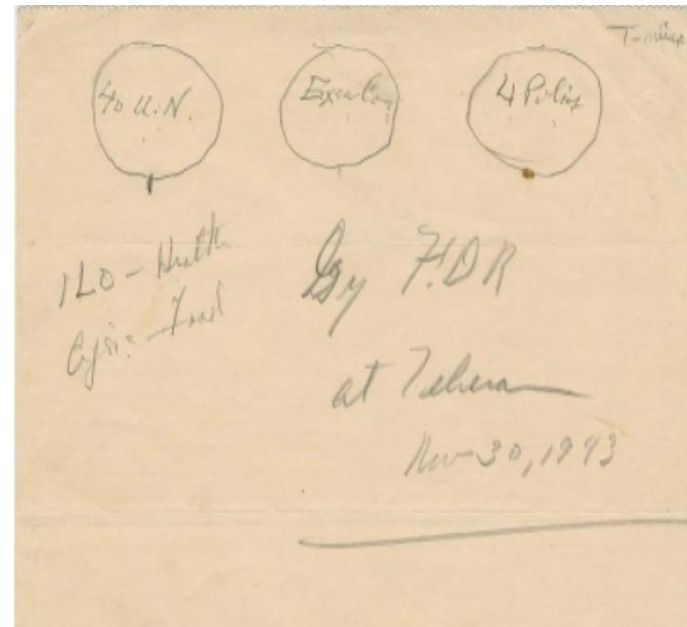


UN

UN Formation

- United Nations conference on international organization
 - 1945, April 25 – June 26, San Francisco
 - 50+1 states signed the UN Charter
- Official operation
 - 1945, October 24
 - After the UN Charter was ratified by parliaments of US, UK, France, China, Soviet Union and a majority of the other signatory states



Purposes of the UN (UN Chapter I, Article 1)

- To maintain international peace and security
- To develop friendly relations among nations
- To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems and in promoting and encouraging human rights and freedoms for all
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends

UN Principal Organs



The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁵

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Programmes and Funds

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
• **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
• **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
• **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training Institutes

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR¹ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

Related Organizations

CTBTO PrepCom Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IAEA² International Atomic Energy Agency
OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
WTO³ World Trade Organization

Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

Specialized Agencies⁴

ILO International Labour Organization
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO World Health Organization
World Bank Group
• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
• **IDA** International Development Association
• **IFC** International Finance Corporation
• **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
• **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IMF International Monetary Fund
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
UPU Universal Postal Union
WMO World Meteorological Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Narcotic Drugs
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development
Statistics
Status of Women
Sustainable Development
United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCSA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

Departments and Offices

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFS Department of Field Support
DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DM Department of Management
DPA Department of Political Affairs
DPI Department of Public Information
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS Department of Safety and Security
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA Office of Legal Affairs
OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
OSRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva
UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

NOTES:

¹ UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.

² IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

³ WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and developmental issues.

⁴ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.

⁵ The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.

Trusteeship Council

- <https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/history/international-trusteeship-system-and-trust-territories>
 - Final operation in 1994

From League of Nations to United Nations

League of Nations

- Goal: Prevention of war via collective security, disarmament, and dispute settlement mechanism
- No clear division of responsibility and power
 - League Assembly
 - All member states
 - Annual
 - League Council
 - Four permanent members: UK, France, Italy and Japan
 - Every three years
 - Decision-making rules for both organs
 - Unanimity
 - Outcome of both organs' decisions
 - Recommendations
 - Non-binding (non-enforceable) resolutions

United Nations

- Clear division of responsibility and power
 - UN General Assembly
 - UN Security Council

General Assembly

- Summary
 - One of six UN organs
 - Function: policy-making
 - Participants: All UN members (193 states)
- Annual (Regular) session: New York, from September
 - General discussion
 - Starting with speeches by heads of state and foreign ministers
 - Decision-making rules
 - One state, one vote
 - Key issues: Two-thirds majority
 - General issues: Simple majority
- Special session: Meetings to deal with specific issues (AIDS, population issues, armaments, etc.)
- Emergency special session: Most recently on Gaza



General Assembly Function

- Article 10

“The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and may make **recommendations** to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.”

Security Council

- Summary
 - Policy-making organ
 - 5 Permanent members (with veto power)
 - China (replacing Taiwan in 1971), France, Russia (replacing Soviet Union in 1991), UK, US
 - 10 Non-permanent members (with no veto power) (from 1965; 6 until 1965)
 - 2-year term limit
 - Africa 3, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe and others 2 each, and Eastern Europe 1
 - No regular meeting
 - Decision-making rules
 - Require votes of three-fifths (9) of the members (from 1965; 7 until 1965); no veto by 5 permanent members
 - Abstention is not regarded as a veto in most cases.
 - Non-binding recommendation (under Chapter VI)
 - Binding resolution (under Chapter VII)
 - UN PKO with enforcement mandate
 - UN Sanction

Security Council's Decision-Making

30 September 2022 | [Peace and Security](#)

Russia on Friday vetoed a [Security Council](#) resolution which described its attempts to unlawfully annex four regions of Ukraine earlier in the day with a formal ceremony in Moscow, as “a threat to international peace and security”, demanding that the decision be immediately and unconditionally reversed.

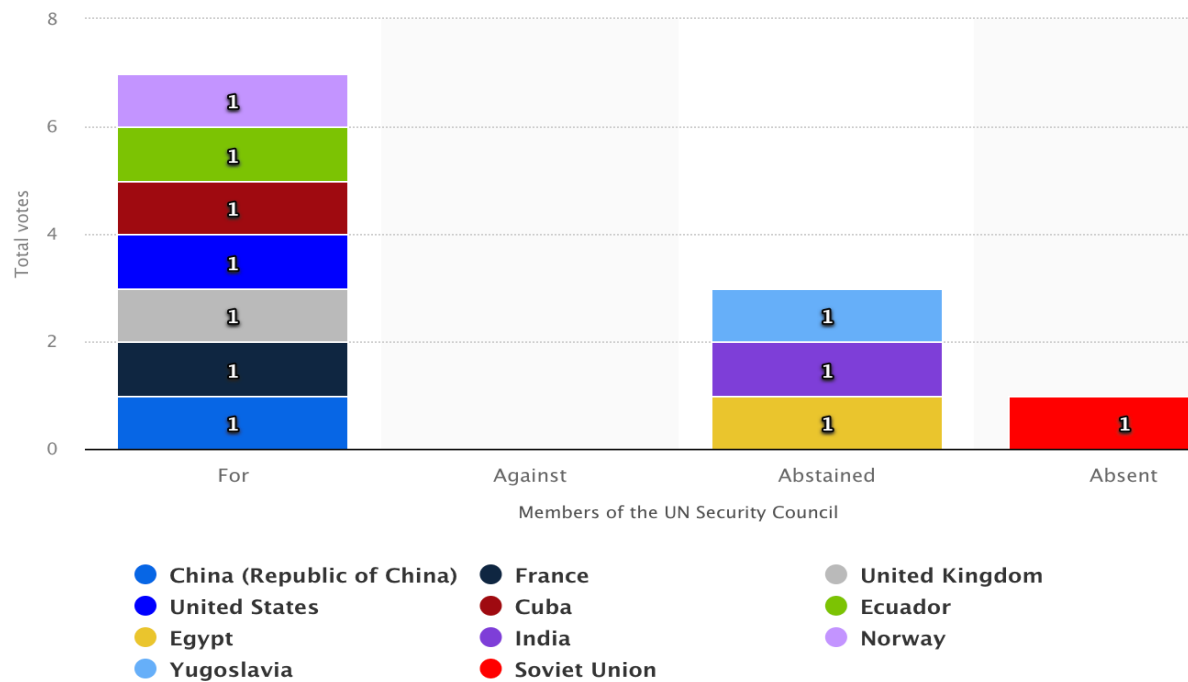
The draft resolution, circulated by the United States and Albania, was supported by ten of the fifteen members of the Council, with Russia voting against it. Four members abstained, Brazil, China, Gabon and India.

The draft described the so-called referendums held by Russia in the four regions of Ukraine which Moscow now regards as sovereign territory – Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhya – as illegal and an attempt to modify Ukraine's internationally recognized borders.

[Withdraw now](#)

It called on all States, international organisations, and agencies not to recognize the Russian annexation declaration, and called on Russia to “immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces” from Ukrainian territory.

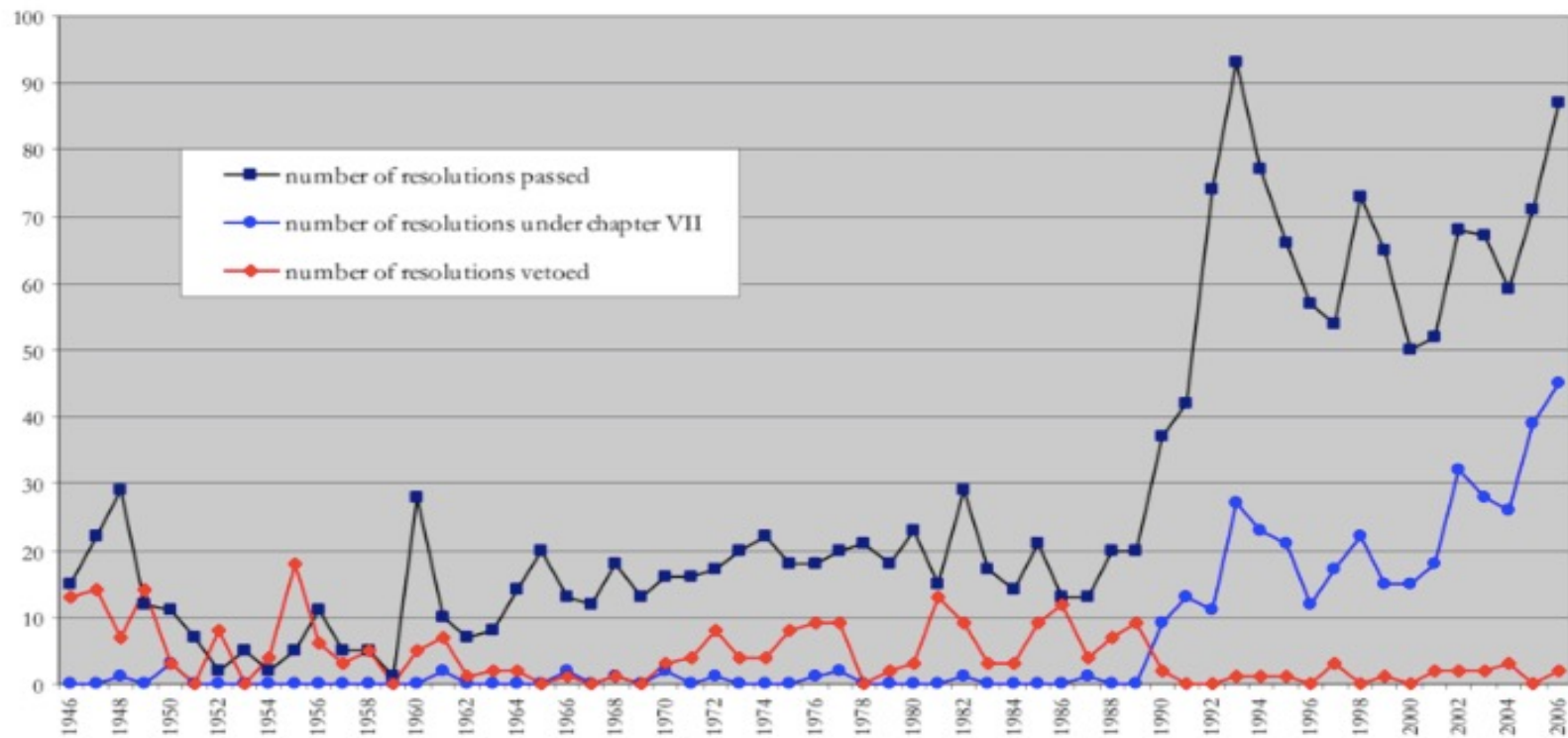
Security Council's Decision-Making



Details: Worldwide; United Nations; June 25, 1950

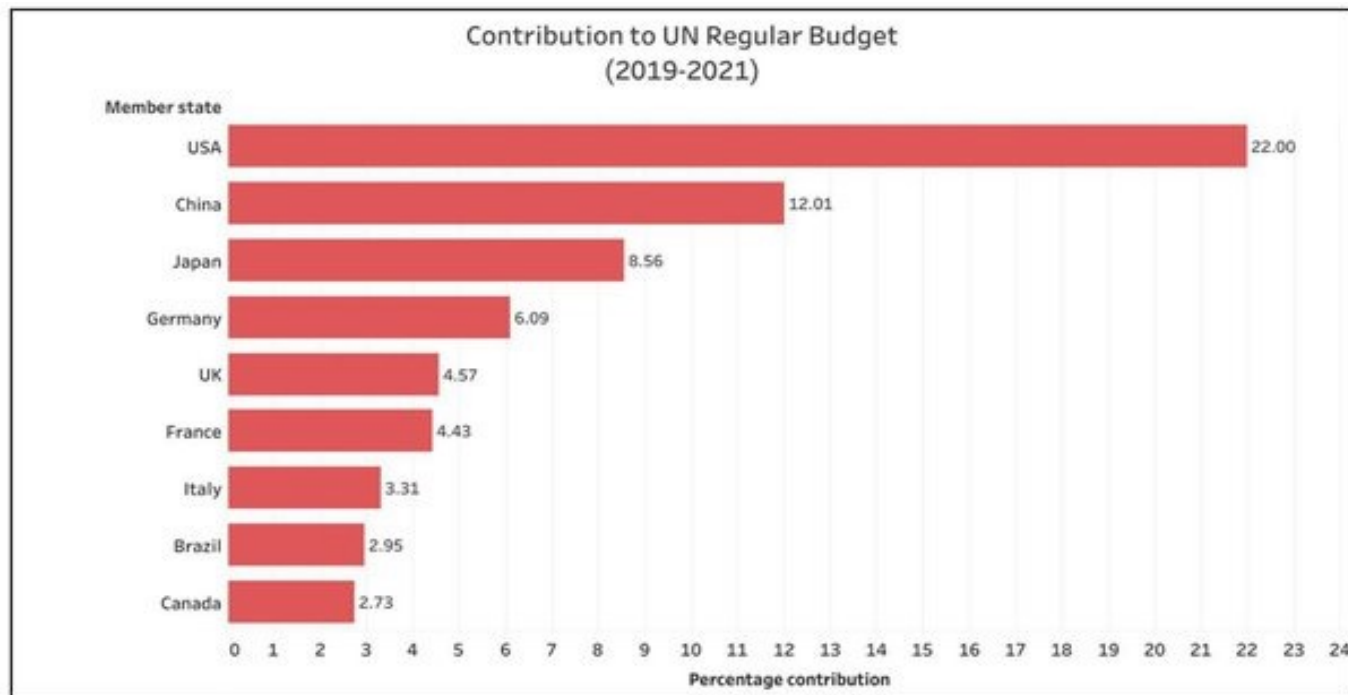
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Security Council's Decision-Making



Reforming the UNSC

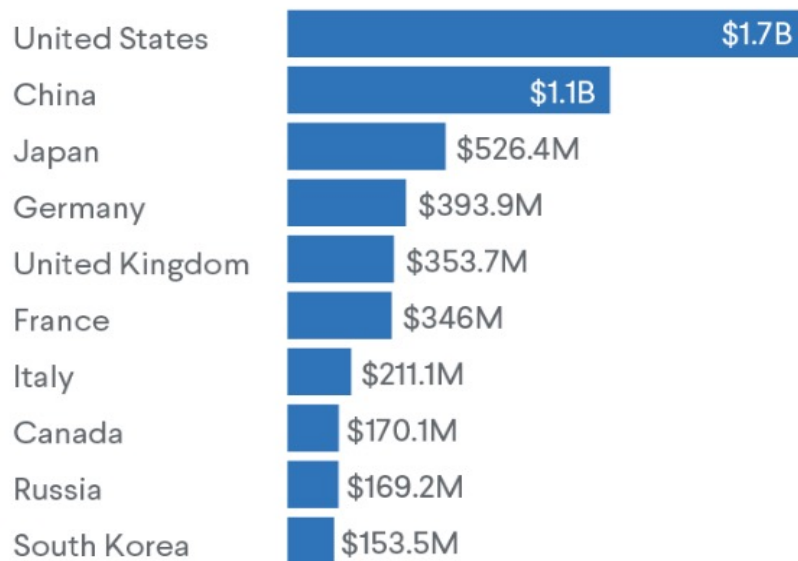
Debate on UNSC: No. of Permanent Members



Debate on UNSC: No. of Permanent Members

- Financial Contribution to UN Peacekeeping Operations (2022)

Funding for UN peacekeeping worldwide



Debate on UNSC: No. of Permanent Members

- Proposals for changes in permanent membership of the UN Security Council
 - G4 states' bidding
 - Brazil, Germany, India, Japan
 - Uniting for Consensus
 - Led by Italy
 - Against G4's bidding
 - Kofi Annan's India addition proposal

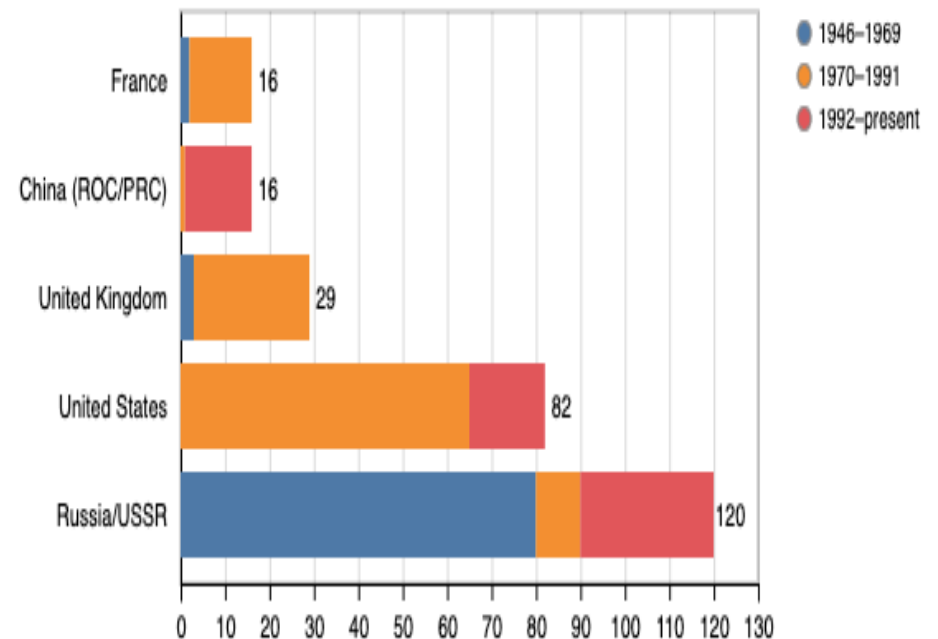
Debate on UNSC: Veto Power of Permanent Members

Proposals for changes in veto power of the UN Security Council

- Complete abolition
- Restricted to use only for decision-making related to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations
- The current permanent members are retained, but new permanent members are not allowed.

↔ Veto power to all permanent members

Veto Cast (~ 2022)



Amendment of the UN Charter

- Reform of UN organs and amendment of the UN Charter (Articles 108 and 109)
 - Adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly
 - Ratified by two-thirds of the Member States, including all permanent members of the Security Council
- Some noticeable amendments to the UN Charter in history
 - In 1965, the number of members of the Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15, and the majority was revised from 7 to 9.
 - The number of members of the Economic and Social Council was expanded from 18 to 27 in 1965, and again to 54 in 1971.