

Ecosoc

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), responsible for the direction and coordination of the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities carried out by the UN. It is the UN's largest and most complex subsidiary body.

ECOSOC was established by the UN Charter, which was amended in 1965 and 1974 to increase the number of members from 18 to 54.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) coordinates the work of the 14 UN specialized agencies, ten functional commissions and five regional commissions, receives reports from nine UN funds and programmes and issues policy recommendations to the UN system and to Member States.

The Summit aimed to establish ECOSOC as a quality platform for high-level engagement among member states and with international financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society on global trends, policies, and action.

The UN Charter mandates ECOSOC to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; solutions of international economic, social and health problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Bibliography:

What is Ecosoc and when was amended:

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Economic-and-Social-Council>

What does Ecosoc do?

<https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/meetings/2005/hl2005/ECOSOCinfo%20rev%20et.pdf>

What is Ecosoc mandate?

https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/2020doc/BRIEF%20I_ECOSOC%20mandates%20and%20evolution%20of%20functions_FINAL.pdf