



## Origin of UN

- Woodrow Wilson 14 Points 1918.
- **League of Nations**, an organization conceived in circumstances of the First World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security."
- **ILO** was also created under Treaty of Versailles.
- Roosevelt & US congress did not like the idea of LON.

# LON fails to prevent WWII

- **US** a superpower did **not join**.
- LON did not address **unfair treatment with Germany** in Treaty of Versailles.
- Many other nations were **not invited** to join.
- It was just a moral force with **no executive powers like UNSC** at present.
- LON fall short under the era when **colonialism was at rise**.
- Failed to contain **Germany** and annexation of Czechoslovakia in 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS



SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

# The UN formation (1945)

- The UN was formulated and negotiated among the delegations from the **Allied Big Four** (the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China) at the **Dumbarton Oaks Conference** from 21 September 1944 to 7 October 1944 and they agreed on the aims, structure and functioning of the UN.
- After months of planning, the **UN Conference on International Organization** opened in San Francisco, **25 April 1945**, attended by **50** governments and a number of non-governmental organizations involved in drafting the **UN Charter**.
- The **UN Charter of 1945** is the **foundational treaty of the United Nations**, as an inter-governmental organization.



## U.N in 2023

- **AIM:** to maintain **international peace and security**, develop friendly relations and **cooperation** among member nations.
- Members 193 nations 2 observers; HQ New York city USA
- Secretary General: António Guterres
- Last country i.e. 193<sup>rd</sup> country to join UN: South Sudan
- Official languages (6): Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish

## Funding the U.N

Top 25 contributors to the United Nations  
budget for the period 2019–2021 <sup>(US\$)</sup>

Member state	Contribution (% of UN budget)
 United States	22.000
 China	12.005
 Japan	8.564
 Germany	6.090
 United Kingdom	4.567
 France	4.427
 Italy	3.307
 Brazil	2.948
 Canada	2.734
 Russia	2.405
 South Korea	2.267
 Australia	2.210
 Spain	2.146
 Turkey	1.571
 Netherlands	1.356
 Mexico	1.292
 Saudi Arabia	1.172
 Switzerland	1.151
 Argentina	0.915
 Sweden	0.906
 India	0.834
 Belgium	0.821
 Poland	0.802
 Algeria	0.766
 Norway	0.754
Other member states	12.168

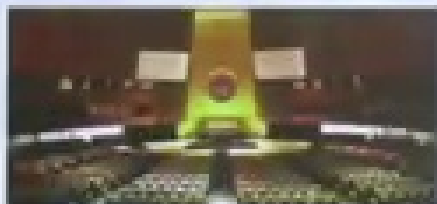
A photograph of the United Nations Secretariat Building in New York City. The building is a large, light-colored stone structure with a prominent entrance. In front of the building, there are many flagpoles flying various national flags. The text "UNITED NATIONS" and "NATIONS UNIES" is visible on the building's facade, separated by the UN emblem.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

## UN Five Principle Organs

### UN General Assembly

— Deliberative assembly of all UN member states —



- May resolve non-compulsory recommendations to states or suggestions to the Security Council (UNSC).
- Decides on the admission of new members, following proposal by the UNSC.
- Adopts the budget.
- Elects the non-permanent members of the UNSC; all members of ECOSOC; the UN Secretary General (following their proposal by the UNSC); and the fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Each country has one vote.

### UN Secretariat

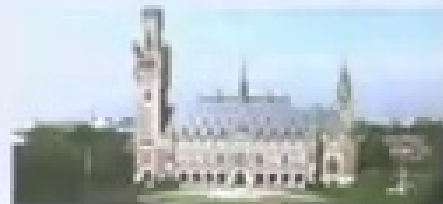
— Administrative organ of the UN —



- Supports the other UN bodies administratively (for example, in the organization of conferences, the writing of reports and studies and the preparation of the budget).
- Its chairperson—the UN Secretary General—is elected by the General Assembly for a five-year mandate and is the UN's foremost representative.

### International Court of Justice

— Universal court for international law —



- Decides disputes between states that recognize its jurisdiction.
- Issues legal opinions.
- Renders judgment by relative majority. Its fifteen judges are elected by the UN General Assembly for nine-year terms.

### UN Security Council

— For international security issues —



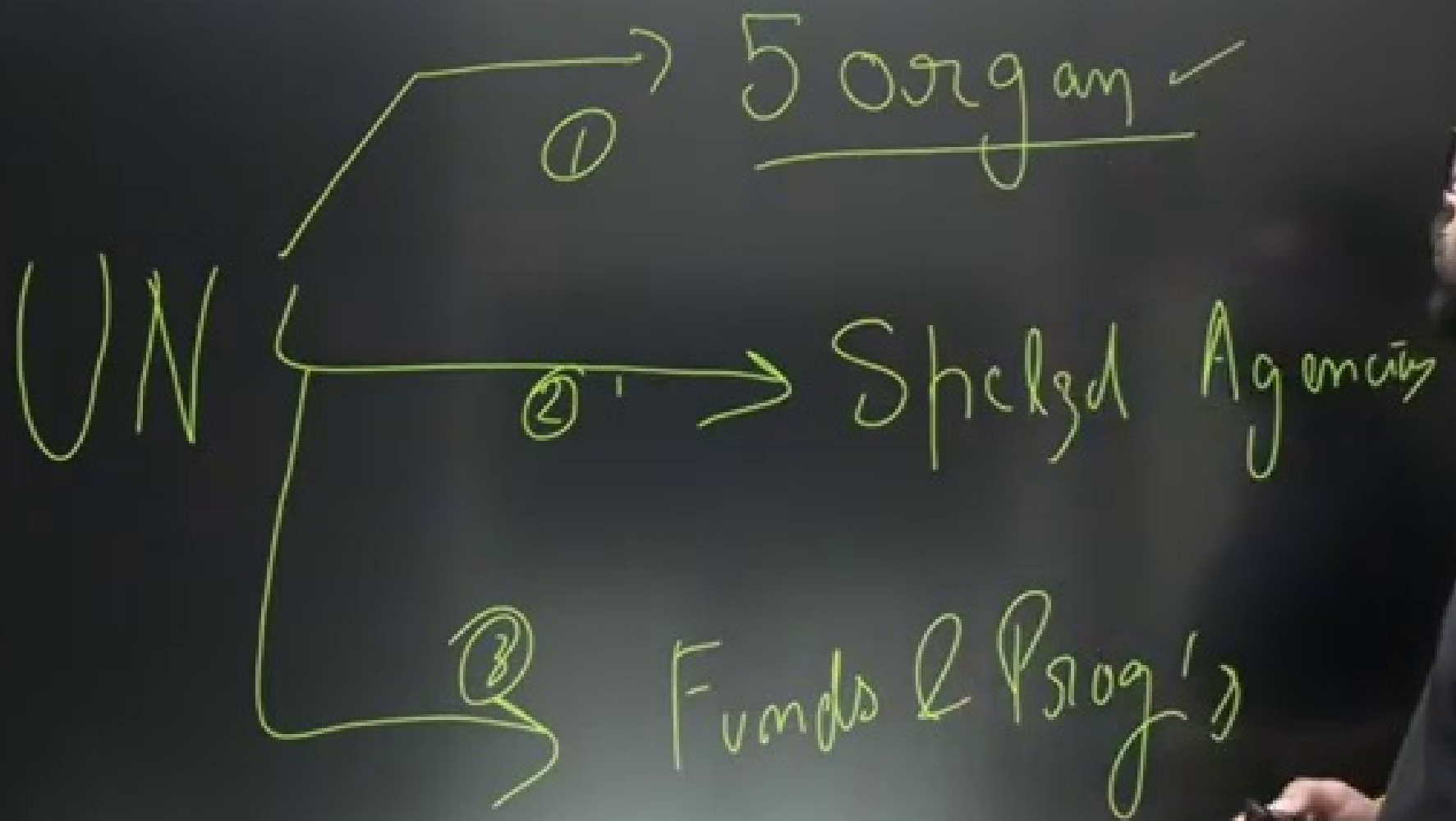
- Responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- May adopt compulsory resolutions.
- Has fifteen members: five permanent members with veto power and ten elected members.

### UN Economic and Social Council

— For global economic and social affairs —



- Responsible for co-operation between states as regards economic and social matters.
- Co-ordinates co-operation between the UN's numerous specialized agencies.
- Has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly to serve staggered three-year mandates.





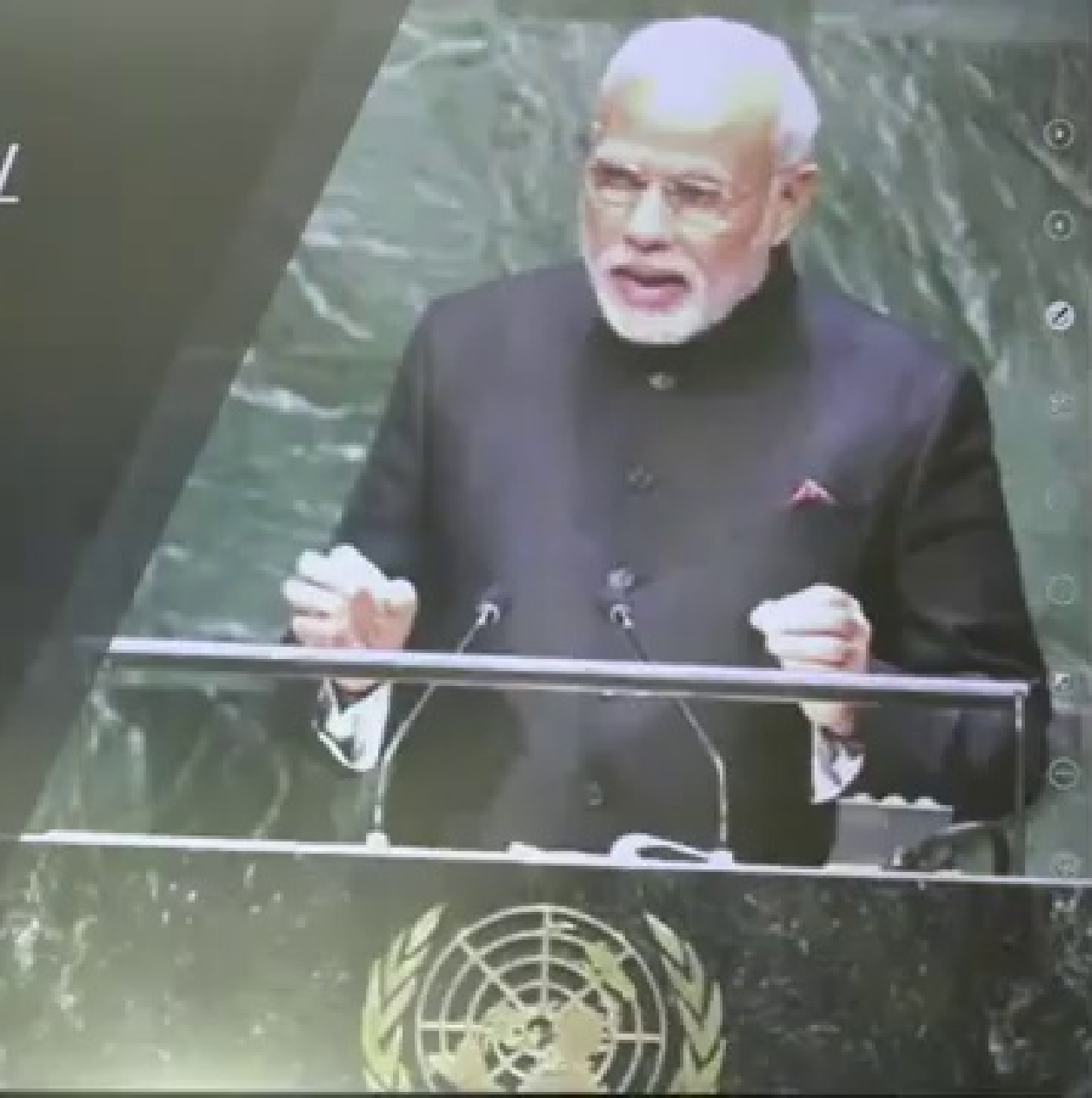
10. संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिषद् (इकोसॉक) के प्रमुख प्रकार्य क्या हैं? इसके साथ संलग्न विभिन्न प्रकार्यात्मक आयोगों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)? Explain different functional commissions attached to it.

(Answer in 150 words)

# 1. General Assembly

- The main deliberative, **policymaking and representative organ** of the UN.
- All **193 Member States** of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with **universal representation**.
- Each year the members meet in New York and head of states give speeches.
- The **President** (Abdula Shahid) of the General Assembly is elected **each year** by assembly to serve a one-year term of office.



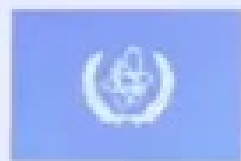
### 3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- It is the principal body for **coordination, review, policy dialogue recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues** as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.
- It has **54 Members**, elected by the **General Assembly** for overlapping **three-year** terms.
- Each year, ECOSOC structures its work around an **annual theme of global importance to sustainable development**. This ensures focused attention, among ECOSOC's array of partners, and throughout the UN development system.





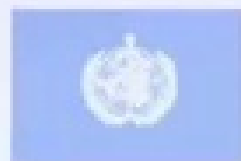
FAO



IAEA



ICAO



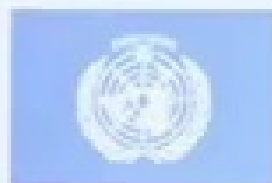
WHO



UNESCO



WFP



WMO



WORLD BANK

Specialized  
agencies

C

## 4. International Court of Justice

- Established by UN charter 1945.
- Location in Hague.
- Main judicial organization of UN, **settle dispute** among member countries and **advisory to UN organs and agencies**.
- **Judge Dalveer Bhandari**: Member of the Court since 27 April 2012-27
- India has remained involved in cases at ICJ on six occasions, including the present Jadhav case. Pakistan was the opposing party in the four out of six cases.





## Funds and Program

- **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, was **created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946**, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II.
- **UNDP** was **established in 1965** by the General Assembly of the United Nations. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.



## The secretariats for the following organizations are currently hosted by UNEP

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals



# Funds and Program

## UN-Habitat

- United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) is the United Nations program working towards a **better urban future**. HQ Nairobi, Kenya.
- Its mission is to promote socially and **environmentally sustainable** human settlements & shelter for all.
- **Mandated** by the **UN General Assembly** in **1978** to address the issues of urban growth, it is a knowledgeable institution on urban development processes and understands the aspirations of cities and their residents.

## WFP

- World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, **delivering food assistance** in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.
- The WFP was **established** in **1963** by the **FAO** (The Food and Agriculture Organization) and the **United Nations General Assembly**.