

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.



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.



The UN in 1945: founding members in light blue, protectorates and territories of the founding members in dark blue



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. 193rd 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^[188]

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	1 371
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	0 788
Norway	0 754
Other member states	12 168

UN General Assembly

— Deliberative assembly of all UN member states —



UN Secretariat

— Administrative organ of the UN —



International Court of Justice

— Universal court for international law —



- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

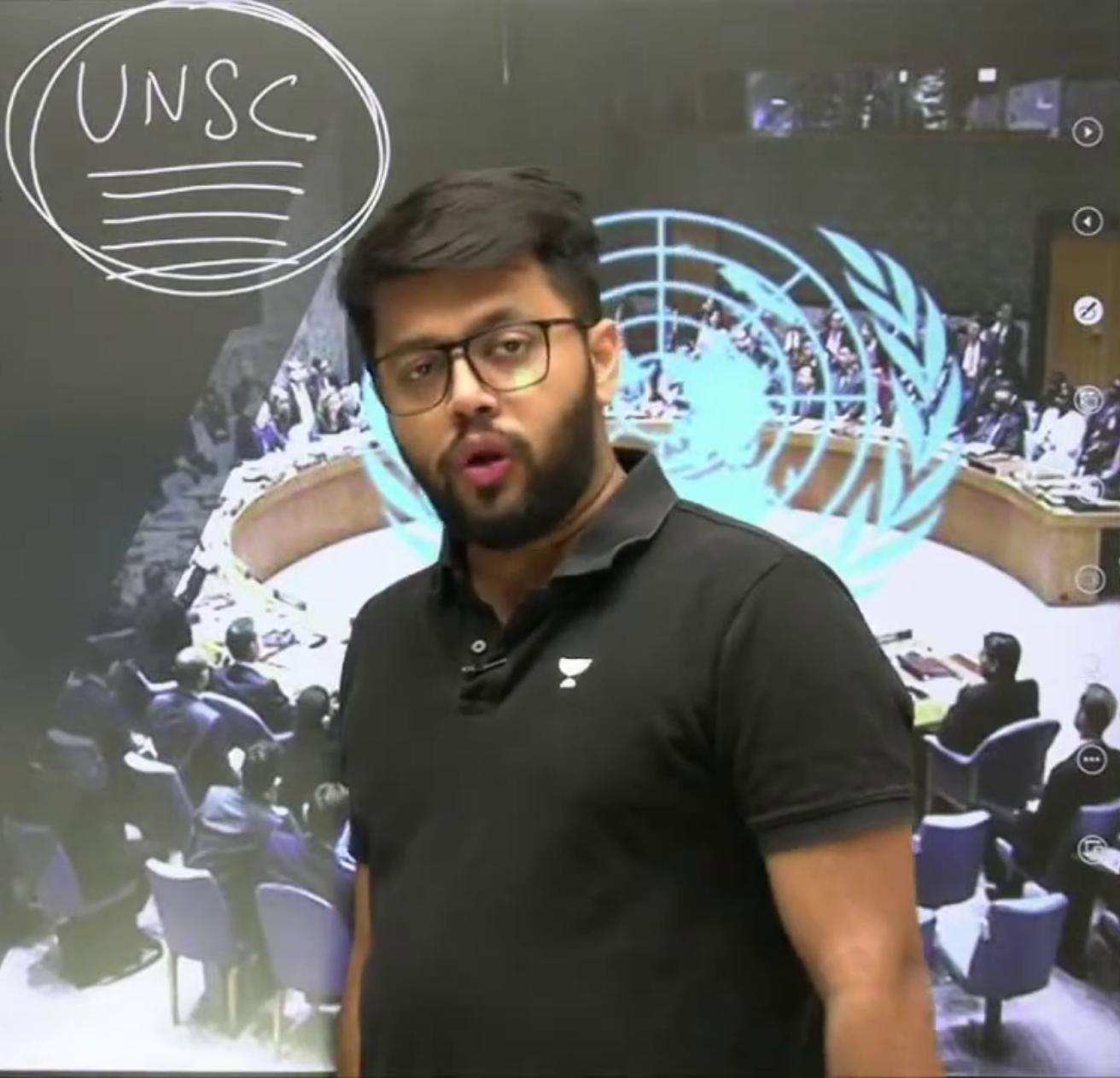
1. General Assembly

- 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 heads of states give speeches.
- The President (Abdulla Shahid) of the General Assembly is elected each year by assembly to serve a one-year term of office.

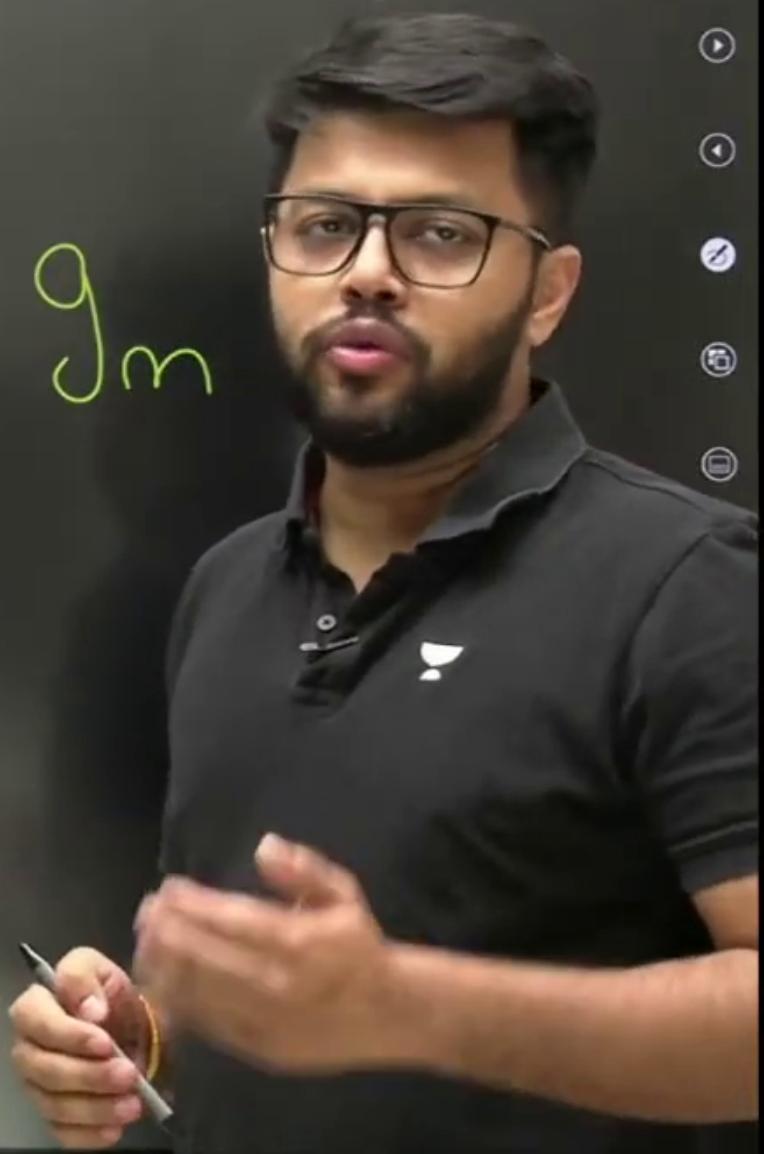


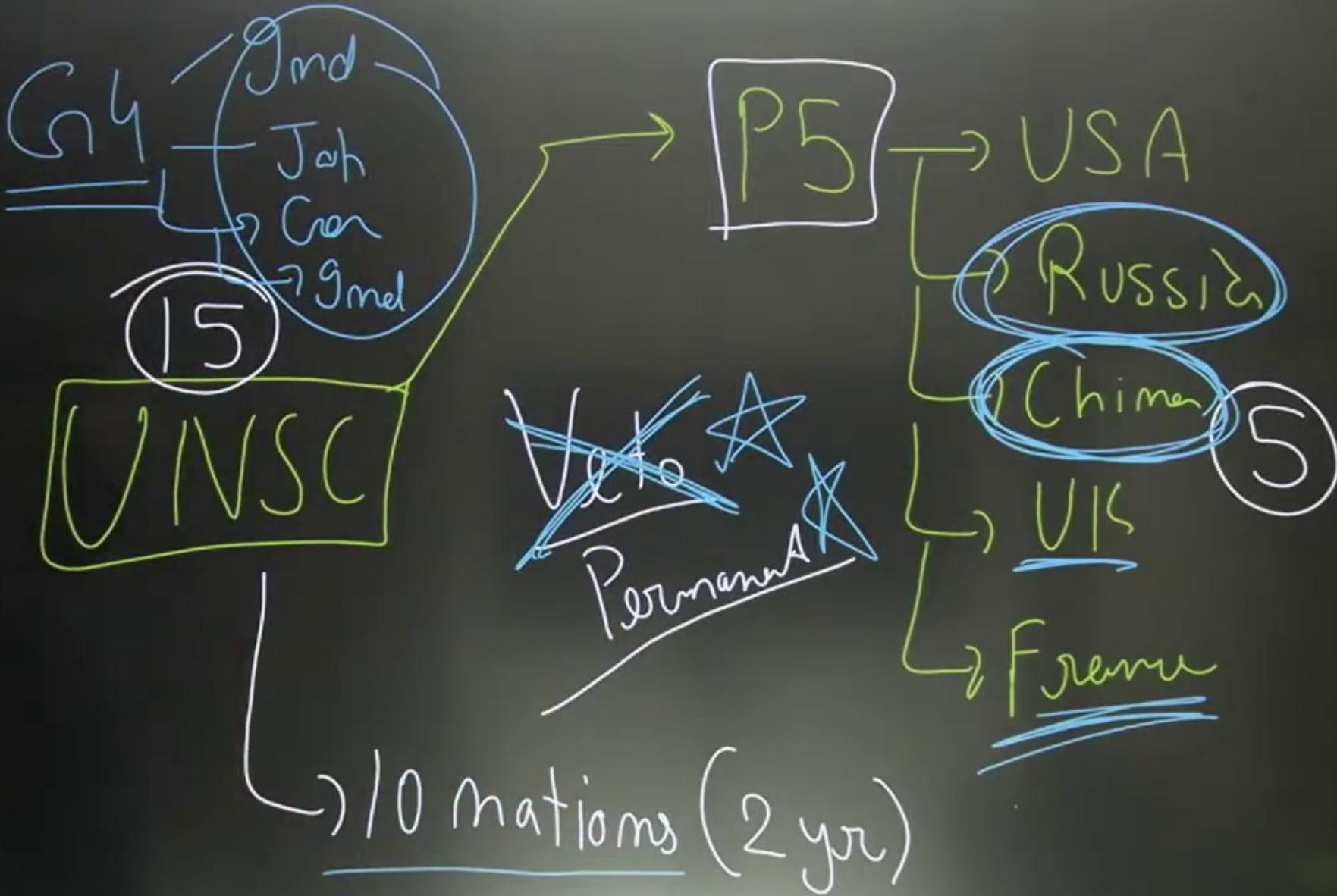
2. Security Council

- It has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the **maintenance of international peace and security**.
- The Security Council is made up of **fifteen member states**, consisting of five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and ten non-permanent members elected for **two-year terms by the General Assembly** on a regional basis.
- By Veto, P5 member can reject any UNSC resolution.



\cup NSC $\rightarrow S_e / P / g_m$





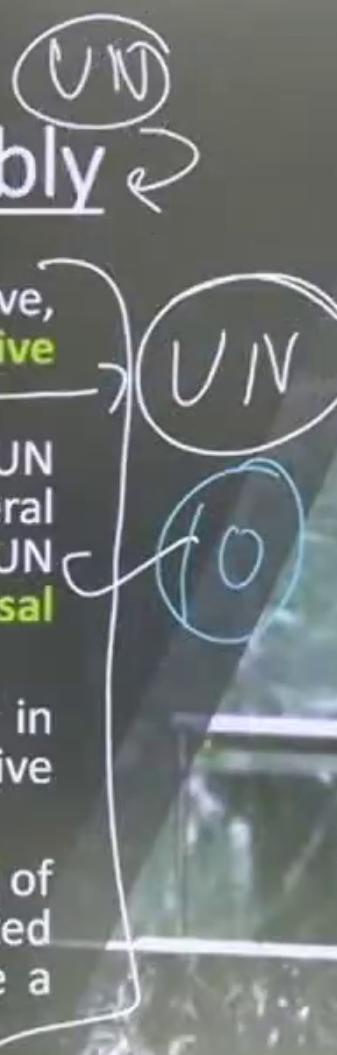
3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- It is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and 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.



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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)



FAO



IAEA



ICAO



WHO



UNESCO



WFP



WMO



WORLD BANK



Specialized
Agencies
Under
ECOSOC

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No.	Acronym	Agency	Headquarters	Head	Established in
1	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	Rome, Italy	Qu Dongyu	1945
2	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	Montréal, Québec, Canada	Fang Liu	1947
3	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome, Italy	Gilbert Houngbo	1977
4	ILO	International Labour Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	Guy Ryder	1946 (1919)
5	IMO	International Maritime Organization	London, United Kingdom	Kitack Lim	1948
6	IMF	International Monetary Fund	Washington, D.C., United States	Kristalina Georgieva	1945 (1944)
7	ITU	International Telecommunication Union	Geneva, Switzerland	Houlin Zhao	1947 (1865)
8	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris, France	Audrey Azoulay	1946
9	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, Austria	Li Yong	1967
10	UNWTO	World Tourism Organization	Madrid, Spain	Zurab Pololikashvili	1974
11	UPU	Universal Postal Union	Bern, Switzerland	Bishar Abdirahman Hussein	1947 (1874)
12	WBG	World Bank Group	Washington, D.C., United States	David Malpass (President)	1945 (1944)
13	WHO	World Health Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	Tedros Adhanom	1948
14	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	Daren Tang	1974
15	WMO	World Meteorological Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	Petteri Taalas (Secretary-General) Gerhard Adrian (President)	1950 (1873)

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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.



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5. UN Secretariat

- It comprises of thousands of working staff who work for UN
- Secretary-General (Head) is appointed by the UNGA on recommendation by the UNSC.



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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.



Funds and Program

- The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), is a global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system.
- It was founded by UN General Assembly (Stockholm Conference) in June 1972.
- UNEP and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 to assess climate change.

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

20

20%

Funds and Program

→ Urban

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**.

FAO