

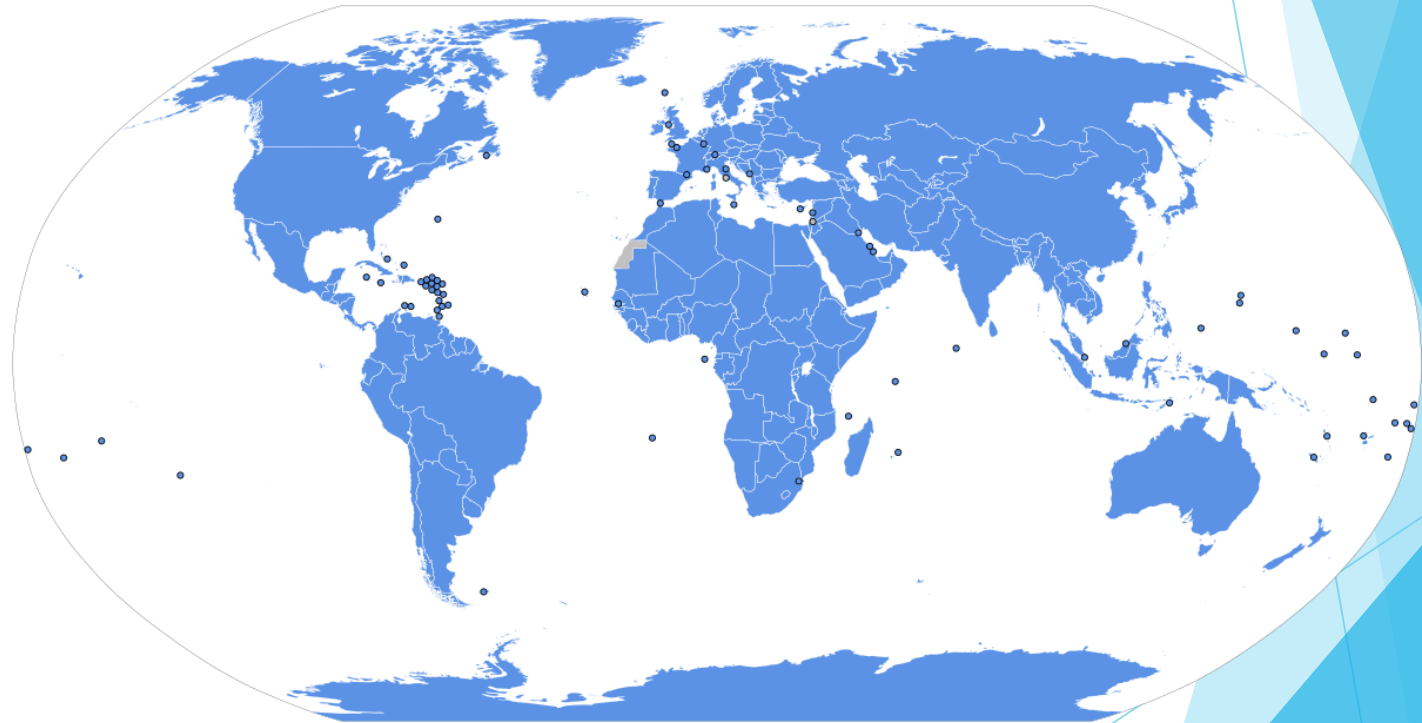


United Nations

Peace, dignity and equality
on a healthy planet

Contents:

- 1) History
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History

The UN's predecessor and other earlier international organizations

Earlier international organizations and bodies



The International Telecommunication Union was founded in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union



The Universal Postal Union was established in 1874

Both are now United Nations specialized agencies.

The International Peace Conference, 1899

The Permanent Court of Arbitration began work in 1902

The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes



History

The UN's predecessor and other earlier international organizations

Predecessor: The League of Nations



The Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, home of the UN Office at Geneva. The Palais was built in the 1930s to be the home of the League of Nations.



The League of Nations established in 1919, after World War I, under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security."

History



Representatives of 50 countries gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California from 25 April to 26 June 1945.



The UN Secretariat building (at left) under construction in New York City in 1949.

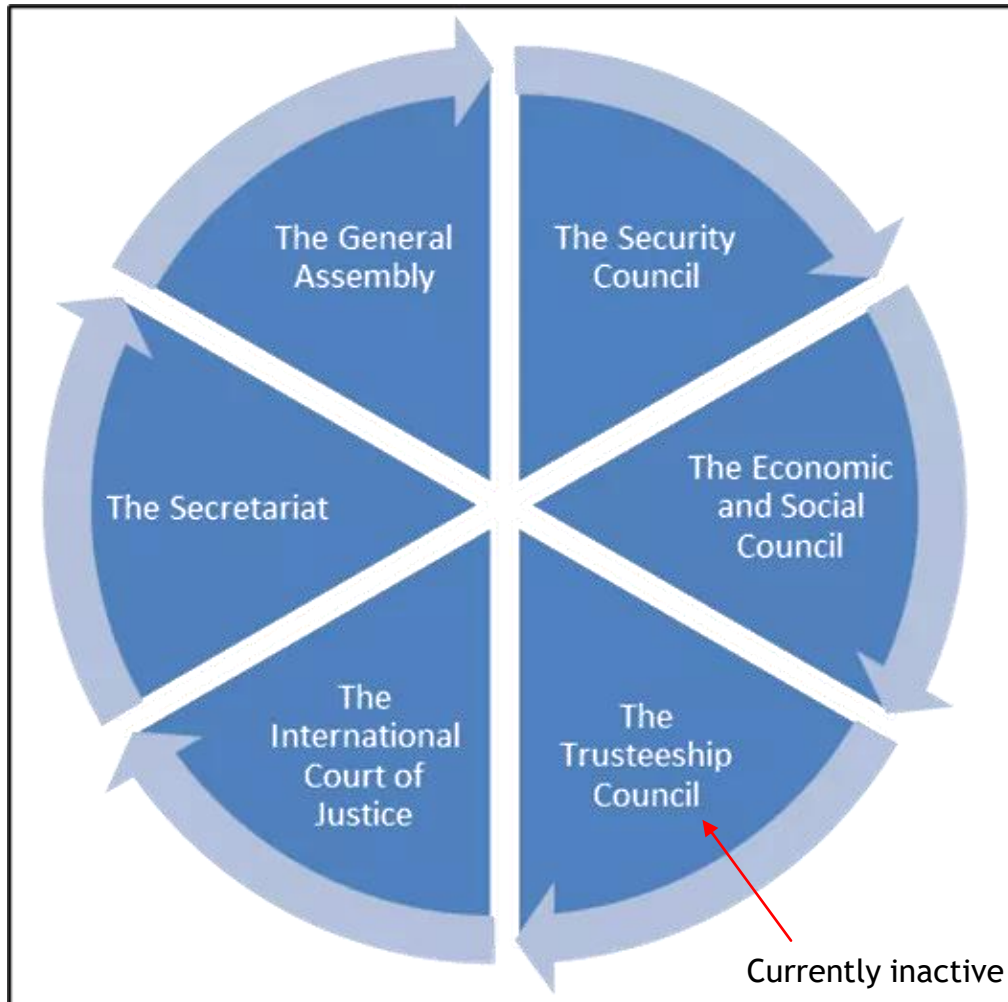


At right, the Secretariat and General Assembly buildings four decades later in 1990

The United Nations officially began, on 24 October 1945, when it came into existence after its Charter had been ratified by **China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States** and by a majority of other signatories

Structure

Principal organs of the United Nations



Four of the five principal organs are located at the main UN Headquarters in New York City, while the ICJ is seated in The Hague.

The six official languages of the UN, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.



UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

1st

COMMITTEE

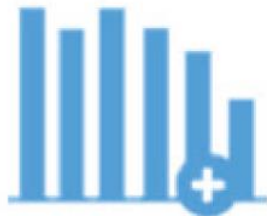
DISARMAMENT
AND
INTERNATIONAL



2nd

COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC
AND
FINANCIAL



3rd

COMMITTEE

SOCIAL,
HUMANITARIAN
AND CULTURAL



4th

COMMITTEE

SPECIAL POLITICAL
AND
DECOLONIZATION



5th

COMMITTEE

ADMINISTRATIVE
AND
BUDGETARY





6th

COMMITTEE

LEGAL



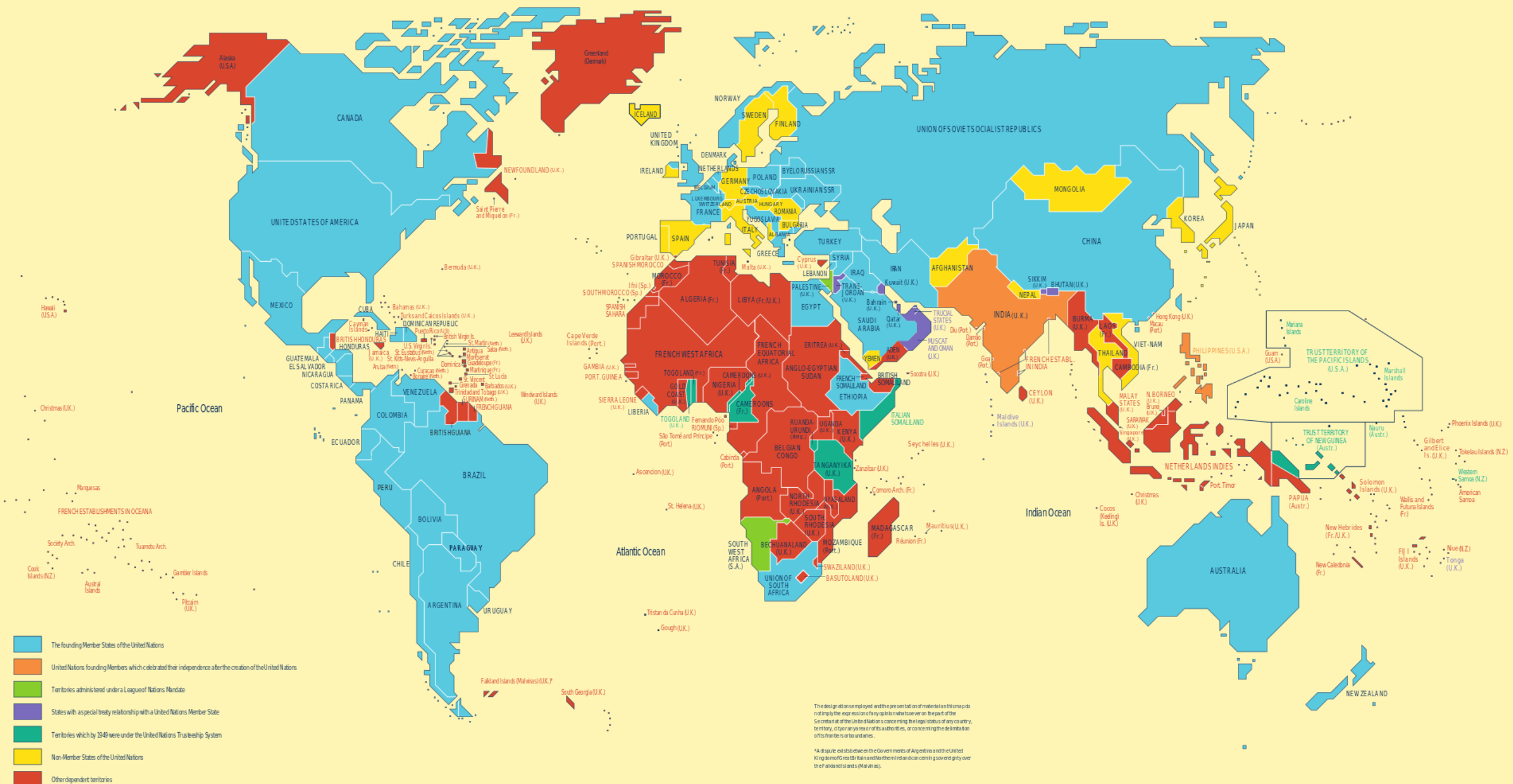
Permanent members

Country	Regional Group	Member since
 China	Asia-Pacific Group	1971, replaced the Republic of China
 France	Western European and Others Group	1945
 Russia	Eastern European Group	1991, replaced the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 United Kingdom	Western European and Others Group	1945
 United States	Western European and Others Group	1945

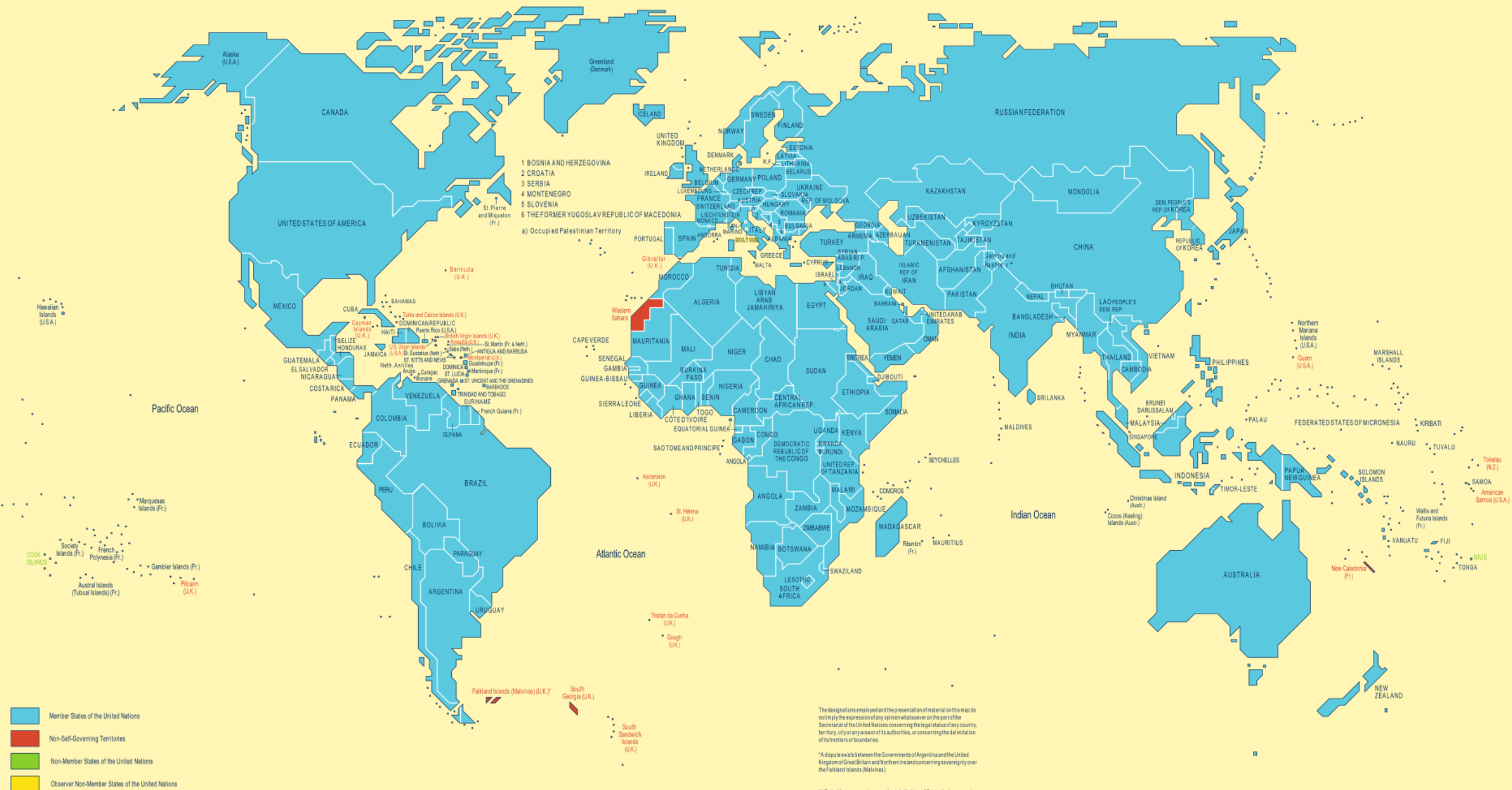
Non-permanent members

Country	Regional Group	Term began	Term ends
 Estonia	Eastern European Group (EEG)	2020	2021
 India	Asia-Pacific Group	2021	2022
 Ireland	Western European and Others Group	2021	2022
 Kenya	African Group	2021	2022
 Mexico	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	2021	2022
 Niger	African Group	2020	2021
 Norway	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	2021	2022
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	2020	2021
 Tunisia	African Group	2020	2021
 Vietnam	Asia-Pacific Group	2020	2021

THE WORLD IN 1945



THE WORLD TODAY



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

*A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

** Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Structure

Specialized agencies of the United Nations

No. ⇅	Acronym ⇅	Agency ⇅	Headquarters ⇅	Head ⇅	Established in ⇅
1	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	 Rome, Italy	 Qu Dongyu	1945
2	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	 Montreal, Quebec, Canada	 Juan Carlos Salazar	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	 Masahiko Metoki	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)

Objectives

Millennium Development Goals





1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



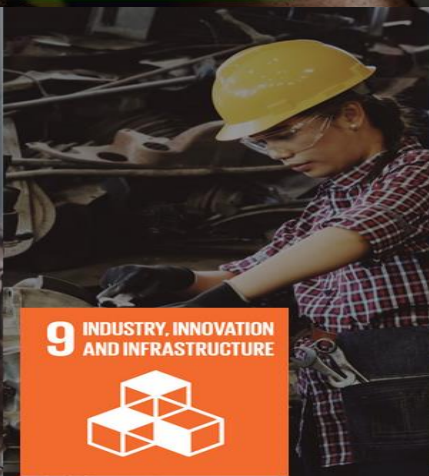
4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

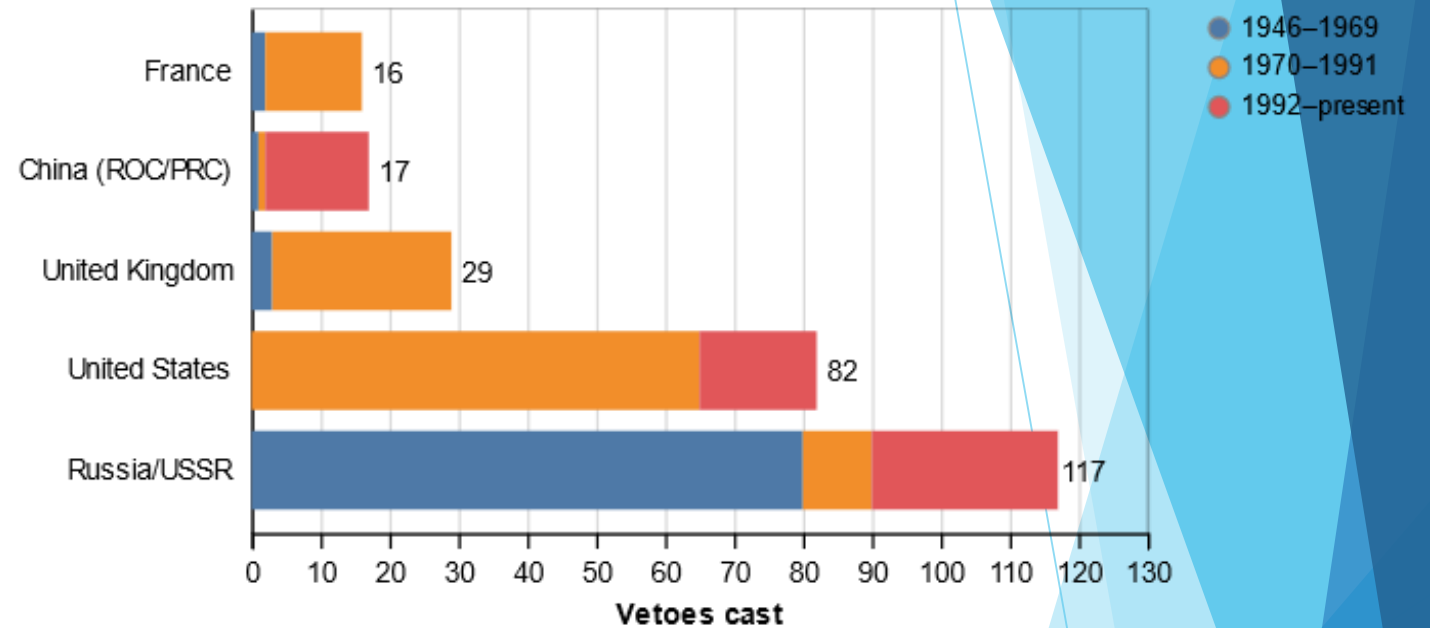



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

[See all](#)

Criticism

- Corruption
- Tangle in bureaucracy
- Inefficiency
- Representation and structure



1. There are no Muslim countries in the Security Council.
2. Africa and Latin America do not have representatives in the Security Council.
3. Economically powerful states like Japan and Germany are not in the Security Council.
4. Important states like Brazil, Nigeria, and India want to have a place in the Security Council.