

=> **Subject:-** current business affair

=> **Prepared by:-** Rana Hamza Ali

=> **Roll number:-** 3297

=> **Course code :-** 308

## **1. CURRENT BUSINESS AFFAIR**

- **\*\*Introduction\*\***

Current business affairs refer to the ongoing events, trends, and developments in the global business landscape that impact industries, economies, and organizations. These affairs encompass a wide range of topics, including economic policies, technological advancements, market trends, geopolitical events, and corporate strategies. Staying informed about current business affairs is crucial for businesses, investors, policymakers, and professionals to make informed decisions and adapt to a rapidly changing environment.

- **\*\*Definitions\*\***

- 1. \*\*Current Business Affairs\*\*:**

The latest happenings and trends in the business world, including economic, political, technological, and social factors that influence markets and organizations.

- 2. \*\*Business Environment\*\*:**

The external and internal factors that affect a company's operations, such as competition, regulations, consumer behavior, and technological innovations.

- 3. \*\*Globalization\*\*:**

The interconnectedness of economies and businesses across the world, leading to increased trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

- 4. \*\*Market Trends\*\*:**

Patterns or shifts in consumer behavior, industry practices, or economic conditions that impact business strategies.

**\*\*Explanation\*\***

Current business affairs are shaped by a combination of local and global factors. These include:

**\*\*Economic Policies\*\***

Government decisions on interest rates, taxation, and trade agreements.

**\*\*Technological Advancements\*\***

Innovations like AI, blockchain, and renewable energy that disrupt traditional industries.

**\*\*Geopolitical Events\*\***

Conflicts, sanctions, and diplomatic relations that affect global supply chains and markets.

**\*\*Corporate Strategies\*\***

Mergers, acquisitions, and expansions undertaken by businesses to stay competitive.

**\*\*Consumer Behavior\*\***

Changing preferences and demands driven by societal trends, such as sustainability and digitalization.

Understanding these affairs helps businesses anticipate challenges, seize opportunities, and maintain a competitive edge.

## **\*\*Key Points\*\***

### **1. \*\*Economic Trends\*\*:**

- Inflation and interest rate fluctuations.
- Global economic slowdown or recovery post-pandemic.
- Shifts in trade policies and tariffs.

### **2. \*\*Technological Disruptions\*\*:**

- Rapid adoption of AI and automation.
- Growth of green technologies and renewable energy.
- Expansion of e-commerce and digital payment systems.

### **3. \*\*Geopolitical Factors\*\*:**

- U.S.-China trade tensions.
- Impact of the Ukraine-Russia conflict on energy markets.
- Brexit and its ongoing effects on European trade.

### **4. \*\*Corporate Developments\*\*:**

- Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) in tech, healthcare, and energy sectors.
- Layoffs and restructuring in response to economic pressures.
- Increased focus on ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) initiatives.

### **5. \*\*Consumer and Social Trends\*\*:**

- Rising demand for sustainable and ethical products.
- Growth of the gig economy and remote work.
- Increased use of social media and influencer marketing.

### **6. \*\*Regulatory Changes\*\*:**

- Stricter data privacy laws (e.g., GDPR, CCPA).
- Regulations on cryptocurrency and digital assets.
- Policies promoting green energy and carbon neutrality.

---

## **\*\*Conclusion\*\***

Current business affairs are dynamic and multifaceted, requiring businesses and individuals to stay informed and agile. By understanding the key trends and developments, stakeholders can navigate challenges, capitalize on opportunities, and contribute to sustainable growth in an ever-evolving global economy. For the most up-to-date information, consult reliable news sources and industry reports.

---

## **Week 4: United Nations (UN)**

### **Chapter Outline**

- **Structure and Functions**
- **Objectives: Analyze the role of the UN in maintaining global peace.**
- **Topics:**

- **History and structure of the UN.**
- **Main organs (General Assembly, Security Council, ICJ, etc.).**
- **Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping missions.**

## ✓ UNITED NATIONS (UN)

### ✓ United Nations (UN)

#### **\*\*Introduction\*\***

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations. It serves as a platform for dialogue, conflict resolution, and addressing global challenges such as poverty, climate change, and human rights violations. The UN is composed of 193 member states, making it one of the most inclusive and representative international bodies.

#### **\*\*History\*\***

- **\*\*Origins\*\***: The UN was established after World War II to replace the League of Nations, which had failed to prevent the war. The name "United Nations" was coined by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and first used in the 1942 Declaration by United Nations.

**\*\*Founding\*\***: The UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, in San Francisco by 50 countries. It officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, after ratification by the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, the Soviet Union, the UK, and the US) and a majority of other signatories.

#### **\*\*Key Milestones\*\***

- **1948**: Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- **1960s**: Decolonization and the admission of newly independent states.
- **1990s**: Expansion of peacekeeping missions and humanitarian interventions.
- **2000**: Adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), followed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015.

#### **\*\*Definition\*\***

The United Nations is an international organization of sovereign states that aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, and promote social progress, better living standards, and human rights.

#### **\*\*Characteristics\*\***

1. **\*\*Universality\*\***: The UN includes almost all sovereign states, making it a truly global organization.
2. **\*\*Multilateralism\*\***: Decisions are made through negotiation and consensus among member states.
3. **\*\*Neutrality\*\***: The UN strives to remain impartial in conflicts and disputes.
4. **\*\*Comprehensive Mandate\*\***: Its work spans peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, development, human rights, and environmental protection.
5. **\*\*Structure\*\***: The UN has six main organs:
  - General Assembly
  - Security Council
  - Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
  - Secretariat

- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- Trusteeship Council (inactive since 1994)

### **\*\*Functions\*\***

#### **1. \*\*Maintaining Peace and Security\*\*:**

- Mediating conflicts and deploying peacekeeping missions.
- Imposing sanctions or authorizing military action when necessary.

#### **2. \*\*Promoting Human Rights\*\*:**

- Monitoring and reporting on human rights violations.
- Supporting treaties and conventions like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

#### **3. \*\*Humanitarian Assistance\*\*:**

- Coordinating relief efforts during crises (e.g., natural disasters, wars).
- Agencies like UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP provide aid to vulnerable populations.

#### **4. \*\*Sustainable Development\*\*:**

- Addressing global challenges like poverty, inequality, and climate change.
- Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

#### **5. \*\*International Law\*\*:**

- The International Court of Justice settles legal disputes between states.
- Promoting treaties and conventions on issues like disarmament and environmental protection.

#### **6. \*\*Economic and Social Development\*\*:**

- Supporting economic growth, education, and healthcare through agencies like UNDP and WHO.

#### **7. \*\*Coordination and Cooperation\*\*:**

- Facilitating collaboration among nations on global issues like health (e.g., WHO), labor (e.g., ILO), and education (e.g., UNESCO).

---

The UN remains a cornerstone of global governance, despite challenges such as political disagreements among member states and resource limitations. Its role in addressing transnational issues continues to be vital in an increasingly interconnected world.

### **✓ Structure of the United Nations (UN)**

The United Nations is composed of six main organs, each with specific roles and responsibilities. Additionally, there are numerous specialized agencies, programs, and funds that operate under the UN system. Below is an overview of the UN's structure:

#### **\*\*1. General Assembly\*\***

##### **\*\*Role\*\***

The main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the UN.

##### **\*\*Membership\*\***

All 193 member states have equal representation.

##### **\*\*Functions\*\*:**

- Discuss and make recommendations on international issues.
- Approve the UN budget.
- Elect non-permanent members of the Security Council and other UN bodies.
- Adopt international treaties and declarations.

##### **\*\*Meetings\*\***

Annual sessions and special sessions as needed.

## **\*\*2. Security Council\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

Primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

### **\*\*Membership\*\***

#### **\*\*5 Permanent Members\*\***

China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (with veto power).

#### **\*\*10 Non-Permanent Members\*\***

Elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

### **\*\*Functions\*\***

- Investigate and mediate conflicts.
- Authorize peacekeeping missions, sanctions, or military action.
- Recommend the admission of new member states.

### **\*\*Decision-Making\*\***

Requires 9 out of 15 votes, including the concurring votes of all permanent members (veto power).

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

### **\*\*Role\*\***

Coordinates the economic, social, and environmental work of the UN and its specialized agencies.

### **\*\*Membership\*\***

54 member states elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

### **\*\*Functions\*\*:**

- Promote international economic and social cooperation.
- Oversee specialized agencies (e.g., WHO, UNESCO).
- Address global challenges like poverty, health, and education.

### **\*\*Meetings\*\***

Annual sessions and thematic forums.

## **\*\*4. Secretariat\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The administrative arm of the UN, responsible for implementing the programs and policies of the organization.

### **\*\*Head\*\***

The Secretary-General, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year term.

### **\*\*Functions\*\***

- Provide research, information, and logistical support.
- Manage peacekeeping operations and humanitarian aid.
- Represent the UN in international forums.

### **\*\*Staff\*\***

Comprises tens of thousands of international civil servants worldwide.

## **\*\*5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The principal judicial organ of the UN.

### **\*\*Location\*\***

The Hague, Netherlands.

#### **\*\*Functions\*\***

- Settle legal disputes between states.
- Provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred by UN organs or agencies.

#### **\*\*Judges\*\***

15 judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for nine-year terms.

### **\*\*6. Trusteeship Council\*\***

#### **\*\*Role\*\***

Established to oversee the administration of trust territories (colonies and dependent territories).

#### **\*\*Current Status\*\***

Inactive since 1994, when the last trust territory (Palau) gained independence.

#### **\*\*Membership\*\***

Originally included administering states and permanent Security Council members.

### **\*\*Specialized Agencies, Programs, and Funds\*\***

The UN system includes numerous specialized agencies, programs, and funds that address specific global issues. These operate autonomously but coordinate with the UN. Examples include:

#### **1. \*\*Specialized Agencies\*\***

**\*\*World Health Organization (WHO)\*\***: Global health issues.

**\*\*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)\*\***: Education, science, and culture.

**\*\*International Labour Organization (ILO)\*\***: Labor standards and workers' rights.

**\*\*World Bank\*\***: Financial and technical assistance for development.

**\*\*International Monetary Fund (IMF)\*\***: Global monetary cooperation.

#### **2. \*\*Programs and Funds\*\***

**\*\*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)\*\***: Sustainable development.

**\*\*United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)\*\***: Child welfare and education.

**\*\*United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)\*\***: Refugee protection.

**\*\*World Food Programme (WFP)\*\***: Food assistance and hunger relief.

### **\*\*Key Features of the UN Structure\*\***

**\*\*Interconnectedness\*\***: The six main organs and specialized agencies work together to address global challenges.

**\*\*Decentralization\*\***: Specialized agencies operate independently but align with UN goals.

**\*\*Inclusivity\*\***: All member states have a voice in the General Assembly, while the Security Council focuses on security issues.

The UN's structure reflects its commitment to multilateralism, cooperation, and addressing the diverse needs of the global community.

### **✓ Objectives: Analyze the role of the UN in maintaining global peace.**

The United Nations (UN) plays a central role in maintaining global peace and security, as outlined in its Charter. Below is an analysis of its key functions, mechanisms, successes, and challenges in this area:

## **\*\*1. Conflict Prevention and Mediation\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The UN works to prevent conflicts by addressing root causes such as poverty, inequality, and political instability.

### **\*\*Mechanisms\*\***

- **Diplomatic efforts:** The Secretary-General and envoys mediate disputes between nations or within countries.
- **Early warning systems:** Monitoring global developments to identify potential conflicts.

### **\*\*Examples\*\***

- Mediation in the Cyprus conflict.
- Preventive diplomacy in Macedonia during the 1990s.

## **\*\*2. Peacekeeping Operations\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

UN peacekeepers are deployed to conflict zones to stabilize situations, protect civilians, and support political processes.

### **\*\*Mechanisms\*\***

- Deployment of military, police, and civilian personnel.
- Monitoring ceasefires and facilitating disarmament.

### **\*\*Examples\*\***

- Successful peacekeeping in Namibia (1989-1990), leading to independence.
- Ongoing missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) and South Sudan (UNMISS).

## **\*\*3. Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Reconstruction\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The UN helps countries rebuild after conflicts to prevent relapse into violence.

### **\*\*Mechanisms\*\***

- Supporting elections, governance reforms, and economic recovery.
- Strengthening institutions and promoting reconciliation.

### **\*\*Examples\*\***

- Post-conflict reconstruction in Sierra Leone and Liberia.
- Establishment of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in 2005.

## **\*\*4. Sanctions and Enforcement\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The Security Council imposes sanctions or authorizes military action to enforce peace.

### **\*\*Mechanisms\*\***

- Economic sanctions, arms embargoes, and travel bans.
- Authorization of military interventions (e.g., coalition forces in the Gulf War, 1991).

### **\*\*Examples\*\***

- Sanctions against North Korea to curb nuclear proliferation.
- Enforcement actions in Libya (2011) to protect civilians.

## **\*\*5. Promoting International Law and Human Rights\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The UN fosters a rules-based international order to reduce conflicts.

### **\*\*Mechanisms\*\***

- Supporting treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
- Promoting human rights through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related conventions.

### **\*\*Examples\*\***

- International Court of Justice (ICJ) rulings on disputes between states.
- Human rights monitoring in conflict zones.

## **\*\*6. Addressing Root Causes of Conflict\*\***

### **\*\*Role\*\***

The UN tackles underlying issues like poverty, inequality, and climate change that can lead to instability.

### **\*\*Mechanisms\*\***

- Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Providing humanitarian aid and development assistance.

### **\*\*Examples\*\***

- Development programs in fragile states like Afghanistan and Somalia.
- Climate action initiatives to reduce resource-based conflicts.

## **\*\*7. Challenges in Maintaining Global Peace\*\***

### **\*\*Limitations of the Security Council\*\***

- Veto power of permanent members often leads to gridlock (e.g., Syria conflict).
- Political interests of member states can hinder decisive action.

### **\*\*Resource Constraints\*\***

- Peacekeeping missions are often underfunded or understaffed.

### **\*\*Complex Conflicts\*\***

- Modern conflicts involving non-state actors (e.g., terrorist groups) are harder to address.

### **\*\*Sovereignty Issues\*\***

- Some states resist UN intervention, citing sovereignty concerns.

## **\*\*8. Successes of the UN in Peacekeeping\*\***

### **\*\*Decolonization\*\***

Supported the independence of many nations, reducing colonial-era conflicts.

### **\*\*Cold War Era\*\***

Prevented major wars through diplomatic channels.

### **\*\*Post-Cold War\*\***

Played a key role in ending civil wars in El Salvador, Mozambique, and Cambodia.

## **\*\*9. Case Studies\*\***

### **1. \*\*Namibia\*\***

The UN supervised Namibia's transition to independence in 1990, ending decades of conflict.

### **2. \*\*Cambodia\*\***

The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) helped stabilize the country after years of civil war.

### **3. \*\*Rwanda and Srebrenica\*\***

Failures in these cases highlighted the need for reform in peacekeeping and early warning systems.

## **\*\*10. Conclusion\*\***

The UN has been instrumental in maintaining global peace through conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and post-conflict reconstruction. While it has faced challenges and criticisms, its role in fostering dialogue, enforcing international law, and addressing root causes of conflict remains vital. Reforms, such as improving the Security Council's decision-making process and increasing funding for peacekeeping, could enhance its effectiveness in the future.

## **✓ Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping missions.**

### **\*\*Pakistan's Role in UN Peacekeeping Missions\*\***

Pakistan has been one of the most active and consistent contributors to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions since its inception. Its role is widely recognized and appreciated globally. Below is an overview of Pakistan's contributions, motivations, and impact in UN peacekeeping:



## **\*\*1. Overview of Pakistan's Contributions\*\***

### **\*\*Troop Contributions\*\***

Pakistan is one of the largest contributors of troops and personnel to UN peacekeeping missions.

### **\*\*Missions Participated\*\***

Pakistani forces have served in over 40 UN peacekeeping missions across the globe.

### **\*\*Personnel Deployed\*\***

Over 200,000 Pakistani military and police personnel have participated in UN missions since 1960.

### **\*\*Current Contributions\*\***

As of recent data, Pakistan remains among the top contributors, with thousands of personnel deployed in ongoing missions.

## **\*\*2. Key Missions and Contributions\*\***

Pakistan has played a significant role in some of the most challenging and high-profile UN peacekeeping missions:

### **1. \*\*Congo (ONUC) - 1960s\*\*:**

- Pakistan's first major participation in UN peacekeeping.
- Helped stabilize the country during the Congo Crisis.

### **2. \*\*Somalia (UNOSOM) - 1990s\*\*:**

- Pakistani troops were part of the UN mission to restore order and provide humanitarian aid during the Somali Civil War.

### **3. \*\*Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNPROFOR) - 1990s\*\*:**

- Pakistani peacekeepers contributed to protecting civilians during the Bosnian War.

### **4. \*\*Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) - 1999-2005\*\***

- Pakistan played a key role in disarming combatants and stabilizing the country after a brutal civil war.

### **5. \*\*Liberia (UNMIL) - 2003-2018\*\*:**

- Pakistani troops helped maintain peace and support post-conflict reconstruction.

### **6. \*\*Haiti (MINUSTAH) - 2004-2017\*\*:**

- Pakistani forces contributed to stabilizing Haiti after political unrest and natural disasters.

### **7. \*\*Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) - Ongoing\*\*:**

- Pakistani troops are actively involved in one of the largest and most complex UN missions.

### **8. \*\*Sudan and South Sudan (UNMIS and UNMISS) - Ongoing\*\*:**

- Pakistani peacekeepers have been instrumental in protecting civilians and supporting peace processes.

## **\*\*3. Specialized Contributions\*\***

### **\*\*Medical Support\*\***

Pakistani medical units have provided critical healthcare services in conflict zones.

### **\*\*Engineering Expertise\*\***

Pakistani engineers have built infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and hospitals, in post-conflict areas.

### **\*\*Female Peacekeepers\*\***

Pakistan has also contributed female peacekeepers, promoting gender equality in UN missions.

## **\*\*4. Motivations for Participation\*\***

### **\*\*Global Responsibility\*\***

Pakistan views peacekeeping as a way to contribute to global peace and security.

**\*\*International Recognition\*\***

Participation enhances Pakistan's reputation as a responsible member of the international community.

**\*\*Military Experience\*\***

Pakistan's armed forces have extensive experience in conflict zones, making them well-suited for peacekeeping.

**\*\*Diplomatic Influence\*\***

Active participation strengthens Pakistan's diplomatic ties and influence within the UN.

**\*\*5. Impact and Recognition\*\***

**\*\*Humanitarian Impact\*\***

Pakistani peacekeepers have saved countless lives by protecting civilians, providing medical care, and rebuilding infrastructure.

**\*\*Awards and Honors\*\***

Pakistani personnel have received numerous awards for their bravery and dedication, including the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal (awarded posthumously to fallen peacekeepers).

**\*\*Global Appreciation\*\***

The UN and host countries have frequently praised Pakistan's contributions to peacekeeping.

**\*\*6. Challenges Faced by Pakistani Peacekeepers\*\***

**\*\*High-Risk Environments\*\***

Pakistani troops often operate in dangerous and volatile regions.

**\*\*Casualties\*\***

Pakistan has suffered significant losses, with over 150 peacekeepers killed in the line of duty.

**\*\*Logistical Constraints\*\***

Limited resources and equipment can hinder mission effectiveness.

**\*\*7. Case Studies of Pakistani Peacekeeping\*\***

**1. \*\*Sierra Leone\*\***

Pakistani troops played a pivotal role in disarming rebel forces and restoring stability.

- Their efforts were instrumental in enabling free and fair elections.

**2. \*\*Liberia\*\***

Pakistani engineers rebuilt critical infrastructure, including schools and hospitals, contributing to long-term recovery.

**3. \*\*Congo\*\***

Pakistani peacekeepers have been involved in protecting civilians from armed groups and supporting political processes.

**\*\*8. Conclusion\*\***

Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping missions underscores its commitment to global peace and security. Despite facing significant challenges, Pakistani troops have consistently demonstrated professionalism, bravery, and dedication. Their contributions have not only saved lives but also helped rebuild nations torn apart by conflict. Pakistan's continued participation in peacekeeping reflects its status as a responsible and active member of the international community.