

INTRODUCTION TO THE UN

History of the UN

- A. Established in 1945 to replace the League of Nations
 - a. UN Charter & UN Declaration of Human Rights
- B. No formal debates in the GA
 - a. not a political organization
 - b. puts country policy on record
 - c. speeches of delegates are cleared word for word by country's head of state
 - d. no negotiations, just policy
- C. Preservation of national sovereignty

UN General Assembly

- A. All 193 member states are represented
 - a. each state has one vote
- B. Can consider and make recommendations on...
 - a. human rights
 - b. peace and security
 - c. admission of new members
- C. Approve budget and economic assessments
- D. Create subcommittees
- E. Resolutions require simple majority EXCEPT
 - a. peace and security, admission of new members, budget require 2/3 majority

UN Security Council

- A. Five Permanent members (5P): US, China, Russia, UK, and France
 - a. founding members
 - b. has veto power
- B. The SC has the power to...
 - a. sanction a state
 - b. undertake investigations via deployment of rapporteurs
 - c. cease fire
 - d. travel bans
 - e. deploy peace keepers (helpful for human rights, not good for combat zones)
- C. There are 10 non-permanent members
 - a. 5 are elected each year to serve 2 year terms



Regional Bodies & Acronyms

- A. P5 (Permanent five): US, China, Russia, UK, and France
- B. G20 (Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors): US, Canada, Mexico, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Australia, China, Japan, Korea, India, Indonesia, European Union, Turkey, Russia, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa
- C. BRICS (emerging world economies): Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
- D. EU (European Union)
- E. AU (African Union)
- F. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
- G. OAS (Organization of American States)
- H. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
- I. OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)
- J. Arab League
- K. APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)