

① Current Affairs

"United Nations"

- ① General Information
- ② Powers and Functions of UN organs.
- ③ Failures of UN
- ④ Successes of UN.
- ⑤ Reforms.
- ⑥ Pakistan and United Nations.

After the WWI → League of Nations in 1919. Treaty of Versailles signed → (A town near "Paris").

- * To stop the world from entering into WWII.
- * Why League of Nations failed?
 - * stepping stone towards U.N.
 - * trying to implement things in better way.
 - ① America was 'NOT' the part of League of Nations → Idea given by "Woodrow Wilson" US President.
 - ② 1823 Monroe doctrine - we will be alergic from the politics of Europe.
 - Major countries were European Countries.
 - (i) U.N stepped back.
 - (ii) International Law → mere signature of party does not compel to follow

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More : 12 Agreement

The treaty. State has to ratify the treaty.

Vienna Convention of Law of Treaties 1969 Article 2 :-

By ratifying the treaty, a state provides its consent to abide by the treaty.

(iv) Senate of U.S.A didn't ratify the League of Nations.

(v) Every single state has "Veto Power"
Veto You can cancel resolution

General Information:-

- * 24 Oct. 1945
- * 51 states → creation of U.N.
- * San Francisco →
- * Charter of U.N 4 months before.
- * Initially → 50 states signed.
Poland signed 16th October 1945.
- * 193 - states.
- * Last state added : SOUTH SUDAN (2011).
- * Charter of U.N 11 Articles (consisting)
- * Coined the Term U.N = FDR.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt → 1942.
- * 4 times president.
- * Joe Biden = Also President & Vice President.

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Basic Organs

- (1) G.A (Gen. Assembly)
- (2) S.C (Security Council).
- (3) I.C.J (International Court of Justice)
- (4) Trusteeship Council.
- (5) Economic & Social Council.
- (6) Secretariat.

French is spoken
2nd most spoken language in world

Languages

Six official Languages

English French Spanish Russian Chinese Arabic

Working languages.

Powers and Functions

General Assembly:-

① Financial

Art. 17 The Entire budget finalized.

(a) Compulsory contribution

(b) Voluntary contribution;

→ 193 states →

Membership Fees.

Every year it changes (less or Increases)

(c) GNP of State.

(d) Overall economic situation of state

Art. 19

(f) a state consecutively 2 yrs didn't pay money in the budget). UN can

wave.

→ Sierra Leone.

② Elective

There are 8 powers :-

2/3rd Majority

③ G.A is necessary for voting.

Topic discussion also needs voting.

E.g. 128 countries

Induction of new state is done by this (Art. 4)

Supervision of membership. (Art. 5)

Expulsion of any state from U.N. (Art. 6)

* If a new organ is created Done by the General Assembly.

Amendments in U.N Charter are done by G.A.

* Art. 23, 109, 29, 61, 27 → Amendments have been done.

* Art. 27 → Art. 83 → Till 1963 23 Members (11 - 15)

At that time 7 members → 9 members (1963) resolution (Article 27) Amendment.

Art 109 → Approval of resolution requires 7 voters. (Then amendment 9 members)

Art. 61 → Initially members were.

10 → Then increased to 27 → (Then 27 → 51) Amendments to

Reforms → First of all you have to increase members of S.C.

in proceeding) : If a judge is to be on

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- * Voluntary contribution
can be done by
Any country or the
Individual e.g.
Bill & Melinda
Gates
210 Million Dollars
- * Scholarships

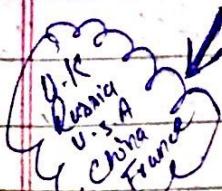
Elections of 10
Non-permanent members
of security council.
1) Judges of ICT
are elected by Gr.A
and also by security
council
The 14 Members of
Eco & S.C are
elected by it
for "3 years"
e.g. Pak is President.
Secretary General is
elected for period
of 5 years.
The President of
Gr.A is elected
by it.
1st date of annual
meeting on 3rd
Tuesday of September.

Security Council

The most powerful organ of U.N.

→ 15 Members.

→ 5 Permanent. → 10 Non-permanent.



→ elected for 2 yrs each.

Ch^u i^u n^u z^u s^u d^u j^u.

July 2011 - June 2013

Non-permanent (2021-2023)

U.S.A. → 2011-2013

Non-Permanent →

President remains for one month

alphabetical basis → 15 countries

(Current Affairs)

Ad-hoc Members. S.C. can call upon those states but they can just discuss, but don't vote.

If an imp. dispute is under discussion, S.C. and imp. stake holders are not part of S.C. Mem. S.C. can call upon but they can't vote.

A state cannot be elected for two consecutive times).

Japan - 11
Brazil - 10 } \Rightarrow Non Permanent Members.

How they are elected?

Out of 10 \Rightarrow 5 come from ~~Afro-Asian~~ ~~Asia Pacific Region~~
 \Rightarrow South America = 2
 \Rightarrow Eastern Europe = 1
 \Rightarrow Western Europe + Others = 2
Total 10

North America + Scandinavia.

Resolution.

- Without veto \rightarrow we need 9 member votes
 - One veto \rightarrow Cancel Resolution.
- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>Procedural Matters</u> | <u>Non Procedural Matters</u> |
| Substantive Law | |
| * You cannot veto a procedural matter. | Resolution has the Non-Procedural matter. |

⑥

(If someone plays with the procedural matter. Any permanent member can challenge / veto).

↳ Wth Veto 1/2 ✓
Then Resolution, \Rightarrow Veto.

↳ Wth Veto 1/2 ✓

Same State veto Procedural
matter and Non procedural
matter. This is known as
"Double - Veto"

Functions \rightarrow Powers

- ① Maintenance of International peace and security
- ② Security Council can investigate to any dispute, that may lead to Int. Security.
- ③ S.C can determine the existence of any dispute.
- ④ S.C can call upon the member states to place sanctions on any other states.
- ⑤ S.C can take military action against aggressor state.
- ⑥ S.C can suggest the induction, suspension and expulsion of any state to U.N or from U.N.

⑦

S.C along with G.A elects the judges of ICT

⑧ S.C can suggests a suitable candidate for the position of

⑨ Sect General to G.A.

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International Court of Justice:-

In League of Nations, permanent court of Justice was. After that "PCIJ" was replaced by "ICJ" comes under U.N.

HQ : Hague, Netherlands

- (1) ICJ is run through a Law ICJ Statute.
- (2) ICJ has "15 judges", period of "9 years each". All these 15 judges sit down together for any case.
- (3) "3 New judges" are added and old ones replaced "every 3 years".
- (4) It is a law that cannot have more than 2 judges of same nationality at the same time.
- (5) There are permanent judges from five permanent members of S.C.
- (6) The president of ICJ is elected for three years and cannot be re-elected for the second consecutive term.
- (7) If there are two states (a case is proceeding). If a judge is sitting in panel from state So they can allow "ad hoc Judge" for

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give the second state. So, "16 Judges" can give decision.

⑨ Kalbhushan Yadav → J. Pasadka

⑨ Kalbhushan Yadav → J. Passadg
T M

Adhoc

Jillani

India: J. Bhindari → Adhar → Already present

(10) Pre-requisite: He must be Chief Justice of any country

⑪ Decisions of ICIJ → Binding on the parties of disputes. (Art. 59 ICIJ Statute)

⑫ Only states can take cases towards
TCJ.

Jurisdictions :-

Compulsory

Binding

No Consent
is necessary

U.S. violates ULLAW

Communication

Compulsory Jury selection

Advisory

Advice. (Not binding)

Advisory jurisdiction cannot be taken by states but only by the organs of United Nations. Under

(Art. 65 of ICJ Statute)

الخطوات المتبعة في إعداد المذكرة

Article 36 of
TCS statute

—

Voting :-

A judge needs $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority.

only judge & CJ & 1st & 2nd ^{Ministers}
Foreign Minister of Pak.

of Pakistan.

Failures of United Nations :-

① Rwandan Genocide 1994 :-

Rwanda country.

U.N peace keeping forces were already present. → But they failed to stop the Genocide 800,000 people were killed in presence of U.N peace keeping forces.

Huthis

Tutsis

Two Tribes
of Rwanda

fought

② Congo Crisis, 2005 :-

Congo = Africa

Heinous crimes → Human trafficking, abuses of people, money laundering etc.

U.N peace keeping forces solved the issues → within 5 months.

Investigation : U.N peace keeping forces which were sent to Congo to stop heinous crimes. Also involved in that crimes

"Blue Helmet Sex Scandal"
2005

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③ Climate change: It is continuous process after long time.

"UNEP = U.N Environmental program."

U.N. also have to work pro-actively not the reactively.

e.g. Third world will not happen.

④ Kashmir: It is the oldest unresolved accepted dispute in the history of United Nations. There has been 11 resolutions of U.N (General), still unresolved. One of biggest failure
(i) South Sudan → resolved.
(ii) East Timor independence from Indonesia.
(iii) Cyprus issue resolved.

Not older than Kashmir issue.

imp!!!!
Article 2 (sub-clause 2). → third party can involve in problem

⑤ Failure to curtail world power.

"PS" → finding out ways to save themselves
* American attacks
* Russian attacks

Stigma imposed on all other as the superpowers.

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Success of U.N :-

① U.N stopped the world from W.W.III. (till date).

By sanctions, pressure, diplomatic policies etc. E.g.

* Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962.

USSR installed missiles in Cuba → directed towards America.

John. F. Kennedy → we were minutes away from reacting.

(U.N solved the issue → from nuclear war).

② SALT (I, II) treaties :-

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties

U.S.S.R and USA.

More than 10,000 nuclear weapons were disposed of.

In Pak. 160-190 nuclear weapons

(Biggest success of U.N).

③ World of 2020 is much better than 1920. → ~~Population~~

④ Criminal Justice System

Criminals: They believed that are not answerable to all laws of world.

* Nuremberg Trials, Germany after WWII.

* Tokyo Trials.

(Japanese Commanders prosecuted).

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* Special Criminal Tribunal for
Serbia: "Slobodan Milošević"

He died during prosecution.

* "Special Criminal Tribunal of Liberia" illegal smuggling of diamonds: "Charles Taylor"
50 years imprisonment.

(5) Famine + Diseases

Bengal 1790

WWI → Bengal

WWII → Bengal.

Winston Churchill → "Bengal Famine"

Statesman → "Bengal Famine"

King Leocold → "Bengal Famine"

British Ruler, Not European.

Alexander The Great → killed the people.

Shahabuddin Ghori.

Dutbudin Arbek.

Napoleon Bonapart → Renaissance.

History → Renaissance

(i) World Food Program

(ii) FAO, Rome Italy

(iii) WHO

(6) Nuclear Proliferation Treaty:

(NPT)

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To Certain nuclear weapons.

Kazakhstan → only country who dissolved nuclear weapons.

IAEA : Int. Atom. Energy Assoc.

- ⑥ South African Apartheid 2 -
U.N sanctions Dr white-black
rights : "Mandela"

18-Dec.2020

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Current Affairs

(Reforms in United Nations)

There are 4 types. (suggested).

- ① General ② Financial ③ Administrative ④ Structural

General :-

- * Article 23. → The word 'USSR' must be replaced by Russia, due to disintegration in 1991. The legality of USSR was taken by the Russia.

- * Trusteeship Council: 1945, 11 territories were specified, known as trust-territories. (Non self-governing). To govern these territories the trusteeship council was used.

Governance of territories were given to specific states.

e.g. Papua New Guinea, 1975 → Australia was governing it.

Last state, Palau, 1994. → became

independant. Trusteeship Council should be removed from permanent organ. Either it should be given some specific task, or it must be removed.

Financial :-

The biggest chunk of U.N budget is used for prevalence of peace and disarmament. Some countries have opinion that they are neutral. E.g. Scandinavian countries.

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Our economy is better than why
should we pay for other mistakes?

- * Tax on weapons.
- * Tax on Natural Resources.

To increase weapons = To increase Tax.

They will automatically disarm themselves
to evacuate themselves from Taxation System.

Sustainable usage of commodities.

Sustainable development goals.

Water-metering.

Excessive usage of electricity.

Ecosystem of world.

Sustainable use of resources \Rightarrow stability.

Administrative :-

Permanent representative of Pak in U.N \leftarrow Munir Ali Ram

"P-5" countries are also dealing with administration. Red-tapism. Also they hinder the resolutions by using the Veto-power.

Empowerment \Rightarrow smaller countries must take part in administration.

First 2 articles of UN talk about equality of states.

There should be quota-system for small states to be enrolled in administration.

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- * There is no compliance setup to deal internal accountability of the United Nations.
e.g To avoid from Cogn crisis of 2005.

Structural reforms:-

- * Article 23 + Article 61. > Amendments.
Security Council require expansion → with reference to amendments.
- * We cannot abolish the Veto powers of "P-5". We need approval of the permanent members to eradicate veto-power, that is impossible. So, U.N must increase the non-permanent members of Security Council.

Due to globalization, the dependency of the states is increased which will automatically increase the chances of conflict.

Pak, Argentina, Australia, Spain, Italy
G-4 = (India, Brazil, Japan, Germany).

they are trying to obtain permanent memberships.

Confclub + UFC says : Non-permanent members must be increased.

→ No increase in permanent members so that power distribution will take place.

G-4 → Relevant Countries

→ To increase to non-preminent members.

- * If a dispute is under discussion in S.C. the continuance of which is likely to endanger the peace and security of world. The states which are party to dispute shall abstain from voting. Article 27
- (... yet PS will have right to veto if it is +)
- * Amendment in S.C. needs approval

~~U.S. & U.S.S.R. got right to veto if it is +~~

Pakistan and U.N

- * On 30th September 1947 → Pak. became member of U.N.
- * Pakistan is currently a member/remained of almost imp. organs, sub-organs or specialized agencies of U.N.
- * Pak. is one of few countries which has remained the president of G.A., Presid. of S.C., Presid. of Eco & S.C. also had a judge in I.C.T.
- * Pak. is currently serving president of Eco & S.C. (for 1 year)
- * Pak. has remained non-permanent member of S.C. 7 times.
- * Pakistan is one of few countries

18-Dec.
2020

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Current Affairs

- which has the permanent mission in both houses of UN (ie NY & Geneva)
- * Pak. is one of largest contributors of peace keeping missions in UN and had served peace keeping mission of Haiti, Cambodia and other major countries.
- * UN has also a permanent commission appointed in Pak. (UNMOGIP) U.N military observation Group for India and Pakistan.
- * U.N has also contributed a lot during natural disasters like Earthquakes & Floods in Pakistan.
- Pak. is one of few countries which has been called upon to U.N Security Council as adhoc member for many times.

Election Commission of Pakistan

Reforms:-

Election commission is an independent body established in 23rd March 1956.

Total 5 Members

4 Members 1 Chief Election Commissioner

Chief Election Commissioner of Pak = 68 years ^{age of} retirement

Other members = 65 years - age of retirement.

(Two members retired from $2\frac{1}{2}$ years)

Total tenure = 5 years.

Cost of asset \Rightarrow

Value of asset \Rightarrow

- * There should be column of value of asset, to remove from disparity.

- * Biometric system in the election system.

- Manual counting = \times (~~لیکھ لیکھیں~~)

- (Authenticity checking by biometric)

- * Election system / day \Rightarrow good weather.

- * There should be option of "none of above"

- e.g. in India Democracy = free will.

- Nota \Rightarrow None of these

- * Pakistan is the only country in which someone can contest on many election seats as he can.

- * ~~وہ ایک ملک ہے جو کسی کو کوئی محدودیت نہیں دے رہا ہے۔~~

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* - Introduce the system of postal ballots for general public. Two or three days before.

- Nominations + Voting in 60

Curtailment of power takes place → we should distribute the powers.

On the basis of qualifications