

# THE UNITED NATIONS

UN, YOU  
KNOW?!  


IN, AROUND, AND ABOUT THE UN.

# THE UNITED NATIONS

- The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

# 24 October 1945 The United Nations officially comes into existence

- In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter

# THE UNITED NATIONS

- The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

# THE UNITED NATIONS

- It is currently made up of 193 Member States.
- The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding [Charter](#).

# THE UNITED NATIONS - The main organs

- The General Assembly
- The Security Council
- The Economic and Social Council
- The Trusteeship Council
- The International Court of Justice
- The Secretariat

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY (G.A)

- GA is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN.
- 193 Member States
- All Member States have equal representation
- Read more about [the functions and powers of the GA](#)

# Security Council

- The Council is composed of 15 Members:
- 5 permanent members: [China](#), [France](#), [Russian Federation](#), [the United Kingdom](#), and [the United States](#),
- 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with end of term date):
  - [Bolivia](#) (2018) [Egypt](#) (2017) [Ethiopia](#) (2018) [Italy](#) (2017) [Japan](#) (2017) [Kazakhstan](#) (2018) [Senegal](#) (2017) [Sweden](#) (2018) [Ukraine](#) (2017) [Uruguay](#) (2017)



# ECOSOC

- The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.
- ECOSOC is a gateway for UN partnership and participation by the rest of the world. It offers a unique global meeting point for productive dialogues among policymakers, parliamentarians, academics, foundations, businesses, youth and 3,200+ [registered non-governmental organizations](#). **And it is here our IBVM NGO has the consultative status.**

# The Trusteeship Council

- In setting up an International Trusteeship System, the Charter established the Trusteeship Council as one of the main organs of the United Nations and assigned to it the task of supervising the administration of Trust Territories placed under the Trusteeship System. The main goals of the System were to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence.

# The Trusteeship Council

- The Trusteeship Council is made up of the five permanent members of the Security Council -- China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. The aims of the Trusteeship System have been fulfilled to the extent that all Trust Territories have attained self-government or independence, either as separate States or by joining neighbouring independent countries.
- The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations on 1 November 1994, a month after the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory.

# The International Court of Justice

- The **International Court of Justice** is the primary judicial branch of the [United Nations](#) (UN). Seated in the [Peace Palace](#) in [The Hague, Netherlands](#), the court settles legal disputes submitted to it by [states](#) and provides advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by duly authorized international branches, agencies, and the [UN General Assembly](#).

# Secretariat. Secretary-General.

- The Secretariat, one of the main organs of the UN, is organized along departmental lines, with each department or office having a distinct area of action and responsibility. Offices and departments coordinate with each other to ensure cohesion as they carry out the day to day work of the Organization in offices and duty stations around the world. At the head of the United Nations Secretariat is the Secretary-General.

# Main Committees at UN

- First Committee (Disarmament & International Security)
- Second Committee (Economic & Financial)
- Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian & Cultural)
- Fourth Committee (Special Political & Decolonization)
- Fifth Committee (Administrative & Budgetary)
- Sixth Committee (Legal)

# The Committee on NGOs

- The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), established by the Council in 1946. It reports directly to ECOSOC, and the two reports of its annual regular session (usually at the end of January) and resumed session (in May) include draft resolutions or decisions on matters calling for action by the Council.