# H.S 2$^{nd}$ year International organisations

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# United Nations of Organisation

- The UNO is an inter-governmental/international organization.
- It aims to maintain **international peace and security**, **develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations**.
- The UN officially came into existence on **24 October 1945.**
- The main bodies of the United Nations are the **General Assembly, the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat**.
- All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.
- 193 member state

# UNO CHARTER- objectives

1. To maintain international peace and security

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples

3. To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends

# Principles

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering international peace and security and justice
- They are to refrain from the threat or use of force against any other state
- Neither they nor any member or the UN should interfere in domestic matters of any State

# Four pillars

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, To uphold respect for international law, To promote social progress and better standards of life.

- Four pillars are-

- PEACE
- DEVELOPMENT
- HUMAN RIGHTS
- SOVEREIGNTY/INDEPENDENCE

# General Assembly

- It is the main deliberative assembly of the UN.
- Composed of all UN member states, the assembly meets in regular yearly sessions, but emergency sessions can also be called.

# The Security Council

- The SC is one of the main body of the UNO.
- It has 5 permanent members countries – USA, USSR, China, UK and France with Veto Power ; fifteen members, ten elected members
- Main objective - maintaining peace and security among countries.

# International Court of Justice

- ICJ is located in The Hague, (Netherlands), is the primary judicial organ of the UN.

- Established in 1945 by the UN Charter, the Court began work in 1946.

- ICJ is composed of 15 judges who serve 9-year terms and are appointed by the General Assembly; every sitting judge must be from a different nation.

# UN Secretariat

- The UN Secretariat is headed by the secretary-general, assisted by the deputy secretary-general and a staff of international civil servants worldwide.

- It provides studies, information, and facilities needed by UN bodies.

- It also carries out tasks as directed by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and other UN bodies.

# Economic and Social Council

- The ECOSOC assists the General Assembly in promoting international economic and social co-operation and development.

- It has 54 members, who are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term.

- The president is elected for a one-year term and chosen amongst the small or middle powers represented on ECOSOC. The council has one annual meeting in July, held in either New York or Geneva.

- ECOSOC's functions include information gathering, advising member nations, and making recommendations.

# Trusteeship Council

- For administering trust territories (*currently inactive)*

- Was originally designed to manage colonial possessions that were former League of Nations mandates;

- Has been inactive since 1994, when Palau, the last trust territory, attained independence.

# Specialized agencies of the United Nations

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)(Rome)
- International Labour Organization (ILO ) (Geneva, Switzerland)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF ) (Washington DC)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO ) (Paris)
- World Health Organization (WHO) (Geneva, Switzerland)