

THE UNITED NATIONS - OVERVIEW



MODEL UNITED NATIONS
COLLEGIATE HS, CORPUS CHRISTI TX

WHAT IS THE UNITED NATIONS?

- The UN was created in response to WWII after the failure of the League of Nations which was created after WWI
- Out of WWII, came a need for a worldwide forum where nations would be able to communicate peacefully
 - Today it's comprised of 192 member nations



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK CITY



THE UN CHARTER

- In 1945, representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco to draw up the UN Charter
- The UN officially came into existence on October 24, 1945
 - United Nations Day is now celebrated on this day



WHAT IS ITS FUNCTION?

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- The United Nations logo is centered in the background. It features a white map of the world centered on the North Pole, surrounded by a wreath of olive branches. The logo is set against a blue background.
- Promote international cooperation
 - Maintain peace and security throughout the world
 - Develop friendly relations amongst nations
 - Cooperate in solving international problems
 - Promote respect for human rights
 - Be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations

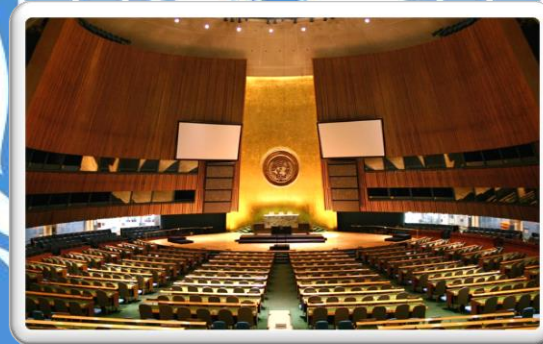
MAJOR BODIES OF THE UN



THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

“PARLIAMENT OF NATIONS”

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the UN and is composed of representatives of all 192 Member States. The work of the United Nations year-round derives largely from the mandates given by the General Assembly.



THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.



THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Fifteen Council Members – Five that are permanent

- China
- France
- Russia
- UK
- U.S.A.



SANCTIONS

- Sanctions are used to punish a country for violating international law. They can be used to force a country to follow a law.
- In order for sanctions to be used by the UN Security Council, ALL FIVE permanent members must have a unanimous vote.



TYPES SANCTIONS

- **Diplomatic Sanctions** – removal of all political ties (like embassies)
- **Economic Sanctions** – ban on all trade with a country (except food)
- **Military Sanctions** – using a military to force compliance.



MILITARY SANCTIONS

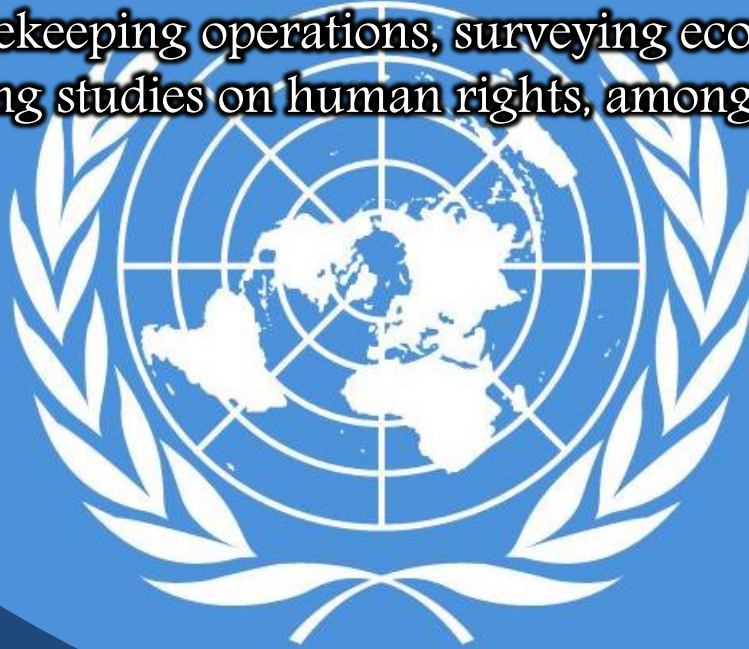
UN PEACEKEEPERS

Always wear blue helmets or berets to identify themselves.



THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the Organization. It services the other principal organs and carries out tasks as varied as the issues dealt with by the UN: administering peacekeeping operations, surveying economic and social trends, and preparing studies on human rights, among other things



SECRETARY-GENERAL

HEAD OF THE SECRETARIAT

Appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation
of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term.
Provides overall administrative guidance.



SECRETARY-GENERAL
BAN KI-MOON



ECOSOC

ECONomic and SOCIAL Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social and related work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and institutions. ECOSOC 54 members, elected by General Assembly for three-year terms. Voting in the Council is by simple majority; each member has one vote



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

WORLD COURT - AKA – PEACE PALACE



Located at the Hague in the Netherlands, this is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions to the UN and its specialized agencies.



UN QUESTIONS?

