

THE NGO ACADEMY'S

*Advocacy
Algorithm*



with Karen Judd Smith

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Advocacy Algorithm

Module II: Lesson 7 UN Bodies

of the United
Nations



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of the
International
Court of Justice

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The Charter Defined...

6 Principle Organs—Chapter III Article 7

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

Defines for Each Organ...

- Composition
- Functions and powers
- Voting
- Procedures

377 (V). Uniting for peace**A**

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the first two stated Purposes of the United Nations are:

“To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace”, and

“To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace”,

Reaffirming that it remains the primary duty of all Members of the United Nations, when involved in an international dispute, to seek settlement of such a dispute by peaceful means through the procedures laid down in Chapter VI of the Charter, and recalling the successful achievements of the United Nations in this regard on a number of previous occasions,

Finding that international tension exists on a dangerous scale,

Recalling its resolution 290 (IV) entitled “Essentials of peace”, which states that disregard of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations is primarily

and expose aggressors; for the existence of armed forces which could be used collectively; and for the possibility of timely recommendation by the General Assembly to Members of the United Nations for collective action which, to be effective, should be prompt,

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1. *Resolves* that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within twenty-four hours of the request therefor. Such emergency special session shall be called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any seven members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations;

2. *Adopts* for this purpose the amendments to its rules of procedure set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

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3. *Establishes* a Peace Observation Commission which, for the calendar years 1951 and 1952, shall be composed of fourteen Members, namely: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New



General Assembly

Head

- President, elected by the GA
- Rotates every September
- Current President of the 65th Session: Joseph Deiss (Swiss national)

Composition

- All members of the UN





EXIT



Security Council

Head

- Presidency Rotates every month alphabetically by nation

Composition

- 5 Permanent Members (P5): China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States
- 10 Non-Permanent Members: Currently—Austria (2010), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2011), Brazil (2011), Gabon (2011), Japan (2010), Lebanon (2011), Mexico (2010), Nigeria (2011), Turkey (2010), Uganda (2010).



Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)

Bureau Heads ECOSOC

- President and 4 Vice Presidents elected annually by the Council at Large at the beginning of the annual session (July.)

Composition

- 54 Members elected by the General Assembly for 3 year overlapping terms

Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)

Bureau members for 2010-2011

President: H.E. Ambassador Hamidon Ali (Malaysia)

Vice-President: H.E. Ambassador Octavio Errázuriz (Chile)

Vice-President: H.E. Ambassador Somduth Soborun (Mauritius)

Vice-President: H.E. Ambassador Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova)

Vice-President: H.E. Ambassador Morten Wetland (Norway)



Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory, on 1 October 1994.



International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN) and began work in April 1946.

- The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America).

International Court of Justice

The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

- The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.
- It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French.
- <http://www.icj-cij.org/>



UN Photo/Andrea Brizzi

Secretariat

UN Secretary General elected by a rather fascinating process every 5 years.

Many departments and offices to support the Councils' work, support of the UN forces, management of meetings, appropriate care of government guests and participants, translation of sessions, printing and maintenance of documents and archives, dissemination of information, etc. etc.

<http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/secretariat/index.shtml>

Today's Homework ...

Review this video so you are clear about the 6 principle organs of the UN & where they came from.

Ask 2 or 3 others today if they know the 6 major organs of the UN and explain to them all 6 if they do not.

Which one is the only one not located in New York?

Who heads each one and how are they elected, for how long?

