



The United Nations: Its Basic Structures, Cost, and Its Role in International Security

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History

- League of Nations
- Atlantic Charter-1941
- Dumbarton Oaks-1944
- UNCIO in San Francisco-1945
- UN Charter Day-June 26, 1945
- 51 Signatories
- Now 192 members



Why Formed?

- World War II—to prevent the scourge of war
- To preserve international security
- To promote economic and social development
- To protect human rights
- To promote the rule of law





UN Charter PREAMBLE

**WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED**

**to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,
which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to
mankind, and**

**to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity
and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men
and women and of nations large and small, and**

**to establish conditions under which justice and respect for
the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of
international law can be maintained, and**

**to promote social progress and better standards of life in
larger freedom,**

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,



**HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO
ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS**

**Accordingly, our respective Governments,
through representatives assembled in the city of
San Francisco, who have exhibited their full
powers found to be in good and due form, have
agreed to the present Charter of the United
Nations and do hereby establish an international
organization to be known as the United Nations.**



Fundamental Principles of the UN Charter

- Sovereign Equality of member states
- Good-faith acceptance of Charter obligations
- Peaceful settlement of disputes (Ch. VI)
- Non-use of force, except for individual or collective self-defense
- Support for UN Enforcement Action under Chapter VII.
- Non-interference in matters in a state's domestic jurisdiction (Ch. I, Art. II)



Structure of the UN

- Six Major organs
- Security Council
- General Assembly
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council
- 16 Specialized Agencies

Security Council



General Assembly





ECOSOC



Secretariat



INCLUDES:

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

International Court of Justice



International Court of Justice





The UN and International Security:

Chapter 1, Art. 1

- 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;



Chapter 6

- Pacific Settlement of Disputes
- Article 33. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
- The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Collective Security, Chap. 7

- Defined: To prevent aggression, states agree to unite in collective action against an aggressor with the overwhelming united use of counterforce, based on the collective interests of the international community.



Chapter 7

- **ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION**
 - **Article 39.** The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.
 - **Article 40.** In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable.



- **Article 41.** The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.
- **Article 42.** Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.



- **Article 43.** All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.



- **Article 45.** In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.



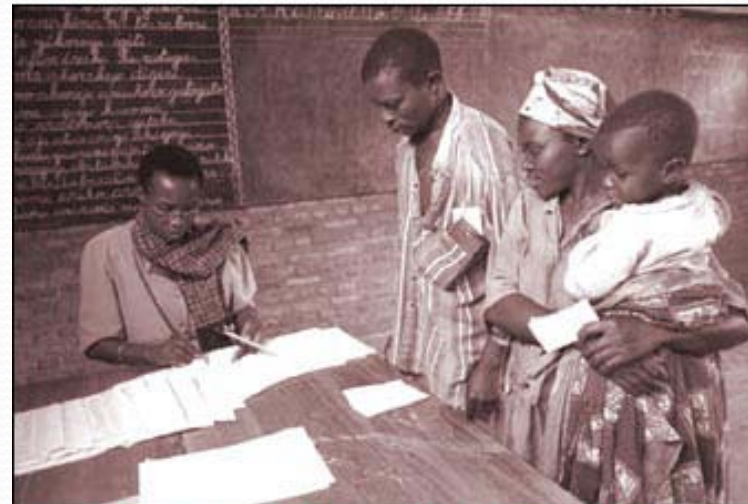
Chapter 6 1/2

- Traditional Peacekeeping.
 - Original intent
 - Unarmed or lightly armed
 - “Buffer zones” between opposing parties
 - Consent of parties






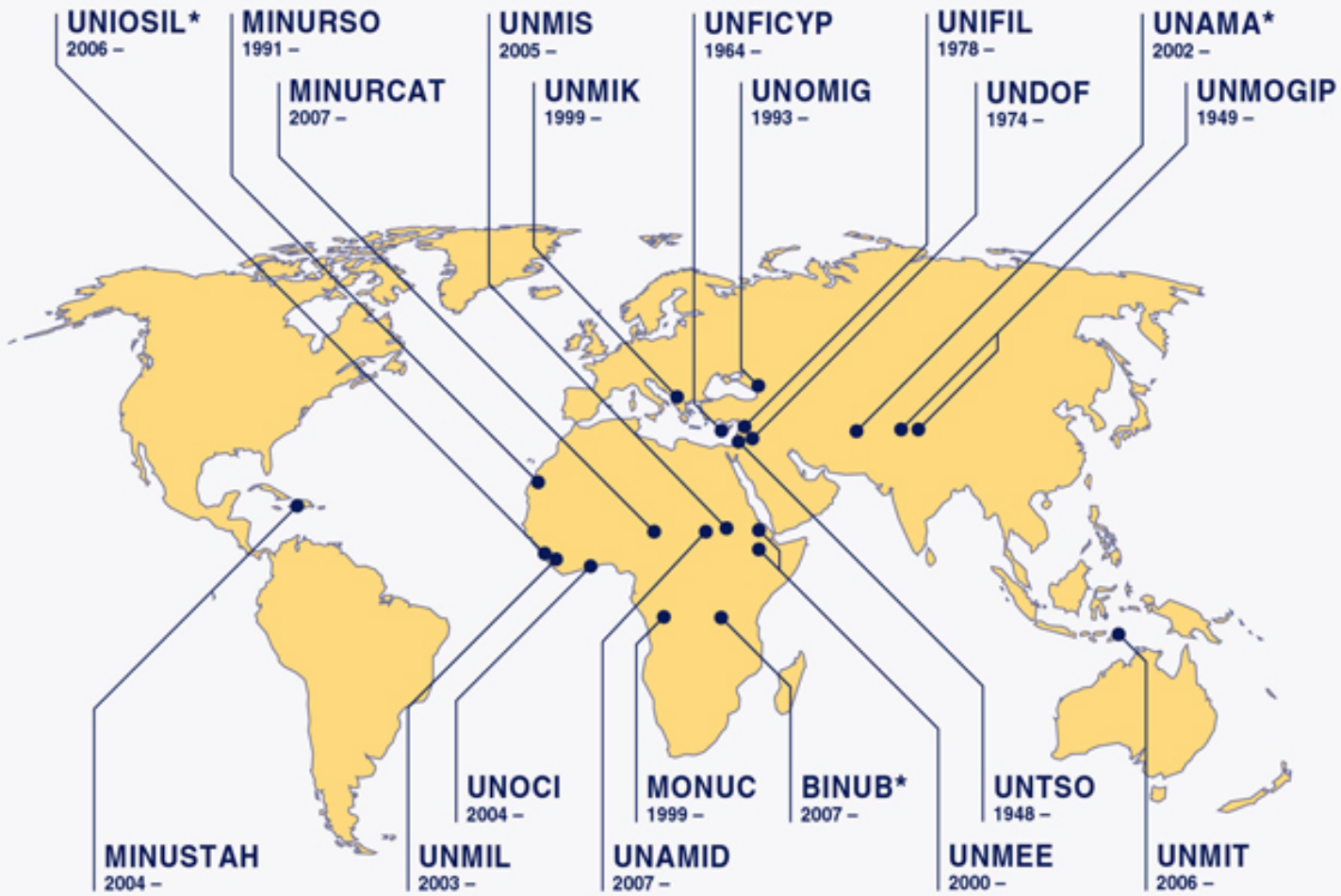
- Complex (or 2nd and 3rd generation Peacekeeping)
- Peacemaking: trying to make peace where no agreement has been reached.
- Post conflict Peacebuilding: building infrastructure necessary to maintain peace and stability (democracy?)



The UN oversees the electoral process in Burundi. Here local villagers vote in the country's transitional referendum in February 2005.

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- Chapter VII was invoked rarely during the cold war
 - By the 1990s, the Security Council frequently invoked Ch. VII in the face of human rights crises. In peacekeeping or peacemaking context.
 - Art. 28 of the UDHR: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be realized.
 - Currently, 18 missions and 100,000 troops.

MISSIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS



What does the UN cost?

- Entire UN System: \$15 billion per year
- Global military expenditures are approximately \$1 trillion annually.
- Regular UN Budget: \$1.9 billion
- Time Warner spent \$3.3 billion on advertising in 2004
- Annual budget of NYC Dept. of Education: \$12.4 billion
- Peacekeeping Budget: \$5.5 billion, supporting 18 missions (.5% of global military spending)

Who Pays?

- Based on capacity to pay
- Based on GNP, with adjustments, such as per capita income

Who Pays?

- **Top 10 Member States in assessment for the UN regular budget, 2005**

Country	(per cent)	(\$millions)
• United States	22.00	362.7
• Japan	19.47	279.6
• Germany	8.66	124.4
• United Kingdom	6.13	88.0
• France	6.03	86.6
• Italy	4.89	70.2
• Canada	2.81	40.4
• Spain	2.52	36.2
• China	2.05	29.5
• Mexico	1.88	27.0
• 14 countries paid minimum rate of .01%= \$14,360		