

Introduction to the United Nations

Human Rights





©Wendy Stone



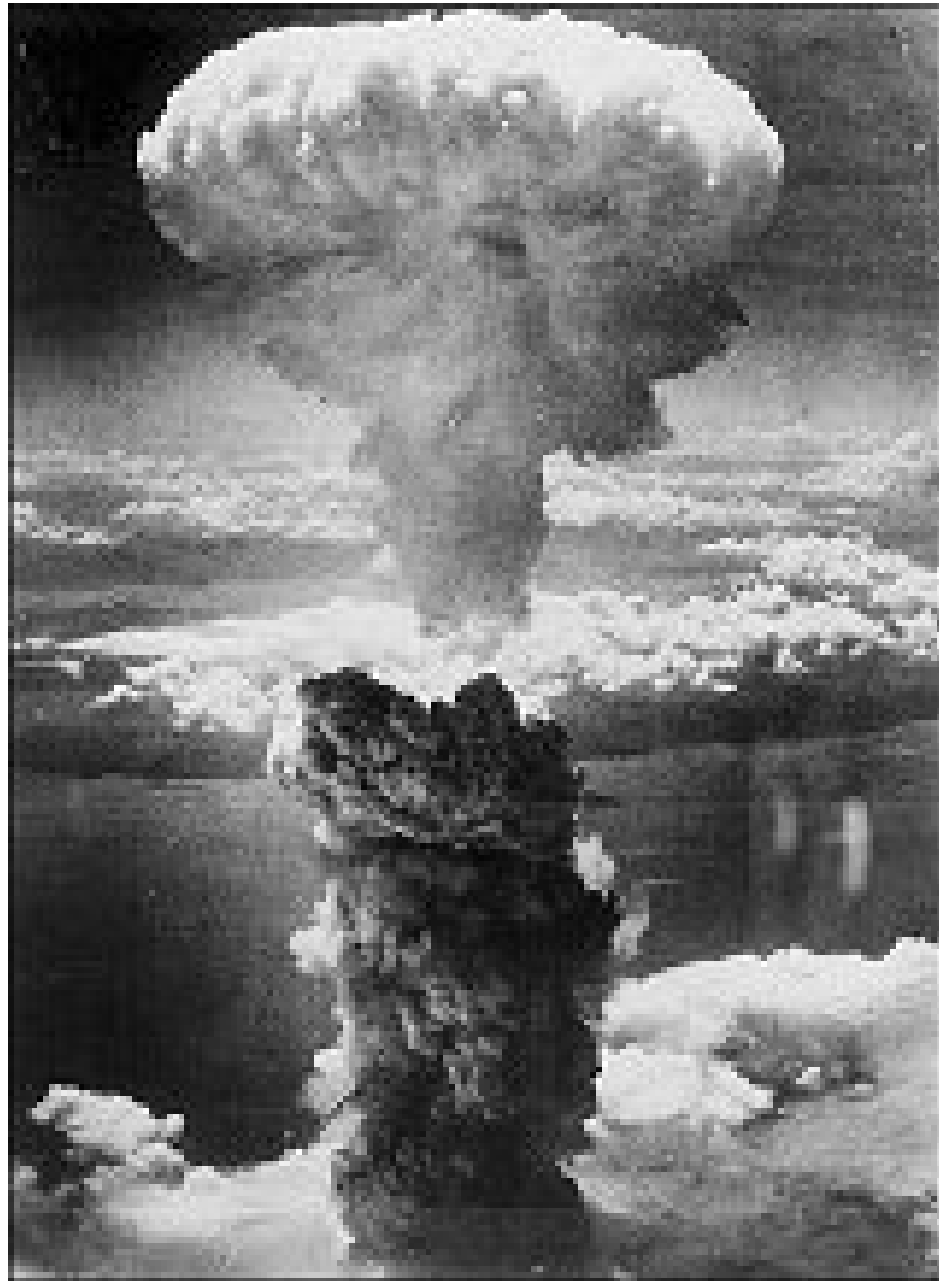


Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Unexploded ordinance (cluster bombs, smart bombs, landmines)





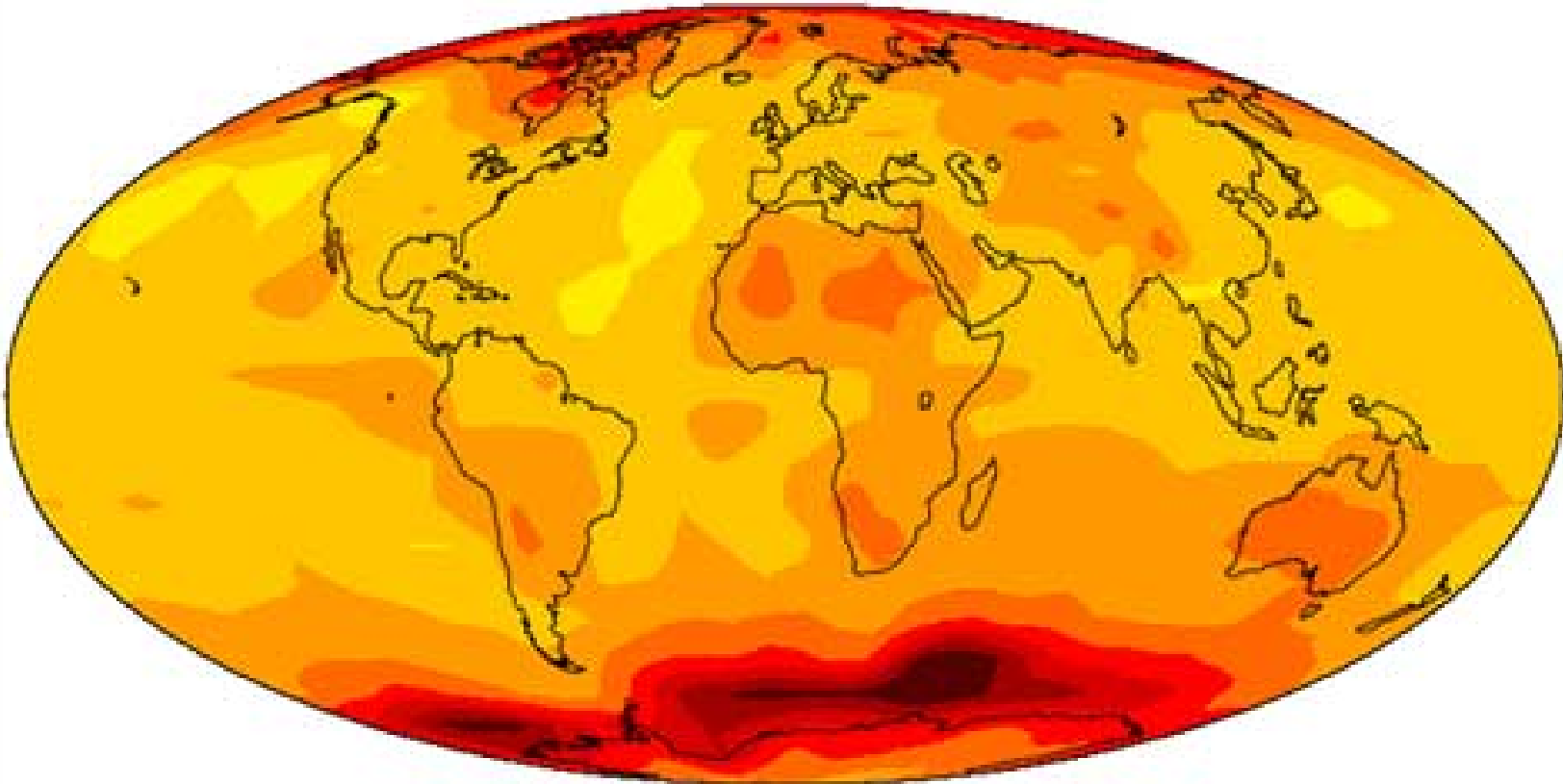




Global Warming (Climate Change)



Surface Air Temperature Increase 1960 to 2060



Degrees Celsius



Mollweide projection centered on 0.0°E

Data Min = 1.74423, Max = 11.18454



Fair Trade





6 Main Assemblies

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

Why we need the UN

In a world plagued by conflict, the UN permits instant consultations among governments and provides the forum for dealing with long-term problems

Why we need the UN

- The UN is a catalyst for action on major global issues, such as the environment and illicit drugs, and provides the best mechanism available to mobilize and sustain international cooperation to tackle these issues.

Why we need the UN

- The UN and its agencies help build economies and stabilize financial markets. They help eradicate disease, expand food production and increase longevity. They protect refugees, deliver food aid and respond quickly to natural disasters.

Why we need the UN

- The UN and its agencies protect vulnerable groups, like children, refugees, displaced persons, minorities, indigenous people and the disabled.

Why we need the UN

- The UN and its agencies provide the machinery for setting technical and legal standards in vital areas of global interaction, from air safety standards to human rights.

Purpose of the UN

- The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

Policy Paper

- A structured response that provides a clear picture of a nation's stand on a particular topic.
- Approximately one page.

Resolution Paper

- Explains the action(s) of a country -according to their policies - and how they will solve the question being addressed.
- No more than 2 pages in length.

Writing a Resolution

- PREAMBLE

- Explains the purpose of the draft.
- First word is underlined and is usually capitalized.
- May not be amended.

- OPERATIVE CLAUSES

- Recommendations for actions or opinions about the situation.
- Begins with a verb denoting an action.
- May be amended.

Writing a Resolution

- **PREAMBLE**

- Affirming
- Declaring
- Fulfilling
- Observing
- Seeking
- Welcoming

- **OPERATIVE**

- Affirms
- Considers
- Declares
- Invites
- Proclaims
- Urges

Topics for General Assembly

- Nuclear Non-proliferation
- Genocide in Sudan
- Global Warming – Kyoto Accord
- Unexploded Ordinance – cluster bombs, smart bombs, landmines
- Fair Trade
- Human Rights – International Law Tribunal