

FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1II Semester

SUBJECT: Political science-III

SUBJECT CODE: BAL-301

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Lecture-20



4. Trusteeship Council

- It was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII.
- **Trust territory** is a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.
- **A League of Nations mandate** was a legal status for certain territories transferred from the control of one country to another following World War I, or the legal instruments that contained the internationally agreed-upon terms for administering the territory **on behalf of the League of Nations**.
- **United Nations trust territories** were the successors of the remaining League of Nations mandates, and came into being when the League of Nations ceased to exist in 1946.
- It had to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence.
- **By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994.**

5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 **by the Charter of the United Nations** and began work in April 1946.
- The ICJ is the **successor** of the **Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ)**, which was established by the League of Nations in **1920**.

6. Secretariat

- The Secretariat comprises the **Secretary-General** and tens of thousands of **international UN staff members** who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.
- **The Secretary-General** is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the **recommendation of the Security Council** for a five-year, renewable term.
- UN staff members are recruited internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on peacekeeping missions all around the world.

Funds, Programmes, Specialized Agencies and Others

The UN system, also known unofficially as the "**UN family**", is made up of the UN itself (6 main organs) and many affiliated **programmes, funds, and specialized agencies**, all with their **own membership, leadership, and budget**.

Funds and Programmes

▪ UNICEF

- **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II.
- In **1950**, UNICEF's **mandate was extended** to address the long-term **needs of children and women in developing countries** everywhere.
- In 1953, it became a permanent part of the United Nations System, and the words "international" and "emergency" were dropped from the organization's name, though it retained the original acronym, "UNICEF".
- **Executive Board**: A 36-member board establishes policies, approves programs and oversees administrative and financial plans. The members are government representatives who are elected by the **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**, usually for three-year terms.
- UNICEF relies on **contributions** from governments and private donors.
- **UNICEF's Supply Division** is based in **Copenhagen** (Denmark) and serves as the primary point of distribution for such essential items as vaccines, antiretroviral medicines for children and mothers with HIV, nutritional supplements, emergency shelters, family reunification, and educational supplies.

▪ UNFPA

- **The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, formerly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is the United Nations **sexual and reproductive health agency**.
- Its mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, 'every childbirth is safe' and every young person's potential is fulfilled.
- In 2018, UNFPA launched efforts to achieve three transformative results, ambitions that promise to change the world for every man, woman and young person:
 - Ending unmet need for family planning
 - Ending preventable maternal death
 - Ending gender-based violence and harmful practices

▪ UNDP

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network.
- UNDP was established in 1965 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

- It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.
- The **UNDP Executive Board** is made up of representatives from 36 countries around the world who serve on a rotating basis.
- It is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations.
- UNDP is central to the **United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)**, a network that spans 165 countries and unites the 40 UN funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other bodies working to advance the 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development**.
- **UNEP**
 - The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) is a global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system.
 - It was founded by UN General Assembly as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference) in June 1972.
 - **UNEP and World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** established **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** in 1988 to assess climate change based on the latest science.
 - Since its founding, the UNEP has played a key role for the development of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The secretariats for the following nine MEAs are currently hosted by UNEP:
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
 - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
 - Minamata Convention on Mercury
 - Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
 - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 - Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

MCQ

1. When was the declaration of the United Nations signed?

- A. 1st January, 1942
- B. 1st October, 1945

C. 1st November, 1946

D. 1st December, 1949

2. Who among the following leader(s) signed 'United Nations Declaration'?

A. President Roosevelt of America, Winston Churchill of Britain

B. Maxim Litvino of Russia

C. T. V. Soong of China

D. All the above

3. How many states signed the Declaration of United Nations?

A. 25

B. 24

C. 23

D. 21

4. Who presided the San Francisco Conference that was the main thrust to build UNO?

A. Lord Bantick

B. Lord Lawishe

C. Lord Halifax

D. None of the above

5. How many states are the original members State of the UN?

A. 51

B. 185

C. 57

D. 189