



A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MODEL UNITED NATIONS (M.U.N.)

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M.U.N.

- The Model United Nations (MUN) are prestigious simulations which reproduce the functioning and dynamics of the main organs of the United Nations, among which :
- the General Assembly (GA) ,
- the Security Council (SC),
- the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- Such simulations are organized yearly in different cities around the world.



HOW M.U.N. WORKS

- Participants in Model United Nations conferences, known as delegates, are placed in committees and assigned countries to represent .
- They are presented with their assignments in advance, along with a topic or topics that their committee will discuss.
- Delegates conduct research, under the guide and supervision of their M.U.N. director during the months before Conferences and formulate positions that will then be debated with their fellow delegates in the committee, staying true to the actual position of the member state they represent.
- The debates held during the days of the Conference lead to the draft of **RESOLUTION** which represent the proposals for the tackling of the issue discussed and voted by the delegates of each country.





THE UNITED NATIONS

A short presentation

THE UNITED NATIONS IN BRIEF

- In the aftermath of World War II among the Allied Powers, which had been fighting against the Axis for almost six years, arose the urgent need for safeguarding future peace and stability all over the world.
- Since 1941 – before the US intervention against Nazi Germany and Japan – President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill started to discuss and imagine a future of international and shared world order.
- On these presumptions, on 24th October 1945 the United Nations Charter entered into force, as well as the activity of the Organization.



THE UN CHARTER

- The scopes and the principles set by the UN founding members are widely described in the UN Charter, specifically in articles 1 and 2:
- - To maintain international peace and security;
- - 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;
- 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;



THE UN CHARTER

- - 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;
 - To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;
 - To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.



THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY

- The United Nations is currently **made up of 193 Member States**. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.
- States are admitted to membership in the UN by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.



ITALY AND GREECE: ADMISSION DATE

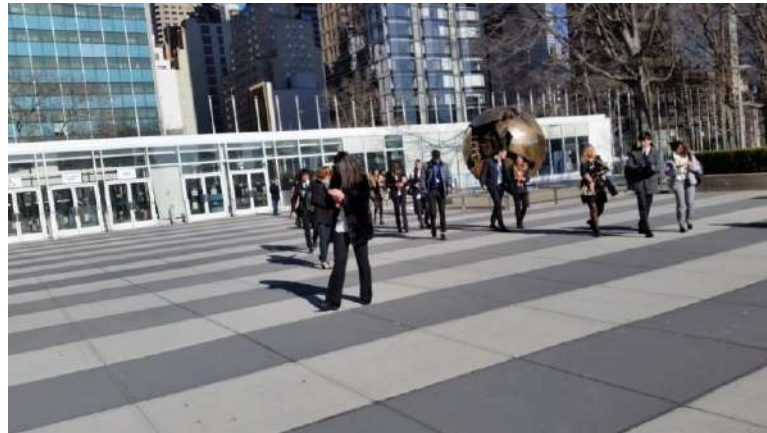
- Italy 14-12-55
-
- Greece 25-10-45



ARTICLE 7 OF THE CHARTER BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

- “There are established as principal organs of the United Nations:
- a **General Assembly**,
- a **Security Council**
- , an **Economic and Social Council**,
- a **Trusteeship Council**,
- an **International Court of Justice**
- and a **Secretariat**.





THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN.
- All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it **the only UN body with universal representation.**



SECURITY COUNCIL

- The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the **maintenance of international peace and security**. It has **15 Members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members)**. Each Member has one vote.
- In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- Permanent members could use veto power to block any undesired non-procedural decision.
- For existing practice, abstention is not considered just as a veto.
- From 1946 to 2016, vetoes were issued on 236 occasions.
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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

- The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
- Its seat is at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands).
- It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America).
- 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.



LOCATION

- **Four** of the **five principal organs** are located at the main UN Headquarters in New York City.
- The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at **Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi**. Other UN institutions are located throughout the world.



UN OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

- **The six official languages** of the United Nations, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are **Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.**

