

MAIN ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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



GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

- the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN
- formed in 1945 upon the establishment of the UN
- Consists of all 193 Member States of the United Nations
- In September, all the Members meet in the General Assembly Hall in New York
- is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues

General Assembly (GA)



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GA Committees

The General Assembly is divided in six committees, based on the topics which they deal with:

- **Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)**
- Economic and Financial Committee (GA2)
- **Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)**
- Special, Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee (GA5)
- Legal Committee (GA6)

GA COMMITTEES' PROCEDURE IN A MUN CONFERENCE

- **Lobbying (creation of resolutions)**
- **Debate on all resolutions created during the lobbying in the committee**
- **GA session:**
 - All GA committees are gathered in a room
 - Debate on ONE resolution per committee

GA1 DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

- Common topics of this committee are the abolishment of nuclear and biological weapons or in general things that are connected with international security
- NGOS connected with this committee are UNODC and INTERPOL
- In this committee alliances are really important since a lot of countries can be in the same alliance

Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

- Improving the Social and Humanitarian situation in countries.
- Solving problems posed by differences in cultures of a country, which have an impact on the social situation of a country.



Examples of topics discussed in GA3

- Proposing strategies against the loss of intangible cultural heritage in the era of globalization
- Eliminating slave trade of immigrants and refugees in Libya
- Prohibiting any form of torture based on discrimination
- Eliminating enforced disappearances
- The use of drones for humanitarian relief in conflicts and natural disasters
- Achieving the cultural and educational integration of refugees into new societies

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