



In the Name of God  
**Adolescent and  
International Law**



# **73 INTERESTING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE**

# **UNITED NATIONS**



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## CONTENTS

Forward .....	7
What was the importance of organizing The United Nations after First World War?.....	7
Introduction .....	11
1. How was the idea of creating a peaceful society in the world formed?.....	12
2. When was the League of Nations established?.....	13
3. Why was the United Nations established?.....	14
Did you know that no one signed the Atlantic Charter?.....	16
Did you know who used the term “United Nations” for the first time?.....	21
4. How many members does the United Nations have?.....	22
5. Is the United Nations a global government?.....	22
6. Is the United Nations a tool of big and powerful countries?..	23
7. Why do we need the United Nations?.....	24
8. What are the guiding principles of the United Nations?.....	25
Did you know that the organization has four main goals?.....	25
9. What is the design and color of the United Nations flag?....	25
10. What is the structure of the United Nations?.....	26
11. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations?.....	28
Did you know where the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly was held?.....	30
12. How much does the United Nations cost?.....	31
13. How much does the United Nations spend each year?.....	31
14. How does the budget of the United Nations compare to other organizations?.....	32

15 .How is the UN budget decided? . . . . .	33
16. What institution or authority supervises the expenses of the United Nations? . . . . .	34
17. How is my membership calculated? . . . . .	35
18. What is membership in the United Nations like? . . . . .	35
19. What does permanent observers mean? . . . . .	36
20. What are the official languages of the United Nations? . . . . .	37
21. How many pillars does the United Nations have?. . . . .	38
22. What are the duties of the United Nations General Assembly?41	
23. What issues do the main committees of the General Assembly deal with? . . . . .	42
24. How do countries register to speak at the UN General Assembly? . . . . .	43
25. How long can presidents give speeches? . . . . .	44
26. What were the most important actions taken in the general assembly? . . . . .	45
27. What is the work of the Security Council? . . . . .	46
28. What are the duties of the Security Council? . . . . .	47
29 How is membership in the Security Council? . . . . .	48
Did you know that only five countries have “veto”? . . . . .	48
30. Doesn’t the Security Council need reforms? . . . . .	49
Did you know that Iran was a member of the Security Council? .50	
31. How are the meetings of the United Nations Security Council held? . . . . .	50
32. What were the seven important measures taken by the Security Council? . . . . .	51
33. What is the role of the Economic and Social Council? . . . . .	53
34. What are the duties of the economic and social council? . . . . .	53
35. How is membership in the Economic and Social Council? . .54	
36 What are the commissions under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council? . . . . .	55
37. What does the Trusteeship council do? . . . . .	56
38. What countries are the members of the Trusteeship Council? 56	
39. When was the last meeting of the Trusteeship Council? . . . . .	57
Did you know that the United Nations played an important role in decolonization in the world? . . . . .	58
40. What does the International Court of Justice do? . . . . .	59

41. What happened to the International Permanent Court of Justice? .....	61
42. meters Where is the International Court of Justice located? ..	62
43. Who is the designer of The Hague Peace Palace? .....	62
44. What are the similarities between the Permanent Court of Justice and the current International Court of Justice? .....	62
45. What are the differences between the Permanent Court of Justice and the current International Court of Justice? .....	63
46. How many members does the International Court of Justice have? .....	66
47. How is the International Court of Justice funded? .....	66
48. What are the official languages of the International Court of Justice? .....	67
49. Does the International Court of Justice have a separate statute?68	
50. What is the official emblem of the International Court of Justice? .....	69
51. What was the topic of the first meeting of the International Court of Justice? .....	69
Did you know what was the difference between Albania and England in the case of Corfu Strait ? .....	69
52. How are court judges selected ? .....	70
53. Do countries have judges in the court? .....	71
54. What are the main duties of The Hague International Court of Justice? .....	72
55. The work of the court is only to deal with the complaints of governments? .....	72
56. What are the issues that the court deals with and does not deal with? .....	72
57. Which countries have the right to complain to the International Court of Justice? .....	73
58. What is the difference between The Hague Court and other international courts? .....	73
59. For what cases is a special judge (ADHOC) appointed? ...	74
60. What happens if a government refuses to execute the sentence? .....	75
61. Is the International Court of Justice one of the main pillars of maintaining peace and security in the world? .....	76

62. What does the UN Secretariat do? . . . . .	77
63. What are the duties of the UN Secretariat? . . . . .	77
64. What does the Secretary General of the United Nations do? .78	
Did you know that the Secretary General does not act alone? . . .78	
65. What is the role of the UN Secretary General? . . . . .	79
66. How is the Secretary General of the United Nations elected? 79	
67. Where are the four main offices of the United Nations located? . . . . .	80
68. How are peace messengers and goodwill ambassadors chosen? . . . . .	83
69. Where is the United Nations University located? . . . . .	84
70. What is the story of the big oil versus food scandal? . . . . .	84
71. Have the United Nations staff been assaulted ? . . . . .	86
72. Do United Nations employees have too many benefits? . . . .	87
73. What are the Millennium Development Goals? . . . . .	88
Abstract . . . . .	89
Test your knowledge . . . . .	91
References . . . . .	94

## **FORWARD**

### **What was the importance of organizing The United Nations after First World War?**

First World War was over in 1917 with its destructive unparalleled effects. It was one of the biggest bitter events of mankind. Pope Benedict XVI discussed about League of Nations formation for the first time in 1917 and in the middle of the world war. In the end, Incumbent president of the United States presented his fourteen-point peace program while complaining his speech in congress of that country. The final point of it was related to League of Nations formation. The League of Nations was successful in solving of some international disagreements such as: disagreement of Sweden and Finland for Åland Islands.

The League of Nations couldn't prevent war, conflicts and carnage of Second World War. Because of this reason the victories of it decided to establish an organization due to follow the League of Nations. So, it wouldn't any weaknesses and its duty was providing safety and international peace. Agents of different nations such as: America, Russia, Britain, France and china worked on

formation programs of the United Nations. Most of their speeches were about the roles of organization members and their invitation conditions. Finally, during four years the United Nations was established in New York on 24 October in 1945.

The expenses of this organization is provided by paying registration membership and also volunteers help.

In the United Nations all country members can participate in general meeting decisions and election.

United Nations Security Council is the most impressive unit that has five permanent members such as: America, England, France, Russia and China. They can veto decisions of this council. Directorship of United Nations security is in turn and it takes one month.

The United Nations also has specialized organizations that work independently, although some of them existed before the formation of the United Nations. These organizations are active in various fields, such as UNICEF, the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Tourism Organization... which were established in different countries. These are important and basic points about the United Nations that we should know about.

The United Nations was initially conceived as a wartime alliance on January 1, 1942, and was established as an international organization on October 24, 1945 (Aban 2, 1342). In commemoration of the establishment of this organization, United Nations Day is celebrated every



year on October 24 in the world.

The United Nations has four goals

1. Maintaining international peace and security
  2. Development of friendly relations between nations
  3. Cooperation in solving international problems and promoting respect for human rights.
  4. Establishing a center to coordinate the actions of nations. More than 33 affiliated organizations are engaged in cooperation in this direction, they are collectively known as the United Nations system and they all work in their own fields.
- The United Nations is not a world government, however, it provides ways to resolve international conflicts and formulate policies governing influential issues our collective. The United Nations is a forum where all countries meet to discuss and formulate and develop international laws in areas such as human rights, international trade, seas, and the fight against terrorism.
  - The United Nations and its agencies undertake thousands of projects around the world, such as helping refugees, fighting AIDS, expanding food production, and providing relief after natural disasters.
  - The United Nations system works to promote respect for human rights, reduce poverty, fight disease and protect the environment. The United Nations leads international activities in the fight against drug traf-

ficking and terrorism, as well as eliminating violence against women and protecting natural ecosystems.

- In the United Nations, all member countries, big and small, rich and poor, with different political views and social systems, have the right to express their opinion and vote in the decisions of the General Assembly.