



BM Türkiye

Virtual UN Day Exhibition (24 October-2 November 2020) on the UN, Global Governance and Peace





24 EKİM
BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER GÜNÜ





**24 EKİM
BİRLEŞMİŞ
MİLLETLER
GÜNÜ**

UNITED NATIONS DAY



Let's create
a new world together for a more
democratic and liberal future.

Seher Tortop

PEACE AT HOME



INTERNATIONAL

PEACE DAY

PEACE IN THE WORLD



Yunus Karaağaç

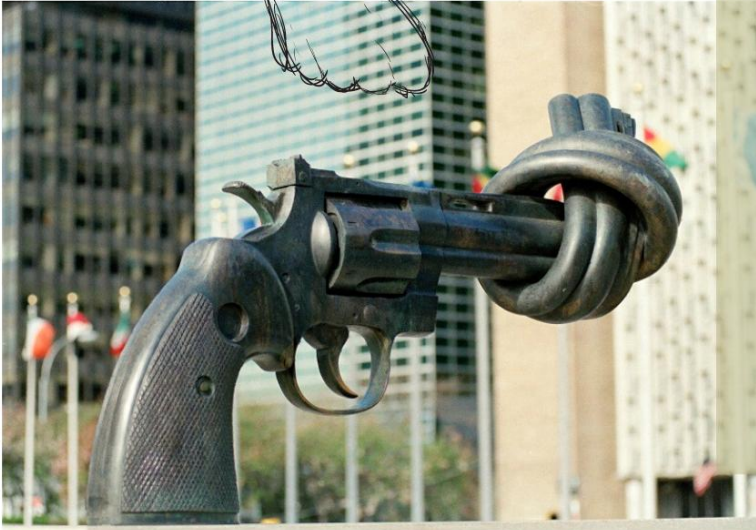
WORLD WIDENS ALL

*Peaceful Future... Best
thing to be inherited for
next generations*



RAMA ALKHARBOUTLI

UNITED NATIONS DAY



Start From The
Disarmament For
To Start Living
In A Peace



UNODA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR
DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS

Ayşenur Durmaz

UNITED NATIONS DAY



*"Peace is not the absence of
conflict, but the ability to cope
with conflict by peaceful means."*

Ronald Reagan

peacekeeping.un.org

Ayşenur Durmaz



UNITED NATIONS DAY

Changing A
Child's Life
Could Save
The Future

You Could Save The Future, Too.

Ayşenur Durmaz



United Nations

UNITED NATIONS DAY

24 OCTOBER

"United Nations Day highlights the enduring ideals of the Charter, which entered into force on this date 74 years ago. Amid stormy global seas, the Charter remains our shared moral anchor."

UN SECRETARY- ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

FURKAN YAŞAR

**ISTANBUL AREL UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MA**

**ALL WE
NEED IS
PEACE!**

Gaye Gürbüz



WITHOUT
PEACE
LIFE IS

BLACK
AND

WHITE



UNITED NATIONS DAY

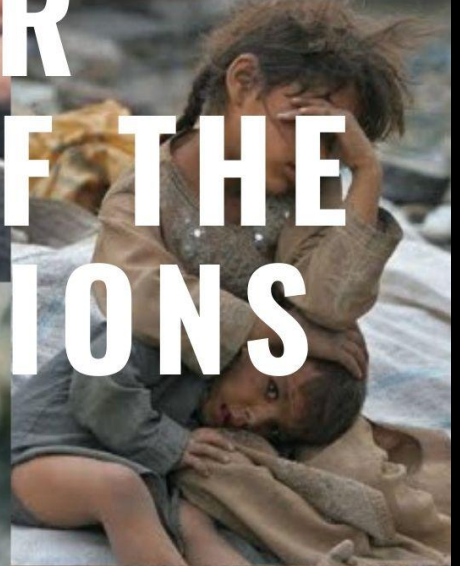


“The UN understood this very well that racism in our country could not but feed racism in other parts of the world as well. The universal struggle against apartheid was therefore not an act of charity arising out of pity for our people, but an affirmation of our common humanity.”

Nelson Mandela.

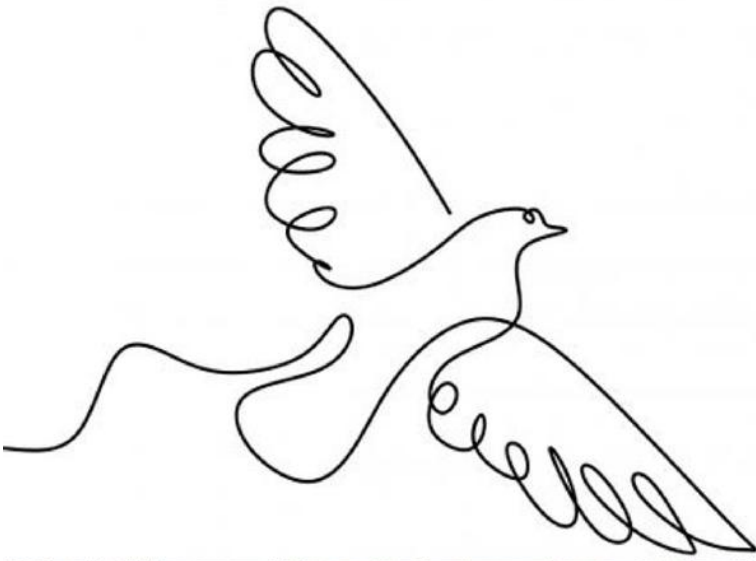
www.un.org > letsfightracism

Ayşenur Durmaz



WARRIOR CHILDREN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Samiye Yüksel



**It is in our hands to make the
world a peaceful place.**



UNITED NATIONS

Global Management and Peace

WORLD is BIGGER THAN 5



Ali Bilgin VARLIK

Foundation of the United Nations



The Declaration of St. James' Palace

The sentences from the Declaration of St. James' Palace still
serve as the watchwords of peace:

“The only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security; it is our intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both in war and peace, to this end.”

12 June 1941

Representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and of the exiled governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and of General de Gaulle of France, met at the ancient St. James' Palace and signed a declaration.

Foundation of the United Nations

Two months after the London Declaration came the next step to a world organization, the result of a dramatic meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.



The Atlantic Charter

This document was not a treaty between the two powers. Nor was it a final and formal expression of peace aims. It was only an affirmation, as the document declared, “of certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they based their hopes for a better future for the world.”

14 August 1941

The Atlantic Charter

World Organization

Of the eight points of the Atlantic Charter, two bear directly on world organization.

Sixth Clause - safety within national boundaries, freedom from fear and want

“After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny,” reads the sixth clause, “they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.”

Seventh Clause - traversing the high seas without hindrance

«The seventh clause stated that such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas without hindrance.»

The Atlantic Charter

Peace Organization

Eighth Clause - abandonment of the use of force

The eighth clause concluded the document with this outline of peace organization:

“They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential.

“They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.”

The Atlantic Charter

Basic Principles of International Justice

Other points of the Atlantic Charter also affirmed the basic principles of international justice: no aggrandizement; no territorial changes without the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; the right of every people to choose their own form of government; and equal access to raw materials for all nations.

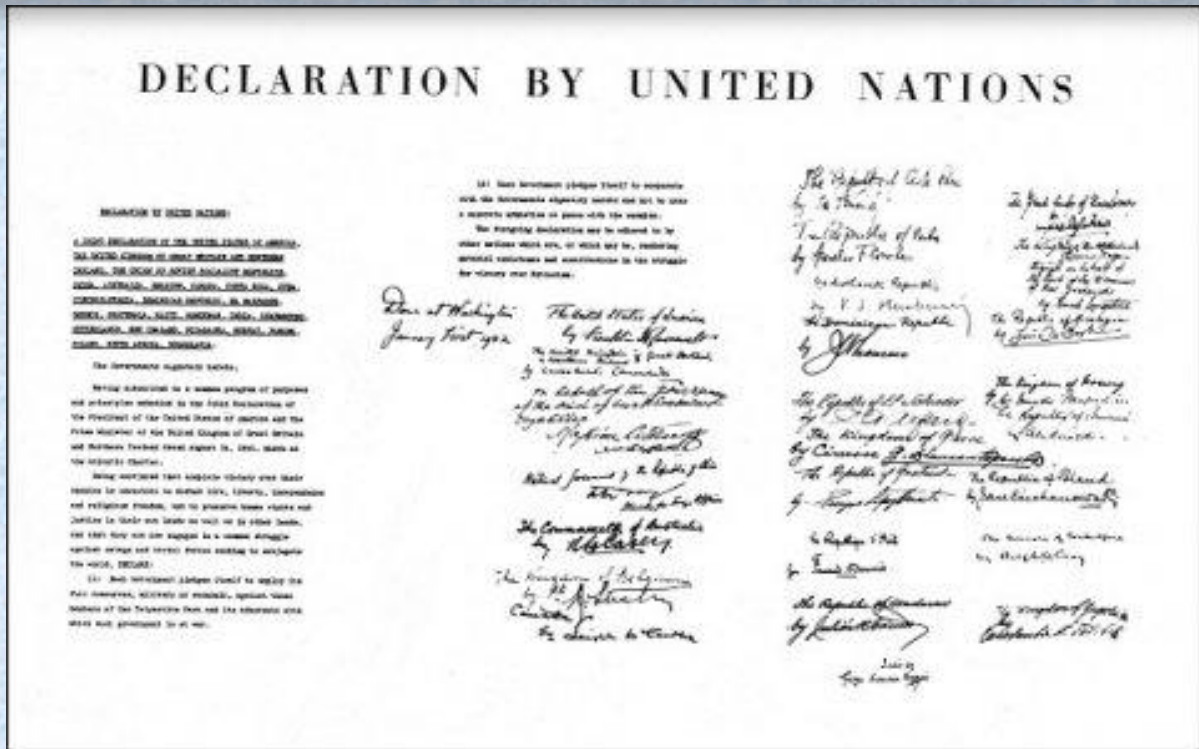
Labor Standards, Economic Advancement, Social Security

Fifth Clause - fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field

"A constructive purpose for the future international organization was also foreshadowed in the fifth clause, which declared that the two statesmen desired to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security. "

Foundations of the United Nations

On New Year's Day 1942, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Maxim Litvinov, of the USSR, and T. V. Soong, of China, signed a short document which later came to be known as the United Nations Declaration.



Declaration of The United Nations

1 January 1942

Original UN Declaration Signatories: The original twenty-six signatories were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia

Subsequent Signatories: Subsequent adherents to the Declaration were (in order of signature): Mexico, Philippines, Ethiopia, Iraq, Brazil, Bolivia, Iran, Colombia, Liberia, France, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Uruguay, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon.

Foundation of the United Nations

By 1943 all the principal Allied nations were committed to outright victory and, thereafter, to an attempt to create a world in which “men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.



Moscow and Teheran Conferences

30 October, 1 December 1943

“We are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.”

Foundation of the United Nations

The Dumbarton Oaks Conference constituted the first important step taken to carry out paragraph 4 of the Moscow Declaration of 1943, which recognized the need for a postwar international organization to succeed the League of Nations.



Dumbarton Oaks Conference

7 October 1944

Representatives of China, Great Britain, the USSR and the United States met for a business-like conference at Dumbarton Oaks, a private mansion in Washington, D. C. The discussions were completed on October 7, 1944, and a proposal for the structure of the world organization was submitted by the four powers to all the United Nations governments and to the peoples of all countries for their study and discussion.

Foundation of the United Nations

One important gap in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals had yet to be filled: the voting procedure in the Security Council. This was done at Yalta in the Crimea where Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, together with their foreign ministers and chiefs of staff, met in conference.



Yalta Conference-the question of voting
11 February 1945

*"We are resolved" the three leaders declared, "upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security...
"We have agreed that a Conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on the 25th April, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the formal conversations of Dumbarton Oaks."*

Foundation of the United Nations

Forty-six nations, including the four sponsors, were originally invited to the San Francisco Conference: nations which had declared war on Germany and Japan and had subscribed to the United Nations Declaration. Fifty nations, soon to be united



The San Francisco Conference

26 June 1945

"The Charter of the United Nations which you have just signed," said President Truman in addressing the final session, "is a solid structure upon which we can build a better world. History will honor you for it. Between the victory in Europe and the final victory, in this most destructive of all wars, you have won a victory against war itself. . . . With this Charter the world can begin to look forward to the time when all worthy human beings may be permitted to live decently as free people."

Foundation of the United Nations

Charter of the United Nations

Preamble



We the peoples of the united nations determined
-to save succeeding generations from the scourge
of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought
untold sorrow to mankind, and
-to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in
the dignity and worth of the human person, in the
equal rights of men and women and of nations
large and small, and
-to establish conditions under which justice and
respect for the obligations arising from treaties
and other sources of international law can be
maintained, and
-to promote social progress and better standards
of life in larger freedom,



Memorable Moments in the UN

Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted (1948)



Universal Children's Day

(1954)



Memorable Moments in the UN

The Korean War

(1950-1953)



Memorable Moments in the UN

***First full-fledged peacekeeping force deployed
(1956)***



World Food Program established

(1961)



Memorable Moments in the UN

UNICEF wins Nobel Peace Prize

(1965)



Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(1968)



Memorable Moments in the UN

International Women's Year

(1975)



UNESCO names 12 initial sites for protection

(1978)



Memorable Moments in the UN

Kyoto Protocol

(1997)



UN International Day of Peace

(1997)

INTERNATIONAL
DAY OF PEACE

21 September 2016



Memorable Moments in the UN

Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

(2001)



Responsibility to Protect

(2005-05)



Memorable Moments in the UN

First-ever U.N. Emergency Health Mission

(2014)



10 THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

ABOUT THE UN

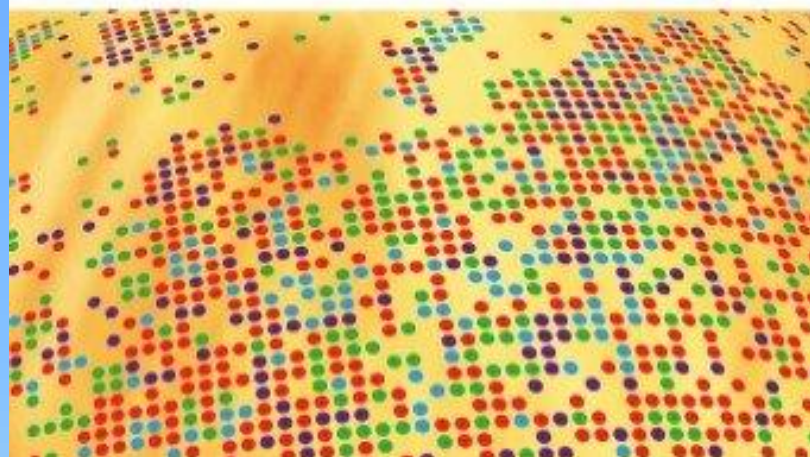
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the first document to detail the fundamental human rights that must be protected.**
- **The annual UN Peacekeeping budget is less than 0.5% of global military spending.**
- **The UN's World Food Program (WFP) provides food and assistance to some 91 million people in 83 countries.**
- **The UN and its agencies help over 1 million women a month overcome pregnancy complications.**
- **The UN and its agencies supply vaccines to 45% of the world's children.**
- **The UN supports about 67 countries a year with their elections.**
- **The UN assists people displaced by violence, conflict, and persecution.**
- **The Paris Agreement on climate change was signed by the largest amount of countries ever in a single day.**
- **The UN brought countries together in 2015 to launch a plan to end poverty, reduce inequalities, and protect the planet by 2030.**
- **A majority of Americans believe in the importance of the UN.**

Human Development Report 2019

Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today:
Inequalities in human development in the 21st century



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Overview
**MOVEMENT IS LIFE:
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL
ACTIVITIES FOR EVERYONE**

National Human Development Report
2017



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD

POLICY GUIDE ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES



Human Development Report 2009

Overcoming barriers

Human mobility and development







OROLSI Deployments to UN Peacekeeping Operations and UN Special Political Missions in 2019





WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING:
POWER





EVERYONE INCLUDED

**COMMISSION for
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

United Nations Headquarters, New York

75

<http://bit.ly/un-csod58>



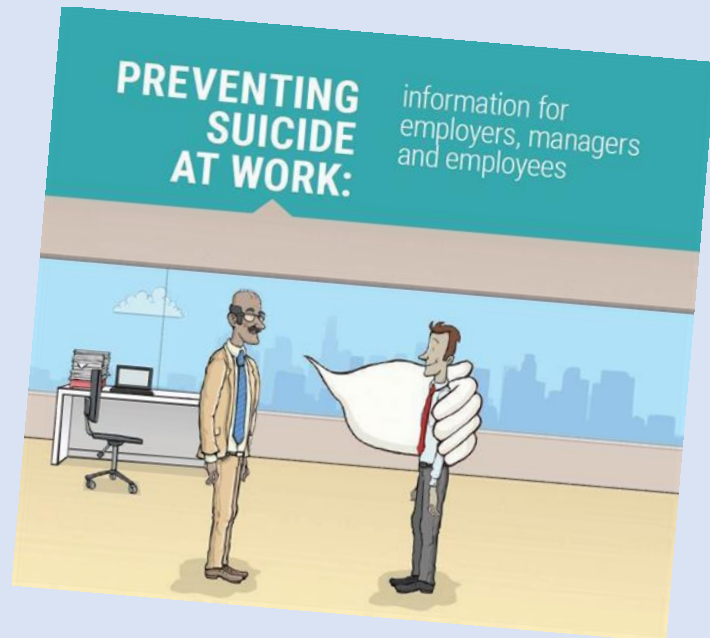
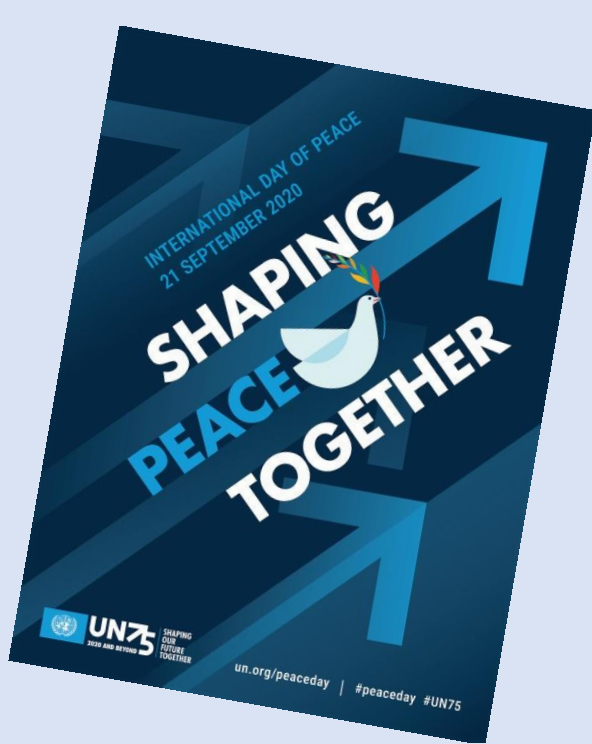
United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



UN75
2020 AND BEYOND

**SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER**





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



DECADE OF >>>> ACTION



**United
Nations**

SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER

75

75th
ANNIVERSARY
SPECIAL
EDITION

UN.ORG/UN75

**UN
75**

PAST ↗ PRESENT ↗
PROGRESS ↗

**The UN Means Hope,
Cooperation and Peace**



UN75
2020 AND BEYOND

SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER