

Information about the Committees

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. Comprising all 193 Member States of the UN, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion, debates, and make recommendations on subjects pertaining to international peace and security, including development, disarmament, human rights, international law, and the peaceful arbitration of disputes. The General Assembly does play a key role in peace operation financing. The General Assembly determines the general policy of the association and, through the election of members of the IEA Standing Committee, controls the implementation of IEA policy and operations.

United Nations General Assembly, one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and the only body in which every member of the organization is represented and allowed to vote. The General Assembly exercises deliberative, supervisory, financial, and elective functions relating to any matter within the scope of the UN Charter. Its primary role, however, is to discuss issues and make recommendations, though it has no power to enforce its resolutions or compel state action. Other functions include admitting new members; selecting members of the Economic and Social Council, the non permanent members of the Security Council, and the Trusteeship Council; supervising the activities of the other UN organs, from which the General Assembly receives reports; and participating in the election of judges to the International Court of Justice and the selection of the secretary-general.

UNODC

It was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to enable the Organization to focus and enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime and international terrorism in all its forms. The Vision of the committee is that 2030 seeks to strengthen crime prevention, enhance justice, address organized crime, ensure a balanced response to drugs, improve the rule of law and bolster resilience.

The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to global peace and security, human rights and development by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism by working for and with Member States to promote justice and the rule of law and build resilient societies. Strengthened coordination and integration across UNODC will ensure that the normative, research and technical assistance work are mutually reinforcing and able to draw on each other – working to rapidly identify new trends and threats, to develop the responses that are needed to counter and to share this knowledge and put it into practice to support States.

WHO

WHO, as the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system, adheres to the UN values of integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity. The values of the WHO workforce furthermore reflect the principles of human rights, universality and equity established in WHO's Constitution as well as the ethical standards of the Organization. Better health and well-being for people of all ages around the Region, now and in future, through reduction of the noncommunicable disease burden and promotion of mental health. The Current Mission is to guide and help countries around the Region take action to reduce deaths from noncommunicable diseases, promote mental health and achieve zero hunger by 2030, to improve health and wellbeing for all, at all ages.

The World Health Organization is trusted to serve public health at all times; they put people's health interests first; their actions and recommendations are independent. The committee upholds the highest standards of professionalism across all roles and specializations, they are guided by the best available science, evidence and technical expertise. It is important to mention that WHO recognizes and use the power of diversity to achieve more on a world scale.

Citations

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