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DEPARTEMENT D'ANGLAIS

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# Mémoire de maîtrise Es Lettres

Theme :

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE  
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION  
RELATIONSHIPS A MYTH OR A  
REALITY?

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**DEDICATIONS**

# DEDICATION

- ✓ To the almighty **GOD**, "**Allah**" and all the benevolent spirits, I am grateful to your protection;
- ✓ To my Father **DOSSA Benoit** and my Mother **ALLAHASSA Kinsihouédé** who provided me with the appropriate care since my childhood up to now. May **God** grant you long life ;
- ✓ To my dear senior brother **Abel DOSSA**, the one to whom I owe a major debt to all my studies;

I dedicate this work to you.

May the creator of the heaven and the earth reward you.

Cl aude dOSSa

# DEDICATION II

- ✘ To the almighty **GOD** whom Muslims call "**Allah**" and all the saving spirits, I am grateful for your coverage upon me;
- ✘ To my late father and mother respectively **Daniel KPETCHEKOU** and **Ahossi ADJINADJE**, who both looked carefully after me and provided me with good assistance when they were alive. Receive this work as the result of your self- denial in my life.

I dedicate this work to all of you.  
May the almighty and everlasting **GOD** bless you.

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May GOD bless all of you.

# **TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS**

## **1-THE COMMONWEALTH**

**CCT:** Commonwealth Committee on Terrorism

**CFTC:** Commonwealth Funds for Technical Cooperation

**CHOGM:** Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

**CMAG:** Commonwealth's Ministerial Action Group

**CS-DRMS:** Commonwealth Secretariat Debts Recording and Management System

**GB:** Great Britain

**HIPC:** Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

**NGOs:** Non-Governmental Organizations

**UK:** United Kingdom

**WTO:** World Trade Organization

**WWI:** World War I

**WWII:** World War II

## **2- THE UNITED NATIONS**

**ECOSOC:** The Economic and Social Council

**FAO:** Food and Agricultural Organization

**IAEA:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**IBRD:** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

**ICJ:** International Court of Justice

**ILO:** International labor Organization

**IMF:** International Monetary Fund

**IPC:** International Penal Court

**TC:** Trusteeship Council

**TCCA:** Technical and Cultural Cooperation Agency

**UN:** United Nations

**UNCCD:** United Nation Conference for Commerce and Development

**UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNEP:** United Nations Environment Programme

**UNICEF:** United Nations International Children Emergency Fund

**UNIDO:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**WB:** World Bank

**WHO:** World Health Organization

**WWI:** World War I

**WWII:** World War II



**INTRODUCTION**

The United Kingdom is one of the powerful colonial masters and comprises Great Britain and Northern Ireland. From 1760 to 1830, the first Industrial Revolution was a reality there. With the new inventions, the British Empire, became ambitious and conquered many overseas lands and islands that it ruled.

At the Berlin Conference of 1885, the rest of the African territories had been distributed to the colonial masters and Britain reinforced its positions in the colonies mainly in West Africa.

The British colonial Empire had grown steadily in size from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, problems finally arose at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Great Britain took part in two world wars and bore the burden of those wars.

Its colonies were seriously weakened by those wars. Thus, colonies started fighting for their freedom as far as internal affairs are concerned. Nationalistic movements occurred everywhere in the colonies and they gained at the end, their independence.

But since the loss of their colonies implies the loss of their markets or interests, colonies were proposed or asked to join and form the Commonwealth which is defined as “a voluntary association of independent States, the aim of which is to put together all the human and natural resources of the member nations for the well-being of all the member-countries, with the Queen as the head of the association and of some member States”. As for the UN it is an international organization with the same purposes as the commonwealth. These two organizations have worked in different fields where many achievements have been noted. Our presentation here deals with "the Commonwealth and the United Nation Organization relationship: A myth or a reality?" That's to wonder whether these two organizations manage to implement successfully all their objectives.

Both institutions are nowadays confronted with many problems which weaken them. We will deal with these problems to better understand them

in order to suggest solutions that may help improve the working system of these organizations.

First of all, we'll talk about the objectives and thereafter, the social, economic and political achievements of the two organizations, the problems they are confronted with and finally the approaches of solutions. This present research work aims at dealing with the different achievements of these organizations in a way that show their efforts in the developing process of the member states .The work focuses on social, economic and political aspects as the core fields for any development.



**PART I**

**GENESIS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE  
UNITED NATIONS**

# **PART I: GENESIS OF THE COMMONWEALTH** **AND** **THE UNITED NATIONS**

## **CHAPTER 1: GENESIS OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

### **1-1: THE ORIGIN OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

After the bloody, protectorated war which lasted 6 years from 1775 to 1783 and the independence of the American colonies on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776, the government of the United Kingdom had no alternative than to introduce some changes in her foreign policies. Some uprisings and disturbances broke out in Canada and in other states in the northern colonies of America. The government of Lord MELBOURNE was then forced to send Lord DURHAM to sojourn in that tumultuous area for five months and make some recommendations. He drafted his famous Report in 1839 stating that responsible self-government should be introduced in Canada and the following ministries should only be handled by UK: Foreign Affairs, Commerce including matters concerning the disposal of public lands and the determination of constitutions which then appeared essential for the maintenance of imperial unity. At the same time, he recommended the Union of Upper and Lower Canada under one government in the hope that this might help set up a single Province of Canada. Lord DURHAM laid down the foundation for the emergence of the first dominion in 1867 giving way to the birth of the Association which was to be later known as the commonwealth, opened to any independent former British colonies or possessions using English as official language. But today Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony has joined the group. A strong tie was therefore put down between the United Kingdom and her colonies.

By 1914 the other colonies: Australia, New- Zealand and South Africa had acquired that status: i.e. internal self-government and considerable degree of freedom in their daily affairs. In 1917 came out the Imperial Commonwealth comprising four Dominions except Newfoundland and India: the British

Commonwealth of Nations. We also recall that the original title was the British Commonwealth of Nations. As long ago as 1884 Lord Reseberg, in a speech at Adelaide in Australia said that the Empire is a Commonwealth of Nations. And it was not until 1922 that any such expression appeared in a statute.

In 1926, there was evidence of a transition from “British Empire” to “British Commonwealth of Nations”. Formal legal recognition came with the statute of Westminster in 1931 (Free Association of the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations). This idea conceived earlier was not really understood until 1931. The practice of omitting the word British began after World War II.

As we can see, it is not easy to put an exact date on the foundation of the Commonwealth. Some former British colonies after obtaining their independence, didn't join the Organization i.e.

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### **1-2: THE OBJECTIVES AND MEANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO ACHIEVE ITS GOAL.**

The Commonwealth aims at putting together all human and natural resources for the benefit of all its member countries.

The conceptual foundation of the Commonwealth is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies both at home and abroad and get consulting and cooperating in their common interest and in the promotion of greater international understanding with the Queen as the head of the association and head of State of its members.

#### **➤ MEANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO ACHIEVE ITS GOAL**

The Commonwealth countries put themselves together for a mutual cooperation. The Commonwealth heads of government which meet from time to time exchange their point of views on important international issues for the betterment of countries mainly poorer ones. Common goal in economic and foreign affairs are identified during debates.

Delegates work to coordinate their national policies to pursue these goals. For example, several jointly financed programmes provide economic aid and technical assistance to developing nations in the group. The Commonwealth also

supports agencies that promote cooperation in such activities as broadcasting cable and satellite communication, education health care and scientific research. To achieve its goals, the Commonwealth has settled down some agencies such as: the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) which is the prominent means by which the institution promotes economic and social development and the alleviation of poverty in member countries.

The CFTC was established by the Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1971 to put the skill of member countries at each other's disposal. The agency is administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. It works on the principle of mutual assistance with member governments contributing financing on a voluntary basis and obtaining technical assistance as needed. It also operates in home and external consultants, assists in implementing programmes of training, capacity building and public sector reform.

In developing countries, especially those with small populations, the CFTC bridges the skills gaps by placing experts in key public sector posts. Expertise has also been supplied in such as computer, science, engineering, financial management, tourism, legal drafting, transport planning and agriculture. The CFTC builds the capacity of member governments to manage their own development needs, by placing experts in teaching and administrative robes at Commonwealth universities, and through training workshops, and seminars for key personnel. It identifies training needs and organizes programmes in such strategies areas as financial management, microcredit and enterprise development, election management, environment and information technology.

The CFTC designs and implements strategies for administrative restructuring and integrated public policy management, and assists government in building the capacity for sustained public and private sector. It advises also on multilateral trade issues including accession to and negotiations with the World

Trade Organization, and assisted governments in formulations with the export promotion policies. The CFTC advises governments on enhancing competitiveness, identifies new markets opportunities and recommends appropriate technologies.

Democracy, good governance and human rights are not forgotten. They are some of the various objectives of the CFTC in order to better the Commonwealth member countries' lives. The CFTC supports the secretariat's efforts to advance the democratic ethic in Commonwealth countries by providing specialist adversary services, training experts and consultations to strengthen democratic institutions. Training is highly provided on human rights and legal issues.

Another institution which helps the Commonwealth to achieve its goals is the Commonwealth Service Abroad Programme (CSAP). The CSAP is an innovative Programme launched by the Commonwealth secretariat following a decision by the Commonwealth Heads of Government to establish a volunteer based programme for meeting development needs of the member governments.

The CSAP assists in the design, development and implementation of people centered, mass impact, projects utilizing the expertise of high achievers and young professional challenge in a foreign country.

The prime trait that CSAP looks for in an expert is the ability to deliver results. Other desirable characteristics include being culturally sensitive, creative and innovative. Since March 2001, over 80 projects in poverty, enterprise development, application of new technologies such as information and communication, and in environment and heritage preservation has been tracked by the CSAP.

Another institution worth mentioning is the Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative (CYCI). It helps the Commonwealth to find sustainable solutions to

the numerous problems existing among its different states. That institution is in fact a small enterprise scheme for young people “micro-credit”, small scale lending, training and enterprise development. Low-cost, easily accessible credit and training can bring economic self sufficiency to the poorer young people. That is the reason why the CYCI concentrates all its efforts on promoting the youth at any rate. The CYCI has at its disposal different methods to carry out its goals. We have:

- Low interest rates
- Low training costs
- Partnerships with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- The use of young people to support each other, and to encourage saving the paying back of loans.

The estimated success rate of business in the scheme is 80% compared with the 10% for normal businesses in poorest Commonwealth countries.

By March 2000, the Asia project gave over 1,000 loans, with a recovery rate of over 85%. Over 800 enterprises had been set up, and about half of the people these help were women. They put themselves into group and were offered credit for the development of their private business.

This succeeded in many fields of activities. A big part of this success was the experience and expertise of the NGO partners, the international centre of career and entrepreneurship development, which ran training programmes and delivered loans to young people in urban, rural and tribal areas. The success of this model has proved that young people can be trusted with enterprise credit.

The experience of CYCI has contributed to greater interest in micro-credit and sustainable livelihoods for young people. The Guyana pilot was featured as

a model of best practice in a 1999 BBC Television Programme “Hand on”. Agencies as UNICEF CIDA/IDRD and others have adopted CYP’s approach.

➤ DAILY BREAD

The following passage illustrates what has just been said. Elizabeth Namwala, 29 is a mother in Chipata compound, a low income housing estate in Lusaka, Zambia. She used to sell 4-5 pans of bread a day. Elizabeth received her first loan from the CYCI programme in April 1999. The money went towards buying stocks of ingredients. Now, Elizabeth sells 50 pans of bread daily. She repaid her first and second loans before the due date and is now repaying others. She has expanded her business and employs now more than ten young people. She has offered employment to those persons, has improved herself her house as well as her living standards.

Yet some up coming projects exist and are destined to reduce poverty and offer a better life condition. In fact, CYP is attempting to build on the youth Credit Initiative with microcredit management system, a project to help government ensure the success of the NGO based enterprise schemes. CYP is working with UNICEF to find ways, means of extending workers rights to younger people.

The Commonwealth Secretariat looks for greater opportunities from donators in order to meet the different problems met by poorest countries. These include a youth internships (at CYP Regional centers, and the Commonwealth Secretariat), and a youth volunteer scheme. Young people in the Commonwealth are enthusiastic to volunteers, and to receive volunteers.

The Commonwealth of Learning (COL) organizes and co-hosts pan Commonwealth, regional and virtual conferences with local partners to share experience, knowledge and new developments. Commonwealth Of Learning’s

Excellence in Distance Education Awards (EDEA) is presented on conjunction with its pan Commonwealth forum on open Learning.

By honoring excellence in distance education, Commonwealth Of Learning due recognition to remarkable achievement and endeavours to benefit those who seek to stimulate examples of good practice in the field. The Commonwealth Of Learning Excellence in Distance Education Awards acknowledges that excellence achieved at many points in the learning process at the institutional level, in the development of learning materials and in terms of individual educator and student attainment.

Education cooperation among the member nations takes many forms. About two third of the foreign students in Great Britain's universities are from the Commonwealth member-countries and many receive scholarships. Hundreds of teachers go overseas each year. Britain and the old other members send extensive educational and aid to the developing countries. Also grants tariffs preferences to the various Commonwealth members and contributes to the development of the dependencies. Many of the Commonwealth countries goods go to other member nations.

One of the serious consequences of decolonization and the aftermath of war was immigration. The inhabitants of the overpopulated territories of India, Pakistan,

and the West Indies, are attracted. Between 1800 and 1930, approximately two people left Britain to live overseas, but after the World War II, legislation favoured immigration. The British National Act gave British nationality to all immigrants coming from the former colonies member of the Commonwealth, and the same rule applies to the Irish and the citizens of the Commonwealth 100,000 immigrants arrived in the first three years.

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act in 1962 opened up the possibilities of employment to all Commonwealth immigrants. 2% of the population consists of immigrants. The Race Relations Act of 1965 made illegal any discrimination on grounds of race in the fields of employment, housing and credit. All those precautions help the institution achieve its goals.

Since 1965, the Commonwealth Secretariat was settled in London to increase and extend cooperation between member states especially in the social, economic and political fields so as to assure their development. Let's get first of all, information about these member states on the following pages:

**1-3: TABLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH MEMBER STATES**

COUNTRIES	AREA KM <sup>2</sup>	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	CURRENCY	JOINED COMMON WEALTH	MAIN EXPORT
1- ANTIGUA and BARBUDA	442	01-11-1981	81,000	ST JOHN'S	East Caribbean Dollar	1981	Cotton-Sugar
2- AUSTRALIA	7,741,220	21-01-1931	21,134,563	CANBERRA	Australian Dollar	1931	Iron-Ore/Copper Wool meat-Vats- Barley
3- BAHAMAS	13,878	10-07-1973	319,000	NASSAU	East Caribbean Dollar	1973	Petroleum Product- SaltCrayfish Aragonite
4- BANGLADESH	143,998	26-03-1972	139,215,000	DHAKA	Taka	1972	Rice-Tea-Fish-Just- Goods-Teacher
5- BARBADOS	430	30-11-1966	269,000	BRIDGETOWN	Barbados Dollar	1966	Sugar-Molasses Electrical Components
6- BELIZE	22,966	21-09-1981	264,000	BELMOPAN	Belize Dollar	1981	Fish-Banana-Sugar Citrus Products- Honey
7- BOTSWANA	581,730	30-09-1966	1,769,000	GABORONE	Pula	1966	Beef-Diamonds

							Copper Nickel
8-UNITED KINGDOM	242,900	NO DATE	60,609,155	LONDON	Pound Sterling	1931	Vehicle aerospace products Electrical & Electronic Equipments Chemical oil
9- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	5,765	23-02-1984	366,000	BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN	Brunei Dollar	1984	Oil (Petroleum Products)
10- CANADA	9,976,136	01-07-1931	33,039,967	OTTAWA	Canadian Dollar	1931	Zinc-Copper-Gold-Iron-Uranium-Electricity-Agri-Products
11- CAMEROON	475,442	1960	16,038,000	YAOUNDE	CFA	1995	Cocoa-Coffee-Alluminium-Banana-Petroleum-Products
12-CYPRUS	9,251	01-10-1961	826,000	NICOSIA	Cyprus Pound	1961	Cement-Petroleum Products
13- DOMINICA	751	03-11-1978	82,000	ROSEAU	East	1978	Banana
14- GAMBIA	11,295	18-2-26	1,478,000	BANJUL	DALASI	1965	Groundnut Oil
15- GHANA	238,533	06-03-57	21,664,000	ACCRA	CEDE	1957	Cocoa-hydro electricity Gold-Diamond
16- GRENADA	344	7-2-74	102,000	SAINT GEORGE'S	East Caribbean Dollar	1974	Cocoa-Banana-Fruit-Vegetal
17-GUYANA	214,968	23-02-66	800,000	GEORGETOWN	Guyanese Dollar	1966	Sugar-Gold-Timber Bauxite
18- INDIA	3,287,590	26-1-47	1,087,124,000	NEW-DELHI	Rupee	1947	Cotton-Bauxite-Iron Coa etc...

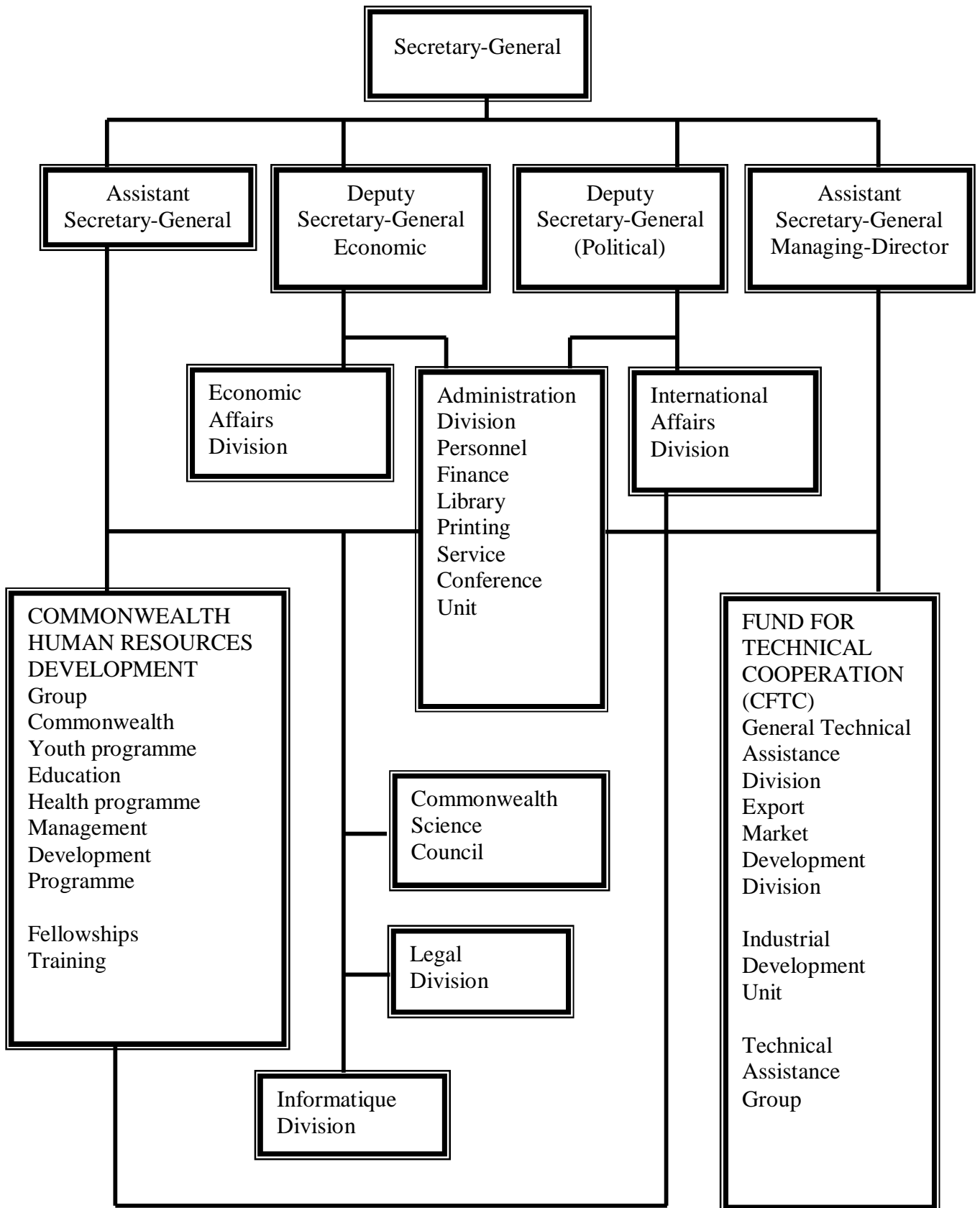
19-JAMAICA	10,990	05-08-62	2,639,000	KINGSTON	Jamaica Dollar	1962	Bauxite-Aluminium-Sugar-Citrus-Banana
20- KENYA	580,367	12-12-63	33,467,000	NAIROBI	Shilling	1963	Fruit-vegetable-Tea coffee
21- KIRIBATY (Gilbert Is)	863	12-7-79	97,000	TARAWA	Australian Dollar	1979	Coprah-Fish
22- LESOTHO	30,355	4-10-66	1,722,000	Maseru	LOTI	1966	Water
23- MOZAMBIQUE	801,590	1975	19,424,000	MAPUTO	METICAL	1995	Coconut-Fish
24- MALAWI	118,488	6-07-64	12,608,000	LILONGWE	LAMAWI KWACHA	1964	Tobacco-Tea-Sugar-Cotoon-Groundnut
25-MALAYSIA	329,749	31-08-57	27,356,000	KUALA LUMPUR	RINGGIT RM	1957	Crude-petroleum-rubber Palm oil - Timber
26- MALDIVES	298	26-07-82	321,000	MALE	Rupee	1982	Dried fish-Coconut-Mille Fruit
27- MALTA	316	31-03-64	400,000	VALLETTA	Pound	1964	Canned foods-Knitwear-Sheep skin garment-Textiles
28- MAURITIUS	2,040	12-03-68	1,233,000	PORT LOUIS	Rupee	1968	Molasses-sugar
29-NAMIBIA	824,292	21-03-64	2,009,000	WINDHOEK	Namibian Dollar	1990	Gold-Manganese-Diamond
30-NAURU	21	31-01-68	13,000	NAURU Yaren (unofficial)		1968	Phosphate
31-	270,986	06-02-31	4,109,000	WELLINGTON	Newzealand	1931	Meat-Wool-Hides-

NEWZEALAND					Dollar		Skims-Cocoa
32-NIGERIA	923,768	01-10-60	128,709,000	ABUJA	Naira	1999	Petroleum products-Cocoa
33- PAKISTAN	880,940	23-03-47	161,488,000	ISLAMABAD	Islamabad	1947 1989 2004	Rice-Cotton
34-PAPUA NEW GUINEA	462,840	16-09-75	5,772,000	PORT MORESBY	Kina	1975	Copper-gold-chromites
35-SAINT KITIS NEVIS	539	19-09-83	159,000	BASSE TERRE	East Caribbean Dollar	1983	Vegetables-sugar
36- SAINT LUCIA	622	22-02-79	147,000	Castries	East Caribbean Dollar	1979	Coconuts-meat-Cocoa fruit-spices-Banana
37-SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	388	19-09-83	118,000	KINGSTOWN	Caribbean Dollar	1979	Plantain-Tobacco
38- SEYCHELLES	455	05-06-76	80,000	VICTORIA	Seychelles Rupee	1976	Copra-Cinnamon
39-SIERRA LIONE	71,740	27-04-61	5,336,000	FREETOWN	Sierra Leone	1961	Diamond
40-SINGAPORE	683	09-08-65	4,237,000	SINGAPORE	Singapore Dollar	1965	Computer-petroleum products
41-SALOMON Islands	28,896	07-07-78	466,000	HONIARA	Salomon Island Dollar	1978	Frozen fish-Copra-Palm oil
42-SRILANKA	65,610	04-02-48	20,570,000	COLOMBO	Rupee	1948	Tea-rubber-coconut-Precious stones
43-SWAZILAND	17,364	06-09-68	1,034,000	MBABANE	Lilangeni Emalogeni	1968	Citrus fruit-Cotton-Beans-groundnut-

							Sorghum-pineapples
44-TANZANIA	945,087	09-12-61	37,627,000	Dodoma	Shilling	1961	Coffee-Tea-Cotton-Sisal-Tobacco-pyrethrum-Gloves
45-TONGA	750	04-06-70	102,000	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga	1970	Copra-banana-coconut
46-TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	5,130	31-08-62	1,301,000	PORT OF SPAIN	East Caribbean dollar	1962	Oil stell-ammonia urea
47-TUVALU (ELLICE)	26	01-10-78	10,000	FUNAFUTI	Australian Dollar	1978	Copra
48-UGANDA	235,880	09-10-62	25,827,000	KAMPALA	Shilling	1962	Copper-coffe-tea-sugar
49-VANUATU	12,189	30-07-80	207,000	PORT VILA	VATU	1980	Copra meat wood fish coconut
50-SAMOA	2,831	01-06-70	184,000	APIA	Western Somoa Tala	1970	Copra banana coconut coffee timber
51-ZAMBIA	752,614	24-10-64	11,479,000	Lusaka	KWACHA	1964	Sugar-copper-zinc-leadcoal cobalt
52-ZIMBAWE	390,580	18-04-80	9,567,000	HARARE	ZIMBABWE Dollar	1980	Gold-chrome-copper-coconut ore
53-SOUTH AFRICA	1,221,000	1910	47,208,000	JOHNNESBURG	RANG	1931 1994	Gold-coal-Vanadium chrome-platinum-uranium lead zinc diamond phosphate

**1-4: THE STRUCTURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

**SECRETARIAT WITH COMMENTS**



The Commonwealth Secretariat promotes, disseminates and organizes head of government meetings, ministerial meetings and many other conferences. It administers programmes of cooperation which also includes the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation which provides expertise to Commonwealth developing countries and enables Britain to pay a responsible part alongside other nations in aiding the development and the stability of the third world.

Some 2/3 of British aids go to the Commonwealth countries. The Heads of Government meeting of the member countries is held every two years. The Secretary General must be a high standing equivalent in rank to that of senior high commissioner. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General assisted by an Assistance Secretary General, a Deputy Secretary General Economic, a Deputy Secretary General political, and an Assistant Secretary General managing Director of Commonwealth for Technical Cooperation (CFTC). The staff strength is 410 members, 50 per cent of which are women. The head quarter deals with affairs, administration and economic affairs and service cooperation in such things as industry technical assistance, export, food production, public management education, health sciences, legal matters, women development and youth affairs.

Special units deal with human right and commercial litigation. Through the CFTC financed by all the governments, the Secretary assists developments, in poorer countries like African countries. The Commonwealth is also served by a large and diverse group of other professional organization. Some of these organizations link government agencies, many are non governmental. Some bring together parliamentary lawyers, newspapers, broadcasting corporation, scientist, agriculturalists, doctors and nurses, architects and environmentalists. Other organizations also work to advance development and help the poor and sick people in the member nations.

Others help international understanding and advance commonwealth fellowships. The CFTC is the operational arm of the Commonwealth secretariat development activities. It assists developing member nations by providing experts advisers, consultants services and training for the nation. The CFTC brought its expertise from Commonwealth countries and undertakes virtually all its training in Commonwealth countries. The CFTC is financed by a voluntary contribution by all governments with the industrialized member countries being the major donors.

➤ **PAST AND PRESENT SECRETARIES GENERAL OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>SECRETARIES GENERAL</b>	<b>DATE IN OFFICE</b>	<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1	Arnold SMITH	1965-1975	Canada	Two terms
2	Sir Shridath RAMPHAL	1975-1990	Guyana	Three terms
3	Chief Emeke ANYAOKOU	1990-200	Nigeria	Two terms
4	Don MC KINNON	2000-2008	New Zealand	Elected in 1999 but took office in April 2000, reelected for second term in December 2003
5	Kamalesh SHARMA	2008-till now	India	He is still in office

## **Chapter 2: GENESIS OF THE UN**

### **2-1 THE ORIGIN OF THE UN**

The creation of the UN resulted from a long history to promote international cooperation. Nineteenth century European philosophers and statesmen like Immanuel Kant had proposed a federation of nations dedicated to protecting the rights of smaller countries caught up in struggles between larger ones. The federation would punish any nation that committed an act of aggression against another. This idea became a reality after World War I with the establishment of the League of Nations. The League was the brain-child of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and some of the victorious European powers. During its operation from 1920 and 1946 it enjoyed a few notable successes but ultimately faltered when it couldn't prevent World War II. It suffered from two major flaws: 1) several of the world's most powerful and influential countries were not members, including the United States; 2) The League required unanimous agreement to oppose aggression. If any member disagreed, the League was powerless to act. Thus, when Germany, Italy, and Japan took military action against fellow members of the League in the late 1930s, they would not agree to take action against themselves to stop their aggression. In the end, the League failed in its primary mission to prevent another world war. While fighting the Axis powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II, United States President, Franklin Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin met several times between 1941 and 1945 to develop an international peacekeeping organization with the goal of preventing future wars on the scale of World War II. In April of 1945, even before the war was officially over, representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco where the United Nations Organization was popularly shortened to the United Nations (UN) to create the charter for the organization. Similar to the League of Nations, the UN was created to promote international peace and prevent another world war. To avoid the structural failures of the League, the UN founders gathered the support of the world's most powerful nations. U.S. participation was secured when the UN headquarters were located in New York City. To provide enough power to impose and enforce its will, a security council was developed with authority to take action against aggressor nations. To reassure powerful nations that their sovereignty would not be threatened, the UN provided veto authority over its actions. The five victors of World War II (the U.S. Britain, France, the Soviet Union (which Russia gained at the break up of the U.S.S.S.) and China) received this veto power. A veto provides any one of the five permanent Security Council members the authority to reject any UN resolution.







## **2-2 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UN**












The United Nations was created more than 60 years ago to save succeeding generations from war, protect human rights, establish conditions for justice, and promote social progress and better standards of life. These fundamental objectives remain as critical as ever.

At the same time, over these six decades, new challenges have emerged from international terrorism to climate change, to the spread of infectious diseases to other threats that transcend national borders.

These global problems can never be resolved by any one country acting alone. As the world's only truly universal institution, the United Nations offers the best if not the only forum to galvanize global action to meet the challenges ahead.

## **2-3 TABLE OF THE UN MEMBER STATES**

<b>Member states</b>	<b>Date of admission</b>	<b>See also</b>
 <u>Afghanistan</u>	19 November 1946	
 <u>Albania</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Algeria</u>	8 October 1962	
 <u>Andorra</u>	28 July 1993	
 <u>Angola</u>	1 December 1976	
 <u>Antigua and Barbuda</u>	11 November 1981	

 <b><u>Argentina</u></b>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Armenia</u></b>	2 March 1992	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>Australia</u></b>	1 November 1945	<i><u>Australia and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>Austria</u></b>	14 December 1955	
 <b><u>Azerbaijan</u></b>	2 March 1992	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>Bahamas</u></b>	18 September 1973	
 <b><u>Bahrain</u></b>	21 September 1971	
 <b><u>Bangladesh</u></b>	17 September 1974	
 <b><u>Barbados</u></b>	9 December 1966	
 <b><u>Belarus</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>Belgium</u></b>	27 December 1945	












 <u>Belize</u>	25 September 1981	
 <u>Benin</u> <sup>[note 1]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Bhutan</u>	21 September 1971	
 <b><u>Bolivia</u></b> <b><u>(Plurinational State</u></b> <b><u>of)</u></b> <sup>[note 2]</sup>	14 November 1945	
 <u>Bosnia and</u> <u>Herzegovina</u>	22 May 1992	<i><u>Former members: Yugoslavia</u></i>
 <u>Botswana</u>	17 October 1966	
 <b><u>Brazil</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>Brazil and the United Nations</u></i>
 <u>Brunei Darussalam</u>	21 September 1984	
 <u>Bulgaria</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Burkina Faso</u> <sup>[note 3]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Burundi</u>	18 September	











	1962	
 <u>Cambodia</u> <sup>[note 4]</sup>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Cameroon</u> <sup>[note 5]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Canada</u>	9 November 1945	<i>Canada and the United Nations</i>
 <u>Cape Verde</u>	16 September 1975	
 <u>Central African Republic</u> <sup>[note 6]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Chad</u>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Chile</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>China</u>	24 October 1945	<i>Former members: Republic of China and China and the United Nations</i>
 <u>Colombia</u>	5 November 1945	
 <u>Comoros</u>	12 November 1975	

 <u>Congo</u> <sup>[note 7]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Democratic Republic of the Congo</u> <sup>[note 8]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Costa Rica</u>	2 November 1945	
 <u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> <sup>[note 9]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Croatia</u>	22 May 1992	<i>Former members: Yugoslavia</i>
 <u>Cuba</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>Cyprus</u>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Czech Republic</u>	19 January 1993	<i>Former members: Czechoslovakia</i>
 <u>Denmark</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>Djibouti</u>	20 September 1977	
 <u>Dominica</u>	18 December 1978	











 <b><u>Dominican Republic</u></b>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Ecuador</u></b>	21 December 1945	
 <b><u>Egypt</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>Former members: United Arab Republic</u></i>
 <b><u>El Salvador</u></b>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Equatorial Guinea</u></b>	12 November 1968	
 <b><u>Eritrea</u></b>	28 May 1993	
 <b><u>Estonia</u></b>	17 September 1991	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>Ethiopia</u></b>	13 November 1945	
 <b><u>Fiji</u></b>	13 October 1970	<i><u>Fiji and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>Finland</u></b>	14 December 1955	
 <b><u>France</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>France and the United Nations</u></i>

 <u>Gabon</u>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Gambia</u> <sup>[note 10]</sup>	21 September 1965	
 <u>Georgia</u>	31 July 1992	<i>Former members: <u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <u>Germany</u>	18 September 1973	<i>Former members: <u>Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic and Germany and the United Nations</u></i>
 <u>Ghana</u>	8 March 1957	
 <u>Greece</u>	25 October 1945	
 <u>Grenada</u>	17 September 1974	
 <u>Guatemala</u>	21 November 1945	
 <u>Guinea</u>	12 December 1958	
 <u>Guinea-Bissau</u>	17 September 1974	












 <u>Guyana</u>	20 September 1966	
 <u>Haiti</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>Honduras</u>	17 December 1945	
 <u>Hungary</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Iceland</u>	19 November 1946	
 <u>India</u>	30 October 1945	<i><u>India and the United Nations</u></i>
 <u>Indonesia</u>	28 September 1950	<i><u>Withdrawal of Indonesia (1965–1966)</u></i>
 <u>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</u> <sup>[note 11]</sup>	24 October 1945	
 <u>Iraq</u>	21 December 1945	
 <u>Ireland</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Israel</u>	11 May	<i><u>Israel, Palestine, and the United Nations</u></i>

	1949	
 <u>Italy</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Jamaica</u>	18 September 1962	
 <u>Japan</u>	18 December 1956	<i><u>Japan and the United Nations</u></i>
 <u>Jordan</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Kazakhstan</u> <sup>[note 121]</sup>	2 March 1992	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <u>Kenya</u>	16 December 1963	
 <u>Kiribati</u>	14 September 1999	
 <u>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</u>	17 September 1991	
 <u>Republic of Korea</u>	17 September 1991	
 <u>Kuwait</u>	14 May 1963	











 <u>Kyrgyzstan</u>	2 March 1992	<i>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>
 <u>Lao People's Democratic Republic</u> <sup>[note 13]</sup>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Latvia</u>	17 September 1991	<i>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>
 <u>Lebanon</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>Lesotho</u>	17 October 1966	
 <u>Liberia</u>	2 November 1945	
 <u>Libya</u> <sup>[13][note 14]</sup>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Liechtenstein</u>	18 September 1990	
 <u>Lithuania</u>	17 September 1991	<i>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>
 <u>Luxembourg</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</u>	8 April 1993	<i>Former members: Yugoslavia</i>

 <u>Madagascar</u> <sup>[note 15]</sup>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Malawi</u>	1 December 1964	
 <u>Malaysia</u> <sup>[note 16]</sup>	17 September 1957	
 <u>Maldives</u> <sup>[note 17]</sup>	21 September 1965	
 <u>Mali</u>	28 September 1960	
<sup>+</sup>  <u>Malta</u>	1 December 1964	
 <u>Marshall Islands</u>	17 September 1991	<i><u>Marshall Islands and the United Nations</u></i>
 <u>Mauritania</u>	27 October 1961	
 <u>Mauritius</u>	24 April 1968	
 <u>Mexico</u>	7 November 1945	
 <u>Micronesia (Federated States of)</u>	17 September 1991	<i><u>Federated States of Micronesia and the United Nations</u></i>

 <u>Republic of Moldova</u> <sup>[note 18]</sup>	2 March 1992	<i>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>
 <u>Monaco</u>	28 May 1993	
 <u>Mongolia</u>	27 October 1961	
 <u>Montenegro</u>	28 June 2006	<i>Former members: Yugoslavia and Former members: Serbia and Montenegro</i>
 <u>Morocco</u>	12 November 1956	
 <u>Mozambique</u>	16 September 1975	
 <u>Myanmar</u> <sup>[note 19]</sup>	19 April 1948	
 <u>Namibia</u>	23 April 1990	
 <u>Nauru</u>	14 September 1999	
 <u>Nepal</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Netherlands</u>	10 December 1945	











 <b><u>New Zealand</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>New Zealand and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>Nicaragua</u></b>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Niger</u></b>	20 September 1960	
 <b><u>Nigeria</u></b>	7 October 1960	
 <b><u>Norway</u></b>	27 November 1945	
 <b><u>Oman</u></b>	7 October 1971	
 <b><u>Pakistan</u></b>	30 September 1947	<i><u>Pakistan and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>Palau</u></b>	15 December 1994	
 <b><u>Panama</u></b>	13 November 1945	
 <b><u>Papua New Guinea</u></b>	10 October 1975	
 <b><u>Paraguay</u></b>	24 October 1945	






 <b><u>Peru</u></b>	31 October 1945	
 <b><u>Philippines</u></b> <sup>[note 20]</sup>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Poland</u></b>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Portugal</u></b>	14 December 1955	
 <b><u>Qatar</u></b>	21 September 1971	
 <b><u>Romania</u></b>	14 December 1955	
 <b><u>Russian Federation</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Russia and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>Rwanda</u></b>	18 September 1962	
 <b><u>Saint Kitts and Nevis</u></b> <sup>[note 21]</sup>	23 September 1983	
 <b><u>Saint Lucia</u></b>	18 September 1979	
 <b><u>Saint Vincent and the</u></b>	16 September	

<u>Grenadines</u>	1980	
 <u>Samoa</u>	15 December 1976	
 <u>San Marino</u>	2 March 1992	
 <u>Sao Tome and Principe</u> <sup>[note 22]</sup>	16 September 1975	
 <u>Saudi Arabia</u>	24 October 1945	
 <u>Senegal</u>	28 September 1960	
 <u>Serbia</u>	1 November 2000	<i>Former members: Yugoslavia and Former members: Serbia and Montenegro</i>
 <u>Seychelles</u>	21 September 1976	
 <u>Sierra Leone</u>	27 September 1961	
 <u>Singapore</u>	21 September 1965	
 <u>Slovakia</u>	19 January 1993	<i>Former members: Czechoslovakia</i>

 <u>Slovenia</u>	22 May 1992	<i>Former members: Yugoslavia</i>
 <u>Solomon Islands</u>	19 September 1978	
 <u>Somalia</u>	20 September 1960	
 <b><u>South Africa</u></b> <sup>[note 23]</sup>	7 November 1945	
 <u>South Sudan</u>	14 July 2011	
 <u>Spain</u>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Sri Lanka</u> <sup>[note 24]</sup>	14 December 1955	
 <u>Sudan</u>	12 November 1956	
 <u>Suriname</u> <sup>[note 25]</sup>	4 December 1975	
 <u>Swaziland</u>	24 September 1968	
 <u>Sweden</u>	19 November	

	1946	
 <u>Switzerland</u>	10 September 2002	
 <b><u>Syrian Arab Republic</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>Former members: United Arab Republic</u></i>
 <u>Tajikistan</u>	2 March 1992	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <u>United Republic of Tanzania</u>	14 December 1961	<i><u>Former members: Tanganyika and Zanzibar</u></i>
 <u>Thailand</u> <sup>[note 26]</sup>	16 December 1946	
 <u>Timor-Leste</u>	27 September 2002	
 <u>Togo</u>	20 September 1960	
 <u>Tonga</u>	14 September 1999	
 <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	18 September 1962	
 <u>Tunisia</u>	12 November 1956	

 <b><u>Turkey</u></b>	24 October 1945	
 <b><u>Turkmenistan</u></b>	2 March 1992	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>Tuvalu</u></b>	5 September 2000	
 <b><u>Uganda</u></b>	25 October 1962	
 <b><u>Ukraine</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>United Arab Emirates</u></b>	9 December 1971	
 <b><u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>United Kingdom and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>United States of America</u></b>	24 October 1945	<i><u>United States and the United Nations</u></i>
 <b><u>Uruguay</u></b>	18 December 1945	
 <b><u>Uzbekistan</u></b>	2 March 1992	<i><u>Former members: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></i>
 <b><u>Vanuatu</u></b>	15 September 1981	<i><u>Vanuatu and the United Nations</u></i>

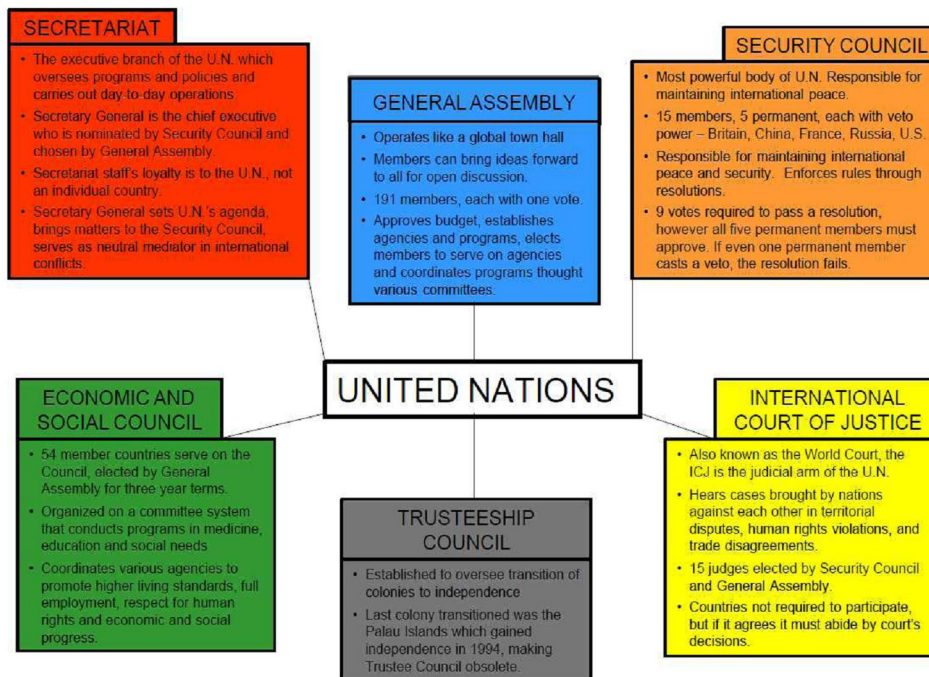
 <b>Venezuela</b> <b>(Bolivarian Republic of)</b> <small>[note 271]</small>	15 November 1945	
 <b>Viet Nam</b>	20 September 1977	
 <b>Yemen</b>	30 September 1947	<i>Former members: Yemen and Democratic Yemen</i>
 <b>Zambia</b>	1 December 1964	
 <b>Zimbabwe</b>	25 August 1980	

Under the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Mr. Ban's predecessors as Secretary-General were: **Kofi Annan (Ghana)** who held office from January 1997 to December 2006; **Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)**, who held office from January 1992 to December 1996; **Javier Pèrez de Cuèllar (Peru)**, who served from January 1982 to December 1991; **Kurt Waldheim (Austria)**, who held office from January 1972 to December 1981; **U Thant (Burma, now Myanmar)**, who served from November 1961, when he was appointed acting Secretary-General (he was formally appointed Secretary-General in November 1962) to December 1971; **Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)**, who served from April 1953 until his death in a plane crash in Africa in September 1961; and **Trygve Lie (Norway)**, who held office from February 1946 to his resignation in November 1952.

## 2-4: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE UN

Here is The Structure and operation of the United Nations with its past and present Secretaries General.

### ▪ The Structure



## ➤ PAST AND PRESENT SECRETARIES GENERAL OF THE UN

<b>S/O</b>	<b>SECRETARY GENERAL</b>	<b>DATES IN OFFICE</b>	<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1	<b>GLADWIN Jebb</b>	<b>24 October 1945- 1 February 1946</b>	<b>United Kingdom (Europe)</b>	Served as acting secretary general until Lie's election
2	<b>TRYGDVE Lie</b>	<b>1 February 1946- 10 November 1952</b>	<b>Norway (Europe)</b>	<b>resigned</b>
3	<b>DAG Hammarskjold</b>	<b>10 April 1953- 18 September 1961</b>	<b>sweden (Europe)</b>	<b>Died in a plane crash Northern Rhodesia (Now Zambia)</b>
4	<b>U. Thant</b>	<b>30 November 1961- 31 December 1971</b>	<b>myanmar (Asia)</b>	<b>retired after second term for personal reasons.</b>
5	<b>KURT. Waldheim</b>	<b>1 January 1972- 31 December 1981</b>	<b>Austria(Europe)</b>	<b>China vetoe his third term</b>
6	<b>Javier Perez DE CUELLAR</b>	<b>1 January 1982- 31 December 1991</b>	<b>Peru(south America)</b>	<b>refused a third term</b>
7	<b>BOUTROUS BOUTROUS – Ghali</b>	<b>1 January 1992- 31 December 1996</b>	<b>Egypt(Africa)</b>	<b>the US vetoe his second term</b>
8	<b>Kofi ANNAN</b>	<b>1 January 1997- 31 December 2006</b>	<b>Ghana (africa)</b>	<b>retired</b>
	<b>Ban KI-MOON</b>	<b>1 January 2007- TILL NOW</b>	<b>South Korea (Asia)</b>	<b>First South Korean to run for</b>

9				<b>secretary general</b>
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**PART II**

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TWO  
ORGANIZATIONS**

## **PART II: ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS**

### **CHAPTER 3: ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

The Commonwealth has made numerous achievements in the social, economical and political fields.

#### **3-1: SOCIAL FIELD**

In this field, the Commonwealth plays without doubt an effective role. Indeed, the world is affected by a number of diseases mostly by HIV/AIDS. Because of this, the organization was urged to develop structures responses to globalization that would promote positive impact on health. These responses should acknowledge the inextricable links between health and the wider socio-economic development agenda. The impact of globalization on health, the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS, and the international recruitment of health workers were among issues debated by the health ministers at their November 2001 meeting in New Zealand.

*“Many developing Commonwealth countries are feeling the negatives rather than the positives of globalization, “We have to look at the whole range of our programmes to ensure that more of the positives come through. For instance, in the health context, the free movement of information, especially by electronic means, to places where it would not otherwise be available, can help to mitigate the negative effects of globalization.”<sup>1</sup>*

*“The Commonwealth and the institutions that regulate the world economy should develop co-ordinated actions to address poverty related to injustice, access to medicines and the burden of diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria”<sup>2</sup>, the ministers said.*

*“There is a vicious cycle between poverty and ill health. If you want to tackle ill health, you need the financial and human resources, you need the*

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1 Said the Commonwealth Secretary-General Don Mc Kinnon at a press conference after the meeting of 29 November 2001 in New-ZEALAND.

2 Declaration of the health ministers at the meeting of 29 November 2001 in New-Zealand.

*infrastructure. In some Commonwealth countries, the main disease is poverty and this is the first thing you need to address”<sup>3</sup>.*

Dr Songane applauded the meeting’s discussion of the relationships between poverty and globalization, and its recommendation that the Commonwealth Secretary takes further steps to convey this message to the International bodies that have responsibilities in this area. He said that there need to be a change in the framework in which we are operating, so that globalization does not lead to further poverty. Ministers expressed strong views about the imposition of conditions placed on development assistance, such as the removal of public subsidies, saying this militates against the development efforts to poorer countries, and is unfair if not applied in the same way to the more developed countries. They urged the Commonwealth to ensure that double standards in finance and public subsidies are not applied and that the rules apply to developing and developed countries alike.

Summarizing the outcome, *“there was broad agreement between a diverse range of developing and developed countries on a number of important issues, including workforce recruitment, the need for us all to consider the impact of globalization on health, working with the United Nation (U.N) on HIV/AIDS, and a general agreement that we want to control tobacco consumption in our countries”<sup>4</sup>.* The meeting recommended that member countries of the Commonwealth continue to implement a multi-sectoral, multi-faceted approach to HIV/AIDS, especially targeting orphans, young people and women. They called for expeditious access to the UN Global Fund to fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and said that processes to address the disease burden of individual countries should be transparent.

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3 Said Francisco Songane, Minister of health of Mozambique at the meeting of 29 November 2001 in New-Zealand.

4 Declaration of Mr Annette King health minister at the meeting of 29 November 2001 in New-Zealand.

Ministers recommended that Commonwealth countries should continue to give active support to the Framework convention on Tobacco Control negotiating process as a mechanism to help control global tobacco use, while recognizing that some countries rely on benefits arising from tobacco income for their economic livelihood.

The ministers also accepted a proposal by the Government of Malaysia to provide US\$ 10 million for the establishment of Commonwealth information hub on traditional and complementary medicine, to be hosted by Malaysia. They invited the Secretariat to engage with the Malaysian Government to prepare a detailed proposal covering such issues as the intellectual property rights of indigenous traditional healers, and the governance and future funding of the project.

In addition to the ministerial meeting, a parallel symposium and trade fair event, organized by Kensington Publication limited, brought together a range of stakeholders including health professionals in NGOs, the academic community and the private sector. The joint discussions between the ministerial meeting and the parallel event enabled the exchange of health knowledge, experience and ideas.

In addition to this, the organization plays an effective role in supplying the member countries that are deeply weakened by wars with humanitarian assistances such as garments, foods and so forth.

An example in this case is that of Angola whose people have suffered for long from civil war. Apart from Angola, the same assistances were granted to some countries in southern Africa such as: Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Mozambique. Eventually, let's mention that the organization also intervenes in the environment protection in its respective member-states as we can see the case of Angola and that of many other countries throughout the world. What about the Economical field?

### **3-2: ECONOMIC FIELD**

In the Economical field, the Commonwealth has also worked to improve the living conditions of various citizens through its numerous agencies.

As far as Education is concerned, the first Commonwealth Education conference held in 1959 at Oxford and that of Barbados in October 1990 considered how to improve the quality of basic education for strengthening the Commonwealth higher education and the special problems of education in small and poor states. The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan provide 1,500 mainly post graduate awards each year. The Commonwealth of learning, a new intergovernmental agency based in Vancouver Canada promotes Cooperation in distance education and the application of communication technologies to it. The Commonwealth Foundation assists 30 Commonwealth professional associations, all of which promote professional standards through education and training schemes. The Association of Commonwealth Universities organizes conference, supports training and exchange programmes and provides the Secretariat for the British part of the Commonwealth Associations of Polytechnics in Africa; the Commonwealth Council for Educational Administration and the Commonwealth Association for the education and training of adults are also backed up by the Commonwealth Foundation. The Council for education works to create an informed public opinion on the problems of development of technical and vocational, skill, to the reform of curricula production of cheap educational materials and equipment to educational planners, administrators, inspectors and advisers. Assistance is provided to help improve competence in the English language as the medium of instruction in secondary school in mainland Tanzania.

Between 1983-1991 over 100 governments and nearly 130 private secondary schools were assisted. In Swaziland, supports were provided to the college to Technology for technicians and craft training. In Nigeria, four

Polytechnics received British help in order to improve the teaching of practical subjects by means of training workshop in technology teaching and equipment installation. The total cost amounted from 1989 to 1994 amounted to 1 million 5pounds. At the end of 1989 the number of British advertising financed people (including volunteers) engaged in education in developing countries was 1,479 most were working in secondary and further education, teacher training, teaching of English, mathematics, science, technical and vocational subjects. Britain from 1990-1991 through the Overseas Development Assistance funded 14,986 people years of study or training, 10,034 for students and trainees from Commonwealth countries in Britain. Much of Britain's educational aid is provided through the British Council, which administers certain programmes of behalf of the overseas development assistance.

In India during 1991 some 46 projects have been implemented (management training for India Railways personnel's, establishment of a healthcare system in the state of ORISSA. Assistance was also given to the ALLAMA IGBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY in Pakistan. Other programmes went to Tanzania and Kenya in public sector financial management training and for forestry teaching and research. Newcastle University's school of Architecture for example has been linked with institution in Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana with the aims of creating teams of architects, planners and technicians to implement a national housing development programme. The council co-ordinates the provisions of English language specialist services from Britain. In Zambia it has helped raise the level of English language competence in primary and secondary schools. A similar programme in Pakistan improved the English language proficiency of under graduates undergoing degree-Level courses in agriculture and related subjects. With 118 libraries and information centres throughout the world, managing over 8 million books a years, the council has made access to British books, periodicals and professional journals possible. The libraries provide information on British educational practice, the role of women in

development, the promotion of economic reform, and the British experience and practice in environmental health and population issue. The Commonwealth Institute in London, an independent organization, financed subtactically by the British government is the centre of Commonwealth education and culture in Britain with various programmes from Commonwealth countries: galleries, theatre, information centre, teaching and education services for schools and adult groups, commercial pictures, shop stocking crafts and resources materials. The Commonwealth Resource Centre contributes also through her numerous facilities to schools, people, organizations, literature, audiovisual materials and information books. Natural disasters and calamities are not left out. When a disaster took place claiming the lives of more than one hundred thousand people and later followed by a widespread disease after flood and tidal surges, in Bangladesh those who survived, were helped through the distribution of food and medical assistance. Steps were also taken to set up a disaster insurance scheme.

Almost seven thousand Namibian students obtained their degrees and other qualifications from Angola and Zambia with funds provided by CFTC. As for the debt management by the member countries, exports on their request are put at their disposal. Industrial co-operation, export, marketing do receive attention. Similar steps are going on in agriculture, health and other sectors. A lot of regional economic and political communities like the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) made up the nations and territories of Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas; Barbados; Belize etc.

In Asia and the Pacific, we have the Colombia Plan Cooperation Economic and social development. However, another one is in Asia and grouped Australia, Britain, Canada, Sri Lanka, India New Zealand and Pakistan extended to Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and Non – Commonwealth Nations namely Afghanistan, Bhutan.

In Africa, we have to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) whose members are Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia.

In West Africa, ECOWAS (Economic Community of West Africa States) counts the colonies such as: Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The concerned situated in the same Zone enjoy a number of facilities, movements of people and goods without crossing seas.

Besides, there are other international institutions that help people to do well their businesses such as IMF (International Monetary Fund). Furthermore, we notice that among the Commonwealth developing countries, there are some that are heavily indebted. Because of this, the organization thinks of a new system that aims at easing their debt burden.

Indeed, it is a system that will go along way in assisting heavily indebted poor countries in the management of their debt portfolio, which in turn will help them to achieve an exit from the debt problem and will lead to better standard of living. With these words and the click of a mouse, Commonwealth Secretary General Don McKinnon launched CS-DRMS 2000+, the improved Commonwealth Secretariat debts recording and Management System.

The launch took place at Marlborough house, the Secretariat's London headquarters on 24 October 2001. CS-DRMS is the flagship of Commonwealth assistance in debt management. Set up in 1985 following a decision by Commonwealth Finance Ministers, the system is now used in more than 50 countries, including seven outside the Commonwealth. The enhanced CS-DRMS 2000+ software is a complete overhaul of the original system. Fully windows based, it allows countries to report, analyse and manage their various types of debts-external and domestic, medium, long-term and short-term, public and private-in a more effective manner.

*“In developing the new system, we have taken into account a changing international economic and technological environment and the needs of the user countries as well”<sup>5</sup>*. He was speaking at the opening of a four day seminar at

Marlborough house designed to familiarize CS-DRMS users with the new system. CS-DRMS is founded by Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). Some forty participants from CD-DRMS user countries around the world participated in the seminar, which ran from 22 to 25 October. Mr. Cox told them that the scope of debt management has widened to encompass other flows such as private sector long and short-term debt and public sector domestic debt. *“The emphasis on sustainable external payment is now fully complemented by emphasis on domestic payment stability. All these factors combine to make the task of debt managers more challenging than ever”*,

Mr. Cox said. Mr. Iboklene, Director for debt Operations in the “Caisse Autonome d’Amortissement” in Cameroon, was one of those attending the seminar

*“Without CS-DRMS, debt arrangement in Cameroon, the nation would not be what it is today. Cameroon is one of ten heavily indebted poor countries in the Commonwealth obtaining debt relief under the World Bank’s HIPC initiative.*

*CS-DRMS was very instrumental in assisting Cameroon to reach its HIPC decision point in October 2000 for assistance under the HIPC initiative, a facility to reduce the debt burden of heavily indebted poor countries to sustainable levels”*<sup>6</sup>, Mr. Iboklene said. In 1996 the Commonwealth was one of the organizations instrumental in the launching of the HIPC initiative. In 1999, the initiative was enhanced to provide faster, broader and deeper debt relief following a review. Gibson Gotaha, Debt Officer of the Department of Finance and Treasury of Papua New Guinea, is equally enthusiastic. “The software assists us greatly in budget preparation, cash flow management and preparation of debt statistical report to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, he said.

As well as been more user friendly, CS-DRMS 2000+ has new features, including a new domestic debt module and a revamped management tools

module enable much easier debt analysis. “The new system is much more flexible, you can adapt it to do whatever you want to do<sup>7</sup>.”

Over the next six to twelve months, the CFTC efforts will focus on the release of CS-DRMS 2000+ to 75 sites in 52 under countries. This will involve installing the software and migrating databases from the old to the new system. To ensure the smooth introduction of CS-DRMS 2000+ and to assist users in making the new most of the enhanced facilities of the new software, a series of regional training workshops is planned for the Caribbean, West Africa, East and South Africa, and the Asia Pacific region. An additional workshop will be organized for countries using the French version of the system. And then, what about the Political field?

### **3-3: POLITICAL FIELD**

Several measures are taken here by the organization for good governance of its member states through meetings of the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

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<sup>5</sup> Said Winston Cox, Commonwealth Deputy Secretary General for Development Co-operation.

<sup>6</sup> Said Mr. Iboklene uses the French version of CS-DRMS, introduced in Cameroon in 1995 with the assistance of International Development Research Centre In Canada.

Indeed, the 2002 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) had been the first such meeting the new millennium. Originally scheduled to take place in Brisbane in October 2001, the meeting was postponed in the aftermath of the first

time in history that a CHOGM has been postponed. It will now take place in Coolumburra, an hour's drive from Brisbane on Queensland's Sunshine Coast.

With the theme of the Commonwealth in the 21<sup>st</sup> century continuity and renewal's the meeting had considered the report of the high level group established at the 1999 summit in Durban, South Africa, to review the role of the Commonwealth and advice on how best it can respond to the challenges of the

new century. The High Level Group, which is chaired by President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, had met in Coolum on 2 March 2002 to finalize its report to the summit.

The group, which comprises the leaders of Australia, Ladia, Malia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, has been reviewing the Commonwealth's political role. Its Remit has included an examination of the scope and mandate of the Commonwealth's Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) on the Harare declaration (CMAG), which deals with serious or persistent violations of the association's fundamental political values as set out in the Harare Commonwealth Declaration of 1991. The group has also been examining the Commonwealth's role in promoting socio-economic development, ways of strengthening people to links, and how the Commonwealth might help its member states to benefit from globalization, bridge the digital divide and address the concerns of young people. Issues related to the governance of the Commonwealth and its secretariat have also come under review.

A draft report prepared by officials of the group was circulated to Commonwealth governments in August 2001. This has enabled all member countries to continue to contribute to the review process Commonwealth intergovernmental agencies, professional associations and non-governmental organizations were invited to contribute their thoughts written submission and consultations organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. The heads of Government will review global developments since their previous summit; they had considered an action plan submitted by the Commonwealth Committee on Terrorism (CCT) which outlines ways in which the association could assist its members in complying with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373. The CCT; convened by the Security General following the 25 October statement on Terrorism issued by Commonwealth leader, consists of ministers from Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India, Malaysia, South Africa, Sri Lanka,

Tonga the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania; the Committee agreed the Action Plan at its 29 January meeting in London. Leaders will consider a report by CMAG on the countries under us remain Pakistan, suspended from the council of the Commonwealth in October 1999 following the overthrow of its democratically elected government Zimbabwe, placed on CMAG's agenda in December 2001: Fiji Islands, whose suspension from the council of the Commonwealth was lifted in December 2001 following the elections in August September 2001, but which was kept on the agenda pending completion of a judicial process on a legal challenge to the constitutionality of the cabinet and Solomon Islands, which elected a new government in December 2001 but where the situation remains fragile.

As is customary at Commonwealth summits, the leaders will go on retreat, meeting privately with no officials present. This year they will remain in Coolum for the retreat, which takes place on 3-4 March. The retreat provides the opportunity for informal discussion on the issues of greatest importance sensitivity.

Many significant initiatives have emerged from these retreats. For example at the last summit held in the South Pacific region, in Auckland in 1995, the retreat at Millbrook gave its name of the Commonwealth Millbrook Action Programme on the Harare Declaration.

Furthermore, as for the Secretary-General Don McKinnon, the diversity is one of the Great strengths to bring the world together.

Indeed, strength in diversity is the title of a newly Addendum to the Secretary-General's biennial report providing an update on the Commonwealth Secretariat's work since July 2001. Mr. McKinnon original report, which outlined the work of the Secretary from July 1999 to June 2001, was to have been presented to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHGM) scheduled to take place in Australia in October 2001.

“I am very much looking forward to discussing with leaders how best we can meet the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century more so... in light of the way many have been affected by 11 September”, Mr. McKinnon says in the Addendum. “Recent events have thrown into sharper relief the human and social debt of terrorism as well as enterprises to national security and sovereignty” Mr. McKinnon points out that erance and extremists ideologies likely to be key problems for the International Community in years to come have been on the Commonwealth agenda for decades. From its beginning, the modern Commonwealth has striven to manage its diversities of races, religion, language, political thought, gender, income and age-around its values.

Since its establishment in 1965, the Secretariat has promoted these values through conflict resolution combating poverty, the establishment of fair. In order words, the respect of “Human Rights”. Hence, the promotion of tolerance amid diversity. “This work is the Commonwealth’s strength and it is fitting that the theme for this Commonwealth Day to be celebrated on 11 March 2002, is “Celebrating Diversity”, Mr. McKinnon says.

Furthermore, the organization managed to struggle against Terrorism throughout the world particularly the member countries. On 25 October 2001, Commonwealth leaders issue a statement pledging support for international co-operation against terrorism. The Secretary General convened a Commonwealth Committee on Terrorism, comprising ministers from ten member countries, which on 29 January agreed a Commonwealth Action Plan to be submitted to the 2002 CHOGM. The plan included strategies to promote international co-operation in extradition and mutual assistance, and the development of model legislation and guidelines to assist member states in complying with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 on Terrorism.

Besides, the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) on the Harare Declaration had its thirty-first meeting in London on 4 March 2009. The Meeting was chaired by Hon Sam Kutesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of

Uganda, and was also attended by Hon Betty Mould-Iddrisu, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Ghana; Hon Marco Hausiku, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Namibia; Hon Murray McCully, Minister of foreign Affairs of New Zealand; Hon Samuel T. Abal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Immigration of Papua New Guinea; Datuk Abdul Rahim Bakri, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Ms Gillian Merron MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom; Mr Elridge Stephens, High Commissioner of St Lucia to the United Kingdom; and Mr. Sumith Nakandala, Acting High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to the United Kingdom.

CMAG underscored once again the centrality and importance of the Commonwealth's fundamental values as set out in the Harare Principles, particularly with regard to constitutional democracy.

CMAG recalled that, at its meeting in New York on 27 September 2008, it had strongly reaffirmed the importance of the March 2009 deadline for elections to be held in Fiji Islands, which had earlier been pledged to the region, the international community and the people of Fiji by the Interim Government.

The Group deplored the fact that Fiji remained in contravention of Commonwealth values and principles; that CMAG's call for the Interim Government to adhere to its March 2009 deadline for holding elections had not been heeded; and that the Interim Government had not indicated an alternative date for elections.

It noted that the Millbrook Action Programme provided for a two-year period for the restoration of democracy, falling which various measures for non-compliance could be considered; in the case of Fiji, this deadline had passed in December 2008.

CMAG noted the outcome of the Special Retreat held by leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum on 27 January 2009. The Group expressed its full support

islands for the statement issued by the Forum Leaders at the conclusion of that meeting and the milestones and benchmarks set out therein.

The Group reaffirmed that the engagement of the Commonwealth on Fiji should continue to be directed at protecting and promoting the fundamental values and principles of the Commonwealth, in the interests of the people of Fiji. The Group emphasized that the Commonwealth's engagement should encourage a comprehensive political dialogue that is broad-based and inclusive of all major stakeholders in Fiji in order to secure sustainable constitutional democracy and a permanent end to the 'coup culture'.

In that context, the Group expressed its support for the joint mediation of the Commonwealth and the United Nations of the President's Political Dialogue Forum (PPDF) process in Fiji, stressing that such an engagement by the Commonwealth and the UN should be independent, inclusive, time-bound and without prejudice as to its outcome. It called on all Commonwealth member countries and others in the restoration of civilian constitutional democracy in the country.

CMAG requested the Secretary-General to remain engaged with the Interim Government, with a view to restoring and promoting sustained adherence to Commonwealth values and principles in Fiji, and also to work with the UN and other international partners towards that end. The Group requested the Secretary-General to keep the PPDF process under review and report CMAG Ministers on progress made.

CMAG decided that, should sufficient progress not take place, consistent with the benchmarks set out in the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Communiqué, Fiji Islands will be fully suspended from the Commonwealth at the Group's next meeting in September 2009. CMAG agreed that, in the absence of satisfactory progress, it would convene an earlier meeting.

CMAG agreed that, in the meantime, Fiji should remain suspended from the Councils of the Commonwealth.

## **Chapter 4: ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UN**

In the condition of its creation, the UN presented many hopes particularly in the young nations. At the beginning, the organization gained many successes on all fields.

### **4-1: SOCIAL FIELD**

The UN had many successes on social field.

Thus, starvation, ignorance and illnesses have been regressed in the world owing to the action of the institutions of the UN such as WFO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. Vaccination campaigns, the program of fighting poliomyelitis, measles, AIDS, malaria in the poor countries help to avoid the disasters. The UN assists the refugees in many regions during the natural disasters through the RHC. UN agencies have worked to make **safe drinking water** available to **1.3 billion people** in rural areas during the last decade.

A 13-year effort by the World Health Organization resulted in the complete **eradication of smallpox** from the planet in 1980. The eradication has saved an estimated \$1 billion a year in vaccination and monitoring.

UNEP led a major effort to **clean up the Mediterranean Sea**. It encouraged adversaries such as Syria and Israel, Turkey and Greece to work together to clean up beaches. As a result, more than 50 per cent of the previously polluted beaches are now usable.

The UN Population Fund, through its **family planning** programmes, has enabled people to make informed choices, and consequently given families, and especially women, greater control over their lives. As a result, women in developing countries are having fewer children - from six births per woman in the 1960s to 3.5 today.

Thus, starvation, ignorance and illnesses have been regressed in the world owing to the action of the institutions of the UN such as WFO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. Vaccination campaigns, the program of fighting poliomyelitis, measles, AIDS, malaria in the poor countries help to avoid the disasters. The UN assists the refugees in many regions during the natural disasters or civil war caused by rival politic leaders through the RHC. Furthermore, with the IPC this aimed to protect serious violence against human rights, the UN achieved enough successes by maintaining peace and security in the world.

#### **4-2: ECONOMICAL FIELD**

On this fields the UN through the World Bank, PNUD, UNICEF and over institutions Finance the world or regional programs to fight for women's emancipation and children's rights in the developing countries.

ECOSOC consults with academics, business sector representatives and more than 2,100 registered non-governmental organizations.

During the 2008 High-level Segment, the Council organized its first biennial: DCF and second AMR. The AMR focused on the theme, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development", which resulted in the adoption of a Ministerial Declaration. The IBRD and the IMF sustain the economical and financial push of the newly independent states ruined by the war or natural disasters (Angola, Liberia, Iraq, and Haiti). The UN has all the same succeeded in suppressing the internal debt for the very indebted poor countries.

#### **4-3: POLITICAL FIELD**

The achievements of the UN on the political fields are numerous. For example it worked to maintain peace in many hot regions such as Palestine, Korea where it has been put interposition forces between the belligerents. It has been the principal international forum for African and Asiatic nationalists during the independence movement after war. The organization fights against racism the fascism and apartheid by economic and military sanctions against the states that practiced them. We have the example of Spain, South Africa and Rhodesia. It organized conferences for disarmament. December 10th, 1948, it adopted the universal declaration of the human rights which is an efficient arm in the world to fight torment, arbitrary slavery and dictatorships. By having deployed **42 peace-keeping forces** as of 1996, the UN was able to restore calm to allow the negotiating process to go forward while saving millions of people from becoming casualties of conflicts. There are presently **16 active peace-keeping** forces in operation. Since 1945, the United Nations has been credited with negotiating **172 peaceful settlements** that have ended regional conflicts. More than **30 million refugees** fleeing war, famine or persecution have received aid from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees since 1951.

People are being killed in Libya. Every member of the UN has declared its commitment to protect civilians, including in circumstances where they are being attacked by their own government."Unfortunately the UN has no credibility on this issue. It did nothing about Gaza. It did nothing about Iraq. It has made Haiti a hell hole of diseases and gang terror. Notoriously, it only acts when the US wants it to. And the fear is that the US would be very happy to seize this opportunity to establish another permanent presence and puppet regime in North Africa.

All the same ,the organization succeeded in preventing the different armed conflicts by handling frontier disputes between Tchad and Lybia about the band of Aouzou in 1994;Nigeria and Cameroon about the oil-rich BAKASSI and between Benin and Niger about the summer Ilse in 2005.The UN widespread the protection of human rights to new notion named HUMANITARY INTERFERENCE RIGHTS which enables the international community to rescue or protect people ,the minority or socio politic groups persecuted by their own government.There are the examples of the Irakian Kurdes under Saddam HUSSEN and Libians under KADHAFI.



**PART III**

**PROBLEMS OF THE TWO ORGANISATIONS AND  
APPROACHES OF SOLUTIONS**

# **PART III : PROBLEMS OF THE TWO ORGANISATIONS AND APPROACHES OF SOLUTIONS**

## **CHAPTER 5: *PROBLEMS OF THE COMMONWEALTH***

### **5-1: SOCIAL FIELD**

We notice here that despite the Commonwealth efforts, some of its member-States have up to now been, affected by diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria... Besides, they don't benefit from a good education assistance.

Furthermore, they are confronted with environmental problems, wars with its consequences (destruction of infrastructures, refugees, poverty...). From then on, these member States particularly the developing countries are sometimes obliged to borrow money from the developed countries. In such circumstances, they permanently undergo the pressure of the developed countries.

### **5-2: ECONOMICAL FIELD**

Most of the developing countries are from the third world. In spite of the numerous loans, gifts, economic project conceived to develop the third world countries, they are still searching for ways and means to fight against poverty, to favor good health and a better education for the citizens because 70 or 80% of the third world population is illiterate. Many developing countries, owing to the economic, instability, are forced to ask for the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank. But conditions laid down by these financial institutions are so struck that heavy protest, demonstrations and loath are observed. Rise in the price of goods imported from abroad (from those developed countries) could not

allow the citizens from the least developed zones to survive because of poverty that was qualified by McKinnon as “a blight” on the world’s conscience.

Since there is the problem of inequality and interdependence among the developed and developing countries, the developed ones seize this opportunity to impose their will to developing countries through decisions or rules. As a result, this fact remains the greatest threat to democracy since the Association sometimes violates “Human Rights” by putting economical embargo on the developing countries as the latter repudiate their submission to the developed countries.

As far as this economical embargo is concerned, let’s mention the case of Nigeria, during President Abacha’s political regime. Moreover, we notice that although the world knew a system of globalization, the benefits of this globalization were not being shared equally. We mean, prosperity remains the preserve of the few. For example while Commonwealth States form one-third of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and as much as 45 per cent in terms of population accounting for only 18 per cent of the total trade of all WTO members, only two Commonwealth Countries: Canada and the United Kingdom take more than half of this trade share. This is a consequence of least developed countries and small islands states within the Commonwealth.

### **5-3: POLITICAL FIELD**

While dealing with these political problems, let’s mention here that the Commonwealth and the meeting of its member nations have first of all set up and defined some principles. One of the principles highly defended by the institution remains the strict respect of human rights, political co-operation.

The organization is often subjected to some problems that are hindrances to the meeting of its desired goals. It is very often ready to flush out even if temporarily, dictatorial, unpopular and oppressive regimes.

In fact, in 1961, the South African government was expelled for decades owing to her apartheid policy. In a forum, the representatives from

Johannesburg (South Africa) were made uncomfortable. But with the democratic election of 1990, the abolition of “Human Right” violation was possible, the black majority finally achieved civic equality with the white and South Africa was welcome back into the fold in 1994. The same thing happened with Rhodesia when the minority whites led by Smith made the unilateral of independence.

As for Pakistan, it was suspended from the Commonwealth in 1999, in response to the coup d'état which occurred in that country by General Mush Raff against his country's democratic institution.

Nigeria was also asked to withdraw for a period of two years and restore civilian rule in the nation. In May 1996, a Nigerian delegation was in London to meet a team of the Commonwealth countries Foreign Ministers for talk after which it was accepted.

Recently, in the tiny kingdom of Swaziland, the Secretary General had to intervene so that the ousted king Moshoshe could return from exile in 1992 to his throne. There is also a mediating committee to settle, advise the member countries in case any conflict arises. India's relations with Pakistan continued to be under stress and strain owing to the territorial claims on both sides for the portion of lands lying between Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. This is also taken into account by the Commonwealth for a lasting peacefully solution.

An embarrassing case is that of Zimbabwe, whose authoritarian President Robert Mugabe has recently been guilty of rigging the latest election (2002) in his favor and of the brutal and controversial take-over of white farms, resulting in the murder of several white farmers. Due to this situation, the country was asked to withdraw from the Commonwealth.

In poorer countries like those in West Africa, economic problems are not favorable to human rights safeguard. In 1969, Ghana expelled foreigners for economic reason. Among these foreigners, there are citizens of States having English as official language and members of the Commonwealth. In 1983, as a

response to what happened in 1969 in Ghana, Nigeria expatriated Ghanaians who came to Nigeria for Job opportunities.

In the period of 1947-1949 and 1965, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir were drifted into fierce battles to satisfy their terrestrial ambition. In fact, the area covered by the dispute lands (Jammu, Punjab and Kashmir) is 316,582 km square. Punjab is watered by some important rivers namely: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravisultley and Bias (very useful in the production of rice) while Pakistan and Indian are claiming the areas, the natives of Jammu-Punjab and Kashmir are planning to withdraw from the organization.

## **Chapter 6: PROBLEMS OF THE UN**

In spite of the remarkable successes in the achievement of its purposes ,the UN had many failures and presents some weaknesses in its functioning on the social, economical and political field.

### **6-1: SOCIAL FIELD**

On the social field, we noticed that the illnesses persist or even is getting worse in some regions. In effect there is a language barrier between member States and there is still the problem of racial discrimination. The armament enquiring encourages the human rights violation, increases starvation, diseases and poverty. It also develops the phenomenon of soldier children. Moreover the weakness of the UNCCD to insure a gap of stable price on the raw materials for the world market provokes the deterioration of the means of exchange. Besides, the so-called challenge which is to solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not a reality till now.

### **6-2: ECONOMICAL FIELD**

On this field, the under development and ignorance are still going on. In the poor countries, the action of the IMF and the WB is not always efficient. There are also ideological differences between the Eastern socialist economy and the Western capitalist economy. The armament enquiring provokes the ruin of the economy in some States.

Besides, the refusal of the rich countries especially the US to grant 1% of their “P.I.B” to help the development of the poor countries and to pay its contribution paralyses the UN.

### **6-3: POLITICAL FIELD**

On the political field ,the UN hasn't succeeded in instaurating peace in Africa, the war has gone on to ANGOLA and it hasn't succeeded in instaurating a disarmament policy in the world .The resolutions and recommendations of the organization are often little respected by the GREAT POWERS when they

didn't find their profits. All this happened because of the veto rights the latter have.

We noticeably remark that in spite of the great effort made in the disarmament policy, the organization hadn't succeeded in whole. Thus, from 1945-1993, 2000 nuclear trials have been done in the world. In the same way, India and Pakistan have processed to a series of atomic explosions. This fact explains unfortunately why terrorism is deeply encouraged noticeably in Al Qaida and proves why the armed conflicts are getting worse (Iraq – Cote d'Ivoire...). The organization failed in putting an end to the armament despite the multiple operations of the IAEA. Such a situation jeopardized the matter of peace and security which are the main objectives of the UN. It also failed in bringing back peace and security in Somalia torn by civil war since 1993, Rwanda in 1994 and Yugoslavia in 1995.

## **CHAPTER 7 : APPROACHES OF SOLUTIONS**

### **7-1: THE COMMONWEALTH**

As far as the social and cultural fields are concerned, we notice here that the Commonwealth Secretariat has the main duty to tackle the problems the member States are confronted with, mostly that of inequality.

In fact, with regard to the drawbacks inequality could bring about, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from around Commonwealth should connect communities through People's Festival. The latter should provide as it does, a forum for them to discuss their common aims and to celebrate and replicate their achievements. It should also provide serious food for thought as to how the Commonwealth cases assist the development efforts of its most vulnerable countries and citizens. This gathering crystallizes what the Commonwealth is all about bringing people of disparate nations, cultures and religions together as one so that the small countries feel they are given some credit.

In a report, Don McKinnon himself has said that, the similarities and shared-values of its member countries and associated Organizations give the 53 members grouping, strength in its consensus-building role, a force which acts as a bridge builder not only between rich and poor but also between different interest groups and organizations on major issues. Moreover, the need of development for a better life makes the organization work towards alleviating poverty, tackling the HIV/Aids pandemic, eliminating the social and economic marginalization of women and youth, providing greater access to education and employment helping to bridge the digital division.

In order to meet the economic challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the Commonwealth without doubt, has set up some economic reforms.

Now the developed countries will make it easy for the poor to export their goods. So there is a vital importance of strengthening the ability of developing

countries to supply their own raw materials and services. The World Trade Organization (WTO) estimates that the opening up of markets in the industrial economies should stimulate some US\$600 billion in additional export from developing countries by the year 2030.

If the benefits of globalization are to be widely shared, there must be greater equity for developing countries in the global markets. Because the Commonwealth is particularly well presented in the Geneva-based WTO, that is, of the Commonwealth 53 member countries, 46 are full members. So, the cause of developing countries would be well served if the same popular support that have been to debt reduction could also be given to market access. That is why many Commonwealth members at WTO are deeply concerned about marginalization and the need for special measures to further integrate developing countries particularly the small and vulnerable into multilateral trading system. Now let's go on with the political field.

Let's mention that here, the Commonwealth should as usual work for the promotion of democracy and good governance would be the key to improve people's life. In that the good office of Secretariat General has been used to help resolve international problems in Antigua, Barbuda, Fiji, Lesotho, Solomon Islands and Swaziland by negotiating through dialogue. The secretarial should of course support democratic institutions and the electoral process in many other ways including sending observer missions to elections and holding workshops on democracy. For example, during Fiji Islands elections which took place from 25<sup>th</sup> August to 5<sup>th</sup> September 2001 a Commonwealth observer Group was on hand. This was the 34<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth election observer group since October 1990. All these efforts are made to lead the small countries on the path of the old democracies.

Moreover, the organization should as usual implement a system that will control the misuse of small arms that gravely undermine key Commonwealth

priorities, including human rights, democratic people central development and conflict prevention and resolution in many commonwealth countries.

Besides, in keeping with the commonwealth's commitment to women's rights and women's empowerment within development processes, we urge the Commonwealth to encourage its member States to prioritize women's equality within their HIV/AIDS programming.

The deadly link between women's rights abuses and the spread of HIV/AIDS is slowly gaining recognition, but not before million of women's lives were claimed by the diseases.

Everyday, all over the world, women and rebels in armed conflicts, sexually abused by their "caretakers", deprived equal rights to property and other economic assets, assaulted for defying gender norms and often left with no option but to trade sex for survival.

Evidence indicates that women especially at risk are those in a heterosexual marriage or long term union in a society where men commonly engage in sex outside the union and women confront abuse if they demand the use of condom. Some women are "inherited" by male in-laws when they become widows. Let's notice that society.

## **7-2 : THE UN**

As far as the solutions are concerned, we urge the UN to implement some punishments that should enable to discourage the human rights violation. Thus, any citizen impeached for war crime or crime against the humanity should strictly be punished so as that the organization achieves its objective of assuring the democracy within politic systems. However, all those measures will be a reality if only the veto right of the five permanent member States was no longer used abusively. And then, the developed countries should offer the developing ones the opportunity to exploit themselves their own natural resources. They should also supply them with technical means as far as agriculture is concerned to enable them to promote their economic system. On this field of economy, the UN, in order to perfect its objectives, should make all its member States pay

their contribution and struggle against the corruption within the organization. It should also make governments fight the armament enquiring so as to devote their financial resources to the development of their countries.

Besides, we emphasize that governments should warmly be sensitized on the necessity of instaurating and safeguarding peace and security. About that, the organization should assure the correct equipment of the soldiers ordered to maintain peace, essentially in the case of interpositions where belligerents are sometimes well-armed. It should also reinforce the strength of IAEA in order to make the use of nuclear effects result in pacific goal and take penal measures against the societies or the States that agree or pay for illicit traffic of arms.

Furthermore, the organization should keep on helping the member States, especially the ones that are confronted with diseases for their well-being. It should of course finance the member States to enhance their educational system, in rural areas and grant as usual humanitarian assistances to those member States that are permanently confronted with war. Eventually, we insist on the fact that the UN should make all the member States pay their contribution to annihilate the veto right so that the organizations function well.



**CONCLUSION**

The British political leaders did all their best to implement a strong foreign policy of ruling and of expansion of the British Empire. But their main concern was to protect their colonies against the effects of nationalist movements and the domination of other colonial powers. They did not lose them as they have already lost the thirteen American colonies. That is why first, they gave them Independence and later took them as partners in the Commonwealth in order to keep the links of economic, social and political cooperation.

Then, aware that a strong foreign policy is needed for the expansion of their territory; British political leaders organized a series of wars abroad for their former colonies protection and the conquest of the other ones. But their failure face to American possessions uprising made them let the strategies of wars and force for the ones of negotiations and peace. And the English authorities were obliged to grant independence, first, to American possessions and later on, to other colonies. But to make their cooperation and their consultations efficient, they created a common and powerful framework of negotiations which is Commonwealth.

Its objective was to put together all natural resources of the association for the benefit of all the nations. Its conceptual foundation is voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policy ,both at home and abroad and yet consulting and cooperating in the commonwealth.

All the same ,the United Nation Organization drawn from the negotiation during world war the second constitutes a rigid chance for the whole world because it aims to save guard peace in conflict areas ,security in the problem of world ruling that it is daily confronted with, and promote the development of countries. It must also develop between nations friendly relations based on the respect of the Principe of right equality among the people.

Despite the difficulties that the two organizations encounter, they always represent a hope. Since the end of cold war, the UN tries to assert it self as a world government fit to regulate the international relations .Indeed we notice

that through the organization, many prosperous things have been achieved. Nevertheless, it get much insufficiencies that should be corrected in order to brave luckily and successfully the numerous challenges about politics, economy, and society on the planet. Eventually the two organizations must make enough effort in order to achieve efficiently their noble objectives.

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