



SAMONU
MODELO DE NACIONES UNIDAS



MARÍA JOSÉ OSUNA
SAMONU 2025
COLEGIO SANTA TERESA
GREENPEACE



Ficha de Competencias *Procesofolio* SAMONU

Comisión

Nombre

Delegación

Áreas

Asignaturas

Competencias

**Ciencias
Sociales**

Filosofía

Analizar problemas éticos y
políticos

Pensamiento Crítico

**Políticas y
Eco**

Pensamiento Reflexivo y
sistémico

Interpretación y Análisis de Perspectivas

Humanidades

English

Comunicativa

Funcional

Lenguaje

Comprensión e interpretación
textual

Lectura crítica

Matemáticas

Estadística

Interpretación y
representación

Razonamiento y argumentación

Cálculo

Formulación y ejecución

**Ciencias
Naturales**

Biología

Observar y obtener
información

Analizar problemas

Química

Desarrollar la capacidad crítica, reflexiva y analítica

Física

Indagación

Uso del conocimiento científico

Tabla de observaciones

Áreas	Asignaturas	Observaciones
Ciencias Sociales	Filosofía	
	Políticas y Eco	
Humanidades	English	
	Lenguaje	
Matemáticas	Estadística	
	Cálculo	
Ciencias Naturales	Biología	
	Química	
	Física	Solo presenta la investigación de la delegación, la cual es muy buena pero no incluye las fuentes de donde extrajo la información.

No has subido nada y el plazo máximo era hasta ayer.

CARTA DE POSICIÓN

DISCURSO DE APERTURA

INVESTIGACIÓN DE SU DELEGACIÓN

The UN, after approval by the Security Council, sends peacekeepers to regions where armed conflict has recently ceased or paused to enforce the terms of peace agreements and to discourage combatants from resuming hostilities. Since the UN does not maintain its own military, peacekeeping forces are voluntarily provided by member states. These soldiers are sometimes nicknamed "Blue Helmets" because they wear distinctive blue helmets. Peacekeeping forces as a whole received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988.

The UN has carried out 71 peacekeeping operations since 1947, and As of April 2021, over 88,000 peacekeeping personnel from 121 nations have been deployed on missions. The largest is the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (or UNMISS), which has close to 19,200 uniformed personnel,[148] and the smallest, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (or UNMOGIP), consists of 113 civilians and experts charged with monitoring the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir. UN peacekeepers with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (or UNTSO) have been stationed in the Middle East since 1948, the longest-running active peacekeeping mission.

A study by the RAND Corporation in 2005 found the UN to be successful in two-thirds of its peacekeeping efforts. It compared efforts at nation-building by the UN to those of the United States and found that 87.5% of UN cases are at peace, as compared with 50% of U.S. cases at peace. Also in 2005, the Human Security Report documented a decline in the number of wars, genocides, and human rights abuses since the end of the Cold War, and presented evidence, albeit circumstantial, that international activism – mostly spearheaded by the UN – has been the main cause of the decline in armed conflict. Situations in which the UN has not only acted to keep the peace but also intervened include the Korean War and the authorization of intervention in Iraq after the Gulf War. Further studies published between 2008 and 2021 determined UN peacekeeping operations to be more effective at ensuring long-lasting peace and minimizing civilian casualties.

THE STRUCTURE

The United Nations is part of the broader UN System, which includes an extensive network of institutions and entities. Central to the organization are five principal organs established by the UN Charter: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the UN Secretariat. A sixth principal organ, the Trusteeship Council, suspended its operations on 1 November 1994 upon the independence of Palau; the last remaining UN trustee territory.

Four of the five principal organs are located at the main UN Headquarters in New York City, while the International Court of Justice is seated in The Hague. Most other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi, and additional UN institutions are located throughout the world. The six official languages of the UN, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. On the basis of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the UN and its agencies are immune from the laws of the countries where they operate, safeguarding the UN's impartiality with regard to host and member countries.

Below the six organs are, in the words of the author Linda Fasulo, "an amazing collection of entities and organizations, some of which are actually older than the UN itself and operate with almost complete independence from it". These include specialized agencies, research and training institutions, programmes and funds and other UN entities.

All organizations in the UN system obey the Noblemaire principle, which calls for salaries that will attract and retain citizens of countries where compensation is highest, and which ensures equal pay for work of equal value regardless of the employee's nationality. In practice, the International Civil Service Commission, which governs the conditions of UN personnel, takes reference to the highest-paying national civil service. Staff salaries are subject to an internal tax that is administered by the UN organizations.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA