Challenges of ECOSOC:

- Limited enforcement power (only Recommendations).
- Dependence on member states for implementation.
- Political differences among countries.
- Funding limitations.

Conclusion

- ECOSOC is a vital organ of the united Nations system.
- It plays a key role in solving global economic and social issues.
- Although, it has no binding power its influence in shaping international cooperation and development policies is very important.

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Role of ECOSOC in international law:

Helps implement international economic and social law policies.

Acts as a bridge between:

- UN and member states
- Governments and NGOs
- provides a plateform for international
- cooperation
- supports soft law development (guidelines, recommendations, resolutions).

Relationship with NGOs:

ECOSOC grants consultative status for NGOs.

NGOs can.

- Attend meetings
- submit reports
- provide expert opinions

DATE:

- Studies global economic problems
- Recommends policies for economic development.

- promoting international trade cooperate.

Social Functions:

- works on education, health, and welfare issues.

- Supports poverty reduction programs.

- promotes social justice and equality.

Coordination Role.

- coordinates work of UN specialized agencies like:
- Who (world Health organization).

- UNESCO (united Nations educational scientific and cultural organization).

- IMF and world bank

TE:

Membership is based on regional representation.

- Africa:
- Asia-pacific
- Eastern Europe

Objectives of ECOSOC.

- promote higher standards of living worldwide
- support full employment and economic development.
- Encourage solutions to international economic and social problems.
- Promote human Rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Coordinate the work of UN specalized agencies.

Functions of ECOSOC.

Economic Function.