# CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

**Arkansas Collegiate Model United Nations (ACMUN) conference, 15th annual**

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Friday, November 6, 2026; hosted by Northwest Arkansas Community College

CC BY NC

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## PART I: COMMITTEE TOPICS

Each of the committees listed below has two topics. The members of the committees will determine the order of the agenda items (committee topics) and the extent to which the agenda items (committee topics) will be debated. It is possible, perhaps likely, that only one of two agenda items (committee topics) will be debated in a committee during the conference. Nevertheless, delegates should be prepared to debate both topics. Members of the UN Security Council will decide on their agenda items during the conference based on what is happening in the real world at that time.

**Arab League (AL)**

- Topic 1: Developing cooperative frameworks for hosting, integrating, and repatriating displaced populations.
- Topic 2: Coordinating Arab League responses to rebuilding governance, infrastructure, and economies in conflict-affected states

**Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

- Topic 1: Eliminating racism, xenophobia and discrimination through the Sustainable Development Goals
- Topic 2: Role of Open Educational Resources in Sustainable Development

**Human Rights Council (HRC)**

- Topic 1: Neurotechnology and Human Rights
- Topic 2: Right to Affordable Food

**Security Council (SC)**

Members of the UN Security Council will decide on their agenda items during the conference based on real-world events at the time of the conference.

**Closing Plenary**

The plenary will bring together delegates from all the committees to work as individual country delegations on an extemporaneous issue given to the delegates at the beginning of the session.

## PART II: CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

8:15-9 am: Packet Pickup (name badges, placards, programs), lobby outside White Auditorium

9-9:15 am: Welcome & Orientation, White Auditorium (in Burns Hall)

9:30 am: Faculty Lounge opens, Burns Hall 1007

9:30 am-11:30 am: Committee Session #1

- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), White Auditorium (in Burns Hall)
- Human Rights Council (HRC), Student Center (SC) 108
- Council of the Arab League, Burns Hall 1465
- Security Council (SC), Burns Hall 1008

11:45 am-1 pm: Lunch

12-1 pm: Faculty Advisors Meeting, Burns Hall 1007

1:15-2:45 pm: Committee Session #2

- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), White Auditorium (in Burns Hall)
- Human Rights Council (HRC), Student Center (SC) 108
- Council of the Arab League, Burns Hall 1465
- Security Council (SC), Burns Hall 1008

3-4 pm: Committee Session #3

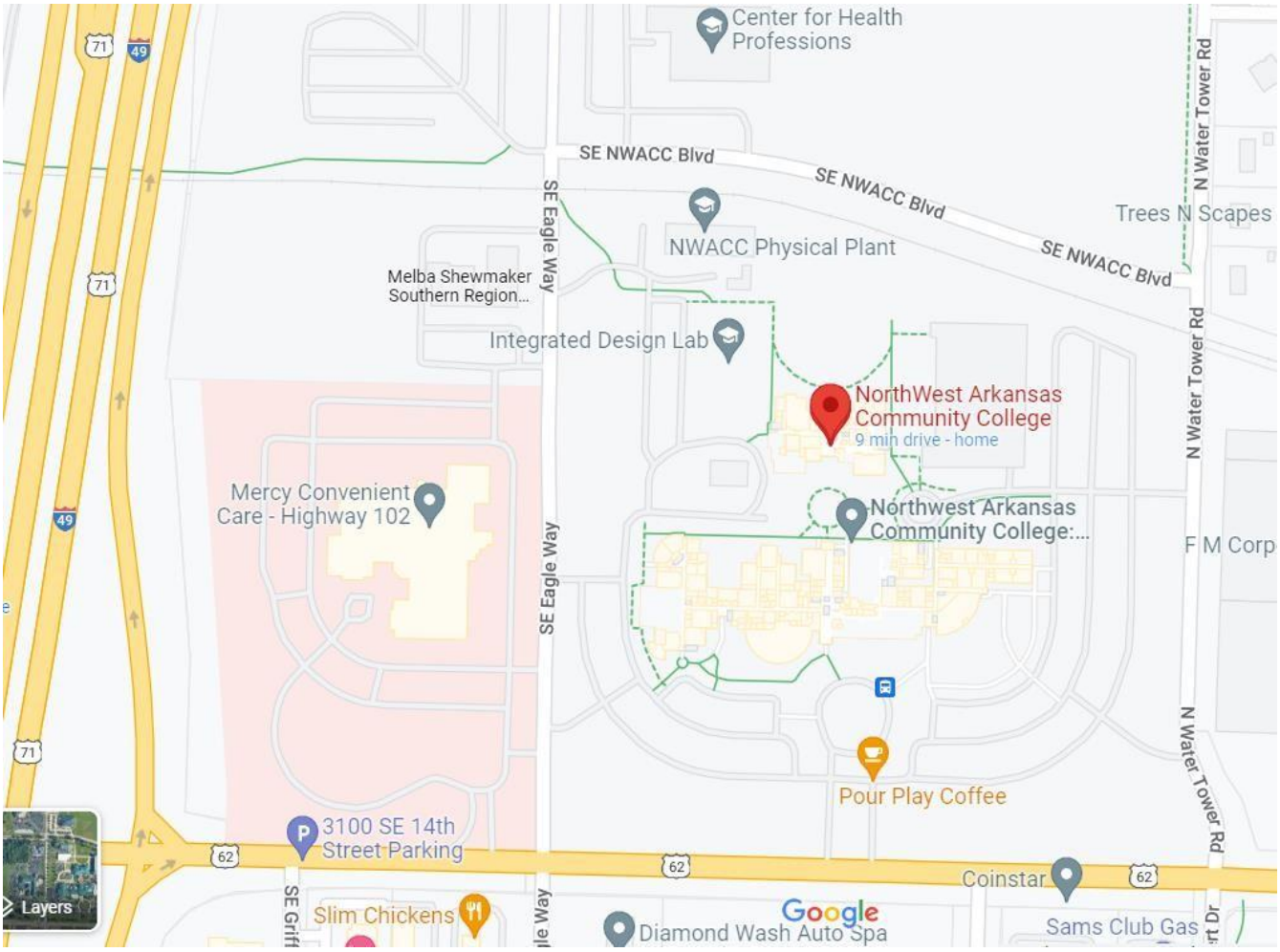
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), White Auditorium (in Burns Hall)
- Human Rights Council (HRC), Student Center (SC) 108
- Council of the Arab League, Burns Hall 1465
- Security Council (SC), Burns Hall 1008

4:15-5:30 pm: Closing Plenary Session, White Auditorium (in Burns Hall)

5:45-6 pm: Award Ceremony, White Auditorium (in Burns Hall)

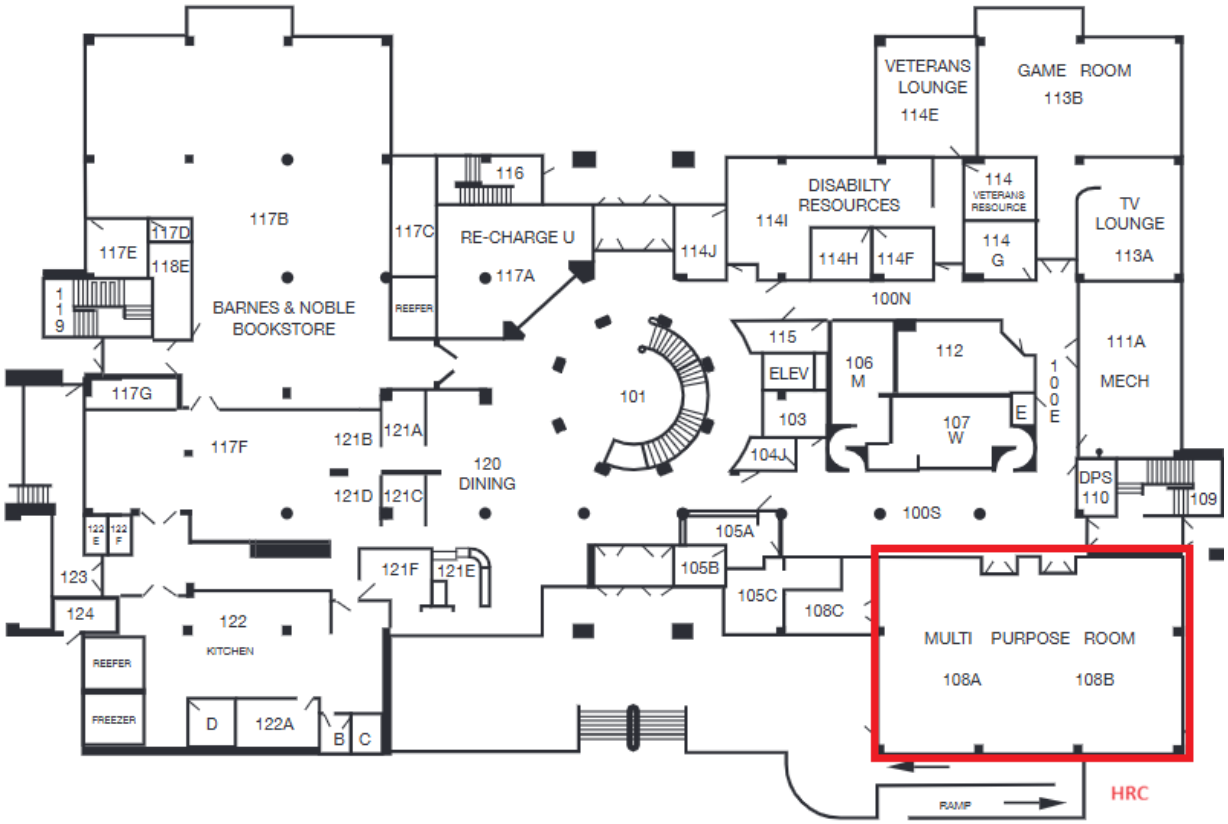
## PART III: CONFERENCE MAPS

### NWACC street map

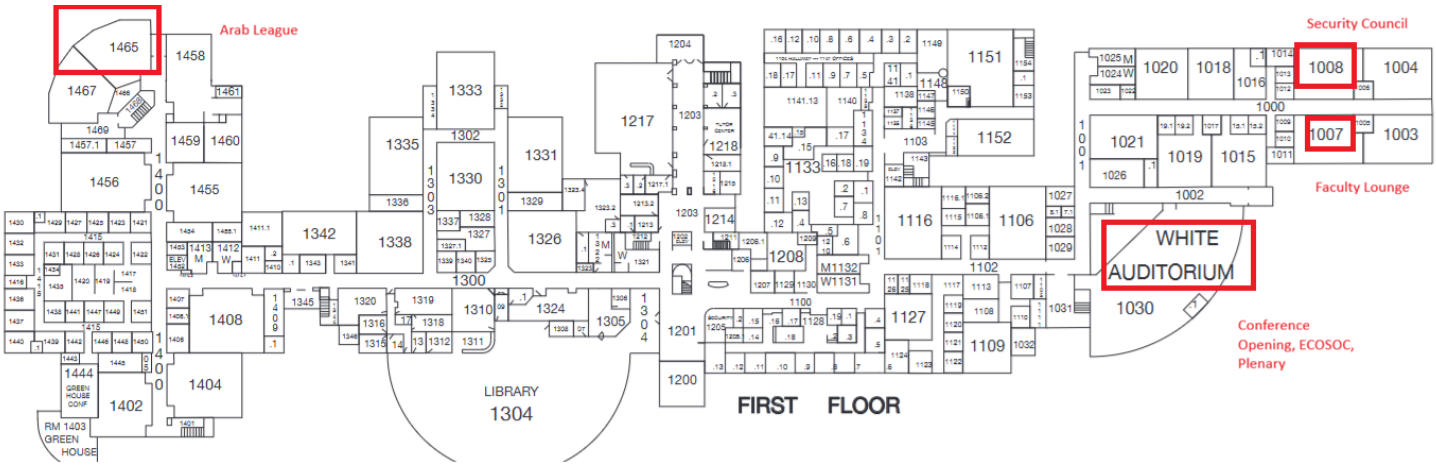


**NWACC Bentonville campus**

## NWACC Student Center




## NWACC Burns Hall



## PART IV: CONFERENCE RULES AND GUIDELINES

**AI Usage –** Delegates may not use AI for creating ideas and writing position papers or resolutions, but they may use AI built into Internet search engines like Google to find information on the Internet. Grammarly, Grammar Check, and Spell Check may be used in word processors to revise language produced by the student. The use of Generative AI (like ChatGPT and Claude) for creating ideas, text, or finding ideas is prohibited. AI Agents, that operate other computer programs, are also prohibited.

**Delegates** – College and university students in Arkansas and other states are eligible to participate in the ACMUN Conference as "delegates" representing a UN member-state. Each delegation to the ACMUN Conference will consist of between one and five delegates representing a UN member state. UN member-states are represented in one or more of the following committees: Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC), Human Rights Council (HRC), Council of the Arab League, and the UN Security Council. Delegations may assign “co-delegates” in all of the conference committees.

Delegates are expected to conduct themselves in a professional and courteous manner in committee sessions and plenary sessions. Delegates are not allowed to use profanity at any time, and may be asked to leave a meeting if profanity is used. Delegates should be respectful of each other and the conference staff throughout the entire conference. *Delegates are prohibited from using social media to disparage or ridicule other delegates, faculty advisers. and conference staff members.* If there is a legitimate complaint regarding the conduct of another delegate or a member of the conference staff, such complaints should be brought to the attention of a faculty adviser or the ACMUN coordinator.

**Faculty Advisers** - Faculty advisers will have an opportunity to observe the performance of their delegates during committee sessions and plenary sessions. Faculty advisers should not coach their students during the sessions. Faculty advisers should not attempt to influence or undermine the decisions of conference staff members. Faculty advisers should remain in the designated areas for visitors. If there are problems with how a committee is bring run by the staff of the committee, faculty advisers are encouraged to talk to the ACMUN coordinator.

Faculty advisers are primarily responsible for monitoring the behavior of and addressing misbehavior by their respective students. In the event of allegations of misconduct or inappropriate behavior, the ACMUN coordinator will inform faculty advisers of misconduct or inappropriate behavior by their students. When it is necessary to ensure the safety of the other participating students, the ACMUN coordinator may recommend to a faculty adviser that a specific student be removed from a committee or the conference.

**Committee Staff** - Each of the committees shall have a Chair and Co-Chair either: (1) appointed by the coordinator of the ACMUN; or (b) elected by the members of the committee. The Chair (or Co-

Chair) is the presiding officer of the committee. The Chair (or Co-Chair) shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee, ensure observance of the rules of the committee, recognize speakers, and announce the results of votes.

The Chair (or Co-Chair) shall also rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the committee. When the time of a speech is limited and a speaker has spoken the allotted time, the Chair (or Co-Chair) shall call the delegate to order without delay. The Chair (or C-Chair) may also entertain motions to recess or adjourn a committee session. When not presiding over the committee, the Co-Chair is responsible for tallying votes on motions, resolutions, and amendments, and presenting the results of the votes to the Chair. The Co-Chair is also responsible for reviewing and approving draft resolutions, as well as proposed amendments to draft resolutions.

**Speeches during Committee Sessions** – Following the roll-call of member-states, the Chair shall announce that he or she shall recognize each of the member-states in the committee for making opening statements. All opening statements are limited to one minute. Opening statements should be general comments about the committee topics. After the name of a country has been called by the Chair, the delegate representing that member state should rise and make his or her opening statement. If the delegate chooses not to make an opening statement, the delegate should rise and clearly state, "_____ chooses not to make an opening statement at this time." After the Chair has gone through the list of member-states in the committee, the Chair shall ask if there are any additional opening statement. Delegates representing member-states that did not previously make an opening statement may raise their placards to be recognized by the Chair to make an opening statement.

During committee sessions, a delegate wishing to speak shall raise his or her placard and be recognized by the Chair. The exception to this rule occurs on any point of order, at which time a delegate shall raise his or her placard and call out "point of order" to the Chair. The Chair will ask the delegate, "what is your point?" The delegate should explain the point, and the Chair should issue a ruling pertaining to the point of order according to the rules.

Delegates may be recognized by the Chair to give either a *substantive speech* or a *procedural speech*. Substantive speeches are directly related to a resolution or amendment, while procedural speeches pertain to a procedural motion. During substantive debate, a delegate recognized by the Chair may yield the floor to another delegate (who is not allowed to further yield the floor to another delegate). At the end of a substantive speech, the Chair will ask if the speaker is willing to yield to questions. If so, the Chair will accept questions relating to the speech. A delegate wishing to ask a question should do so from a Point of Inquiry. Following a procedural speech, the speaker may not yield the floor.

**Unmoderated Caucuses** – Delegates may offer motions to suspend for unmoderated caucuses during formal debate. The maximum amount of time that can be requested by a delegate for an unmoderated caucus is 30 minutes.

**Moderate Caucuses –** Delegates may offer motions to suspend for moderated caucuses during formal debate. The motions must specify a specific amount of time (e.g. 15 minutes) and a specific speaking limit (e.g. 30 seconds speaking time). A moderated caucus provides an opportunity for any delegate that is recognized by the Chair to speak on the agenda item.

**Electronic Devices** - Delegates and committee staff are permitted to use electronic devices, including laptop computers, during the ACMUN conference. However, electronic devices may only be used for activities directly related to the ACMUN conference (e.g. writing draft resolutions and/or proposed amendments during unmoderated caucuses). Electronic devices may be used to send and receive messages from other delegates and faculty advisers, so long as the messages are related to the ACMUN conference. For the most part, delegates should not use social media during formal or informal committee and plenary sessions of the ACMUN conference. At no time during committee sessions and plenary sessions should electronic devices be used by delegates or committee staff members for entertainment purposes, including watching movies, listening to music, or playing games.

**Placards -** All delegates must have a placard with only the name of their country on them. Placard will be provided by the ACMUN Secretariat. Delegates will not be allowed to use their own placards.

**Closing Plenary Session –** During the afternoon of the conference, delegates representing UN member-states in ECOSOC, HRC, and UNHCR will convene in the Closing Plenary Session. Delegates will vote on resolutions adopted in the committees and will address any other topics brought to the floor of the Closing Plenary Session for consideration.

**Awards Ceremony** - At the end of the conference, awards will be presented to outstanding delegates and delegations, as well as position papers, during the awards ceremony. Delegates in the committees shall vote on the outstanding delegates in their respective committees. The ACMUN coordinator shall select the outstanding delegations. Position Papers to be considered for awards must be submitted by October 26 at 11:59 pm to be eligible for awards.

**Notes**

## PART V: OUTLINE OF COMMITTEE SESSIONS

1. **Formal Convening of the Committee Session** – The Chair shall formally convene the committee session by pounding the gavel and requesting that the committee come to order. At any time during a committee session, the Chair may call for ***decorum*** when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker or the staff.
    a) The Chair shall announce that he or she is passing around a delegate sign-up sheet. Official delegates, co-delegates, and observers should clearly print their country and full name at the appropriate location on the sign-up sheet. The sign-up sheet should be returned to the Co-Chair once each of the delegates has printed their country and full name on the sign-up sheet.
    b) The Chair shall announce the ***rule concerning the time limit for speaking*** (e.g. one minute for speeches). The Chair shall also announce that he or she will enforce the time limits unless a **motion to extend the time limit** or a **motion to change the time limit** is approved by the committee.

2. **Roll Call and Quorum** - As the delegate sign-up sheet is being passed around the room, the Chair shall announce a ***roll call*** of member states and observer states in the committee. The Chair should only call out those member states and observer states that are officially registered for the conference.
    a) When a member state is called out, the official delegate (or co-delegate) representing the member state should raise his or her placard and say "present and voting." Delegates representing member states that are “present and voting” cast votes on procedural and substantive matters. When an observer state is called out, the delegate representing the observer state should raise his or her placard and say "present." Delegates representing observer states that are “present) cast votes on procedural matters (i.e. placard votes on procedural motions), but they are not permitted to vote on substantive matters (i.e. votes on adoption of proposed amendments and draft resolutions) during committee sessions.
    b) The Co-Chair shall record the roll call information on a ***voting form***. The Co-Chair should indicate the day and time on the top of the voting form.
    c) Following completion of the roll call, the Chair shall determine and announce the minimum number of member states required for debate and for approving amendments or resolutions. In all of the committees (except the Security Council), a ***quorum*** consists of one-third of the member states “present and voting” to begin debate and a majority of member states “present and voting” to approved an amendment or resolution. In the Security Council, there is no quorum to begin a debate. At least nine votes, including the affirmative votes (or abstentions) of the five permanent members, are necessary to adopt a resolution in the Security Council when it has 15 members.

3. **Opening Statements** – Following the roll call of member states and observer states, the Chair shall announce that he or she will proceed to recognize each of the member states and observer states in alphabetical order for ***opening statements.*** Each opening statement is limited to one minute. Opening statements should be limited to general comments about the committee topics. Delegates are not permitted to comment on the opening statements of other delegates in the committee. Motions to set the order of the agenda items will not be permitted during opening statements.
    a) After the name of a member state or observer state has been called out by the Chair, the official delegate (or the co-delegate) representing that state should rise and make his or her opening statement. At the end of an opening statement, a delegate should say, "I yield my remaining time to the Chair," if there is any remaining time. If the official delegate (or the co-delegate) chooses not to make an opening statement, the delegate should rise and clearly say, "_____ chooses not to make an opening statement at this time."
    b) After the Chair has gone through the list of member states and observer states in the committee, the Chair shall ask if there are any additional opening statements. Official delegates (or co- delegates) representing member-states that did not previously make an opening statement may raise their placards to be recognized by the Chair to make an opening statement. Delegates representing member states and observer states are not permitted to make more than one opening statement.

4. **Setting the Order of the Agenda Items** – After the conclusion of opening statements, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to set the order of agenda items**. In the case of the Security Council, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to set the order of the working agenda**. This motion is only necessary if there are more than one potential agenda items.
    a) The motion to set the order of agenda items, which requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker, should propose a specific order in which the committee topics will be placed on the agenda. For example, a delegate may make a motion to consider committee topic #1 first and committee topic #2 second. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion.
    b) Once speeches regarding the motion have been completed, the Chair should call for a ***placard vote*** on the motion to set the order of agenda items. All delegates (or codelegates) representing member states and observer states must vote on procedural matters such as the motion to set the order of the agenda items. Delegates may not abstain on procedural matters. Any abstentions on procedural votes will be considered as "no" votes.
    c) The Chair shall announce: "All those in favor of the motion by _____ to set the order of the agenda items, please raise your placards." "All those opposed to the motion by _____ to set the order of the agenda items, please raise your placards." The Co-Chair should count the number of "yes" votes and "no" votes, and report the results of the placard vote on the motion to the Chair. The Chair shall announce the results of the

placard vote to the committee. The first motion regarding the agenda of the committee that obtains a majority of the vote will determine the order of discussion of the committee topics. The first agenda item will henceforth be referred to as Topic A, the second agenda item will henceforth be referred to as Topic B, and so on.

d) After committee consideration of an agenda item has been completed, any delegate may offer a **motion to change the order of consideration of the remaining agenda items**. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

e) In the case of the Security Council, a delegate may offer a **motion to change the order of the working agenda**. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

5. **Speaker's List and Formal Debate** – After the successful adoption of a motion regarding setting the order of the agenda items, the Chair shall announce that he or she has established a ***Speaker's List*** consisting of all the member states in the committee in alphabetical order. The Chair shall remind the delegates of the ***rule concerning the time limit for speaking*** (e.g. one minute for speeches)**.**

   a) Once the Speaker's List has been announced, the Chair shall open ***formal debate*** on the first agenda item by recognizing the official delegate (or co-delegate) from the first member state on the Speaker's List. Delegates that are recognized for speaking should rise to give their speech. A delegate may choose not to speak by simply saying, "_____ chooses not to speak on the agenda item at this time."

   b) Delegates should limit their speeches to general comments regarding their country's position on the pending agenda item. Delegates should not refer to any specific draft resolution during formal debate. The Chair shall rule comments regarding specific draft resolutions and agenda items that are not pending as "out of order" if such comments are made during formal debate. A delegate that is recognized for speaking may yield part or all his or her time to the floor for **points of inquiry**.

   c) During formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a **motion to extend the time limit** for speeches by a specified amount of time. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

   d) During formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a **motion to change the time limit** for speeches. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in

opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

e) At any time following the tenth speech during formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a **motion to suspend formal debate for an unmoderated caucus** for a specified amount of time (e.g. 30-minute unmoderated caucus). An unmoderated caucus provides delegates with an opportunity to informally discuss the agenda item and prepare draft resolutions regarding the agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is not approved, the Chair shall resume formal debate and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List.

f) The maximum amount of time that can be requested by a delegate for an unmoderated caucus is fifteen [15] minutes. Motions by delegates for a subsequent unmoderated caucus shall be ruled "out of order" by the Chair unless at least 15 minutes have passed since the end of the previous unmoderated caucus. There must be at least 15 minutes between the end of one unmoderated caucus and the beginning of another unmoderated caucus. During an unmoderated caucus, all delegates must remain in the committee room unless permission to leave the room is granted by the Chair or CoChair.

g) At the end of an unmoderated caucus, the Chair shall resume formal debate and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List. After resumption of the formal debate, a delegate may offer a **motion to suspend formal debate for a moderated caucus** for a specific amount of time and with a specific speaking time (e.g. 15-minute moderated caucus with 30-seconds speaking time). A moderated caucus provides an opportunity for any delegate that is recognized by the Chair to speak on the agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is not approved or if the time for a moderated caucus has expired, the Chair shall resume formal debate and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List.

h) During formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to close debate on the agenda item or a motion to table an agenda item. A **motion to close debate on the agenda item** would be offered if a delegate wanted the committee to immediately end debate on an agenda item and move to the next agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is approved, the Chair should immediately move to the next agenda item. The committee may not return to an agenda item that has been closed. If the motion is not approved, the Chair shall resume formal debate on the agenda item and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List. A **motion to table the agenda item** would be offered if a delegate wanted the committee to indefinitely suspend debate on

an agenda item in order to begin debate on another agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker opposed to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. The committee may return to an agenda item that has been tabled. If the motion is not approved, the Chair shall resume formal debate on the agenda item and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List.

6. **Consideration of Draft Resolutions** – At any time following the first unmoderated caucus, delegates may submit draft resolutions regarding the pending agenda item to the Co-Chair. Draft resolutions that do not pertain to the pending agenda item or are not properly written and formatted will be returned to the sponsoring delegates by the Co-Chair.
    a) One paper copy of a proposed draft resolution must be submitted by two sponsoring delegates to the Co-Chair along with a signed ***draft resolution certification form*** (see page 29). All draft resolutions must be sponsored by delegates representing two different member states. A proposed draft resolution must also be co-sponsored by at least four other delegates representing at least four other member states. If the Co-Chair approves of the draft resolution, the Co-Chair shall assign the draft resolution a specific number corresponding to the order in which the resolution was approved by the Co-chair [e.g. the first draft resolution approved by the Co-Chair of ECOSOC regarding topic A should be assigned "ECOSOC Resolution A/1"].
    b) After a draft resolution has been approved by the Co-Chair, the sponsoring delegates seeking to formally introduce a draft resolution should, at the appropriate time, seek recognition from the Chair to offer a **motion to consider a draft resolution.** The Chair shall recognize the delegates who sponsored the first draft resolution to be approved by the Co-Chair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the draft resolution is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required. The sponsors of the draft resolution must submit one paper copy of the draft resolution to the Chair, and one paper copy of the draft resolution must be provided to each of the other member states in the committee.
    c) After a draft resolution has been brought to the floor for consideration, the Chair shall recognize the sponsoring delegates for five minutes to explain the main provisions of the draft resolution and to answer **points of inquiry** from other delegates. The sponsoring delegates, but not the co-sponsoring delegates, should speak at the front of the committee room during this five-minute period. Only one draft resolution may be considered on the floor of the committee at a time.
    d) Once the sponsoring delegates have completed their explanation of the draft resolution or the five minutes have expired, the Chair should ask the sponsoring delegate to return to their seats. The Chair should then recognize speakers in favor of or opposed to the draft resolution. Delegates may also seek recognition to offer a **motion for consideration of a proposed amendment** at this time [see 7 below].

e) During discussion of a draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to close discussion of the draft resolution or a motion to table the draft resolution. A **motion to close discussion of the draft resolution** would be offered if a delegate wanted the committee to immediately end discussion and vote on the draft resolution. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. The Chair shall not recognize any speakers in favor of the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. If the motion does not obtain a majority of the vote, the motion is not approved and discussion of the draft resolution continues. If the motion obtains a majority of the vote, the motion is approved and discussion of the draft resolution is closed. The Chair should immediately call for a ***roll call vote*** on final approval of the draft resolution [see 8 below]. Placard votes are not permitted for final approval of draft resolutions.

f) A **motion to table the draft resolution** would be offered if a delegate wanted the committee to immediately suspend discussion of the pending draft resolution for an indefinite period of time. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the draft resolution has been tabled, the committee may decide at a later time to bring it back to the floor for consideration.

**7. Consideration of Amendments to Draft Resolutions** - During discussion of a draft resolution, delegates are permitted to propose amendments. Amendments may be ***friendly amendments*** (which are changes to the original language of the draft resolution proposed by the primary sponsors and co- sponsors of the draft resolution that are automatically adopted by the committee) or ***unfriendly amendments*** (which are changes to the original language of the draft resolution that are not proposed by the primary sponsors and co-sponsors of the draft resolution and must be voted on by the committee).

a) Before a delegate will be permitted by the Chair to formally propose an amendment to the pending draft resolution, the sponsoring delegates must fill out an ***amendment submission form*** and submit the form for approval to the Co-Chair (see page 31). A proposed amendment must be sponsored by two delegates representing two different member states and co-sponsored by at least four other delegates representing at least four other member states in the committee.

b) If the proposed amendment is approved, the Co-Chair shall write the draft resolution number on the form, assign a number to the proposed amendment (e.g. the first proposed amendment to draft resolution A/1 would be numbered "A/1/1"), sign the amendment submission form, and return the amendment submission form to the sponsoring delegates.

c) The delegates seeking to formally offer an amendment to the pending draft resolution should, at the appropriate time, seek recognition from the Chair to offer a **motion to consider an amendment to the draft resolution.** The Chair should recognize the

delegates who sponsored the first proposed amendment to be approved by the CoChair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the proposed amendment is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required.

d) Once a proposed amendment to the draft resolution has been brought to the floor, the delegates in the committee may consider only the proposed amendment, and not the draft resolution as a whole or any other proposed amendment, until final action on the proposed amendment has been completed. The Chair shall recognize the sponsoring delegates for five minutes to explain the proposed amendment and to answer **points of inquiry** from other delegates.

e) After all points of inquiry have been answered or the five minutes have expired, the Chair shall recognize delegates for speeches in favor of the proposed amendment and in opposition to the proposed amendment. Delegates requesting recognition from the Chair should indicate that they are either speaking in favor of the proposed amendment or speaking in opposition to the proposed amendment. The Chair shall alternate between speakers in favor of the proposed amendment and speakers opposed to the proposed amendment. The Chair shall rule all ***secondary amendments*** (i.e. amendments to amendments) as "out of order."

f) At any time during discussion of a proposed amendment, a delegate may offer a**motion to close discussion of the proposed amendment.** The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion to close discussion of the proposed amendment. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

g) After discussion of a proposed amendment has been closed, the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the proposed amendment. The Chair should say, “We will now enter into voting procedure on the proposed amendment.” “All delegates in favor of the proposed amendment offered, please raise your placards and keep them raised until told to put them down.” (The Co-Chair counts and records the “yes” votes). The Chair says, “Please lower your placards,” and “All delegates opposed to the proposed amendment, please raise your placards and keep them raised until you are told to put them down.” (The Co-Chair counts and records the “no” votes). The Chair says, “Please lower your placards,” and “All delegates abstaining, please raise your placards and keep them raised until you are told to lower them.” (The Co-Chair counts and records the “abstentions”).

h) The proposed amendment is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. Abstentions are counted as “no” votes. The Co-Chair should report the complete results of the placard vote to the Chair. The Chair shall announce the complete results of the placard vote on the proposed amendment to the committee. If the proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the delegates, the Chair should say, “The proposed amendment is adopted, and the draft resolution has been amended accordingly.”

i) After final action is completed on a proposed amendment to the draft resolution, the Chair shall entertain a motion for consideration of the next proposed amendment, if any additional proposed amendments were approved by the Co-Chair. If the delegates sponsoring the next proposed amendment decide not to offer a **motion to consider an amendment to the draft resolution** or if there are no additional proposed amendments, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to close discussion of the draft resolution** [see 6 (E) above].

8. **Vote on Final Approval of a Draft Resolution** - If discussion of a draft resolution has been closed by a committee, the Chair should call for a roll call vote on the draft resolution (as amended).
   a) The Chair shall announce the roll call, and the Co-Chair shall record the votes on the draft resolution. During the roll call vote, delegates are not permitted to enter or leave the committee room. Following the roll call vote, the Co-Chair should report the results of the roll call vote to the Chair, who shall announce the results to the committee. The draft resolution is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the resolution. Abstentions are considered "no" votes.
   b) Following a roll call vote on a draft resolution has been completed (whether the draft resolution was approved or rejected by the committee), a delegate that voted on the prevailing side of the draft resolution may offer a **motion to reconsider**. The motion to reconsider requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion to reconsider. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.
   c) A delegate may offer a **motion to remove from the table a draft resolution** or a **motion to remove from the table an agenda item.** This motion is only permitted if a draft resolution or agenda item had previously been tabled. This motion is not in order if there is another motion, draft resolution, or proposed amendment on the floor of the committee for consideration. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.
   d) If there are no further motions pertaining to the agenda item, the Chair shall bring up the next agenda item. The Chair shall begin formal debate and recognize the first speaker on the Speaker's List [see 5 (A) above].

9. **Recess/Adjournment** - When the committee is scheduled to recess or adjourn, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to recess** or a **motion to adjourn**.
   a) The **motion to recess** requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion should indicate the time at which the meeting will reconvene. The motion is not

debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

b) The **motion to adjourn** requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Notes**

## PART VI: PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

**Point of Order** – During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a point of order regarding the conduct of business. A point of order may interrupt a speaker. There is no debate on a point of order, so the Chair should immediately issue a ruling pertaining to the point of order according to the rules.

**Point of Information** – A delegate may raise a point of information to make inquiries to or request clarification from the Chair concerning parliamentary procedure or any other relevant questions pertaining to the business of the committee. A point of information cannot interrupt a speaker.

**Point of Personal Privilege** – A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege concerning a personal matter or the conduct of another delegate. The Chair should respond appropriately to the matter. A point of personal privilege cannot interrupt a speaker.

**Point of Inquiry** – During debate on an agenda item, draft resolution, or proposed amendment to a draft resolution, a delegate may raise a point of inquiry. The point of inquiry must be directed through the Chair and may be made only after the speaker has finished speaking, but before the speaker has yielded the floor. A point of inquiry cannot interrupt a speaker.

**Motion to Set the Order of Agenda Items** – Following the convening of a committee, a delegate may offer a motion concerning the order of consideration of agenda items. The motion should specify the precise order of consideration of agenda items. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. The first motion regarding the agenda of the committee that obtains a majority of the vote will determine the order of discussion of the committee topics. The first agenda item will henceforth be referred to as Topic A, the second agenda item will henceforth be referred to as Topic B, and so on.

**Motion to Set the Order of the Working Agenda (Security Council)** – Following the convening of the Security Council, a delegate may offer a motion to set the order of consideration of items on the working agenda. The motion should specify the order of consideration of items on the working agenda. The motion requires a second, and cannot interrupt a speaker. Debate on this motion is open to an unlimited number of speakers both pro and con. The Chair should alternate between pro and con speakers. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a vote on the motion. The motion is approved is a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Change the Order of Consideration of Remaining Agenda Items** – After a committee has completed debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to change the order of consideration of the remaining agenda items. The motion should specify the precise order of

remaining agenda items. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Change the Order of the Working Agenda (Security Council)** – At any time during a meeting of the Security Council, a delegate may offer a motion to change the order of consideration of items on the working agenda. The motion should specify the new order of consideration of items on the working agenda. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Extend the Time Limit** – During debate on an agenda item, resolution or amendment, a delegate may offer a motion to extend the time limit for speeches by a specified time period. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Change the Time Limit** – During debate on an agenda item, resolution, or amendment, a delegate may offer a motion to change the time limit for speeches to a different time period. A motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Suspend Formal Debate for an Unmoderated Caucus** – During formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to suspend formal debate for an unmoderated caucus for a specific amount of time (e.g. 15-minute unmoderated caucus). The maximum amount of time that can be requested by a delegate for an unmoderated caucus is fifteen minutes. An unmoderated caucus provides delegates with the opportunity to informally discuss the agenda item and prepare draft resolutions pertaining to the agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is not approved, the Chair shall resume formal debate and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List.

**Motion to Suspend Formal Debate for a Moderated Caucus** – During formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to suspend formal debate for a moderated caucus for a specific amount of time and with a specific speaking time (e.g. 15-minute moderated caucus with 30-second speaking time). A moderated caucus provides an opportunity for any delegate that is

recognized by the Chair to speak on the agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is not approved, the Chair shall resume formal debate and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List.

**Motion to Close Debate on an Agenda Item** - During formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to immediately end debate on the agenda item. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is approved, the Chair shall immediately move to the next item on the agenda.

**Motion to Table the Agenda Item** – A delegate may offer a motion to indefinitely table the agenda item (i.e. to lay aside the agenda item for the next agenda item). The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion (abstentions are considered "no" votes). If an agenda item has been tabled, the committee may decide at a later time to bring it back to the floor for consideration.

**Motion to Consider a Draft Resolution** – During debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to consider a draft resolution. Draft resolutions must be submitted in advance for approval by the Co-Chair. Draft resolutions must be sponsored by two member states and must be cosponsored by at least four other member states. Draft resolutions that do not pertain to the pending agenda item will not be allowed for consideration by the Co-Chair. The Co-Chair will assign a number to the draft resolution, which will be considered by the committee in the order of its approval by the Co-Chair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the draft resolution is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required. The sponsors of the draft resolution must submit one paper copy of the draft resolution to the Chair and to each of the other member states in the committee. The Chair shall recognize the sponsoring delegates for up to five minutes to explain the main provisions of the draft resolution and to answer points of inquiry from other delegates. Only one draft resolution may be considered on the floor of the committee at a time.

**Motion to Close Discussion of the Draft Resolution** – During discussion of a draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to immediately end discussion of the draft resolution. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. The Chair shall not recognize any speakers in favor of the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is approved, the Chair should immediately call for a roll call vote on final approval of the draft resolution.

**Motion to Table the Draft Resolution** – During discussion of a draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to suspend discussion of the draft resolution for an indefinite period of time. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the draft resolution has been tabled, the committee may decide at a later time to bring it back to the floor for consideration.

**Motion to Consider an Amendment to the Draft Resolution** – During discussion of a draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to consider an amendment to the draft resolution. Proposed amendments must be submitted in advance for approval by the Co-Chair. Proposed amendments must be sponsored by two member states and must be co-sponsored by at least four other member states. The Co-Chair will assign a number to the proposed amendment, which will be considered by the committee in the order of its approval by the Co-Chair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the proposed amendment is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required. The Chair shall recognize the sponsoring delegates for up to five minutes to explain the proposed amendment and to answer points of inquiry from other delegates. Only one proposed amendment may be considered on the floor of the committee at a time.

**Motion to Close Discussion of the Proposed Amendment** – During discussion of a proposed amendment to the draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to immediately end discussion of the proposed amendment. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize two speakers in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is approved, the Chair shall immediately call for a placard vote on the proposed amendment.

**Motion to Reconsider** - Following a roll call vote on a draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to reconsider the vote on a draft resolution (whether the draft resolution was approved or rejected by the committee). A motion to reconsider requires a second, and cannot interrupt a speaker. The motion must be offered by a delegate who voted on the prevailing side of the resolution. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Remove from the Table a Draft Resolution** – If a draft resolution was previously tabled by the committee, a delegate may offer a motion to bring the draft resolution back to the floor for consideration. The motion is not in order if there is another motion, draft resolution, or proposed amendment on the floor of the committee for consideration. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one

speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Remove from the Table an Agenda Item** – If an agenda item was previously tabled by the committee, a delegate may offer a motion to bring the agenda item back to the floor for consideration. The motion is not in order if there is another motion, draft resolution, or proposed amendment on the floor of the committee for consideration. The motion requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Motion to Recess** - A delegate may offer a motion to temporarily suspend the meeting in order to go into recess. A motion to recess requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. A motion to recess should indicate the time at which the meeting will reconvene. A motion to recess is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor on the motion. When the meeting has reconvened following a recess, the business shall continue from the point at which the meeting was suspended. The Chair may declare a suspension of a meeting at any time.

**Motion to Adjourn** - A delegate may offer a motion to adjourn the meeting at the end of the regular meeting of the committee or council. A motion to adjourn requires a second, and may not interrupt a speaker. A motion to adjourn is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

**Notes**

## PART VII: DRAFT RESOLUTION GUIDELINES

1. Delegates are required to work with other delegates in a committee during the conference to prepare "draft resolutions" pertaining to each of the committee topics. A draft resolution must have exactly two sponsors and at least four cosponsors (or signatories).

2. Delegates are not permitted to submit draft resolutions to the committee staff that have been written prior to the conference. Working papers that look similar to draft resolutions are also not permitted. When submitting a draft resolution to the committee staff, delegates (sponsors) will be required to sign a form certifying that the resolution was or was not written with the cooperation of at least four other delegates (co-sponsors) in the committee during the conference (see form on page 29).

3. Draft resolutions should be clear and concise with correct grammar and spelling.

4. Draft resolutions should not appear to be contrary to the UN Charter (or to the charter of any other relevant international organization), nor should draft resolutions appear to be completely contrary to the sponsor's official position on the topic.

6. Committee chairs have the discretion to reject a draft resolution submitted by a delegate that does not comply with the above guidelines.

7. Draft resolutions should be organized along the lines of the sample resolution provided on the next page, including both pre-ambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

**November 18, 2017 Resolution A/1**
Sponsors: Germany and the United Kingdom
Cosponsors: Canada, Greece, Japan, and the Netherlands
Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee
Topic: Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

The General Assembly, Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

***Pre-Ambulatory Clauses***

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is address the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a pre-ambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the United Nations (UN)Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance, and its impact.

*Sample Pre-ambulatory Phrases:*

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Believing

Bearing in mind
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply
Concerned
Deeply
Conscious
Deeply
Convinced
Deeply
Disturbed
Deeply
Regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Fully alarmed
Fully believing
Further deploring
Further recalling
Having adopted
Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention
Having examined
Having studied
Having heard
Having received
Keeping in mind
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Noting with deep concern
Noting further
Noting with approval
Observing

Realizing
Reaffirming
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Reminding
Stressing
Taking into account
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

***Operative Clauses***

Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

*Sample Operative Phrases:*

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Congratulates
Confirms
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Draws the attention
Designates
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites

Further proclaims
Further reminds
Further recommends
Further resolves
Further requests
Have resolved
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Reminds
Regrets
Requests
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Trusts
Takes note of
Transmits
Urges

**Notes**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION CERTIFICATION FORM**
(This form should be completed by two sponsoring delegates and attached to the draft resolution prior to submission to the Co-Chair)

**Names of Sponsoring Member States (two sponsors are required)**:
_____
_ _____
_____

**Please check one of the following options (X):**
_____ We certify that this resolution was drafted with the cooperation of at least four other delegates (co- sponsors) in the committee/council during the current ACMUN conference. _____ We certify that this resolution was **not** drafted with the cooperation of at least four other delegates (co- sponsors) in the committee/council during the current ACMUN conference.

**Signatures of Sponsoring Delegates:**
1.
_____

2.
_____

**Names of Co-Sponsoring Member States (minimum of four co-sponsors required):**
1.
_____
2.
_____
3.
_____
4.
_____
5.
_____
6.
_____
7.
_____
8.
_____

**Notes**

**AMENDMENT SUBMISSION FORM**

An explanation of the proposed amendment must be clearly printed on the back side of this form. The line and/or section of the draft resolution that is to be amended must be clearly identified in the explanation, along with the proposed language of the amendment. The proposed amendment requires two sponsors and a minimum of four co-sponsors. The names of the member states of the sponsors and co-sponsors should be list below. The proposed amendment must first be approved by the cochair before it can be brought to the floor for discussion and a vote.

**Draft Resolution Number:_____ Amendment Number:_____**

**Co-Chair Signature:_____**

**Names of Sponsoring Member States (two are required):**
**_____**

**Names of Co-Sponsoring Member States (minimum of four co-sponsors required):**
**1._____**
**2._____**
**3._____**
**4._____**
**5._____**
**6._____**
**7._____**
**8._____**
**9._____**
**10._____**
**11._____**
**12._____**

**Proposed Amendment**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

## PART X: *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) Preamble

**WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED**

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

**AND FOR THESE ENDS**

- to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and • to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
- to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
- to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

**HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS**

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

### CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

**Article 1**

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

**Article 2**

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.
7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter Vll.

**CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP**

**Article 3**

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

**Article 4**

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.
2. 2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

**Article 5**

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership

by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

**Article 6**

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

**CHAPTER III: ORGANS**

**Article 7**

1. There are established as principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.
2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

**Article 8**

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

**CHAPTER IV: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

***COMPOSITION***

**Article 9**

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.
2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

***FUNCTIONS and POWERS***

**Article 10**

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

**Article 11**

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.
3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.
4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10

.

**Article 12**

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.
2. 2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

**Article 13**

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

   a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
   b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

**Article 14**

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

**Article 15**

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.
2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

**Article 16**

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

**Article 17**

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.
2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.
3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

***VOTING***

**Article 18**

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the nonpermanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.
3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

**Article 19**

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General

Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

***PROCEDURE***

**Article 20**
The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.
**Article 21**
The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

**Article 22**
The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

**CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

***COMPOSITION***

**Article 23**
1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be nonpermanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.
2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

***FUNCTIONS and POWERS***

**Article 24**
1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international

peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.
2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.
3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for it consideration.

**Article 25**
The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.
**Article 26**
In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

***VOTING***

**Article 27**
1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

***PROCEDURE***

**Article 28**
1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization. 2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

**Article 29**
The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

**Article 30**
The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

**Article 31**
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

**Article 32**
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

## CHAPTER VI: PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

### Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

### Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

### Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.
3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

### Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.
3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

### Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

**Article 38**
Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

**CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION**

**Article 39**
The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

**Article 40**
In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

**Article 41**
The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

**Article 42**
Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

**Article 43**
1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities,

including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

**Article 44**

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

**Article 45**

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

**Article 46**

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

**Article 47**

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

**Article 48**

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.
2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

**Article 49**

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

**Article 50**

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

**Article 51**

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

**CHAPTER VIII: REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Article 52**

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.
2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.
3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council. 4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35. **Article 53**
1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security

Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

**Article 54**

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

**CHAPTER IX: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION**

**Article 55**

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self- determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

**a.** higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

**b.** solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

**c.** universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

**Article 56**

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

**Article 57**

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

**Article 58**

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

**Article 59**
The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

**Article 60**
Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

**CHAPTER X: THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

***COMPOSITION***

**Article 61**

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re- election.
3. 3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.
4. 4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

***FUNCTIONS and POWERS***

**Article 62**

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.
2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

**Article 63**

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.
2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

**Article 64**

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.
2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

**Article 65**

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

**Article 66**

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.
2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies. 3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

***VOTING***

**Article 67**

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting

.

***PROCEDURE***

**Article 68**
The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

**Article 69**
The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

**Article 70**
The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

**Article 71**
The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

**Article 72**
1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

**CHAPTER XI: DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Article 73**
Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

**a.** to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

**b.** to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

**c.** to further international peace and security;

**d.** to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

**e.** to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

**Article 74**

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

**CHAPTER XII: INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM**

**Article 75**

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

**Article 76**

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

**a.** to further international peace and security;

**b.** to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

**c.** to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

**d.** to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

**Article 77**

**1** The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

**a.** territories now held under mandate;

**b.** territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

**c.** territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

**2** It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

**Article 78**

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

**Article 79**

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

**Article 80**

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

**Article 81**

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

**Article 82**
There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

**Article 83**
1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Security Council.
2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area. 3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

**Article 84**
It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

**Article 85**
1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.
2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

**CHAPTER XIII: THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**

***COMPOSITION***

**Article 86**
**1** The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

**a.** those Members administering trust territories;

**b.** such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members

of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

**c.** Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

***FUNCTIONS and POWERS***

**Article 87**

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

**a.** consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

**b.** accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

**c.** provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

**d.** take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

**Article 88**

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

***VOTING***

**Article 89**

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

***PROCEDURE***

**Article 90**

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

**Article 91**
The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

**CHAPTER XIV: THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**Article 92**
The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

**Article 93**
1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.-

**Article 94**
1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

**Article 95**
Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

**Article 96**
**a.** The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

**b.** Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

## CHAPTER XV: THE SECRETARIAT

### Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

### Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

### Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

### Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

### Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

## CHAPTER XVI: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.
2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

### Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

### Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

### Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.
3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

## CHAPTER XVII: TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

### Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

**Article 107**
Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

**CHAPTER XVIII: AMENDMENTS**

**Article 108**
Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

**Article 109**
1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.
2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.
3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

**CHAPTER XIX: RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**

**Article 110**
1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.
3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

**Article 111**
The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter. DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

## Part XI: Glossary of Model UN Terms

**Abstain**: During a vote on a substantive matter, a delegate may choose to abstain rather than vote “yes” or “no”. This generally signals that a member state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote “no”.

**Adjourn**: All committee sessions and plenary sessions end with a vote on a motion to adjourn. This means that formal debate is ended until the next Model UN conference.

**Agenda**: The order in which the topics before a committee will be discussed. One of the first things that a committee does following the roll call and opening statements is to set the agenda.

**Amendment**: A change to a draft resolution made on the floor of a committee. There are two types of amendments: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the member states during a committee session.

**Caucus**: A break in formal debate in which countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

**Chair**: A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure.

**Dais**: The group of people in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Co-Chair, and one or more other staff members.

**Decorum**: This refers to the order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must demonstrate. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

**Delegate**: A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer state during a Model UN conference.

**Delegation**: A group of students representing a particular member state or observer state in several committees during a Model UN conference. Members of a delegation are usually all from the same school.

**Draft Resolution**: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution becomes an adopted resolution.

**Faculty Adviser**: The faculty member who is in charge of a Model UN team, class or club.

**Flow of Debate**: The order in which events proceed during a committee session. This usually indicates the movement between formal and informal debate and the process of drafting, debating and voting on resolutions.

**Gavel**: The tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, which the Chair uses to keep order during a committee session or plenary session.

**Formal Debate**: The standard type of debate during a committee session, in which delegates representing member states speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.

**Head Delegate**: The student leader of a Model UN club or team during a Model UN conference. The head delegate usually represents the delegation in one of the committees.

**Member State**: A country that has ratified the *Charter of the United Nations* and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are more than 190 member states in the United Nations.

**Moderated Caucus**: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

**Motion**: A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to consider a draft resolution, or to close discussion on a draft resolution.

**Observer**: A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. An example of an observer state in the UN is the Vatican City (Holy See).

**On the floor**: At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed during formal debate. After it is approved by the Co-Chair and formally recognized by the Chair, it is placed "on the floor" of the committee and may then be discussed.

**Operative Clauses**: The second part of a draft resolution that describe how the UN will address a particular global problem or issue. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

**Placard**: A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

**Plenary Session:** A Plenary Session occurs when two or more committees come together in a formal session to debate and vote on draft resolutions that were previously approved in the committees. For example, the General Assembly Plenary Sessions consists of the members of the General Assembly committees (e.g. Social & Humanitarian Committee). A plenary session might also be convened to deal with an emergency topic.

**Point**: A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege

**Position Paper**: A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference.

**Pre-ambulatory Clauses**: The first part of a draft resolution that describe previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

**Procedural Vote:** A procedural vote is a vote on a motion regarding the way a committee is run or how formal debate will be conducted. All official delegates (or co-delegates) and observer states present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

**Quorum**: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee session or plenary session to convene. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

**Rapporteur**: The official delegate of a member state or observer state who is elected by other delegates in the committee to give a speech to the Plenary Session of the General Assembly. The Rapporteur's speech should summarize all or most of the accomplishments or actions of the committee during the Model UN conference.

**Recess:** Delegates in a committee may vote on a motion to recess in order to suspend the formal debate for a specific amount of time or until a specific time.

**Regional Bloc**: A group of member states located in a particular geographical region. Members of a regional bloc sometimes vote in the same way on proposed amendments or draft resolutions.

**Resolution**: A document that has been approved during a committee session or plenary session that attempts to address a particular global problem or issue.

**Roll Call**: One of the first orders of business in a committee session or plenary session is when the Chair or Co-Chair reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's member state is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting."

**Rules of Procedure (Parliamentary Procedures)**: The rules by which a committee session or plenary session is conducted.
**Second**: When a delegate expresses agreement with a motion being made by another delegate. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

**Signatory**: A member state that supports committee consideration of a proposed amendment or draft resolution. A signatory does not necessarily have to support final approval of a proposed amendment or draft resolution. Typically, a minimum number of signatories are required for a proposed amendment or draft resolution to be brought to the floor of a committee.

**Simple Majority**: Fifty percent plus one vote of the total number of delegates in a committee. A simply majority is needed to approve most motions, proposed amendments, and draft resolutions in UN committees (except the Security Council).

**Speakers' List**: A list of member states that determines the order in which delegates will speak during formal debate. Whenever a new topic is opened for debate, the Chair will create a speakers' list by indicating that all member states and observer states in the committee will be placed on the Speaker's List in alphabetical order. A Chair may also ask for member states to raise their placards to be placed on a speaker's list.

**Sponsor**: A sponsor is one of the primary authors of a proposed amendment or draft resolution. Two sponsors for proposed amendments and draft resolutions are generally necessary to be approved for consideration on the floor of a committee.

**Substantive Vote**: A substantive vote is a final vote on a proposed amendment or draft resolution that has been discussed on the floor of a committee. Only member states (not observer states) may vote on substantive matters.

**Unmoderated Caucus**: A type of caucus in which delegates may leave their seats in the committee room to discuss an agenda item, proposed amendments, or draft resolutions with each other. An unmoderated caucus enables the sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Delegates in an unmoderated caucus are frequently divided into regional blocs.

**Working Paper**: A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently, a working paper is the precursor to a draft resolution.

**Veto**: The power, which is held by the permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States), to prevent a draft resolution from being approved by simply voting “no”. Any one or more of the five permament members of the UN Security Council may prevent approval of a draft resolution.

**Vote**: A committee procedure in which delegates explicitly indicate their approval or disapproval of a proposed amendment or draft resolution. There are two types of votes: procedural votes and substantive votes.

**Voting Procedure**: The period during a committee session in which delegates vote on proposed amendments or draft resolutions. Delegates are generally required to remain in their seats during voting procedures so that votes can properly be counted.

**Notes**