

Background & Functions of the Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It also sends United Nations peace-keeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action.

A Member State 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 on the recommendation of the Security Council. A Member State which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the Assembly on the Council's recommendation.

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected. Both Members of the United Nations and non-members, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, are invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

The Functions and Powers of the Security Council

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas".

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations

SECURITY COUNCIL OVERVIEW

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The changes made at previous Model UN conferences will still be in effect. These guidelines were very effective in ensuring that participants left conference with a sense that they had experienced informed discussion on a wide variety of issues facing the actual UNSC. This year should see a continued interest in the less publicized issues facing the Security Council and more balanced participation by those selected to hold the fifteen seats of the Council. The changes made last year are listed below:

- **Anyone running for Security Council President MUST have at least one year of experience as a Security Council Delegate.** (Service on the SC simultaneously in the election year is sufficient)
- **All Security Council Delegates MUST submit research about an issue previously facing the actual SC, in addition to their SC Resolution.** (You might want to use the list of assigned resolution topics to find a topic to research that is not assigned to you for your resolution—or you are welcome to research an alternate issue not listed.)
- **Those seeking a seat on the SC must have one year of prior experience in the MUN program.**
- **Security Council Delegates must write a resolution concerning the topic or conflict assigned to their country.** The SC member will determine, using issue research, how her/his national character would respond to the assigned issue.

The requirement for prior MUN experience is meant to ensure that all those on the Security Council and those presiding over it will be prepared for and can easily adjust to the more complex procedure and depth of discussion that are not always common procedure in the larger and broader General Assembly. The SC atmosphere might intimidate freshmen with no prior MUN experience.

Past Security Councils have also been weakened because the topics of the resolutions have tended to focus on a few well-publicized issues. Many very important but obscure problems are often overlooked, and the agenda tends to remain very narrow in focus. By assigning world conflicts to different SC nations at random, the relevant issues actually facing the Security that are not usually discussed in our media will be addressed, and participants will garner a more realistic Security Council experience at the conference. Security Council delegates will emerge with a thorough understanding of Council procedure as well as the beliefs and policies of their nation.

2009 Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION TOPIC ASSIGNMENTS

See following page for category descriptions.

<u>NATION</u>	<u>TOPIC CATEGORY</u>
China	VII
France	VI
Russian Federation	I
United Kingdom	II
United States	V
Austria	VII
Burkina Faso	VI
Costa Rica	I
Croatia	IV
Japan	V
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	VIII
Mexico	III
Turkey	IV
Uganda	VIII
Viet Nam	III

These topics were selected at random and should be applicable to each nation. Though some might seem like a stretch it is important for the delegates to understand that members of the Security Council are part of the world community. All major conflicts listed affect all SC members and their interests. If there is a topic that is not listed and a delegate would like to address this subject please have them contact their SC President.

2009 SECURITY COUNCIL CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

Choose a topic for your resolution from your assigned category below. If there is another issue applicable to your assigned category not listed, please contact the state director or Security Council President for permission to write your resolution on that issue.

I Conflict in the Middle East

- A) Palestine question
- B) Cyprus
- C) Arab/Israeli conflict
- D) Uranium Enrichment Plans
- E) Sunni-Shiite Conflict
- F) Totalitarian Religious Oppression
- G) General topics

II Conflict on the African Continent

- A) AIDS crisis
- B) Foreign Aid Distribution Policies (i.e., how heads of state decide to use \$\$ sent for humanitarian aid)
- C) State Sponsored War Crimes & Terrorism
- D) Liberia
- E) Angola
- F) Sierra Leone
- G) Ethiopia/Eritrea
- H) Democratic Republic of the Congo
- I) Sudan
- J) Ivory Coast
- K) Somalia
- L) General topics

III Conflict in South Asia

- A) Afghanistan
- B) India/Pakistan
- C) Bhutan/Nepal

IV Conflict in Far East Asia

- A) Chinese human rights
- B) Chinese Oil Acquisition Policies
- C) Chinese Currency Policies
- D) Product Dumping
- E) Over-fishing/Fishing Territory Disputes
- F) North Korea
- G) Taiwan

V Weapons and War

- A) Children in Armed Conflict
- B) Unrestricted use of inhumane weaponry, i.e., invasive NATO banned ammunition, etc.
- C) Nuclear Disarmament
- D) Small Arms Trade
- E) Chemical Weapons
- F) Biological Weapons
- G) Treatment of POWs
- H) Land mine proliferation

VI International Justice (with additional European topics)

- A) The development of a World Court
- B) Accountability for member nations
- C) War crimes tribunals (existing or new)
- D) Issues regarding border disputes
- E) Basque region

VII Western Hemisphere threats to Peace

- A) Colombian Civil War
- B) Immigration issues
- C) Cattle Ranching & Deforestation
- D) Central American humanitarian concerns
- E) Cuban situation (embargo, human rights, etc.)
- F) Venezuelan conflict
- G) Drug trafficking
- H) Organized crime

VIII Caucasus/ Central Asia

- A) Georgia
- B) Russian Separatists
- C) Nuclear Weapons in Former Soviet Republics
- D) Armenia/Azerbaijan
- E) Human Rights

Additional Considerations for the Security Council Delegate

- How does your nation approach the world community, the UN, and specifically the Security Council?
- How are relations between your nation and the other Security Council seats, especially the five veto wielding nations?
- Discern your nation's stance on general issues, such as nuclear arms control, national sovereignty, and human rights enforcement.
- Become well acquainted with perennial SC topics, such as the Israeli-Palestine situation, India-Pakistan, and the AIDS crisis.
- If possible, especially if you represent a veto nation, try to learn the SC procedures.
- Clearly define your opinions and interests from those of your UN nation; don't allow personal convictions trump the spirit of your nation's interests.
- Make note of international news and take time to review the media (online newspapers are available) of your nation to better understand how its government and people perceive these events.

The ICJ: A Layman's Explanation

by Christopher Schuller
ICJ President 2002, 2003

The International Court of Justice, located in The Hague, Netherlands, is the judicial arm of the United Nations. U.N. member states bring their disputes before the ICJ, whose jurisdiction is dependent on both states' prior acceptance of whatever verdict the court delivers.

The ICJ does not try war criminals; rather, it resolves what we might call 'civil' disputes in an American trial court: it settles border disagreements, assesses fault for breaches of treaties, and arbitrates questions of interpretation of international law between member states.

In these proceedings, the "Applicant" (plaintiff) and "Respondent" (defendant) each submit their written pleadings, Memorials and Counter-Memorials, respectively, in advance of actual written arguments before the court.

The Court also serves as a judicial advisory body to the General Assembly and Security Council, both of whom may ask the Court for Advisory Opinions regarding specific GA or Security Council resolutions' compliance with the U.N. Charter.

The U.N.'s ICJ consists of thirteen Justices, a President, and a Vice-President.

A Brief Guide to the YMCA Model United Nations International Court of Justice

In the International Court of Justice component of Model United Nations, you and a partner will argue a real-life case before a bench of fellow high school students serving as justices. The below guide is meant to assist you as you prepare the oral and written components of this conference experience.

Memorials and Counter-Memorials

What is a Memorial or Counter-Memorial?

- Memorials and counter-memorials are the written basis for arguments UN member nations make in the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
- Both have essentially the same form (see style and organization instructions below and in memorial/counter-memorial template) and are distinguished only by which nation is submitting one of these documents.

When do we write a Memorial or Counter-Memorial?

- Remember that in the Model UN ICJ, each legal team will represent both sides in a case. Given this, each team must submit both a memorial and a counter-memorial for the case they are given in advance of the conference.
- Each team will write a memorial for when it presents as the applicant and a counter-memorial for when it presents as the respondent.
- The applicant is the nation bringing the dispute or claiming a breach of international law, while the respondent is the nation against which the claim is being brought.
- Example: Portugal v. India – The applicant is always listed first, and the respondent is listed second. In this case, Portugal is the applicant, and India is the respondent. Thus, Model UN legal teams preparing for this case would write a memorial for when they are representing Portugal and a counter-memorial for when they are representing India.

How should we organize our Memorial/Counter-Memorial?

- **IMPORTANT: DO NOT PLAGIARIZE**
- In most cases, the memorials and counter-memorials used in the real cases are available online. While these are useful resources, you **MAY NOT** copy them in whole or in part. The justices will be familiar with the actual memorials and counter memorials and will detect any copied sections.
- Your memorial/counter-memorial should have a heading that includes the names of those arguing the case, the country you represent, your school, whether the document is a memorial or counter-memorial, and the name of the case (i.e. Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary v. Slovakia)). See the memorial/counter-memorial template for more details.
- You should continue by providing a “Statement of Fact” that discusses the factual and objective aspects of the case. Again, with this and subsequent bullet points in this section, refer to the memorial/counter-memorial template for full details.
- Follow that with a list of citations of the international law, treaties and UN Charter sections that you will use in your argument. Beneath each citation, briefly summarize the content of each law, treaty, Charter section, etc.
- Next, make your argument. Here, you should use the facts and pertinent legal documents to present the case from the perspective of the nation on behalf of which you

are presenting. This is not a script for your oral presentation, as you will not be allowed to read from your memorial/counter-memorial during your oral arguments. Rather, the written argument should be the framework off which your oral argument is based.

- After your written argument, briefly describe in the submission section what specific findings you hope the Court will reach, using the format provided in the template.
- Be sure to sign your memorial/counter-memorial where indicated in the template
- Once you have finished your memorial/counter-memorial, go back through the template to ensure you have replaced all of the italicized sections with the information appropriate to your country.

Inside the Courtroom: Just Observing

How should we spend our time if we are not presenting?

- If your case is not scheduled first on the docket (the list of the cases in the order the Court will hear them), you should take every opportunity to observe other cases.
- Observing other cases will allow you to learn from the successes and mistakes of other teams.
- Observing will also allow you to get a sense of what types of questions the justices will ask and how the Court operates.

What is the courtroom decorum?

- Inside the courtroom, you are expected to comply with all of the rules outlined in the Delegate's Code of Conduct.
- Communication with fellow delegates or advisors is allowed but should be kept as quiet as possible.
- Cases can last fewer than fifteen minutes or nearly two hours. If you must leave during the case, both the Court and the presenting team would be appreciative if you waited for a lull in the proceedings.

Inside the Courtroom: Presenting Your Case

How does the Court hear cases?

- Each legal team must consist of no more and no fewer than two lawyers
- Teams presenting before the Court will be divided into two divisions: advanced and novice. This ensures those presenting for the first time will only argue against fellow first-time presenters, while those with prior Court experience at Model UN or Youth in Government will be able to argue against similarly experienced teams.
- The Court begins hearing a case by allowing the applicant thirty minutes to present its oral argument.
- The respondent will receive thirty minutes to present its oral argument once the applicant has concluded and the President of the Court has instructed the respondent to begin.
- Either side may ask for additional time if their presentation extends beyond thirty minutes, but such time will only be granted at the discretion of the President.
- While few delegates ever use the entire thirty minutes, applicants and respondents should strive to speak for at least ten minutes. The substance of the presentation, however, is much more important than its length.

- At any time during oral arguments, a justice may interrupt the delegates with a question.
- Maps, posters or copies of legal documents may be used and are encouraged as ways to supplement your oral argument. To use these aides, make copies in advance and approach the Court Liaison regarding their submission prior to your scheduled case time.

What should we do (and not do) when we are presenting our oral argument?

- The first thing to do is relax. If you have researched the case thoroughly, you should be able to deliver a compelling argument and answer any questions posed by the justices.
- Oral argument is not synonymous with memorial/counter-memorial. Do not read from your memorial/counter-memorial. If you do, the justices will stop you.
- Begin your oral argument by greeting the Court. The following would be an appropriate introduction:
 - *“Good morning/evening Mr. President, members of the International Court. My name is Tony Blair and my fellow delegate is Gordon Brown. We represent the United Kingdom and are here to argue as the applicant in the case of the Ariel Incident of 27 July 1955, United Kingdom v. Bulgaria.”*
- From your introduction, proceed to describe the facts of the case and the international laws and treaties your nation believes to be applicable.
- Your argument must be based on international law. An applicant or respondent that simply presents the facts will likely not win the case.
- If you are the applicant, attempt to predict the argument of the respondent and explain why that argument should not be accepted.
- If you are the respondent, take notes during the applicant’s oral argument and be prepared to rebut the points made in it during your oral argument.
- Conclude your argument by detailing exactly what your nation wants the Court to find in its decision.
- For your conclusion, use language like: *“We hope the Court will find that...”*
- **Justice Questions:** When the justices interrupt you with a question (they almost always will), do not lose composure. A question from a justice does not mean that you have made an incorrect statement or that your argument is flawed. Often, justices seek only clarification. At other times, justices may ask about an aspect of the case that you intend to address later in your oral argument. If a justice makes such a query, you may inform the justice of this and ask if you may discuss it at the later point. If you do not know an answer and do not believe you will be able to find one in a timely manner, simply say you are unsure and ask the questioning justice if you may proceed. The justices will appreciate your honesty.
- When addressing the Court President, use the phrase *“Mister/Madame President...”*
- When addressing a justice, use the phrase *“Justice (last name of justice)...”*
- Placards will be placed on the bench so you know the names of the justices

Resources

Where can we find information about our case?

- The United Nations website (www.un.org) can provide you with a tremendous amount of information for your memorial/counter-memorial and oral argument.
- All delegates, especially those arguing before the Court, should be familiar with the United Nations Charter.
- Information on specific cases is available on the ICJ section of the UN website. This link will take you to a chronological listing of all ICJ cases:
<http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=2>
- Click on the “More...” link beneath a case to see a summary, rulings (where available), the actual memorial and counter-memorial and more.
- **IMPORTANT:** Although the International Court of Justice has already ruled on some of the cases that will be argued at the conference, the Model UN ICJ will hear each case as if no ruling has yet been issued. Rulings, therefore, should not be used as evidence at Model UN.
- If you are having trouble understanding your case, or if you have questions about Court procedure, you may feel free to contact me at: charles.w.crawford@williams.edu or (901) 569-0035

I hope this guide will be an asset when you research and prepare your case. I wish you the best of luck at the conference! If you will be at Conference B, I look forward to meeting you and assisting you over the course of the weekend.

-Charlie Crawford, Williams College

President, International Court of Justice (2003, 2004, 2005)

Assistant Component Leader, Conference B ICJ (2006, 2007, 2008)

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations

General Assembly Committees w/annotated Topic Suggestions

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- 1) **Regulation of Biological and Chemical Weapons:** Can the UN regulate what weapons are created and why? Should these weapons be possessed and /or used at all?
- 2) **Combating Religious Fundamentalist Pressure on Political Stability:** Throughout history religion has been named as the cause of countless wars, armed conflicts, civil unrest etc. As the world has seen, religious fundamentalism can bring terrorism and political instability.
- 3) **Measures to Combat Terrorism:** Terrorism has long been a major problem for many countries. Recently countries are working together to find solutions to this growing problem.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- 1) **Impact of Regional Trading Blocs in Global Trade System:** How can the UN promote trade within regions and among the various international trade blocs. Increased traffic through deregulation, lowering of tariffs, lessening of economic embargoes, etc., are ideas to be considered.
- 2) **The Rights of Migrant Workers:** As migrant workers move from place to place, they are given few rights. What rights exist for migrant workers and how can they be expanded?
- 3) **Information Technology:** As dependence on technology has expanded, the ability to bring chaos and destruction to essential systems such as air traffic control systems and global computer networks has grown. How can the UN shed light on these problem areas and aid its member states in reducing and/or preventing its effects upon the world's population?
- 4) **Recommendations to Improve the Economic Stability of the United Nations:** As the debt levels of the United Nations grow, its effectiveness as a peacekeeping force diminishes. The growing debt is partly due to the fact that many member nations, such as the United States, are refusing to contribute all of its share of millions of dollars because of internal political issues. How can the UN entice its members to pay their fair shares for the promotion of peace and other UN endeavors?

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- 1) **Protection of Humanitarian Aid Workers:** Humanitarian aid workers are often placed in the center of civil strife, war and numerous other dangers. How can the UN increase protection of these vital workers?
- 2) **International Regulation of Medicinal Drugs:** Whereas rules for testing and use of legal medical drugs vary from country to country, what can the UN do to help regulate the process and distribution of these drugs?

- 3) **The Pandemic of Infectious Diseases:** Infectious viral diseases are spreading across the globe at an alarming rate. The spread of infectious diseases often results from poor sanitation and education and is often complicated by political strife. Additionally, warring parties who do not permit necessary treatments and aid workers to reach infected areas further complicate this problem. What can the UN do to promote research into viral diseases and how can it help combat the spread of infectious diseases?
- 4) **Regulation of Labor by Children and/or Prisoners:** Exploitation of this form of labor has been used by numerous governments, countries, and businesses. Regulation by the UN and its pressure upon member states could decrease this problem.

SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- 1) **Measures to Prevent Environmental Atrocities:** Man-made destruction of the environment by governments, industry, and/or individuals. How can the UN prevent these types of actions from occurring and punish those persons responsible once they occur?
- 2) **Controlling Organized Crimes Across International Borders:** Organized crime is not simple a problem inside country borders, increasingly it is flowing across nation-states.
- 3) **Measures to Facilitate Peacemaking Efforts in Situations of Civil War:** How can the UN ease the difficulties of peace-making as an intermediate, advisor, and/or enforcer of the peace, etc.
- 4) **Protection of Tourists:** What role should the UN take in protecting tourists as they travel throughout the world's nation states? Should the UN attempt to aid in the protection of tourists who choose to travel in known problem areas?

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- 1) **Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina:** This type of resolution could be applicable to any nation where the UN is financially supporting a mission of any kind. Is there a better way to do it? Are we spending too much money, etc.? You would write this kind of resolution ABOUT a resolution already being executed.
- 2) **Strengthening the Security and Safety of UN Premises:** How do we ensure the safety of UN Headquarters and other UN offices? Should we commit funding to make security part of the administration of UN offices? Should we require that nations benefiting from the presence of a UN office provide security for such office?

BEGINNING YOUR RESEARCH

The amount of research one *could* do for a Model UN conference is virtually limitless, but the amount of research one *must* do for the Tennessee YMCA Model UN is not!

ALL RESEARCH MUST BE SUBMITTED BY OCTOBER 5, 2009.

In order to maintain eligibility for conference awards and to be prepared for the challenges of your participation, the following research items are required for each DELEGATION:

III. BASIC COUNTRY INFORMATION

Please provide a minimum one-page, typed paper covering the following items as they concern the nation you have chosen to represent:

- Government (What type of government is in place?)
- Geography (Where is it located, what's close to it?)
- Economy (What is the state of the economy?)
- Culture (What are the people like? How do they live? Religion?)

IV. POSITION PAPERS

Each delegation is required to submit a total of four position papers. Your delegation will prepare one position paper on one topic from each of the four standing United Nations committees. You **may not** select your topics at random. Your advisor will provide you with a list of topics from which you may choose. Specific instructions on composing a position paper follow in this manual. Please follow those guidelines, as other delegates may rely on the information you provide. All position papers will be organized by committee, and will be available in their respective committees so that they might be used as resources for debate. Your position papers should be typed, and single-spaced is preferred to conserve paper!

GOOD LUCK!

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations
POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

After consulting the delegate guide published for the Berkley Model United Nations, the following guidelines have been adopted for the composition of position papers for the Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations. Each member state is required to submit a total of 4 position papers.

YOUR CONTENT SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

I. Topic Description

To begin, you will choose one topic from each standing committee, from the list provided. Then, your position papers on each of your four chosen topics should begin with a topic description. Your topic description should provide you a context for the sections of your paper that will follow. In addition, this section should illustrate your understanding of the respective committee's role in the resolution of the conflict or topic. Think of the topic description in these terms: a reader with no previous knowledge of the topic should be able to fully understand the rest of your position paper after reading your topic description. Specifically, your topic description should include the following:

- Historical Background

You want to provide some historical background associated with the topic in order to understand the developments that lead to the current situation. As part of your historical background, describe any events that fueled the birth of the current topic. In addition, you might want to briefly touch on any past action related to the topic.

- Current Situation

You should illustrate the current situation as it relates to the topic. Have any UN resolutions been recently adopted, proposed, etc. The position your member state takes on the topic will be based on the nation's desires for the resolution of the current situation, so it is paramount that your position paper covers the current situation effectively.

- Key Issues

Identify the key issues surrounding the topic. Attack the key issues from this angle: you want your reader to know what YOU believe is important. Identifying the key issues will also help you extrapolate the most important parts of what is probably a boatload of information. From this point forward, you only want to focus on the things you've identified as most central to the topic in question.

II. Past United Nations Action

This should be the section of your paper where evidence of your research shines. In other words, this is your opportunity to further discuss in detail any of the actions you learned about from your research of the elements in your topic description. In order to successfully present your research, you should strive to identify some themes in past actions and cite those resources you've found to be relevant. Those resources could include UN resolutions, documents and speeches. The key to your position paper is not how many sources you've cited, but rather, how well you've interpreted the sources you've determined to be the most paramount in understanding the topic. This is the section where you should do just that.

III. Delegation Policy

This section provides you with the first opportunity for *your* nation to take a stand. When you consider your research of the topic and your research of your country, where do the two meet, or even collide? Clearly state your delegation's position on each of the key issues you've previously identified in the paper.

IV. References

Each of your position papers should end with the citation of each source that you used in the composition of your paper. You may use the style of citation to which you are most accustomed.

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations

WRITING YOUR RESOLUTION

Definition:

A resolution is a written proposal that deals with the issues being entertained by a UN committee. In your case, your resolution will need to concern topics that would fall within one of the standing committees being heard at our Model United Nations conference. (*You should consult your advisor for a listing of these committees.*) Your resolution will first be heard in a sub-committee setting, then ranked. Should you rank well enough to move on to committee, you will present your resolution again for consideration by the committee as a possible resolution to be heard in the Plenary Session of the General Assembly.

PLEASE USE THE RESOLUTION TEMPLATE PROVIDED ON OUR WEBSITE TO TYPE YOUR RESOLUTION ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES:

Structure:

Resolutions are divided into three parts:

1. Header
2. Preambulatory Clauses
3. Operative Clauses

Here's a further description of what those sections should include:

▪ **HEADER**

The header will provide the basic information about your resolution purposes, used mainly for administrative purposes by the Secretaries General. (AKA State YIG Office) The template on our website includes a prompt for all of the items required for your header. They are:

Sponsor (Your country)

Delegates (Alphabetical listing of your country members)

Committee (One of the standing committees)

Topic (Of your choosing, so long as it fits into one of our committees)

▪ **PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES**

These clauses introduce the problem at hand, provide necessary background information, and give a general indication of the attitude of the resolution. You should begin each of your preambulatory clauses with an underlined word, as in the sample resolution found in this manual. Please see the list of sample preambulatory clause beginnings in this manual for some ideas.

▪ **OPERATIVE CLAUSES**

Your operative clauses should be the meat and potatoes of your resolution. They should outline your ideas and specific proposed actions for the resolution. An operative clause should present your solution or solutions to the problem you're addressing. A good operative clause can be one of many things: original, innovative, concerning policy, and economically and politically feasible. Each of your operative clauses should be numbered, and like your preambulatory clauses, should begin with an underlined word or words. Each clause should end with a semi-colon. Some good examples of operative clause beginnings are: Calls for, Strongly encourages, & Establishes.

PREAMBULATORY & OPERATIVE CLAUSE SUGGESTIONS

Preambulatory Clauses could begin with the following:

Acknowledging	Disturbed	Guided by	Reaffirming
Affirming	Regretting	Having adopted	Realizing
Alarmed by	Deploring	Having approved	Recalling
Anxious	Desiring	Having considered	Recognizing
Appreciating	Determined	Having further decided	Referring
Approving	Emphasizing	Having devoted attention	Reiterating
Aware of	Encouraged	Having examined further	Seeking
Bearing in mind	Endorsing	Having heard	Stressing
Believing	Expecting	Having received review	Taking into account
Cognizant	Expressing its	Having studied	Taking into consideration
Concerned	Expressing appreciation	Keeping in mind	Taking note
Conscious	Expressing satisfaction	Mindful	Viewing with appreciation
Confident	Fulfilling	Noting with	
Considering	Fully alarmed	Noting with approval	
Contemplating	Fully aware	Noting further	
Convinced	Fully bearing in mind	Noting with grave concern	
Declaring	Fully believing	Noting with satisfaction	
Deeply concerned	Further deploring	Observing	

Operative Clauses could begin with the following:

Accepts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Approves	Endorses	Reminds
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls upon	Further invites	Resolves
Condemns	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further reminds	Supports
Considers	Further requests	Trusts
Declares	Further resolves	Takes note of
Deplores	Have resolved	Urges
Draws attention	Notes	
Designates	Proclaims	

MORE TIPS FOR WRITING AN EFFECTIVE RESOLUTION

Provided courtesy of the Memphis University School Government Club

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The United Nations is a community of its member states. It exists for two general purposes:

- 1) To maintain peace and security, and prevent aggression, amongst nations. The Security Council is the only UN body with the authority to pressure or punish countries through military or economic means.
- 2) To improve the quality of life for the people of the world. This is carried out through one of the dozens of UN organizations and committees.

The United Nations is **NOT** a world government. It cannot violate the “national sovereignty” of a member nation; that is, the right of a nation to control its own internal affairs. Hence, UN.

SPECIFICS ON RESOLUTIONS:

Resolutions are merely suggestions, requests, or statements of “world opinion.” (The exception to this is the “peace and security” function of the Security Council).

The General Assembly and its committees are the bodies in which all member nations discuss world problems and propose solutions. The purposes of GA resolutions are to define and describe problems and propose solutions. More specifically:

- 1) A resolution may propose that specific nations alter their behavior in order to be in line with principles and guidelines stated in one of the dozens of agreements, treaties, declarations, reports, or protocols that most nations have previously signed. Examples range from the UN Declaration of Human Rights to the Kyoto Protocol on Global Warming to the UN Charter itself, and many, many others. Specific punishments may be **suggested**, if desired, for nations who are in violation.
- 2) A resolution may call on member nations to adopt by their vote a new position or viewpoint regarding a more specific international issue (for instance to “request action to solve” this or “condemn or oppose” that).
- 3) A resolution may seek to develop and gain approval for a specific program or course of action to be carried out by one of the UN organs (Examples of such organs are the UN Commission on Human Rights, the UN Children’s Emergency Fund, The UN Development Programme, the UN Environment Programme, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the UN Disarmament Commission, the UN International Drug Control Programme, and many, many more).

A resolution can create a new organization or committee, but be careful because an organ already exists for practically every matter of world concern. (The UN needs creative solutions and will power, not more bureaucracy).

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW TO WRITE A GOOD RESOLUTION?

1) Your country's outlook and priorities. Aside from having a general knowledge of your country's geography, culture, economy, government and recent history, there are UN-based sources, such as the book, *A Global Agenda: Issues Before the General Assembly of the UN*, published annually by the UN Association of the USA (called UNA-USA).

Another very possible "short-cut" would be to go to the web site your country's Permanent Mission to the UN. Here your country issues position statements, as press releases, regarding the selected issues currently before the General Assembly (<http://www.un.int/brazil> or whatever your country is).

2) The pressing issues or needs confronting the UN today, and which would concern your nation directly (as a national or regional need) or indirectly (as a concerned "world citizen").

3) What UN declarations, statements, reports, or protocols now exist concerning your issue or topic. If none exist, then you may propose that a new statement of opinion/goals be adopted. But again, make sure none already exist before doing this.

4) What UN organizations or commissions already exist to deal with your issue or topic.

OTHER THINGS I MIGHT WANT TO KNOW:

There are some topics or problems of general concern about which you may not be writing a position paper. It's a good idea to familiarize yourself with a few of these in order to be an effective delegate in general. Those broad, general topics include: improving health and education, fighting crime or terrorism, promoting economic development (agricultural and industrial or high technology), debt relief for poor nations, reforming the UN system or its finance, protecting the environment, eliminating or limiting weapons of mass destruction, improving the lives or protecting the rights of women and children, assisting refugees fleeing economic or military disasters, and so on.

With these problems of *general* concern, remember that long-term complex problems require long-term detailed solutions. Hence, in many cases, your resolution alone is probably not going to entirely solve those problems. Think of it as the first, even if limited, step toward a later, more comprehensive solution. Or, your resolution may identify a small, but important, problem that exists with a UN program. In this case, you could propose a specific reform which "fine tunes" that UN program.

Remember that unless a problem is totally unique to your nation or region, or a dire emergency exists, it is not a good idea to personalize an assistance effort (for instance, to improve literacy in *my country* only). With most problems, such as those related to health, education, or economic development, a large number of country's face those problems in common. So, think in terms of general programs and solutions.

Keep in mind the UN financial resources involved with your plan or solution. You will probably be asked this question in debate. This would be decided by the magnitude or severity of the problem. How extensive is the problem? How many nations and people are affected by it? One idea would be to go to the UN budget and see what the UN organization or commission in question spends on comparable problems. Where does your topic fit in that organization's, or the world's, priorities?

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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 VII.

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. 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 the 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. 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 non-permanent 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 non-permanent 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 its 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 fulfillment 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-defense 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-defense 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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. 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. 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.

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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 defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Ⓢ

Article 85

4. 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.
5. 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
 - c. 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.
2. 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.

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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

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. 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

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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 fulfillment 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 fulfillment 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 connection 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.
- 4.

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.

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly

Rule 1

AGENDA - The agenda of the General Assembly shall be drawn up by the Secretary General (State Director's Office) and shall be regarded as adopted at the beginning of the session. There shall be no revisions or additions to the agenda without approval of the officers and the Secretary General.

Rule 2

The Secretary General shall allocate items to the main committees of the General Assembly.

Rule 3

The credentials of all members of delegations, having been submitted to the President of the Security Council and Secretary General in advance of the session of the Model General Assembly, shall be considered to have been approved.

Rule 4

The PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY - The President of the General Assembly and six (6) Vice Presidents shall be elected by a majority of those voting, with each delegate having one (1) vote.

Rule 5

Nominations shall be in writing and submitted to the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement by the pre-determined deadline. Electronic voting machines will be used (polls will be opened only at specific times - see agenda). The election will be for the assembly the following year.

Rule 6

The President of the General Assembly shall:

- a. Declare the opening and closing of each plenary session.
- b. Direct the discussion in plenary session.
- c. Ensure the observance of these rules of procedure.
- d. Accord the right to speak.
- e. Put questions to a vote and announce decisions.
- f. Limit the time allowed to speakers.
- g. Close the list of speakers.
- h. Have at least one year of experience in the Model United Nations.
- i. Call councils to order.
- j. Reserve the right to delegate the execution of the above to any Vice President.

Rule 7

The President of the General Assembly shall not vote unless there is a tie.

Rule 8

The PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL - The President of the Security Council shall be elected by members of the current Security Council.

Rule 9

The President of the Security Council and the Security Council Liaison shall act in the capacity of Secretariat for all meetings of the General Assembly members and shall be responsible for advanced notice of sessions, reports of committees, and all documentation.

Rule 10

LANGUAGES - The model session shall be conducted English. No interpretation will be provided by the organizers of the model session. However, any participant wishing to address the session in another language may do so, provided he/she brings his/her own interpreter.

Rule 11

A majority of the members of the General Assembly shall constitute a quorum in the Plenary session, Sub-committee and Committee meetings.

Rule 12

No representative may address the General Assembly members during plenary or committee meetings without having first obtained the permission of the President of the General Assembly, presiding Vice President, or the committee chairman. Members signify their desire to speak by placing their names on a speaker's list, or in general debate, by raising their placard. A member may not speak if his/her remarks are not pertinent to the subject under discussion.

Rule 13

The President of the General Assembly, any presiding Vice President, or Committee chair may limit the time to be allowed for speakers in their respective sessions. Speakers must limit their remarks to the time allocated and will be called out of order if they speak beyond their allotted time.

Rule 14

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS - Resolutions and amendments may be introduced orally, but a written copy must be given in the proper form to the President of the General Assembly, Vice President, or President of the Security Council, who shall make the members aware of the contents. Any Presiding Officer, in any given session, may set deadlines for the submission of amendments on any items. All General Assembly resolutions shall be placed in committees according to contents. Amendments may be proposed in sub-committees and committees only.

Rule 15

The decision to refer a resolution to committee for amending is at the discretion of the Chair.

Rule 16

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS - A motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced. Any member may reintroduce a motion, which has been withdrawn.

Rule 17

RECONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS - When a resolution has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of countries represented and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be according to one pro and one con.

Rule 18

CLOSURE OF DEBATE - During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for adjournment of debate. Two representatives may stand in favor of, or two against, the motion for closure of debate. The motion shall then be immediately put to vote (two-thirds vote required).

Rule 19

SUSPENSION OF ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING - At any time, a representative may move the suspension of adjournment of the meeting. Such a motion shall not be debated, but shall immediately be put to a vote. The President of the General Assembly or committee chairman may refuse to entertain such a motion if he/she feels it will prevent the meeting from completing its work.

Rule 20

ORDER OF PROCEDURE MOTIONS - The following motions shall have precedence over all other proposals in the following order:

- a. To suspend the meeting
- b. To adjourn the meeting
- c. To close the debate

Rule 21

VOTING - Each member nation of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

Rule 22

Representatives shall normally vote by voice vote or by standing. Any presiding officer may call for a roll call vote, but no roll call votes will be taken on the following:

- a. Procedural questions
- b. In the plenary on resolutions already voted on in the main committees

Rule 23

CONDUCT OF VOTING - After the President of the General Assembly, presiding Vice President, or Committee Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting. Members may be permitted to explain their votes after the voting; the President of the General Assembly or committee chairman may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Rule 24

IN COMMITTEE - When an amendment is moved to a resolution in committee, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a resolution, the committee shall vote first on the amendment furthest in substance removed from the original resolution, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the reflection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of that resolution.

Rule 25

A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds majority vote. Consideration of the motion will be at the Chair's discretion.

Rule 26

Two members of each country's delegation must be present in all committee meetings and the Plenary session. Countries failing to adhere to this are subject to suspension of voting rights and/or expulsion.

Rule 27

All country delegations must be present at all scheduled Model United Nations functions.

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations TABLE OF MOTIONS

Motion	When Another has the Floor	Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote	Reconsider
Main Motion (Resolution)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
Amend	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes-N
Appeal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	Yes
Lay on the Table	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Postpone to a certain time	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	Yes
Previous Question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Recess	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No
Reconsider	When Another has been assigned the floor	Yes	If motion to be reconsidered is debatable	No	Majority	No
Point of Personal Priv.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	No	Yes	**	No
Withdraw Motions	No	No	No	No	Majority	Yes-N
Division	Yes	No	No	No	One	No
Point of Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Parliamentary Procedure Point	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Awards Distribution and Criteria

Distribution

- 5 *Outstanding General Assembly Resolutions*
- 20 *Outstanding Delegates*
- 5 *Outstanding Research Awards*
- 3 *Outstanding Costume Awards*
- 1 *Outstanding Security Council Resolution*
- 1 *Outstanding Security Council Delegate*
- 1 *Best Memorial in the ICJ (Written Argument)*
- 1 *Best Counter-Memorial in the ICJ (Written Argument)*
- 1 *Best Oral Argument for the Respondent in the ICJ*
- 1 *Best Oral Argument for the Applicant in the ICJ*
- 1 *Outstanding Justice*
- 1 *Outstanding Print Press Member (Chosen by the Press Corps)*
- 1 *Outstanding Video Press Member (Chosen by the Press Corp)*

Outstanding Resolutions

Resolutions are considered for awards based on the following factors:

- Debate Potential & Innovation
- In keeping with national character
- Feasibility
- Significance of Impact
- Correctly Formatted with Evidence of Research
- Submitted by Conference Deadline
- In keeping with the YMCA core values of Honest, Caring, Respect & Responsibility

Outstanding Delegate Criteria

Delegates are considered for awards based on the following criteria:

- Cooperative & Respectful in his/her approach to debate and peers, appreciative of diversity
- Ability to stay in nation's character
- Use of proper parliamentary procedure
- Evidence of Preparation & Research
- Positive Attitude
- Positive Leadership
- Poise & Maturity
- Excellent Communication – clear, concise and convincing
- Leadership by example with regard to conference rules and regulations
- Behavior in keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect & Responsibility
- Meet all deadlines established by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement