61st Arkansas Model United Nations (AMUN)

November 20-21, 2026

University of Central Arkansas



Conference Handbook

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Arkansas Model United Nations (AMUN)
Department of Government, Public Service, and International Studies
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Part I

Committee Topics

Listed below are the topics for all of the committees that will be simulated during the conference, except for Historical Security Council, Security Council, and Model International Court of Justice (MICJ). Each of the committees listed below have been assigned two or three topics. The members of each of the committees will determine the order of the agenda items (committee topics) to be debated and the extent to which the agenda items (committee topics) will be debated.

In the case of the Historical Security Council (HSC), information regarding the events of 1986 will be presented in chronological order to the delegates on the council during the conference. Members of the council will decide to what extent, if at all, to respond to the unfolding events. In the case of the Security Council, delegates will decide on the agenda items during the conference based on what is happening in the real world at that time. In the case of the MICJ, three cases will be presented to the delegates (judges) during the conference.

First Committee (Disarmament & International Security)

(1) Strengthening and reaffirming the international commitment to eliminating the production and use of anti-personnel landmines throughout the world.
(2) Prohibiting the targeting of civilians and non-combatant targets by drone weapons during military conflicts.

Second Committee (Economic & Financial)

(1) Reducing global trade tensions and reaffirming international commitments to lowering tariff and non-tariff barriers to international trade.
(2) Mitigating the potential negative consequences of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other technological innovations on workers throughout the world, including massive job losses and exploitation of workers.

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural)

(1) Reaffirming the importance of international humanitarian law (IHL) during armed conflict, including protections for civilians, humanitarian workers, and medical personnel.
(2) Ending the criminalization of migrants (migration), refugees, and asylum seekers in developed countries.

Novice General Assembly (GA) Committee

(1) Renewing and strengthening international commitments to stop the global spread of nuclear weapons.
(2) Establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and other regions of the world.
(3) Combating illegal drug production and drug trafficking throughout the world.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

(1) Reducing disparities in access to elementary and secondary education among boys and girls, particularly in developing countries.
(2) Combating overexploitation of natural resources in developed and developing countries.
(3) Increasing national financial investments in renewable energy and green technologies.

Human Rights Council (HRC)

(1) Addressing the negative impacts of cuts in foreign assistance focused on the protection of human rights in countries throughout the world.
(2) Protecting freedom of expression and the right to peaceful protest by authoritarian governments throughout the world.
(3) Promoting the development of (sub)regional human rights systems (human rights treaties) in Asia and other regions of the world that lack effective human rights systems.

Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO)

(1) Addressing health care risks associated with global climate change.
(2) Preventing non-communicable diseases (NCDs), particularly diabetes and cancer, among younger individuals throughout the world.
(3) Strengthening health care systems and expanding access to health care services in developing countries.

Part II

Conference Rules & Guidelines

A. Delegates - Students in the 8th through 12th grades may participate in the AMUN Conference as "delegates" representing a UN member-state. Each delegation to the AMUN Conference will consist of at least three delegates representing a UN member-state, not including any delegates assigned to the Novice General Assembly (GA) Committee. All UN member-states are represented in the main General Assembly (GA) committees, including the First Committee (Disarmament & International Security), Second Committee (Economic & Financial), and Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, & Cultural). In addition, some UN member-states may have seats on one or more of the non-GA committees, including the Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC), Security Council, Historical Security Council (HSC), Human Rights Council (HRC), and Model International Court of Justice (MICJ).

All UN member-states are also represented in the Novice GA Committee. Faculty advisors or sponsors may assign 8th and 9th grade students who have little or no previous Model UN experience (or who are participating in the AMUN conference for the first time) to the Novice GA Committee. All participating students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades should be assigned as delegates to the other committees or councils. Participating students in the 8th grade may only be assigned to the Novice GA Committee, but 9th grade students may be assigned to any committee or council.

Delegations may "double up" delegates (an official delegate and a co-delegate) in the three main GA committees only. Due to space limitations, delegations may not "double up" delegates in the Novice GA Committee and the non-GA committees, including the ECOSOC, SC, HSC, HRC, and MICJ. In the three main GA committees, only the designated "official delegates" are eligible to be elected as Rapporteurs or be nominated by committee staff for outstanding delegate awards. In the Novice GA Committee, all delegates are eligible to be nominated for outstanding delegate awards. The Novice GA Committee will not elect a Rapporteur.

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

B. Faculty Advisors or Sponsors - Faculty advisors or sponsors will have an opportunity to observe the performance of their delegates during committee sessions and plenary sessions. Faculty advisors or sponsors should not coach their students during the sessions. Faculty advisors or sponsors should not attempt to influence or undermine the decisions of conference staff members. Faculty advisors or sponsors should remain in the designated areas for visitors. There will be chairs available along the side wall or back wall of the rooms. Faculty advisors or sponsors should not talk to delegates during moderated or unmoderated caucuses. If there are problems with how a committee is being run by the staff of the committee, faculty advisors or sponsors are encouraged to talk to the AMUN Conference Coordinator or the AMUN Secretary-General. Two weeks prior to the start of the conference, faculty advisors or sponsors are requested to submit a list of their delegates to the AMUN Liaison, including the names of delegates, country assignments, and committee assignments. Faculty advisors or sponsors should inform the AMUN Liaison if one or more of their students will be missing part of the conference. Faculty advisors or sponsors should remain with their students during the entire conference. Faculty advisors or sponsors are primarily responsible for monitoring the conduct of and addressing misbehavior by their respective students. In the event of allegations of misconduct or inappropriate behavior, the AMUN Conference Coordinator will inform faculty advisors or sponsors of misconduct or inappropriate behavior by their students. When it is necessary to ensure the safety of the other participating students, the AMUN Conference Coordinator may recommend to a faculty advisor or sponsor that a specific student be removed from a committee or the conference.

C. Observers - Students in the 9th through 12th grades may represent observer states during the AMUN Conference. Examples of observer states are the State of Palestine and Vatican City (Holy See). Observers may participate in committee sessions and plenary sessions, including speaking and voting on procedural matters, but observers may not vote on substantive matters (i.e., resolutions or amendments). Observers should state that they are "present" when their country is called out by the committee staff (as opposed to "present and voting").

D. Pages –Participating schools are permitted to bring one or more students in the 7th and 8th grades to participate as Pages during one or both days of the AMUN Conference. There is, however, no guarantee that there will be Pages in a particular committee or at a particular AMUN conference. Pages will be assigned by the AMUN Secretariat to one or more committees during the conference and will be asked to assist the committee staff and committee delegates.

E. Head Delegates - All delegations or countries are encouraged to have a head delegate. Head delegates are responsible for serving as the liaison between their delegations and the AMUN Secretariat, including being responsible for coordinating the submission of positions papers prior to the conference. Head delegates should be assigned to represent their countries in one of the committees. Head delegates will accept position paper awards during the closing session.

F. Rapporteurs – Each of the committees, except the Novice General Assembly Committee, will elect a Rapporteur on the morning of the second day of the conference. Only official delegates, not co-delegates, of member states or observer states may be nominated for and elected as Rapporteurs. The Rapporteurs shall give brief speeches during the closing session regarding the accomplishments of their respective committees. Rapporteurs will be presented with a certificate during the closing session.

G. Committee Staff - Each of the committees of the General Assembly, ECOSOC, Security Council, HSC, HRC, and other committees shall have a Chair, Co-Chair, and one or more Legal Counsels. The Chair is the presiding officer of the committee. The Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee, ensure observance of the rules of the committee, recognize speakers, and announce the results of votes. The Chair shall also rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the committee. When the time of a speech is limited and a speaker has spoken the allotted time, the Chair shall call the delegate to order without delay.

The Chair may also entertain motions to recess or adjourn a committee session. The Chair is encouraged to turn over the gavel to the Co-Chair for 30 minutes at least once every two hours. When not presiding over the committee, the Co-Chair is responsible for tallying votes on motions, resolutions, and amendments, and presenting the results of the votes to the Chair. The Co-Chair is also responsible for reviewing and editing draft resolutions, as well as proposed amendments to draft resolutions. The Legal Counsels are responsible keeping the minutes of the committee meetings, taking down the minutes of the committee meetings, keeping track of speaking times, and helping to secure committee rooms during voting procedures. The Legal Counsels may also be asked by the Chair to assist with reviewing and editing draft resolutions. Each of the staff members of the committee is responsible for independently nominating delegates in the committee for Best Delegate awards on the second day of the conference.

H. Speeches during Committee Sessions – Following the roll-call of member-states, the Chair shall announce that he or she shall recognize each of the member-states (official delegates and observers) in the committee for making opening statements. All opening statements are limited to one minute. Opening statements should be general comments about the committee topics. After the name of a country has been called by the Chair, the official delegate (or the co-delegate) representing that member state should stand and make his or her opening statement. If the official delegate (or the co-delegate) chooses not to make an opening statement, the delegate should stand and clearly state, "_____ chooses not to make an opening statement at this time."

After the Chair has gone through the list of member-states in the committee, the Chair shall ask if there are any additional opening statement. Delegates representing member-states that did not previously make an opening statement may raise their placards to be recognized by the Chair to make an opening statement.

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

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

Speeches made by delegates should be original and written entirely by the delegate making the speech. Delegates are prohibited from using an Artificial Intelligence (AI) program, such as ChatGPT, to write delegate speeches.

I. Unmoderated Caucuses – Delegates may offer motions to suspend for unmoderated caucuses during formal debate. The maximum amount of time that can be requested by a delegate for an unmoderated caucus is fifteen [15] minutes. Motions for a subsequent unmoderated caucus will be ruled out-of-order unless at least fifteen minutes has passed since the end of the previous unmoderated caucus. There must be at least fifteen minutes between the end of one unmoderated caucus and the beginning of another unmoderated caucus, unless the committee chair has entertained a motion to have an unmoderated caucus.

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

K. Electronic Devices - Delegates and committee staff are permitted to use personal electronic devices, including laptop computers, during the AMUN conference. However, electronic devices may only be used for activities directly related to the AMUN conference (e.g., writing draft resolutions and/or proposed amendments during unmoderated caucuses). Electronic devices may be used to send and receive messages from other delegates and faculty advisors, so long as the messages pertain to the AMUN conference. Delegates are not permitted to use social media during committee sessions and plenary sessions of the General Assembly.

At no time during committee sessions and plenary sessions should electronic devices be used by delegates or committee staff members for entertainment purposes, including watching movies, listening to music, or playing games. A delegate or committee staff member who violates the rules will be given one warning. A delegate or committee staff member who violates the rules a second time will not be allowed to use electronic devices during the remainder of the AMUN conference. The faculty advisor or sponsor of a delegate will be notified of the second violation.

L. Dress Code – Committee staff, delegates, and observers are encouraged to dress in western business attire (business formal) during committee sessions and plenary sessions. Delegates may wear comfortable shoes. Pages are not required to wear business attire. Pages may wear casual attire (business casual) and comfortable shoes.

M. Badges – Delegates (official delegates and co-delegates), observers, and pages are required to wear the appropriate badges at all times. Delegate badges serve as the credentials of the delegates, so delegates who lose their badges should request a replacement from the AMUN Secretariat. Faculty advisors will not be issued badges.

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

O. General Assembly (GA) Plenary Session – During the afternoon of the second day of the AMUN conference, the delegates from the three main GA committees will convene for a plenary session in Ida Waldran Auditorium. The AMUN Secretary-General may also ask the Novice General Assembly (GA) Committee to participate in the GA Plenary session. Following roll call, the AMUN secretary-general will announce an emergency topic to the delegates in the plenary session. The emergency topic, which will not be revealed to anyone other than the secretary-general prior to the start of the plenary session, will involve a contemporary international dispute that has not necessarily escalated to a crisis, but there is a possibility that it could escalate to a crisis in the real world. The simulated crisis may have security, economic, financial, social, and humanitarian dimensions. The delegates will be asked by the secretary-general to address the crisis, including discussions and draft resolutions. At all times during the plenary session, delegates must remain in character and deal with the emergency topic in a diplomatic and professional manner.

P. Closing Session - At the end of the two-day conference, the delegates who were elected Rapporteurs will be given the opportunity to give two-minute speeches at the start of the closing session. The AMUN Secretariat will announce and present the Best Position Paper awards during the closing session. The AMUN Secretariat will also announce and present the Best Delegate (Outstanding Delegate, Outstanding Delegate-Runner-Up, and Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention) awards during the closing session. The Best Delegation (Outstanding Delegation, Outstanding Delegation-Runner-up, and Outstanding Delegation-Honorable Mention) awards will be announced within one week of the end of the conference. The AMUN Secretariat asks that all delegations attend the closing session out of respect for the delegates and delegations participating in the conference. If a delegation must leave early, the delegation's faculty advisor should inform the AMUN Secretary-General, AMUN Conference Coordinator, or AMUN Faculty Advisor Liaison.

Q. Country Lottery – During the AMUN conference, high school faculty advisors and sponsors participating in the conference will be given the opportunity to choose a number in a country "lottery" for the following year's AMUN conference. Faculty advisors and sponsors will be asked to submit an AMUN Country Preferences Form (paper or online) by December 15th following the conference. Preliminary country assignments for the following AMUN conference will be made and announced by December 31st. The faculty advisor or sponsor who chooses the lowest number will be assigned their highest preference for a country for the following year's AMUN conference. The faculty advisor or sponsor who chooses the next lowest number will be assigned their highest preference among the available countries. This process continues until all high school faculty advisors and sponsors have been given their preliminary country assignments.

After these country assignments have been announced and posted on the AMUN website, faculty advisors and sponsors from high schools that did not participate in the country lottery may request country assignments for the next AMUN conference. At any time prior to the start of the next AMUN conference, all high school faculty advisors and sponsors may request changes to their country assignments by emailing the AMUN Liaison for faculty advisors and sponsors.

Part III

Rapporteur Elections

A. Delegates in each of the committees, except the Novice GA Committee, will select one delegate to serve in the role of Rapporteur for the committee. During the morning session on the second day of the conference, the Chairs of each of the committees will ask the delegates for nominations for Rapporteur. The Chair will accept a minimum of two nominations and a maximum of ten nominations from the delegates. In the three main GA committees, only the official delegates may be nominated for Rapporteur. Co-delegates may not be nominated for the Rapporteur position. Delegates who are nominated by other delegates for the Rapporteur position may choose to accept or reject the nominations.

B. Once nomination process has been concluded, the Chair will provide a paper or electronic ballot to all of the delegates in the committee and will announce the names of all of the nominees for Rapporteur. The delegates are allowed to vote for only one of the nominees. Votes cast for delegates that have not been nominated or votes cast for more than one of the nominees will be discarded.

C. Once all of the ballots have been completed and submitted, the Co-Chair and Legal Counsel will count the votes and report the results to the Chair. The Chair will then announce the results of the vote to the committee. If the delegate receiving the highest number of votes did not receive a simple majority of the total number of votes cast for Rapporteur, there will be a run-off election between the two delegates who received the most votes in the first round of the election. The delegate who receives the most votes in the run-off election will serve as the Rapporteur. In the event of a tie in the run-off election, the two delegates will serve as co-Rapporteurs.

D. Each of the Rapporteurs will give a two-minute speech during the closing session of the conference. The Rapporteur speeches will summarize the main accomplishments of the committees. Each of the Rapporteurs will be presented with a certificate during the closing session of the conference.

E. There is no connection between the election of Rapporteurs in the committees and decisions by committee staff to recommend delegates for the Outstanding Delegate and Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention awards. Delegates who are elected Rapporteurs in the committees may or may not be recommended by committee staff for Outstanding Delegate awards.

Notes

Part IV

Committee Procedures

A. Formal Convening of the Committee Session – The Chair shall formally convene the committee session by pounding the gavel and requesting that the committee come to order. At any time during a committee session, the Chair may call for ***decorum*** when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker or the staff.

1. The Chair shall announce that he or she is passing around a delegate sign-up sheet. Official delegates, co-delegates, and observers should clearly print their country and full name at the appropriate location on the sign-up sheet. The sign-up sheet should be returned to the Co-Chair once each of the delegates (official delegates, co-delegates, and observers) has printed their country and full name on the sign-up sheet.

2. The Chair shall announce the ***rule concerning the time limit for speaking*** (e.g., one minute for speeches). The Chair shall also announce that he or she will enforce the time limits unless a **motion to extend the time limit** or a **motion to change the time limit** is approved by the committee.

B. Roll Call and Quorum - As the delegate sign-up sheet is being passed around the room, the Chair shall announce a ***roll call*** of member states and observer states in the committee. The Chair should only call out those member states and observer states that are officially registered for the conference.

1. When a member state is called out, the official delegate (or co-delegate) representing the member state should raise his or her placard and say, "present and voting." Delegates representing member states that are “present and voting” cast votes on procedural and substantive matters. When an observer state is called out, the delegate representing the observer state should raise his or her placard and say "present." Delegates representing observer states that are “present” cast votes on procedural matters (i.e., placard votes on procedural motions), but they are not permitted to vote on substantive matters (i.e., votes on adoption of proposed amendments and draft resolutions) during committee sessions.

2. The Co-Chair shall record the roll call information on a ***voting form***. The Co-Chair should indicate the day and time on the top of the voting form.

3. Following completion of the roll call, the Chair shall determine and announce the minimum number of member states required for debate and for approving amendments or resolutions. In all of the committees (except the Security Council and Historical Security Council), a ***quorum*** consists of one-third of the member states "present and voting" to begin debate and a majority of member states "present and voting" to approve an amendment or resolution. In the Security Council and Historical Security Council, there is no quorum to begin a debate. At least nine votes, including the affirmative votes (or abstentions) of the five permanent members, are necessary to adopt a resolution in the Security Council (and in the Historical Security Council when it has 15 members).

C. Opening Statements – Following the roll call of member states and observer states, the Chair shall announce that he or she will proceed to recognize each of the member states and observer states in alphabetical order for ***opening statements.*** Each opening statement is limited to one minute. Opening statements should be limited to general comments about the committee topics. Delegates are not permitted to comment on the opening statements of other delegates in the committee. Motions to set the order of the agenda items will not be permitted during opening statements.

1. After the name of a member state or observer state has been called out by the Chair, the official delegate (or the co-delegate) representing that state should rise and make his or her opening statement. At the end of an opening statement, a delegate should say, "I yield my remaining time to the Chair," if there is any remaining time. If the official delegate (or the co-delegate) chooses not to make an opening statement, the delegate should rise and clearly say, "_____ chooses not to make an opening statement at this time."

2. After the Chair has gone through the list of member states and observer states in the committee, the Chair shall ask if there are any additional opening statements. Official delegates (or co-delegates) representing member-states that did not previously make an opening statement may raise their placards to be recognized by the Chair to make an opening statement. Delegates representing member states and observer states are not permitted to make more than one opening statement.

D. Setting the Order of the Agenda Items – After the conclusion of opening statements, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to set the order of agenda items**. In the case of the Security Council, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to set the order of the working agenda**. This motion is only necessary if there are more than one potential agenda items.

1. The motion to set the order of agenda items, which requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker, should propose a specific order in which the committee topics will be placed on the agenda. For example, a delegate may make a motion to consider committee topic #1 first and committee topic #2 second. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion.

2. Once speeches regarding the motion have been completed, the Chair should call for a ***placard vote*** on the motion to set the order of agenda items. All delegates (or co-delegates) representing member states and observer states must vote on procedural matters such as the motion to set the order of the agenda items. Delegates may not abstain on procedural matters. Any abstentions on procedural votes will be considered as "no" votes.

3. The Chair shall announce: "All those in favor of the motion by _____ to set the order of the agenda items, please raise your placards." "All those opposed to the motion by _____ to set the order of the agenda items, please raise your placards." The Co-Chair should count the number of "yes" votes and "no" votes and report the results of the placard vote on the motion to the Chair. The Chair shall announce the results of the placard vote to the committee. The first motion regarding the agenda of the committee that obtains a majority of the vote will determine the order of discussion of the committee topics. The first agenda item will henceforth be referred to as Topic A, the second agenda item will henceforth be referred to as Topic B, and so on.

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

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

E. Speaker's List and Formal Debate – After the successful adoption of a motion regarding setting the order of the agenda items, the Chair shall either announce that the establishment of a ***Speaker's List*** consisting of all the member states in the committee in alphabetical order. Alternatively, the Chair may ask the delegates who wish to be on the Speaker's List to raise their placards. In the latter case, the Co-Chair of the committee or a Legal Counsel will create the Speaker's List based on the delegates that have asked to be included on the Speaker's List by raising their placards. Delegates may, at the appropriate time during formal debate, request to be added to the Speaker's List. The Chair shall remind the delegates of the ***rule concerning the time limit for speaking*** (e.g., one minute for speeches)**.**

1. Once the Speaker's List has been established, the Chair shall open ***formal debate*** on the first agenda item by recognizing the delegate from the first country on the Speaker's List. Delegates that are recognized for speaking should rise to give their speech. A delegate may choose not to speak by simply saying, "_____ chooses not to speak on the agenda item at this time."

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

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

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

5. At any time following conclusion of the tenth speech during formal debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a **motion to suspend formal debate for an unmoderated caucus** for a specified amount of time (e.g., 15-minute unmoderated caucus). This motion will be ruled out of order prior to the conclusion of the tenth speech during formal debate. An unmoderated caucus provides delegates with an opportunity to informally discuss the agenda item and prepare draft resolutions regarding the agenda item. The motion requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion. If the motion is not approved, the Chair shall resume formal debate and recognize the next speaker on the Speaker's List.

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

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

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

F. Consideration of Draft Resolutions – At any time following the first unmoderated caucus, delegates may submit draft resolutions regarding the pending agenda item to the Co-Chair. ***The Chair of the committee shall announce the minimum number of sponsoring delegates and co-sponsoring delegates that are required for submission of a draft resolution***. Depending on the committee, the minimum number of sponsoring delegates will generally be between two and four delegates, and the minimum number of co-sponsoring delegates will generally be between four and eight delegates. Draft resolutions that do not have the minimum number of sponsoring and co-sponsoring delegates, do not pertain to the pending agenda item, or are not properly written and formatted will be returned to the sponsoring delegates by the Co-Chair.

1. The Co-Chair of the committee, with the assistance of the Legal Counsels, shall review and edit draft resolutions. If the Co-Chair approves a draft resolution, the Co-Chair shall assign the draft resolution a specific number corresponding to the order in which the resolution was approved by the Co-Chair [e.g., the first draft resolution approved by the Co-Chair of ECOSOC regarding topic A should be assigned "ECOSOC Resolution A/1"].

2. After a draft resolution has been approved by the Co-Chair, the sponsoring delegates seeking to formally introduce a draft resolution should, at the appropriate time, seek recognition from the Chair to offer a **motion to consider a draft resolution.** The Chair shall recognize the delegates who sponsored the first draft resolution to be approved by the Co-Chair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the draft resolution is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required.

3. After a draft resolution has been brought to the floor for consideration, the Chair shall recognize the sponsoring delegates for five minutes to explain the main provisions of the draft resolution and to answer **points of inquiry** from other delegates. The sponsoring delegates, but not the co-sponsoring delegates, should speak at the front of the committee room during this five-minute period. Only one draft resolution may be considered on the floor of the committee at a time.

4. Once the sponsoring delegates have completed their explanation of the draft resolution or the five minutes have expired, the Chair should ask the sponsoring delegate to return to their seats. The Chair should then recognize speakers in favor of or opposed to the draft resolution. Delegates may also seek recognition to offer a **motion for consideration of a proposed amendment** at this time.

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

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

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

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

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

3. The delegates seeking to formally offer an amendment to the pending draft resolution should, at the appropriate time, seek recognition from the Chair to offer a **motion to consider an amendment to the draft resolution.** The Chair should recognize the delegates who sponsored the first proposed amendment to be approved by the Co-Chair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the proposed amendment is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. Vote on Final Approval of a Draft Resolution - If discussion of a draft resolution has been closed by a committee, the Chair should call for a roll call vote on the draft resolution (as amended).

1. The Chair shall announce the roll call, and the Co-Chair shall record the votes on the draft resolution. During the roll call vote, the Legal Counsels should ensure that no one (including delegates, observers, pages, and faculty advisors) is permitted to enter or leave the committee room. Following the roll call vote, the Co-Chair should report the results of the roll call vote to the Chair, who shall announce the results to the committee. The draft resolution is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the resolution. Abstentions are considered "no" votes.

2. Following a roll call vote on a draft resolution has been completed (whether the draft resolution was approved or rejected by the committee), a delegate that voted on the prevailing side of the draft resolution may offer a **motion to reconsider**. The motion to reconsider requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion to reconsider. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

3. A delegate may offer a **motion to remove from the table a draft resolution** or a **motion to remove from the table an agenda item.** This motion is only permitted if a draft resolution or agenda item had previously been tabled. This motion is not in order if there is another motion, draft resolution, or proposed amendment on the floor of the committee for consideration. The motion requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

4. If there are no further motions pertaining to the agenda item, the Chair shall bring up the next agenda item. The Chair shall begin formal debate and recognize the first speaker on the Speaker's List.

I. Recess/Adjournment - When the committee is scheduled to recess or adjourn, the Chair shall entertain a **motion to recess** or a **motion to adjourn**.

1. The **motion to recess** requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker. The motion should indicate the time at which the meeting will reconvene. The motion is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

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

Notes

Part V

Parliamentary Procedures

A. Points

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

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

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

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

B. Motions

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

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

3. **Motion to Change the Order of Consideration of the Remaining Agenda Items** – After a committee has completed debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to change the order of consideration of the remaining agenda items. The motion should specify the precise order of remaining agenda items. The motion requires a second and may not interrupt a speaker. The Chair shall recognize one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker in opposition to the motion. Following the speeches, the Chair should call for a placard vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. **Motion to Consider a Draft Resolution** – During debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to consider a draft resolution. Draft resolutions must be submitted in advance for approval by the Co-Chair. Draft resolutions must have a minimum number of sponsors and co-sponsors, which will be determined by the committee chair. Draft resolutions that do not pertain to the pending agenda item will not be allowed for consideration by the Co-Chair. The Co-Chair will assign a number to the draft resolution, which will be considered by the committee in the order of its approval by the Co-Chair. The Chair shall announce that consideration of the draft resolution is in order. There is no debate on the motion, and a vote on the motion is not required. The sponsors of the draft resolution must submit one paper copy of the draft resolution to the Chair and to each of the other member states in the committee.

The Chair shall recognize the sponsoring delegates for up to five minutes to explain the main provisions of the draft resolution and to answer points of inquiry from other delegates. Only one draft resolution may be considered on the floor of the committee at a time.

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

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

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

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

16. **Motion to Reconsider** - Following a roll call vote on a draft resolution, a delegate may offer a motion to reconsider the vote on a draft resolution (whether the draft resolution was approved or rejected by the committee). A motion to reconsider requires a second and cannot interrupt a speaker. The motion must be offered by a delegate who voted on the prevailing side of the resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

Part VI

Draft Resolution Guidelines

A. Delegates are encouraged to collaborate with other delegates in a committee during the conference, including delegates representing countries assigned to other high schools, to write draft resolutions pertaining to the committee topics. Draft resolutions, or working papers resembling draft resolutions, that were written in part or in full prior to the start of the conference, may not be submitted for consideration in a committee session.

B. The Chair of the committee will determine the minimum number of sponsors and co-sponsors required for draft resolutions. The draft resolution must meet the minimum number of sponsors and co-sponsors before it can be reviewed by the Co-Chair of the committee. Both sponsors and co-sponsors should be indicated on the top of the draft resolution that is submitted electronically to the committee chair for consideration (see sample resolution on the next page).

C. Draft resolutions should be clear and concise with correct grammar and spelling. Committee staff may return a draft resolution that is poorly written back to the sponsors for revisions.

D. Delegates are strictly prohibited from using an Artificial Intelligence (AI) program, such as ChatGPT, to write a draft resolution during the conference. Draft resolutions that are written by an AI program, or with the assistance of an AI program, should not be submitted to the committee staff for consideration. Draft resolutions written by or with the assistance of an AI program will be rejected by the committee staff.

E. Draft resolutions should not appear to be contrary to the United Nations Charter (or to the charter of any other relevant international organization), nor should draft resolutions appear to be completely contrary to the sponsors' official positions on the committee topics.

F. The sponsors of a draft resolution are required to fill out and submit to the committee chair a **Draft Resolution Certification Form,** which provides a list of the names of the delegates and countries sponsoring a draft resolution. A hard copy or an electronic copy of the form will be provided by the committee Chair or Co-Chair. Each of the sponsors of the draft resolution are required to certify that they collaboratively wrote the draft resolution during the conference, that no part of the draft resolution was written prior to the start of the conference, and that the draft resolution was not written by or with the assistance of an AI program.

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

November 18, 2018 **Resolution A/1**

Sponsors: Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, and Mexico
Co-Sponsors: Canada, Japan, South Korea, Costa Rica, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden
Committee: Social, Humanitarian, & Cultural
Topic: Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

The General Assembly,
Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

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

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

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

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

Pre-Ambulatory Clauses

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

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

Sample Pre-ambulatory Phrases:

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Aware of

Believing

Bearing in mind

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply Concerned

Deeply Conscious

Deeply Convinced

Deeply Disturbed

Deeply Regretting

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its appreciation

Expressing its satisfaction

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Fully alarmed

Fully believing

Further deploring

Further recalling

Having adopted

Having considered

Having considered further

Having devoted attention

Having examined

Having studied

Having heard

Having received

Keeping in mind

Noting with regret

Noting with satisfaction

Noting with deep concern

Noting further

Noting with approval

Observing

Realizing

Reaffirming

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Reminding

Stressing

Taking into account

Taking into consideration

Taking note

Viewing with appreciation

Welcoming

Operative Clauses

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

Sample Operative Phrases:

Accepts

Affirms

Approves

Authorizes

Calls

Calls upon

Condemns

Congratulates

Confirms

Considers

Declares accordingly

Deplores

Draws the attention

Designates

Emphasizes

Encourages

Endorses

Expresses its appreciation

Expresses its hope

Further invites

Further proclaims

Further reminds

Further recommends

Further resolves

Further requests

Have resolved

Notes

Proclaims

Reaffirms Recommends

Reminds

Regrets

Requests

Solemnly affirms

Strongly condemns

Supports

Trusts

Takes note of

Transmits

Urges

Notes

Part VII

Position Paper Guidelines

Each (country) delegation is encouraged to electronically submit a Position Paper to the AMUN Liaison at least two weeks prior to the first day of the conference. To be evaluated for the Best Position Paper awards, the papers should follow each of the guidelines listed below.

A. A delegation's position paper should include a cover page with the formal name of the member-state and a complete list of the names of the delegates representing the member state (including their respective committee assignments).

B. A delegation's position paper should be divided into separate parts corresponding to each of the six committee topics associated with the three main General Assembly committees: First Committee (Disarmament & International Security), Second Committee (Economic & Financial), and Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, & Cultural). Each of the parts of a delegation's position paper should include the name of a committee, a committee topic, and the member state at the top of the page (see sample position paper).

C. The positions in each of the parts should reflect the country's perspective about how the international community, including the UN, should address the committee topics**.** ***The position papers should <u>not</u> address how the government of the country may be addressing the committee topics domestically.***

D. Delegations are not required to provide their positions on committee topics associated with any of the non-G.A. committees, including the Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC), Human Rights Council (HRC), Historical Security Council (HSC), Security Council, and the Novice GA Committee.

E. All of the six parts of the position paper of a delegation (country) should be collated or combined into a single electronic document. In other words, there should be one document for each delegation. ***Position papers that are not collated or combined into a single document per delegation will not be evaluated for the Best Position Paper award.***

F. A delegation's position on each committee topic should be approximately 1 to 1 ½ pages long and single-spaced. The font type should be Times New Roman (TNR) and the font size should be a maximum of 12 point. Margins should be a maximum of one inch on all sides (top, bottom, right, and left).

G. A delegation's position paper should include a brief explanation of the country's official position regarding each of the committee topics, including what actions should be taken by the United Nations and/or other international organizations regarding the topics. Some background information regarding the topics may also be included in the position paper.

H. A delegation's position paper should not be plagiarized or "copied and pasted" from sources on the internet or elsewhere. The position paper should be written entirely by the participating students (delegates), although the faculty advisor and/or head delegates are permitted to suggest revisions to a draft of the position paper. A position paper that has been plagiarized will not be eligible for the Best Position Paper award.

I. A delegation's position paper should not be written using Artificial Intelligence (AI) programs, such as ChatGPT. The position paper should not include any sentences that were derived from an AI program. Position papers written using an AI program will not be eligible for Best Position Paper awards.

J. A delegation's position paper should also include a list of the sources of information (labeled as "**References**") located at the end of each of the different parts of the position paper. The position paper does not require citations or footnotes. ***Entries from dictionaries or encyclopedias (including online encyclopedias such as Wikipedia) should not be included in the list of sources in the position paper. The list of sources may not simply be a list of internet addresses or links to websites.*** If applicable, the list of sources should contain the author's name, title of the source, publication, and date. If the source was obtained from the internet, the internet address may be included, along with the date that the online source was accessed (if the source does not otherwise have a date of publication).

K. Electronic versions of the position papers should be shared with or emailed to the AMUN Liaison at least two weeks prior to the start of the conference.

Sample Position Paper

Committee: Disarmament & International Security

Topic: Global regulation of "lethal autonomous weapons" ("killer robots")

Country: French Republic

The government of France believes that the topic of lethal autonomous weapon systems, or "killer robots", is of the utmost importance to the safety of the world and to the continued hegemony of man and human morality over machine. Because of the dangers of leaving the lethal autonomous weapons sector unregulated, France believes that careful and extensive consideration should be placed upon drafting international legal standards establishing a strong protection against the use of these weapons. As the former Minister of Defence Hervé Morin has stated, it is imperative that human conscience remain significantly involved in the decision-making process of military operations. This is because the act of waging war has such heavy moral implications that "...human conscience cannot be taken out of the equation." It must also be considered that international humanitarian law must be respected by all countries just as much in the case of lethal autonomous weapons, as in any other.

On this note, the topic of accidental executions must be recognized. The arbitrary ending of innocent civilian lives by governmental forces in wartime has not decreased as warfare has become more mechanized, even though it should have become easier to prevent. We have seen this effect continue and transform into the digitization of warfare which has become prevalent through the use of drone technology. The use of drones has rightfully evoked popular outrage for the careless lack of certainty involved in these bloody operations. If weapons like these were allowed to become fully or even significantly autonomous, arbitrary killings would only increase, and the legitimacy of governments worldwide would fall greatly. For these reasons among others, France does not possess and does not plan to possess lethal autonomous weapons. Not only will these weapons be harmful to global stability, but they can also harm the nations who put them to use as well as the nations which will become victims of these weapons. The government of France suggests that all other member states take this same course of action and hopes that the United Nations will come together to draft incentives against the development and possession of lethal autonomous weapons. The negative side effects are simply too grave, and the possible benefits are few.

Once the automation of robots in a military capacity has begun, it will be difficult to curb the growth for the obvious advantages in efficiency which automation would provide to the countries using such technology. This technology, however, must be recognized for the grave danger which it poses to the human race. Never before have we been in a situation technologically where we could create systems capable of overcoming us in a conflict, and we now stand on the threshold of such a volatile era. Thus, immediate and effective action must be taken to ensure that these technologies remain extremely limited in their scope of use and that humans retain their place at the top of the chain of command, ethically and functionally.

To establish international legal standards regarding the regulation of lethal autonomous weapons, the government of France believes that the United Nations should draft guidelines which discourage the use of these weapons and encourages member states to establish national regulations in accordance with international consensus. This consensus has come primarily through the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCWC), and should continue to come from this well-established framework, with an emphasis on establishing an internationally agreed upon precedent which member states can then follow in their own national legislation. In writing these guidelines, the concept of meaningful human control is among the most important to define. The government of France believes that this definition must include the involvement of human beings of proper authority in the determination of threat and the decision to execute. The definition should also ensure that lethal weapons are not capable of firing in any capacity without the prior direction of a human; otherwise, weapons systems should be able to have a level of automation for strictly functional reasons. This liberty should be, of course, exclusively outside of the realm of conflict engagement, but may and should include general movement and other maintenance needs. Including these standards in the definition will effectively place human beings at the top of the moral decision chain of command, while not sacrificing the benefits which automation can provide to the global balance of power and ability of nations to protect their interests.

References

"Country States on Killer Robots," *Campaign to Stop Killer Robots,* March 14, 2014. http://www.stopkillerrobots.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/KRC_CountryStatus_14Mar2014.pdf.

"Country Policy Positions," *Campaign to Stop Killer Robots*, March 25, 2015. http://www.stopkillerrobots.org/.

"Killer Robots and the Concept of Meaningful Human Control," Human Rights Watch, April 11, 2016. https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/04/11/killer-robots-and-concept-meaningful-human-control.

Notes

Part VIII

Awards Criteria

A. Best Position Paper Awards

The AMUN Secretariat shall select several delegations to receive the ***Best Position Paper*** awards. The position papers will be evaluated on the basis of the position paper guidelines. In order to be eligible for this award, delegations must submit position papers to the AMUN Liaison at least two weeks prior to the start of the conference. Delegations recognized for Best Position Paper awards will receive a certificate during the closing session of the conference.

B. Best Delegation Awards

1. The delegations selected for the Best Delegation Awards, which include ***Outstanding Delegation, Outstanding Delegation-Runner-Up,*** and ***Outstanding Delegation-Honorable Mention***, are those delegations that have excelled in three different areas:

   a. A delegation's overall performance during the plenary session of the General Assembly.

   b. A delegation's overall performance in the three main General Assembly committees.

   c. A delegation's position paper submitted prior to the start of the conference.

2. Each of the above-mentioned areas will be weighed roughly equally in determining the Best Delegation awards. After the plenary session of the General Assembly (GA), each of the Vice-Presidents of the GA plenary session (chairs of the main GA committees and Novice GA committee) shall independently submit their recommendations for the Best Delegation awards. These recommendations, as well as evaluations of the position papers and the selection of Best Delegate awards in the main GA committees, will be used to make decisions regarding the Best Delegation awards. The list of delegations selected for the Best Delegation awards will be announced within a week of the end of the conference.

3. A plaque and certificate will be mailed to the faculty advisor or sponsor of the delegation selected for the Outstanding Delegation award. The faculty advisors or sponsors of the two runner-up delegations will also be mailed plaques and certificates. The faculty advisors or sponsors of the delegations selected for the Outstanding Delegation-Honorable Mention awards will be mailed certificates.

C. Best Delegate Awards

1. The delegates selected for the Best Delegate Awards, which include ***Outstanding Delegate, Outstanding Delegate-Runner-Up,*** and ***Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention*** awards**,** are those delegates that have demonstrated the ability to professionally and effectively collaborate with delegates representing other countries, including delegates from other high schools, during formal and informal sessions of the committees. These delegates will have demonstrated excellent knowledge of the committee topics, as well as excellent speaking and parliamentary procedure skills. These delegates will have represented their respective countries in a professional and diplomatic manner throughout the entire conference. Lastly, these delegates will have followed all of the conference rules and guidelines throughout the entire conference, including refraining from using Artificial Intelligence (AI) programs to prepare resolutions and speeches. Although certainly part of the committee experience, these awards are not strictly based upon the number of times a delegate has been recognized for points, motions, or speeches during committee sessions.

2. The delegates selected for the Best Delegate awards will be announced during the closing session of the conference. Certificates and engraved gavels will be presented to the delegates selected for the Outstanding Delegate and Outstanding Delegate - Runner-Up awards in each of the committees during the closing session. Certificates for the Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention awards in each of the committees will be mailed to the faculty advisors of the delegates who are selected for these awards.

3. Committee staff members shall each independently recommend one delegate from their respective committees for the Outstanding Delegate award, one delegate from their respective committees for the Outstanding Delegate - Runner-Up award, and between five and ten delegates from their respective committees for the Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention awards.

4. There is no connection between the election of Rapporteurs in the committees and decisions by committee staff to recommend delegates for the Outstanding Delegate, Outstanding Delegate – Runner-Up, and Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention awards. Delegates elected to the Rapporteur positions may or may not be recommended by committee staff for these awards.

Part IX

Executive Board of the World Health Organization

Overview

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations which coordinates responses to international public health issues and emergencies. The WHO was established on April 7, 1948. The predecessor organizations were the League of Nations' Health Organization and the Paris-based International Office of Public Hygiene (OIPH). The WHO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and it has six regional offices and 150 field offices worldwide. The Executive Board of the WHO is composed of 34 technically qualified members elected for three-year terms. The annual Executive Board meeting is held in January when the members agree upon the agenda for the World Health Assembly and the resolutions to be considered by the World Health Assembly. A second shorter meeting takes place in May-June, as a follow-up to the World Health Assembly. The main functions of the Executive Board are to implement the decisions and policies of the World Health Assembly, and advise and generally to facilitate its work.

Functions

The Constitution of the WHO states that its objective "is the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health". The WHO seeks to fulfill this objective through its functions as defined in its Constitution, including (a) to act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work; (b) to establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate; (c) to assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services; (d) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of Governments; (e) to provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of trust territories; (f) to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services; (g) to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases; (h) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the prevention of accidental injuries; (i) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene; and (h) to promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health.

Notes

Part X

Model International Court of Justice

1. Functions of the MICJ:

The primary purpose of the MICJ is to resolve territorial and other disputes between members of the United Nations in accordance with international law and legal precedence. Member-states of the UN that submit disputes to the MICJ agree that the decisions of the court are legally-binding upon both parties to the disputes. The MICJ may also issue advisory opinions on legal issues when asked to do so by committees of the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, or agencies affiliated with the UN (member-states of the UN may not request advisory opinions of the MICJ).

2. Composition of the MICJ:

The MICJ is composed of 15 judges represented by high school students participating in the AMUN Conference. Each participating high school is limited to a maximum of two judges. More than two judges may be assigned to a high school if there are available slots after all participating schools have had an opportunity to choose judges.

In addition, a maximum of two alternate judges (First Alternate and Second Alternate) will be assigned to the MICJ. Alternate judges may be affiliated with any AMUN country (member state or observer state) that does not already have a seat on the MICJ. Alternate judges will be permitted to participate in the public proceedings of the MICJ, including oral arguments, rebuttals, and questions, regardless of whether or not they are actually filling vacancies on the MICJ. However, alternate judges may only participate in the private proceedings of the MICJ (case deliberation and writing of the opinion) if they are actually filling a vacancy in the MICJ (i.e., if one or more of the 15 MICJ judges is officially absent from the AMUN Conference on one or both days). If only one of the 15 MICJ judges is officially absent from the conference, the First Alternate will fill the vacancy and participate in case deliberation. If two or more of the 15 MICJ judges are absent from the conference, both the First Alternate and the Second Alternate will fill two of the vacancies and participate in the case deliberation. Alternate judges may only be considered for, and elected to, the positions of Presiding Officer (President) and Vice President of the MICJ if they are filling a vacancy in the MICJ when the court is initially convened on the first day of the AMUN Conference.

In their positions on the MICJ, the judges do not officially represent their respective governments. However, in the event that a case involves the government of one of the judges, that judge is prohibited from participating in case deliberations and opinion writing (although they are allowed to participate in oral arguments, rebuttals, and questions). Students representing judges on the MICJ should prepare for their roles by researching the International Court of Justice (ICJ), international law and legal precedence, and territorial disputes. Students should not come to any conclusions regarding a particular case until after reading the written pleadings and hearing the oral arguments regarding the case during the sessions of the MICJ.

3. Staff of the MICJ:

(a) Coordinator - individual who is responsible for administering the court and assisting the Presiding Officer of the MICJ.

(b) Assistant Coordinator - individual who is responsible for assisting the MICJ Coordinator.

(c) Applicants - individuals who represent the parties that initiated the submission of the disputes to the MICJ.

(d) Respondents - individuals who represent the parties that agreed to the submission of the disputes to the MICJ (but did not initiate the submission of the disputes to the MICJ).

4. Jurisdiction of the MICJ:

The MICJ has jurisdiction over disputes between member-states under one or more of the following conditions:

(a) when both of the parties to a dispute have agreed to submit the dispute to the MICJ.

(b) when one of the parties to a dispute has submitted the dispute to the MICJ in cases whereby the dispute involves the interpretation or application of a treaty ratified by two or more parties (and the treaty specifically contains a provision allowing one of the parties to submit a dispute to the MICJ in the event of disagreement over its interpretation or application).

(c) when the dispute involves two or more member-states that have agreed in advance to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the MICJ.

5. Procedures of the MICJ:

(a) *Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the MICJ* - the 15 judges elect by secret ballot a Presiding Officer (or President) of the MICJ and three different Vice-Presidents of the MICJ. The individual elected President of the MICJ will also serve as Rapporteur for the MICJ during the Closing Session of the conference on Saturday afternoon. The following nomination/election procedures shall be followed:

* The MICJ Coordinator shall recognize the judges for between four and eight nominations (a minimum of four nominations) for MICJ Presiding Officer. Only one nominee per high school may be allowed (so the MICJ Coordinator must record both the nominee's country and high school). After the nominations have been completed, the Coordinator shall announce the nominees (countries) for MICJ Presiding Officer.

* The MICJ Coordinator shall distribute ballots to the 15 MICJ judges and ask them to vote for four of the nominees for MICJ Presiding Officer in order of preference (#1 – 1st preference, #2 – 2nd preference, #3 – 3rd preference, and #4 – 4th preference). Votes cast for any country that was not among the nominees shall be discarded (although any votes for eligible nominees on the ballot shall be counted).

* The MICJ Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator shall collect the ballots and count the votes. Nominees will receive four votes for every 1st preference vote, three votes for every 2nd preference vote, two votes for every 3rd preference vote, and one vote for every 4th preference vote. The top vote-getter shall be elected Presiding Officer of the MICJ and the next three top vote-getters shall be elected as Vice-Presidents of the MICJ (one for each of the three cases).

* In the event of a tie for the top vote-getter, there shall be a runoff election among the top two or more vote-getters (depending on how many candidates tied for the top vote-getter). In the runoff election, each of the 15 judges may cast a single vote for MICJ Presiding Officer among the two or more top vote-getters. Ballots containing votes for candidates other than the two or more top vote-getters shall be discarded. The same runoff process shall be following in the event of a tie for the third vice-president position.

* The candidates elected as MICJ Presiding Officer and Vice-Presidents shall be announced by the MICJ Coordinator.

(b) *Submission of Written Pleadings* - all of the parties to each of the disputes are required to submit a typed-written document summarizing their respective governments' positions (including the facts and the legal arguments concerning the case) prior to the convening of the first session of the MICJ.

(c) *Oral Arguments* - each of the parties to the dispute (applicant and respondent) are given 15 minutes each to orally present a summary of their governments' position regarding the case.

(d) *Rebuttals* - following the oral arguments, the parties to the dispute are given a total of 15 minutes (approximately 7 1/2 minutes each) to present their rebuttals to the opposing party's oral arguments.

(e) *Questions* - following the oral arguments and rebuttals, the 15 judges of the MICJ have a total of 40 minutes to ask questions of one or both of the parties to the dispute. The MICJ Presiding Officer (or a Vice-President) shall recognize judges to ask questions.

(f) *Case Deliberation* - following the oral arguments, rebuttals, and questions, the 15 MICJ judges meet in the chambers in private for a total of 60 minutes to discuss the case. All observers, applicants, and respondents are required to leave the chambers. Only the Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator are permitted to remain in the chambers in order to assist the judges in their deliberations. During this period, the judges may choose to take a vote regarding the pending case. A "majority opinion" requires the approval of a majority of the judges participating in the deliberations (e.g. 8 out of 15 judges).

(g) *Writing of the Opinion* - following the deliberations, the 15 MICJ judges meet in the chambers in private for an additional 60 minutes to write the "majority opinion" regarding the pending case. All of the judges that agree with the "majority opinion" must sign the document on the last page. All of the judges that do not agree with the "majority opinion" may choose to write one or more "dissenting opinions" explaining their reasons for opposing the "majority opinion." The judges may not use an Artificial Intelligence (AI) program to write the majority opinion or a dissenting opinion. Only the MICJ Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator (if he or she is not also serving as an applicant or respondent in the case) are permitted to remain in the chambers in order to assist the judges in their writing of the "majority opinion" and "dissenting opinions."

(h) *Reading of the Opinion* - following the writing of the opinion, one of the Vice-President of the MICJ publicly reads the "majority opinion" (regardless of whether or not s/he signed the opinion) regarding the pending case. Observers, applicants, and respondents are allowed in the chambers for the reading of the opinions.

6. Schedule

<u>Friday, November 20, 2026</u>

1:30 pm – 2:15 pm – Convening of the MICJ. Election of the Presiding Officer and Vice-Presidents of the MICJ (see procedure #1 above).

Case #1 – TBA
2:15 pm – 2:45 pm – Oral Arguments
2:45 pm – 3:00 pm – Rebuttals
3:00 pm – 3:15 pm – Break
3:15 pm – 3:45 pm – Questions
3:45 pm – 5:00 pm – Case Deliberation and Opinion Writing
5:00 pm – 6:30 pm – Dinner Break
6:30 pm – 7:15 pm – Case Deliberation and Opinion Writing (continued)
7:15 pm – 7:30 pm – Reading of the Opinion (Case #1)

Case #2 – TBA
7:30 pm – 8:00 pm – Oral Arguments
8:00 pm – 8:15 pm – Rebuttals
8:15 pm – 8:30 pm – Break
8:30 pm – 9:00 pm – Questions
9:00 pm – Recess

<u>Saturday, November 21, 2026</u>

8:30 am – 10:30 am – Case Deliberations and Opinion Writing
10:30 am – 10:45 am – Reading of the Opinion (Case #2)

Case #3 – TBA
10:45 am – 11:15 am – Oral Arguments
11:15 am – 11:30 am – Rebuttals
11:30 am – 1:00 pm – Lunch Break
1:00 pm – 1:30 pm – Questions
1:30 pm – 3:30 pm – Case Deliberation and Opinion Writing
3:30 pm – 3:45 pm – Reading of the Opinion (Case #3)
3:45 pm – Adjournment. All MICJ judges and staff should proceed to the Closing Session in Ida Waldran Auditorium starting at 4:15 pm.

Part XI

Charter of the United Nations (1945)

Preamble

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

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

AND FOR THESE ENDS

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

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

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

CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

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

Article 2

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

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

CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

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

Article 4

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

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

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

CHAPTER III: ORGANS

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

CHAPTER IV: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

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

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.
2. 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 fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.
2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.
3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.
4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

CHAPTER VIII: REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.
2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.
2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

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

CHAPTER IX: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

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

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

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

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

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

Article 58

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

Article 59

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

Article 60

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

CHAPTER X: THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. 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.

Article 81

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

Article 82

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

Article 83

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

Article 84

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

Article 85

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

CHAPTER XIII: THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

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

a. those Members administering trust territories;

b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

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.

Article 95

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

Article 96

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

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

CHAPTER XV: THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

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

Article 98

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

Article 99

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

Article 100

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

Article 101

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

CHAPTER XVI: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

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

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

Article 105

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

CHAPTER XVII: TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

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

Article 107

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

CHAPTER XVIII: AMENDMENTS

Article 108

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

Article 109

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

CHAPTER XIX: RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

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

Article 111

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

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

Notes

Part XII

Glossary of Model UN Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rules of Procedure (Parliamentary Procedures): The rules by which a committee session or plenary session is conducted.

Second: When a delegate expresses agreement with a motion being made by another delegate. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes