



Saint Patrick High School

Model United Nations

Delegate Handbook



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Frequently Asked Questions

What is Model UN?

It is a simulation of the United Nation's governing bodies that teaches students about international relations and developing skills in problem solving through research, communication, and conflict resolution

What does Model UN do?

We have weekly meetings to debate international issues, discuss upcoming conferences, and work on monthly fund raising activities. Participants attend conference, where they represent assigned countries and committees. At the conferences, participants meet, discuss, debate, and draft and vote on resolutions on pre-assigned topics.

How do I join Model UN Club?

New members are always welcome. If you are interested in joining, contact Mr. Johannes or Mr. Przekota, or come to a weekly meeting.

Where does Model UN Club meet?

We meet every Wednesday at 2:45 p.m. in room 23.

What is a Model UN Conference?

Conferences are when groups of high school students from around the Chicago area or country meet to simulate the UN and other bodies. Each school represents one or more countries in each UN committee that country is in. They plan diplomatic strategies, cooperate with other delegates, and give speeches, all while trying to solve real world issues facing the United Nations. Delegates develop working papers that describe solutions to the problem, and the goal of the entire conference is to unanimously pass a working paper (sometimes referred as draft resolution). Often working papers compete against each other in committee, and it is the delegate's job to get his working paper passed and block others that oppose it, although multiple working papers can and should be passed, if they compliment each other. Once a working paper has been passed, it becomes a resolution and is permanent, unless another resolution is passed to counter-act it. A conference can be anywhere, from a few classrooms in a high school, to a campus of a college, and even a hotel in downtown Chicago. There can be as few as 20 students to almost 1000.

What happens at a Model UN Conference?

After checking in, there is an opening ceremony, which includes a keynote speaker. At the opening ceremony you will be given a schedule of the conference. After the ceremony, you will go to your committee session and begin debate. Depending on the conference, you will be given breaks for meals and free time. You may have multiple committee sessions at a conference.

How much money should I bring to conference?

You will need money for all your food and anything else you plan on buying. Be careful to take along more than you think you will need, just in case. As a rough guideline, \$100 is sufficient for a four-day conference. If the conference is at a local high school plan on bringing enough for lunch, unless otherwise indicated.



What should I pack for a conference?

This list a guideline for you, other things may be brought.

- Binder with research, extra paper, and position papers
- Plenty of pens and pencils
- Backpack/Messenger Bag to hold and protect your stuff
- Snacks: Food is usually not provided and vending machines can be expensive
- Money: Enough to cover lunch and/or dinner, depending on the conference
- Comfortable shoes: Conferences usually involve a lot of walking
- Toiletries: Deodorant, hairbrush, toothbrush, towels, shampoo, soap, and a razor and shaving cream
- Camera: it is good to capture the moment
- Jacket and/or Umbrella: depending on the weather
- Comfortable clothes when you are not in committee session
- Enough western business attire for every day of the conference
- Laptop: faster to get the working papers completed

What is “Western Business Attire”?

This means khakis/dress pants, a dress shirt, tie, and/or blazer. In some cases you will be allowed to wear your Model UN polo with dress pants. For any clarification please see Mr. Johannes and Mr. Przekota.

What is a position paper?

A position paper states the opinion of the country you represent on the topic you will be discussing in committee. They are usually one page single-spaced per topic. The Model UN moderators will review all position papers you write before they are submitted to the conference committee chairperson.



Code of Conduct

All rules and regulations in the Saint Patrick High School Handbook are to be followed during any Model UN events.

Conference Rules

1. Delegates from other schools and any not attending the conference are not allowed in Saint Patrick delegate's rooms.
2. Any Saint Patrick delegate must be accompanied by a chaperone when leaving the hotel.
3. Contact Mr. Johannes or Mr. Przekota immediately in case of emergency or illness.
4. Always wear your conference ID at all times while committees are in session.
5. Follow the curfew rules set by the conference and the Model UN chaperones.
6. Respect the security personnel and other conference administrators while attending the conferences.
7. You must be on time for committee and must attend every session!
If you do not comply with this rule you will be sent home.



Tricks of the Trade

- Get a seat in the front rows of the committee whenever possible
- Always be on the Speaker's List
- Do not yield time to the Chair
- Yield time to questions if possible
- Defend your resolution, but do not be afraid to amend
- Make friends with slacker delegations and get them to vote you agenda
- Whenever there is an obligatory motion, be the one to make the motion
- Try to control the agenda
- Always have a set of eyes and ears in committee
- Know parliamentary procedure, general procedures specific to your conference, and use them to your advantage
- Do not argue or cross talk in front of the chair
- Beware of slacker delegations that want to be a sponsor. They could drag you down in the eyes of the chair
- DO NOT be a page
- Know the difference between working papers and resolutions – not interchangeable
- Know your topic and country policies inside and out
- Read more about the topic than what is given in the Topic Guide
- Always remain attentive
- Never personally insult any race, region, religion, ethnicity, etc. (except in extreme cases where it applies to your position, i.e. – South Africa and apartheid)
- Understand the difference between point of order, point of personal privilege, and point of inquiry
- Have your wallet and conference ID on you at all times.
- Get enough sleep and nourishment to function properly
- Always arrive on time (i.e. – 10 minutes early) to committee sessions. Use this time to get settled and meet with other delegates and/or chair person
- The first placards up are the first placards called. Raise them early, and often.
- Have fun, but take committee sessions seriously. There is usually plenty of time to relax
- Do not pass any notes you would not want your parents to read. Some chairs like to intercept and collect notes to read back to the committee at the end of the conference
- Do not be arrogant. Arrogance just makes other delegates band together to block your agenda
- Bring your research materials to the conference. It helps to have all your information on hand
- Your biggest research tool are the other delegates, learn from them



Strategies to Use in Committee

Small Committees (10-30 delegations)

- In small committees, personality matters most; be charming
- There is less business and more relationship building; work your manners and people skills to gain allies and attention
- Focus on substance of your speaking rather than quantity
- Find your “niche” in committee so as to create a persona and a reputation for yourself
- Face-to-face communication is key, which is tough to make time for in large committees, where notes are the favored form of communication
- Keep in mind that in small committees, every vote counts
- Spearhead the resolution, understanding that most delegates will collaborate on one resolution
- There are fewer possibilities for allies, so be willing to compromise more
- If you represent a radical position, do NOT compromise more; understand that sticking out is a good thing

Large Committees (>30 delegations, usually about 80)

- Stand out early, for it is difficult to be seen and heard in a large committee
- Make allies with fellow committee member early
- Speak as often as possible
- Watch for dynamic committee members and work with them
- Come early to your first session and meet people
- First impression is key; dress for success
- Make people feel involved in resolution writing, even if they really are not; they will vote for your resolution
- Play up your positions as strongly as possible
- Use amendments to change resolutions that you do not agree with but for which you have no alternative

LAST PIECE OF GENERAL STRATEGY FOR USE IN ANY COMMITTEE:

- Your best research tool and resource are the people in your committee
 - *Learn from them; play off them.*

GOOD LUCK AND HAVE FUN!



How to Research

When you first get assigned your country and committee, the first thing you want to do is get some background research done. In order to be well-prepared delegate, you must know how to research and where to start. This section will help you do that.

Researching Your Country

You must do extensive research, this means having a minimum of six (6) sources about your country and your topic. The more sources and information you have the better it is for you in the long run.

It is essential for you to learn the basics and general information on you country you are representing:

- political structure
- political leaders
- history
- culture
- infrastructure
- geography
- people/population
- economics
- transnational issues
- trading partners
- the country's allies and enemies of the world.

Other important information questions to answer:

- How does your country compare to other countries in the region?
- What kind of organizations does my country belong to?
- How much money does my country give to the UN each year?
- How much aid can my country afford to give in times of crisis and need?
- Has my country had good relations with the UN?

Researching Your Committee

After getting research your country, you should gain an understanding of the committee you will be in. First, you need to know the basics about the UN and how the UN works. Second, learn your committee's history. Know the origins and purpose of the committee, and how your topic relates to the committee. Finally, find out what your committee can do. Some committees are advisory and only suggest action, while others can demand action. Know the power of your committee.



Researching Your Topic

Once you have researched your country and committee, you are now ready to research your topic. This section of the research process usually takes the most time to complete because it is vital to your success that you know the issue in great detail, as well as what should be done to solve it. If you go into a conference not fully understanding what you are debating, then you will most likely be lost for the duration of the conference. Here are a few tips:

1. *Get the history of the topic.* Find out what events pertain to your topic, what exactly happened, and the causes of the problem and why they happened. This will give you a good basis when you try to solve the problem.
2. *Find out what has already been done.* You should know what has been done, but also what has and has not worked. This will allow you to either build on successful resolutions to make them stronger and change weak ones to make them more successful.
3. *Understand your country's involvement.* If your country has been active in your topic area, then find out what actions it has taken in the past. Learn why it is your country's policy to take such actions and what you have to gain or lose from UN action.
4. *Know your allies.* While researching your country you should come across trade partners, but now learn whom you have been working with for this specific topic. By knowing who is on your side, you can go up to them and work with them from the beginning. If you work with someone who is not your ally, then chances are you are not following your country's policy.
5. *Know the opposition.* If you know ahead of time what bumps in the road you will encounter, you will be prepared and know the right defense to use. Many other delegations will want to put you on the spot and make it appear that they know more than you. If you research what people might attack you with, then that plan will backfire on them and you will come up looking better than the opposing delegation. Also, if you know their position, it will be easier to sway them to your side. You will want to be able to cite examples of actions that their government has done which are favorable to you.
6. *Use a bibliography.* In most background papers a bibliography will be provided. You should look up the information the Chair used to write the background paper. If you do this then you will know as where to start your research. In addition, always keep an up-to-date bibliography of your own research so that you can easily access needed information.
7. *The more you do ahead of time, the more prepared you will be.* Research suggested solutions to the problem and come up with your solutions prior to the conference. If you go in knowing what you want to accomplish and why, then you will not spend valuable time trying to determine what can be done.



Finding Research

A great place to find research is on the Internet. You should focus on government, newspaper, official, or well know Websites. Search engines are a great way of using keywords to find what pertinent information. You should always use the same keywords about the same topic to keep consistent. Country information can be found at the CIA factbook, embassy websites, and UN Websites. The country information will be the easiest part of your research.

News and media sources can be very helpful. There is a list of news and media Websites on the Saint Patrick Model UN Website. These can be very useful for the current events portion of your position paper. It is extremely important to know the current events of your country because it may affect how you will vote or work in committee. You should be up to date on current events up to the conference.

Make sure you browse your committee's Website. This can give you basic information about the history of you committee and what kind of jurisdiction it has. It can also tell you what kind of role it has played in the past dealing with your topic. Make sure to use this Website, and other UN Websites. It WILL provide helpful information.

Visit the UN Documentation Centre (www.un.org/documents) for previous publications by the United Nations. This is the Website to find resolutions, mission reports, and other documents. NGO Websites are also helpful on giving background information on a topic, and usually give great links to further sources of research.

Always cite your sources, not just for plagiarism, but so you can return to that Website if you need to. If you have any difficulty finding information please see the UN moderators or the school librarian, who can help redirect your research. **Preparation is the key to succeeding in a conference; if you are armed with knowledge, no one can beat you in debate.**

Good Websites to use in Research

- CIA World Factbook or Countrywatch.com
- Your country's embassy Website
- Newspapers printed in major cities
- Weekly Magazines
- Newspapers printed in other nations
- Google or yahoo search of your topic, country, or committee, and key words from your topic
- UN home page
- Saint Patrick Model UN has a link to many helpful Websites



Writing the Position Paper

A position paper is a written document prepared before a conference outlining your country's position on the topic(s) that will be addressed by the committee. As a general rule, one full page (single-spaced, 12 point font) should be devoted to each topic.

The foundation of all good position papers is good research. It is absolutely imperative that you begin collecting relevant and valuable research as soon as you receive your country assignment, committee, and topic for a conference.

Position papers begin with heading that is almost universal: country, committee, name(s) of delegate(s), and the name your school. Below the heading the topic paper title should be underlined and used as a heading for the following text for that topic.

There are three main components you need to be thinking about: (1) relevant *historical background* of your country on the topic, (2) what are *current actions* your country is taking with regards to the topic, and (3) what your country proposes as the *future plan* to deal with the problem.

Historical Background

How does your country relate to the problem? How do you have special insight into the issue?

The historical background of your country on the particular topic plays a lesser role in the formation of the position paper. The UN is a forward-thinking organization, and the purpose of historical background of the entire topic. DO NOT restate the information given to you in the topic background guide. That information would be filler and your committee chair would not look positively on your paper. Relevant background information might be previous legislation on the topic in your nation, involvement with past UN resolutions, treaties your nation is party to, etc. Remember, the background information is going to serve as a context and foundation for the plan of action or ideas you lay out to solve the problem later in your paper.

Current Actions

What is your country doing currently to deal with issue? How do you know? Cite past resolutions your country has supported. Cite prominent people in your nation that have spoken on the topic or policies your country have relating to the issue.

This part of your paper should be self-explanatory. If your country is currently doing something to address the issues raised in the topic simply put in your paper. Perhaps the leader of your nation has an interest in the problem, or maybe your nation is also struggling with the same problem (this is relevant in organizations such as the WHO and UNEP). This information is leading the reader along a linear and logical path to your solution to the problem.



Future Plan

What solution do you propose? Perhaps your country has implemented strategies within its own borders that have succeeded.

This section will be the bulk of your position paper. If your reader gets nothing else out of it, he should understand very well what your propose to do in regards to the topic. When writing this you should be thinking of potential resolutions or theoretical solutions, based on what you have found in your research. You need to think of what your country would do in this situation based only on whatever information you gather beforehand. Some larger countries may actually have a specific public policy laid out addressing the issue of your topic, but most will not. That means that this section may very well be largely theoretical for you, where you will have to fill in the blank spaces with your own thoughts and ideas on what your country would be most likely to support and do. Once you have done that, you have laid the foundation for debate at your conference; stick with the foundation and you will be set.

The most important part in the position paper writing process is actually the research you do beforehand. Good research can be found on your topic, no matter how obscure the issue or how small your country. If have difficulty finding research then you can contact your nation's government and ask for the information you need. Most nations are more than willing to help students who participate in Model UN.

Some sample position papers from different committees are included here to give you a general idea of how to compose your position paper. In addition, Saint Patrick Model UN Club will keep on file all position papers written for future reference.



Sample Position Papers

Paper #1

John Smith

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Republic of Cuba

Saint Patrick High School

Foreword

In order to fully understand the gravity of the issues that have been brought before this committee, they must not be examined as separate, isolated topics, but rather as part of a larger pattern of imperialist warmongering by the United States and their worldwide collection of puppet states. Both of these issues demonstrate a clear aggressive, imperialist ambition that threatens to undermine the very fabric of international peace and stability; and the reasonable nations of the world now have the responsibility to take action once and for all to counter these horrific aspirations. It is too late.

Preventing a Space Arms Race

The Republic of Cuba is greatly alarmed at the increasing movement towards the weaponization of outer space that has been taking place over the last decade. It is our firm belief that the use of space for military purposes by the world's superpowers would present a cataclysmic threat to the national security of every state not able to operate a space program of their own. It is an unquestionable fact that only a very small number of nations, many with a history of unchecked and belligerent action towards the rest of the international community, have access to this type of technology, and the vast majority of the nations of the world, including Cuba, do not have the means to defend ourselves against what would amount to an unparalleled threat to our well-being. Therefore, we believe it is absolutely imperative for the international community to take immediate action to prevent these countries from using outer space to undermine international peace and stability in order to further their own ambitions.

For over twenty years, this committee has consistently passed a resolution calling for the use of space only for scientific purposes. This commitment to banning the use of space, as a military tool is extremely admirable and very much supported by Cuba, a wording used in these resolutions will not be enough to counter the imperialist desires of the United States, who decided to vote against the most recent incarnation of the legislation. This move by Washington is absolutely appalling, though not all surprising considering America's history of unmatched aggression, and clearly shows their true plans for their space program. It is clear now that the US intends to ignore the simple "calls" from the international community, as they have ignored many other near-unanimous international precedents and ethical standards throughout their existence, and stricter and more binding wording is obviously needed in order to prevent the US from merely continuing with their plans. The international community must make it unmistakably clear that the weaponization of space will not be tolerated, regardless of how large a nation's military may be.

This is an issue of utmost international concern and importance, and it must be dealt with immediately. It is only through a firm international statement of opposition that the United States and its allies will ever be deterred in their imperialist agenda. If the nations of the world



sit back and allow them to establish a military foothold in outer space, the security of the world as a whole will no longer be guaranteed.

Nuclear Assurance for Non-Nuclear States

The Republic of Cuba considers the ongoing proliferation of nuclear weapons to be among the greatest threats to peace and security that this world has ever seen. The vast majority of these weapons are in the hands of nations with a long and consistent history of belligerence and antagonism; it is our fear that, if left unchecked, these weapons will be used in an aggressive fashion against the states that do not have access to nuclear technology. As a result, it is more than reasonable to expect that other states would want to protect themselves by developing arsenals of their own to counter this, showing that NPT is outdated, and no longer a valid solution to this problem. If disarmament does not occur, and a practical, binding assurance on non-aggression is not put forth by the world's nuclear states, the buildup of nuclear arms will only continue. It is then only a matter of time before the breakout of a catastrophic conflict.

Currently, the United States of America, a nation with a long history of illegal, imperialist policies and actions, is by far the world's leader in nuclear weapons technology. They have shown their clear imperialist intentions many times with interventionist campaigns in countries such as Nicaragua, Panama, and Grenada that whose sole design was to undermine the will of the people and establish their own capitalist puppet states. Perhaps the most striking example of this unrivaled antagonism was their actions towards Cuba itself. For nearly half a century, the regime in Washington has been determined to bring down the government of the Cuban people, and has gone as far as attempting to assassinate our beloved President and arming a group of exiled criminals with the goal of thrusting our nation into a state of chaos and civil war. Surely, the world cannot be considered safe for any people when such extreme power is in the hands of such a dangerous nation.

For these reasons, Cuba calls upon the nations of the world to take immediate action to denounce and prevent the use of nuclear weapons as a means to further the imperialist objectives of the United States and its puppets. In order for peace to ever be secured, all nations must be made to disarm immediately, especially the United States and the NATO powers. Also, while this process is going on, the United Nations must take decisive action to establish a zero-tolerance policy for the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. With the absence of the Soviet Union as a world counter-balance for the imperialist desires of the United States, the NPT is no longer a suitable solution. As is the problem with the treaties pertaining to the weaponization of outer space, the loose wording of the NPT is no longer enough to secure peace and a more binding solution must be enacted until full disarmament is complete. This issue must be acted upon in a decisive manner, lest the rest of the world have no defense against the so-called "superpowers" of North America and Europe.



Paper #2

John Smith

Economic and Social Commission on Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Indonesia

Saint Patrick High School

Foreword

Indonesia is aware of the need to integrate environmental considerations into its economic decision making; however, a decade of turmoil, both politically and economically, has caused environmental issues to assume a low position on the nations agenda until stability has been achieved and further capital and attention are available to invest in this issue.

Environmental Considerations in the Economic Decision Making Process

Manufacturing is currently replacing agriculture as Indonesia's primary source of income, accounting for twenty-four percent of the GDP compared to agriculture's seventeen percent. Although myriad environmental problems have accompanied the rise of industry, Indonesia's government has been relatively conservative in addressing the problems and has enforced few of those regulations that it has implemented. Nonetheless, Indonesia took a first step towards reparations in the mid-1980s when it united with USAID and, backed by almost \$60 million in American assistance, instituted a series of internal improvements to reduce the rate of environmental degradation. Later environmental efforts followed when Indonesia signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1998 and asserted its commitment to lower emissions. Air quality has continued to suffer, however, for reasons beside industrial pollution; large amounts of rainforest in Indonesia are cleared each year by poorly monitored fires that often burn out-of-control, affecting air purity and citizen health in the region. Because Indonesia's rainforest comprises approximately ten percent of those remaining in the world and are known to be disproportionately rich in biodiversity, such destruction has devastating effect on plant and animal life. The results of the shift to manufacturing are also apparent in the amount of industrial waste and pollutants entering the waters surrounding the nation; in Java, for example, industrial water pollution constitutes approximately a quarter of the total pollution load of the nation. Regardless, Indonesia has done little to protect the water that is its stronghold, despite offers by surrounding nations, including Australia, to institute extensive programs protecting marine wildlife. As the fifth most densely populated nation in the world, Indonesia also faces problems with overcrowding; Java, which is the size of New York State, has a population of 107 million people.

Indonesia realizes the economic instability and competition have caused environmental concerns to be disregarded in the past, and thus recognizes the need for a resolution that will accommodate for the sharing of assistance, as well as information, by more capable countries. Despite this aim for equalization, Indonesia is in support of the creation of a flexible program that will address the concerns unique to each nation. Furthermore, Indonesia recognizes education as a means of resolving issues directly related to the common citizen, such as a means of resolving issues directly related to the common citizen, such as overpopulation and vehicle emissions. Indonesia calls for increased communication between the different levels of the government to promote more efficient programs and hopes, above all, to find a solution that will implement sustainable energy resources as a cleaner, more effective means of production.



Resolution Writing

Each resolution is a single sentence with sections being separated by semicolons and commas. Great care should be taken in the development of language; it should be clear, concise, and as specific as possible. Remember that every word and clause in your resolution should serve a purpose. There are three main parts to a United Nations resolution: (1) the heading, (2) the preamble, and (3) the operative clause.

Heading

The heading simply identifies the committee, topic, and sponsoring and signatory nation-states in alphabetical order. Generally each conference will have its own specific heading format.

Preamble

The perambulatory clauses typically explain the background of the topic and the purposes of the resolution. A well-written preamble will reference all relevant past UN actions and resolutions dealing with the issue at hand and potentially other key documents such as the UN Charter and UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Other times the general mood/feelings of the international community will be expressed in the preamble, i.e. “keeping in mind the acts of genocide in the Sudan.”

**Note – The preamble cannot be amended.*

The statements in the preamble are not numbered and begin with special words known as **preambulatory clauses**. Typically each preambulatory clause is indented and italicized with the rest of the statement following and ended by a *comma*. The pattern continues throughout all the preambulatory clauses like this:

Recognizing the plight of people throughout the world infected by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS),

Aware of the rapid spread of HIV and AIDS within and among some countries,

Recalling Article 13.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Everyone has a right to leave a country, including his own, and to return to his country”...

Operative Clauses

The operative clauses spell out the actual active policies of the resolution. Operative clauses begin with a verb and should follow some sort of logical thought progression. In a good resolution, the operative clauses will not be a random and vague hodgepodge of unconnected thoughts. Rather, your resolution should be focused on one particular aspect of the problem or situation and specifically deal with that.

****Keep in mind that unless your committee is a Security Council, the operatives cannot take action, but just suggest actions that should be taken.**



In writing the policy portion of your resolution each statement begins with an operative clause and is underlined and numbered. At the end of each statement there is a *semicolon (;)* and a *period* is placed at the end of the final operative clause, like this:

1. Requests that all citizens of all member states be granted the minimum international human rights standards affirmed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Deplores any state that impedes the basic human rights of and the internal movement of its citizens that are infected with HIV and/or AIDS;
3. Notes that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights permits people suffering from persecution to seek asylum in other countries.

Tips for Resolution Writing

The first and most important thing for you to remember is resolution writing is to get involved in the process. This is a collaborative process and you want to be a sponsor helping to write the resolution. In order to do that you need to observe and discern what other nations' positions are on the topic. Find those that you share common ground with on the topic and approach them about writing a resolution based on your common interests, regardless of your country.

Sometimes your country may not share common ground or opinions on the subject with any other nation. In that case you would not have enough sponsors to introduce a draft resolution, but you could still introduce a working paper in an attempt to influence the dialogue in and direction of your committee. It is never too late to try to change the course of your committee. Do not be fooled or discouraged by the big players in your committee, you have an equal voice and vote in the UN.

Finally, if you feel your ideas are not at all represented in a resolution that has been introduced there is one last thing you can do. You can introduce as many amendments to that resolution as you want. By attempting to amend a resolution you can go so far as to completely reverse what the resolution stated originally. Sometimes a small coalition of disgruntled nations can use the amending process to effectively perform a "hostile takeover" of another group's resolution. It is never too late (unless you have voted) to exert a substantial influence on the direction of your committee.

Some quick tips:

- Most conferences allow delegates to write resolutions outside the committee room even while committee is in session; find out if your conference allows that and take advantage
- More than one resolution can be passed in committee:
 - Get sponsors from other resolutions to promote yours as well
 - You can write a resolution that only addresses one fact of the issue
- Be aware of multiple almost identical draft resolutions; chairs look favorably on delegates who work to combine them
- Always keep representatives in committee to keep you aware of what is going on in there as you write your draft resolution outside the committee room



- Keep the number of sponsors on your draft resolution to a minimum, or you will always be compromising. Tell the least pressuring wanna-be sponsors they can be signatories, and they will usually be placated
- TAKE CHARGE in writing your draft resolution.

**Remember that a resolution is referred to as a working paper until it is passed in committee.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory Clauses (single verb in present participle or other introductory phrase)

Acknowledging	Expressing satisfaction	Noting with regret
Affirming	Fulfilling	Noting with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Fully alarmed	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fully aware	Noting further
Aware of	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Believing	Further deploring	Observing
Bearing in mind	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Cognizant of	Guided by	Realizing
Confident of	Having adopted	Recalling
Contemplating	Having considered	Recognizing
Convinced	Having further considered	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having heard	Taking note
Deeply regretting	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Having studied	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Hoping	
Expecting	Keeping in mind	

Operative Clauses (verb in third person present indicative tense)

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

*Only for use in Security Council resolutions.







Blank Draft Resolution Worksheet

Resolution Number: _____

Committee: _____

Topic: _____

Sponsors: _____

Signatories: _____

Committee/Council Name: _____

Preambulatory Clauses

_____ ;

_____ ;

_____ ;

_____ ;

_____ ;

_____ ;

_____ ;

Operative Clauses

1. _____ ,
2. _____ ,
3. _____ ,
4. _____ ,
5. _____ .



Speaking in Committee

Though speaking in front of a group may be intimidating (especially for those attending their first conference) it is an integral part of the Model UN experience. All debate that occurs during committee sessions is done by speaking to the entire committee, so it is very important that you know how to speak effectively.

The rules of parliamentary procedure (see “Parliamentary Procedure” for more information) ensure that the committee session is not a free-for-all and that only one delegate speaks at a time. Most often, the order in which delegates are selected to speak is determined by the speakers’ list. Usually, you get on the speakers’ list by submitting a written request to the Chair. The speaking time is set by the Chair, but can be changed by a motion.

In order to effectively “sell” your country’s views on the issue being debated, it is important that you speak early and often. You should **ALWAYS** be on the speaker’s list, even if you do not necessarily have something to say. In large committees especially, you may have to wait a long time before you speak next, so while you are waiting, you should be thinking of something to talk about.

You should also take advantage of yields. If a speaker does not yield to anything, then the floor is usually open for comments. Any delegate can simply raise his hand and, if recognized by the Chair, can speak for the remainder of the time allotted to that speaker. Comments allow delegates who may be low on the speaker’s list chance to speak earlier. Keep in mind, that you cannot yield if you are making comments.

As a general rule you should never yield your time to anyone but the Chair, except in certain situations. Sometimes, you can yield to questions, which can impress the Chair because it demonstrates that you can think on quickly and know what you are talking about. Also, you may want to yield to your allies so that he can reinforce what you stated in your speech and prove that there is support in the committee for your ideas.

Be sure to remember that the main goal of debate is to convince the other delegates of your ideas, but debate can sometimes be long and monotonous. Other delegates may not always be paying attention, so you should be unique and stand out, while remaining professional (“Let them eat bugs!”). Many delegates tend to ramble in the speeches they deliver. You should try to be as clear, organized, and concise as possible. You may even want to number the points you are trying to get across so that they will be remembered more easily. Also, make sure the other delegates are able to identify you with your ideas; doing this may be as simple as repeating your country’s name as much as possible without being obnoxious.

Whenever you do get the opportunity to speak you should always speak like a diplomat. This means not only you are polite and respectful, but also that you sound professional. No matter how much research you have done and how good the content of your speech is, no one will take you seriously if you do not speak confidently. Always speak a loud, clear voice, and avoid verbal distracters such as “uh” or “like”. If you speak with authority, other delegates will take your arguments much more seriously.



Keys to Speaking

Open with: Thank you – Mr./Madame/Honorable Chair/President, etc.

The speech should include:

- Brief introduction of your country's history of the topic
- The current situation of the topic
- Your country's overall position on the topic/reason for position
- Your country's position within the bloc, major powers, etc.
- Past actions taken by the multilateral (UN bodies, ICJ, WTO, etc.), regional (NATO, SCO, ASEAN, etc.), or national (individual governments) to combat the problem
- Possible ideas or objectives for a resolution
- Role of NGO's in combating the issue (if applicable)
- Whether there is room for negotiation

Remember the 6 "C's":

- **Confidence** – Portrayed by being as knowledgeable as possible on your subject and conveying this knowledge through power of your voice and eyes. As a Model UN delegate, you are the authority and representative of your respective country. Research well and speak as if you know you are undoubtedly right. As a speaker, you must have confidence in yourself; otherwise the audience will have little confidence in you.
- **Clear** – A speaker can do many things beforehand to assist them in speaking clearly. Write an outline of the topics that are going to be said, and follow it when speaking. Always speak slowly, this will allow the audience to hear everything that is said. Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid stumbling over words.
- **Concise** – A good public speaker presents his points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point. Do not ramble.
- **Constructive** – Construct your speech properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. Three is the magic number; say it once, say it and review it, then say it again. This method will help the audience to remember what was said.
- **Con Passion** – It is always important to speak from the heart; with passion. Always maintain eye contact with the audience, which allows the audience to feel connected to the speech. You want to grab and hold the audience's attention.
- **Critique** – It is better to critique than to criticize. Critiquing is constructive and allows for people to grow and improve. Criticizing brings people's motivation and confidence down. A critique should be accepted positively, since it is a tool that is used to strengthen one's public speaking.



Additional tips:

- Always remain “germane” to the topic – or relate speech to topic
- Eliminate unnecessary fillers – like “umm,” “well,” “like,” “you know,” etc.
- Use the powerful pause – can hold the attention of the listener
- Breathe – make sure to breathe deeply and often
- Pace Yourself – not too fast or too slow
- Physically position yourself powerfully – stand up straight, shoulders down, feet firmly planted, and knees unlocked. Do not slouch, speak with your head down, or cover your mouth.
- Project your presence – speak with enthusiasm and energy. Speak loudly enough to be heard in a low- to medium range.
- Gesture – Do not be a statue, use your whole body to speak
- Connect with your audience – use eye contact, speak directly to individual members, and do not take your eyes off the audience
- Communicate confidence – project yourself confidently, delegates will take you more seriously



Parliamentary Procedure

Parliamentary procedure is the process used by members of the parliamentary bodies (The Congress, UN, UK Parliament, and corporate boards use parliamentary procedure) to discuss topics in an orderly and calm fashion and to decide what action(s), if any, to take. It is essential that all delegates become familiar with the version of parliamentary procedure used at Model UN because it will increase your ability to participate actively and intelligently in the debate.

Most conferences follow these general rules; just be aware that each conference will have slightly altered parliamentary procedure from below, so make sure you understand the specific procedures of every conference you go to. The rules are accessible on the conference's Web site at least a couple weeks before the conference.

General Rules of Debate

A. DEFINITIONS

The Chair – The Chairperson's role is to conduct the debate and maintain order while remaining totally impartial. The decisions of the Chair are final, and only the Chair, a delegate called on by the Chair for a point, or the speaker holding the floor has any right to speak.

The House/Committee – All the members of the committee, except the Chair.

The Sponsor(s) – The people who have created the working paper for debate by the committee.

To Have the Floor – To have been given the right to speak in debate.

To Yield Time – To give up one's right to the floor either finally or temporarily when it is one's turn to speak according to the speaker's list; either time has expired, or the speaker has finished speaking. The delegate must specify where he is yielding his remaining time BEFORE he begins speaking: either

- To the chair (debate continues),
- To questions (questions can be asked to the speaker for his remaining time),
- To comments (comments can be spoken by other delegates for the remainder of the time),
- To another, specified delegation (that delegation gets to speak for the remainder of the time).

If the speaker fails to yield his time, the default yield is to comments.

Speaker's List – A list kept by the Chairperson of those delegations wishing to speak. As each delegation speaks, they will be removed from the list and must resubmit themselves to it. The default debate is the speaker's list and will most likely be where the most time is spent. A separate speaker's list is made to set the agenda, and a new speaker's list is made when a new topic is to be discussed. Verify with your Chair before the first committee session about how to yield time; some are strict to the rules; others are more lenient.



Signatories – Those who wish to hear a working paper discussed; they do not have to support the working paper. The minimum number required for a working paper to be introduced is specific to the conference.

Working Paper – A resolution that has not yet been passed and is being debated in committee. It sometimes referred to as a draft resolution.

Resolution – A working paper that has been passed and is now permanent (unless another resolution is passed to counter-act it)

Simple Majority – The number of countries in the committee divided by two, plus one.

B. RIGHT TO THE FLOOR

If you wish to address the assembly to give your opinion on the topic of the debate, you can send a note to the Chair asking to be added to the speaker's list. You **ALWAYS** want to be on the speaker's list; a silent delegate never gets his ideas into the draft resolutions. During suspension from the speaker's list, when the Chair calls for speakers during a moderated caucus or during the setting of the agenda, you must raise your placard and wait to be called upon.

C. RISING TO POINTS

When a delegate wishes to speak outside of making a formal speech, he must rise to a point. All points are made in the same way. When the current speaker finishes (only a point of order can interrupt the speaker), raise your placard. The Chair will then call on the delegate who has the raised placard, asking, "To what point do you rise?" The delegate must then answer with one of the following points:

Point of Order – A Point of Order is about parliamentary procedure. You should make a Point of Order when you feel that a delegate or a chair is not abiding by correct parliamentary procedure (as laid out for the conference), the UN Charter, or minimum levels of politeness. In the last case, if you or your country has been offended, you have the option of motioning for a Right of Reply (discussed below). Point of Order is the only point that can interrupt a speaker.

**Note – Refrain from making Points of Order unless the rules are flagrantly ignored, as the chair often is annoyed with the delegates who offers them; it is more important to have smooth debate than to be nit-picky about the rules.*

Point of Personal Privilege – This point is about the comfort or well being of the delegate. If for any reason during the debate you cannot hear the speaker, feel uncomfortably hot or cold, etc., raise your placard and say, "Point of Personal Privilege" followed by the reason for the point. This point must not refer to the content of any speech or working paper.



Point of Parliamentary Inquiry – This point is directed at the Chair about the rules of procedure. Make this point when you do not know a rule or have any question about the conference’s particular rules of parliamentary procedure. Never hesitate to make this point. It is important that you understand the rules; especially ones that are conference specific and you are unfamiliar.

Point of Information – This point offers delegates who do not have the floor a chance to ask question of the delegate who does. A Point of Information may be directed to the speaker who has the floor ONLY if he has indicated, through a Yield to Questions (see notes on yields), that he is willing to accept questions. It must relate to the counter of the debate and be phrased as a question (i.e., “Does the speaker realize that...?”)

Please remember that any point, except a Point of Order, may not interrupt a speech. All other points will be dealt with only when a speaker has either yielded his remaining time to questions, the Chair, or when their time expires. The Chair will ask, “Any points or motions on the floor?” and that is your cue to raise your placard.

D. MOTIONS

The motions described below are listed in order of procedure. All motions on the floor at the same time are heard then are dealt with in order of precedence. (Additional motions besides these listed may be committee-specific and will be described at the beginning of the conference by those particular special committees.)

**It is up to the Chair to decide which motions are in order to specific times. He may decide your motion is out of order for any number of reasons.*

Motion to Open Debate on the Agenda – This is the first motion of the entire conference; the committee decides the order in which the topics will be debated. A speaker’s list is created just for debating the agenda (see below).

Motion to Set the Agenda – This motion is made with a specific topic mentioned to be debated first and the other second. Two speakers for, two against, and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Comment – This motion is only in order if a speaker does not yield to anything after concluding a speech. The moderation officer may entertain up to two motions to comment, which allow for 30 second speeches (on average; again, this is conference specific) pertaining to the speech just given. This is an informal motion and will not hold in strictly run committee sessions.

Motion to Adjourn – This motion adjourns the committee sessions for good. The Chair will only entertain it at the end of the last committee session. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Suspend – This motion suspends the body between sessions. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.



Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus – This motion temporarily suspends the meeting for a specified amount of time, usually 5 to 15 minutes. Caucus length are requested by the delegate making the motion and accepted or modified by the Chair. During an unmoderated caucus, the Chair stops running the debate and allows the delegates to talk amongst themselves as they wish. This allows delegates to discuss their ideas more freely, without parliamentary procedure. Use this time to create resolutions, talk to other delegates, ask questions, negotiate agreements or anything else you may need to do. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass. Remember, delegates are always allowed to meet outside of the committee room whenever and for as long as they wish to discuss a working paper.

Motion of a Moderated Caucus – This motion brings the body into a moderated debate on the issue on the floor for a specified amount of time. This caucus is usually 5 to 10 minutes long with 30 second speaking time (the delegate who motions for the caucus specifies the length of the caucus and the speaking time). A moderated caucus takes place when the speaker's list is suspended (i.e. no longer a select speaker's list. The Chair will recognize speakers (whose placards are raised) for specified amount of time (usually short to facilitate rapid-fire debate), who cannot yield to anyone but the Chair at the end of their speech. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass. This motion may not be made once debate has been closed.

Motion to Change the Order of the Agenda – This motion changes the order of the topics to be considered. The topic on the floor would be left aside until the new topic is resolved, tabled, or the order was changed again. The work of the body on the first topic would be left as-is until the topic is reopened. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass. This motion may not be made once debate has been closed.

Motion to Table the Topic – This motion tables the topic (ending the debate on the topic) until it is reopened with a Motion to Reconsider (see below). This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass. This motion is often not entertained by the Chair because it is only used if voting procedure has not yet occurred (topics are automatically tabled after voting procedure is done), and thus no resolutions have been passed on the topic.

Motion to Table a Draft Resolution – This motion tables a draft resolution until it is reopened with a Motion to Reconsider. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass. This motion may not be made once debate has been closed. Usually a Chair will not entertain this motion, believing that if the sponsors have put in enough effort to write a draft resolutions/working paper, it should at least get the chance to be voted upon.

Motion to Close Debate – This motion closes debate on a specified topic and brings that topic's draft resolutions/working papers to a vote. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass. Once debate is closed, ONLY the following motions are in order:



Motion for a Decision of Competence – This motion requests the body first vote on whether or not it is competent to deal with the issues addressed in the resolution. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass. A “yes” vote on a motion for a Decision of Competence indicates that the body is NOT competent to deal with the issues addressed in the resolution. If the motion passes, the resolution is effectively tabled until a Motion to Reconsider passes. This motion is RARELY used; some conferences do not allow; double check.

Motion to Divide the Question – This motion may be made to request that the resolution be divided in a manner specified by the motioner (it can be by every other letter, by prime numbers, or even ten words). These clauses will then be voted on individually. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, the body then votes on the operative clauses as they were divided out. If an operative clause fails to receive a majority vote, it is left out of the resolution.

Motion for Adoption by Consensus – This motion requests that they body adopt the resolution by consensus, meaning that no delegation would be casting a “no” vote if the resolution were to be voted upon normally. A delegation may abstain, but should one delegation object, the motion is out of order.

Motion for a Roll Call Vote – This motion requests that the Chair conduct a roll call on the resolution. This motion requires four seconds to be accepted.

All amendments introduced to the body before debate was closed shall be voted on first, in reverse order of acceptance to the floor. After amendments have been voted upon, accepted division will be voted upon, finally followed by the resolution as it stands after amendments and divisions. Motion to Divide the Question and Motion for Adoption by Consensus are only in order before the final resolution is to be voted upon.

Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair – This motion appeals a decision of the Chair to the body. This motion requires the consent of the Chair. If accepted by the Chair, the Chair and the Delegates shall each be given one minute to present their argument to the body. This motion needs a simple majority to pass. If passed, the decision of the Chair is repeals. USE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.

Motion to Introduce an Amendment – this motion brings an amendment that has already been submitted to the Chair with the appropriate number of signatories to the floor for general debate and a vote when debates is closed on the resolution. No second is required. It is only for unfriendly amendments, for friendly amendments are just considered automatically part of the resolution.

Motion to Introduce a Resolution – This motion brings a resolution to the floor for general debate. It requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.



Motion to Set the Speaking Time – This motion is only used at the very beginning of debate, before the first speaker on the speaker’s list has gone. It sets the amount of time a delegate has the floor.

Motion to Change the Speaking Time – This motion changes the set speaking time. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches in favor and 2 opposed), and needs a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Reconsider – This motion reconsiders a previous decision of the body on motions already considered.

E. AMENDMENTS

Amendments are simply changes to resolutions. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. A **friendly amendment** is one on which all the sponsors of the resolution have already agreed to adopt; it is not debatable and does not require a vote. Friendly amendments will be incorporated automatically into the working paper before the final votes is taken. An **unfriendly amendment** is one to which the sponsors of the resolution have not agreed to adopt. Such an amendment will be open for debate and must be voted upon by the body. Unfriendly amendments require a simple majority to pass.

A written copy of all amendments must be turned into the Chair by way of a note before the amendment can be introduced to the committee with a Motion to Introduce Amendment. They may be moved (acted upon) either in debate time for the resolution or in debate time against the resolution. However, an amendment moved in debate time for the resolution must be an attempt to improve the resolution and should not change the general idea. Still, it is debatable. Amendments will be debated and voted upon separately from the resolution.

F. WITHDRAWING AN AMENDMENT OR RESOLUTION

A resolution/amendment may be withdrawn by either a decision of the sponsor countries or by a unanimous or simple majority vote to withdraw it. This motion is in order at any time before the debate on the topic is closed.

G. VOTING

Requires Motion to Close Debate. **DO NOT BE OUT OF THE ROOM WHEN THIS MOTION PASSES**, for during voting procedure, no delegate is allowed to leave or enter; if you are stuck outside the committee room, you lose your right to vote on any of the amendments or working papers.



Unless otherwise stated by the Chair, all votes upon a resolution require a simple majority to pass. Exceptions are in special committees. The votes to accept or reject a resolution will follow either a roll call procedure or one where placards are raised and recorded as one of four possible responses:

- “Yay” – vote to accept the resolution.*
- “Nay” – vote to reject the resolution. Special Note: In the UN Security Council, a “nay” vote from a permanent member (USA, UK, France, Russia, or China) represents a veto and the resolution automatically fails.*
**Note – delegations may choose to vote “yay” or “nay” WITH RIGHTS, which means that at the end of the voting they will be given a minute to explain to the committee why they voted as they did. Use with caution, not just to hear yourself.*
- “Pass” – the Chair will skip the delegation and return to it at the end. When the Chair calls the delegation a second time, they can only respond with “yay” or “nay”. No abstentions after a pass are allowed, and a pass may be only used once during each vote.
- “Abstain” – a delegation chooses not to vote on this topic. Abstentions do not count, as either for or against a resolution, no matter how many abstentions there are if there are more “yay” votes than “nay” votes the resolution will be accepted.

Once the Chair has announced the start of voting, no interruptions are allowed except points of order connected with actual conduct of the voting. No notes may be passed, delegations may not speak with one another, and no one may enter or leave the room until the vote has been concluded.

H. THE RIGHT OF REPLY

The Right of Reply can only be used when another delegate has insulted you or your country. To use it, simply send a note to the Chair to request the Right of Reply after the delegate has finished speaking. The Chair may either accept or reject your Right of Reply. If accepted, you may NOT insult the delegate who insulted you. Doing so will allow that delegate a Right of Reply as well. **Note – Use only where your person has been insulted, NOT your position on the topics.*

I. THE PAGE SYSTEM

Delegations may communicate with other delegations or the Chair using pages (when available) to pass notes. To do this, write a note, address the outside of it, and hold it up in the air for a page to deliver. Delegations not abiding by these rules will be punished at the discretion of the Chair and the Secretary General of the conference, which may include being removed from the committee if warranted. **YOU DO NOT WANT TO BE A PAGE. If you are a page you cannot participate in debate.**



Rules of Procedure – Short Form

Rule	Description	2 nd	Debatable	Interrupt	Vote
Point of Order	Used to point out a misuse of the rules	No	No	Yes	None, ruling by Chair
Point of Personal Privilege	To address any factors hindering	No	No	No	None, ruling by Chair
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	To ask about the rules of procedure	No	No	No	None, ruling by Chair
Point of Information	To ask questions to the delegate who is speaking or has the floor	No	No	No	None, ruling by Chair
Motion to Open Debate on the Agenda	Opens debate and sets a speaker's list	Yes	Yes 2 pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion to Set the Agenda	Opens debate to establish the agenda	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion to Comment	Used to comment after a speech, with no time yielded	Yes	Yes 2pro	No	Opens debate to establish the agenda
Motion to Adjourn	Ends the Conference	Yes	No	No	2/3 majority
Motion to Suspend	"Pauses" formal committee	Yes	No	No	Majority
Motion for Unmoderated Caucus	"Pauses" formal committee, for specified amount of time	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion for Moderated Caucus	Suspends rules of procedure for rapid discussion	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion to Change the Order of the Agenda	Suspends discussion on one topic, to begin working on the next topic	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion to Table the Topic/Resolution	Suspends debate on agenda item on moves to next without a vote	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion to Close Debate	Ends debate on topic and brings all documents to vote	Yes	Yes 2 con	No	2/3 majority
Motion for a Decision of Competence	Decides if the body is competent to deal with issue	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion to Divide the Question	Separates a part or element of a resolution and vote on separately	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority
Motion for Adoption of Consensus	Adopts the document without a vote. Signifies global accord with no negative vote count	No	No	No	Any objection defeats
Motion for a Roll Call Vote	Requests Chair to conduct a roll call vote on resolution	4	No	No	Majority
Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair	A member wished to overturn the Chair's ruling or interpretation	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	¾ majority
Motion to Introduce an Amendment	Used to bring an amendment to the floor for debate	Yes	No	No	Majority
Motion to Introduce a Resolution	Used to bring a resolution to the floor for debate	Yes	No	No	Majority
Motion to Set the Speaking Time	Used to establish the speaking time	Yes	No	No	Majority
Motion to Change the Speaking Time	Used to change the speaking time	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	2/3 majority
Motion to Reconsider	Returns tabled item to floor, must have voted yes to table	Yes	Yes 2pro/2con	No	Majority



United Nations in Brief

History of the United Nations

The name “United Nations” was coined by Franklin D. Roosevelt and was first used in the “Declaration by United Nations” of January 1, 1942, during World War II, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers

The representatives of 50 countries at the United Nations Conference drew up the United Nations Charter on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25 through June 26, 1945. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The representatives of the 50 countries signed the Charter on June 26, 1945. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 (UN Day), when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States (the 5 permanent members of the security council) and by a majority of other signatories.

United Nations Today

The United Nations was established by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership now totals 192 countries.

When States become Members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes:

1. maintain international peace and security
2. develop friendly relations among nations
3. cooperate in solving international problems (economic, social, cultural, & humanitarian) and promote respect for human rights
4. be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

UN Members are sovereign countries. The UN is not a world government, and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflict and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States (regardless of size, wealth, political system, or social views) have a voice and vote in this process.

The United Nations has six main organs: 1) General Assembly (GA), 2) Security Council (SC), 3) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Secretariat (Secretary General), Trusteeship Council (Not in operation), and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). All main organs are located in New York, except the ICJ, which is located in The Hague, the Netherlands.





Specialized Committees

General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives of all member states, each of which has one vote. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority. Decisions on other questions are by simple majority. The Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. The Security Council is comprised of fifteen nations. Five of them, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China, are permanent members and have veto power over any resolution. No resolution can pass without the support of the five permanent members, so the emphasis is on compromise and consensus. The Security Council puts together the big picture of the United Nations.

Historical Committees

These committees can include a Historical Security Council, General Assembly, NATO, Warsaw Pact, etc. The committees are usually set on a certain date (i.e. – 1962, 1979, etc.) or set on a certain topic (i.e. – Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Airlift, etc.), so you cannot bring up anything that happens after that date. You are shaping the future; what happens after that date will be the result of your actions in committee.

Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)

The ECOSOC serves as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to Member States and the United Nations system. It is responsible for promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems; facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation; and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It has the power to make or initiate studies and reports on these issues. It also has the power to assist the preparations and organization of major international conferences in the economic and social and related fields and to facilitate a coordinated follow-up to these conferences. With its broad mandate the Council's purview extends to over 70% of the human and financial resources of the entire UN system.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The IAEA was established as an autonomous organization on July 29, 1957. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for military purposes. The IAEA serves as an intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the peaceful use of



nuclear technology worldwide. The IAEA's programmes encourage the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear technology, provide international safeguards against its misuse, and facilitate the application of safety measures in its use. IAEA expanded its nuclear safety efforts in response to the Chernobyl disaster in 1986.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The ICJ is the principle judicial organ of the UN. The Court has a dual role: to settle in accordance with international law the legal disputes submitted to it by states; and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by only authorized international organs and agencies.

African Union (AU)

AU is an organisation consisting of fifty-three African states. Established in 2001, the AU was formed as a successor to the amalgamated African Economic Community (AEC) and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Eventually, the AU aims to have a single currency and a single integrated defence force, as well as other institutions of state, including a cabinet for the AU Head of State. The purpose of the union is to help secure Africa's democracy, human rights, and a sustainable economy, especially by bringing an end to intra-African conflict and creating an effective common market.

Organization of American States (OAS)

The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the nations of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation on democratic values, defend common interests and debate the major issues facing the region and the world. The OAS is the region's principal multilateral forum for strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, and confronting shared problems such as poverty, terrorism, illegal drugs and corruption. It plays a leading role in carrying out mandates established by the hemisphere's leaders through the Summits of the Americas. With four official languages — English, Spanish, Portuguese and French — the OAS reflects the rich diversity of the hemisphere's peoples and cultures. It is made up of 35 member states: the independent nations of North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. The government of Cuba, a member state, has been suspended from participation since 1962; thus only 34 countries participate actively. Nations from other parts of the world participate as permanent observers, which allow them to closely follow the issues that are critical to the Americas.

League of Arab States (LAS)

LAS is an organization of predominately Arab states. Headquartered in Cairo, Egypt, the League's charter states that the League shall co-ordinate economic affairs, including commercial relations; communications; cultural affairs; nationality, passports, and visas; social affairs; and health affairs. The Charter of the Arab League also forbids member states from resorting to force against each other. Seven states formed the Arab League on March 22, 1945, defining its main goals as to: serve the common good of all Arab countries, ensure better conditions for all Arab countries, guarantee the future of all Arab countries and fulfill the hopes and expectations of all Arab countries.



North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance of 26 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949. In accordance with the Treaty, the fundamental role of NATO is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries by political and military means. NATO is playing an increasingly important role in crisis management and peacekeeping.

European Union (EU)

The EU is a supranational and intergovernmental union of 27 democratic member states in Europe. The Union has a single market consisting of a customs union, a currency called the euro (adopted by 13 member states), a Common Agricultural Policy, a common trade policy, and a Common Fisheries Policy. It is founded on three pillars: European Economic Community, Common Foreign and Security Policy, and Police and Judicial cooperation in Criminal Matters.

Warsaw Pact

The Warsaw Pact, or Warsaw Treaty Organization, officially named the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was an organization of Central and Eastern European communist states. It was established to counter the alleged threat from the NATO alliance. The Pact lasted throughout the Cold War until certain member nations began withdrawing in 1991, following the collapse of the Eastern bloc and political changes in the Soviet Union.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization is the United Nations specialized agency for health. Its goal is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. WHO is governed by 193 Member States through the World Health Assembly. The Health Assembly is composed of representatives from WHO's Member States. The main tasks of the World Health Assembly are to approve the WHO programme and the budget for the following biennium and to decide major policy questions.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The ECLA -the Spanish acronym is CEPAL- was established by Economic and Social Council. ECLAC, which is headquartered in Santiago, Chile, is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. It was founded for the purposes of contributing to the economic development of Latin America, coordinating actions directed towards this end, and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries and with the other nations of the world. The promotion of the region's social development was later included among its primary objectives.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The SCO is an intergovernmental organization which was founded by leaders of the China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Except for Uzbekistan, the other countries had been members of the Shanghai Five; after the inclusion of Uzbekistan in 2001, the members renamed the organization. Many have looked at this organization as a counter to the NATO.



Charter of the United Nations; June 26, 1945

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 neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

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

Article 2

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

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.



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

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

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

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to a 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 Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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



CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

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

Functions and Powers

Article 10

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

Article 11

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



Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.
2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and 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 with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph) 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 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 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 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, 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 in- stance 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 times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold 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 any 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 a, 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 4 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 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 Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the 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 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 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 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 re- quires the participation of that Member its work.
3. The Military Staff Committee be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces paced 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 sub-commit- tees.

Article 48

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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



Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter 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 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 co- operation; 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 and 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-neighborliness, 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 there under 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 there under 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 trustee-ship 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 defense 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 *facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 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 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

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

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 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 I of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

Article 105

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



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 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 shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify a 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 by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist, 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 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.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore, The General Assembly, Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.



Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.



Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.



Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.



2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.