

**CISSMUN Ninth**

**Annual Session**

**Student Officer Manual**

**Adapted from**

The Fifth Annual Session of The Hague International Model United Nations (THIMUN) Singapore Student Officer Manual

**Adapted by**

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Secretary-General

Second Annual Session of Concordia International School Shanghai Model United Nations (CISSMUN)

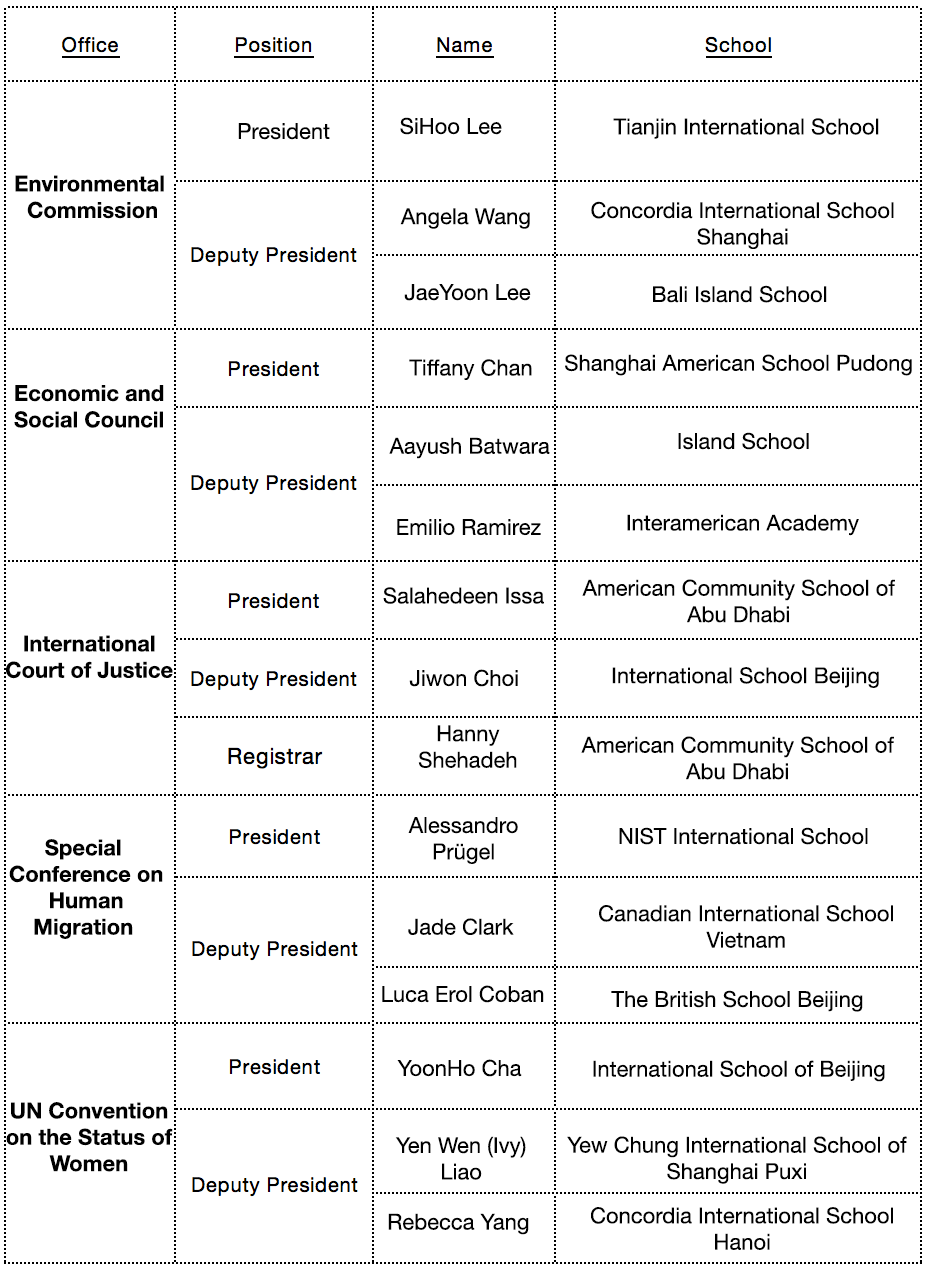
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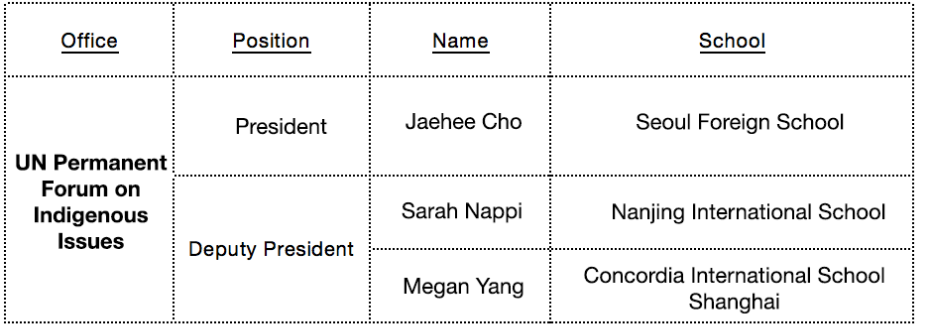
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Student Officer Roster

| Office | Position | Name | School |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Secretariat** | Secretary General | Katherine Hou | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Deputy Secretary General | Taylor Adams | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Deputy Secretary General | Anna Wei | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Conference Manager | Rebecca Foggin | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Deputy Conference Manager | Kaitlyn Tsien | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Admin Co-Head | Jessica Chen | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Corey Zhou | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Deputy Admin Leaders | Blessy Pak | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Sophia Wu | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Manfred Au | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Chloe Kim | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Hannah Kim | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Director of Technology | Katrina Tsang | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Head of Service and Outreach | Tanya Lai | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Transportation Coordinator | Henry Cheng | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Deputy Transportation Coordinator | Chloe Lim | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Social Media Coordinator | Emily Wang | Concordia International School Shanghai |
|  | Webmaster | Kevin Jin | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| **General Assembly 1st Committee** | President of the General Assemblies, Chair | Garrett Lee | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Deputy Chair | Connor Morgan | Concordia International School Shanghai |
| Christopher Shim | Hong Kong International School |
| **General Assembly 3rd Committee** | Chair | Yasmine Rayyis | Beijing City International School |
| Deputy Chair | Nandini Mittal | NIST International School |
| Francisca Lam | Chinese International School Hong Kong |
| **General Assembly 4th Committee** | Chair | Evelyn Li | International School Beijing |
| Deputy Chair | Evan Chiang | Pacific American School |
| Amanda Werdenberg | Brent International School Subic |
| **General Assembly 6th Committee** | President | Alena Heise | British International School Shanghai |
| Deputy President | Yuka Ma | The American School in Japan |
| Saranaz Sepahi | Manzoumeh Kherad Institute |
| **Human Rights Council** | President | Nicholas Key | International School of Qingdao |
| Deputy President | Alexandria Chang | Seoul Foreign School |
| Seohyun Hwang | Canadian Academy |
| **Advisory Panel on the Question of Syria, Iraq, and Iraqi Kurdistan** | President | Jessica Choi | The SMIC Private School |
| Deputy President | Nandan Seth | Renaissance College Hong Kong |
| Kelly (Youjin) Choi | Dulwich College Shanghai |
| **Disarmament Commission** | President | Bakhita Fung | Island School |
| Deputy President | Anisha Uma Uppal-Sullivan | American Community School of Abu Dhabi |
| James Li | Shanghai American School Pudong |
| **Security Council** | President | Jessica Lee | Wellington College International Shanghai |
| Deputy President | Brian Kim | British International School Shanghai |
| Jiin Ju | Suzhou Singapore International School |

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Preparatory Meeting Guidelines

1. Start with roll call, and give the attendance sheet to one of the Administrative Staff members to be delivered to the Secretariat;
2. Remind the house that Preparatory Meeting and Lobbying and Merging are mandatory;
3. Officially greet and introduce yourselves to the forum in a professional manner, informing what your expert topic is;
4. Briefly inform the house about the schedule and agenda of the conference, but explain the schedule of the first day in details;
5. Explain the basic Rules of Procedure of an MUN conference, which are based on those of the THIMUN Foundation:
   1. debate format,
   2. responsibilities of each delegate,
   3. purpose of debate,
   4. others;
6. Explain the dress code of the conference;
   1. All male delegates must wear their jackets when presenting points of information and when giving speeches.
7. Explain the lobbying and merging process:
   1. the lobbying and merging schedule for the day,
   2. the specific meeting areas for each topic,
   3. the specific time when all main submitters have to assemble at the Student Officer table to provide updates on the progress of their resolutions;
8. Notify the final time of deadline for all resolutions and explain the procedure for going to the Approval Panel;
9. Explain the concept of plagiarism and the zero-tolerance policy against plagiarism at CISSMUN;
10. Explain the rules of the conference and of the host school, CISS:
    1. no use of electronic devices such as cameras, laptops, and cellular phones during debate,
    2. treating the Administrative Staff with utmost respect,
    3. no smoking, consumption of alcohol, and stealing at all times and at all areas on the campus,
    4. treating the facilities of CISS with respect,
    5. respecting the fact that there are classes in session at CISS;
11. Encourage everyone, regardless of their proficiency and fluency in English and their experiences in MUN, to actively participate in debate;
12. Ask if there are any questions, and if yes, answer those questions;
13. State your closing remarks, and briefly remind most of the points above.

CISSMUN Rules of Procedure

This section of the Student Officer Manual will explain, in summary, the most important Rules of Procedure at CISSMUN. The Rules of Procedure at CISSMUN will be in accordance with those of the THIMUN Foundation. The full official Rules of Procedure of the THIMUN Foundation can be viewed in the Appendix section of this Manual. Although you should always work within the framework of the Rules of Procedure, please be aware of the fact that your own flexible discretion will also be required at some moments during debate.

**Quorum**

Resolutions need a quorum to be voted upon. The President may declare the forum to be in action and permit the debate to proceed only on the basis that at least one third of the members of the forum are present. It is for this reason that the system of roll call has been established. Emphatically inform the house about this rule in order to urge all delegates to report back to the forum as soon as possible after recess and lunch sessions.

**Roll Call**

A roll call must be taken before the morning and afternoon sessions. One of the Student Officers of a particular committee needs to give the roll call list to one of the Administrative Staff members in order for the Secretariat to receive the list. If there are delegates late in returning back to the forum, remind those delegates to send a note to the Student Officers that they have returned.

**Responsibilities of All Delegates**

Speakers need to address each other in third-person view terminologies. Remind all delegates that addressing themselves and others in “you” or “I” is unacceptable, but do not correct or point out delegates’ mistakes every single time. A delegate may not take a seat after completing his or her point of information until the speaker has finished answering the point of information. All male delegates must wear a jacket when they are speaking. Female delegates, however, are not required to do so. There will be no direct conversation between two delegates. Disrespect for all participants of CISSMUN IX such as the use of insulting or abusive language is absolutely unacceptable. If there clearly has been a case of impudence, please report to the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. Delegates must address the house, the Student Officers, and the guests before making their speeches.

**Rising to Points**

Points during debate may not interrupt a speaker with the exception of a point of personal privilege that refers to the audibility of the speaker. All other points will only be entertained in a debating pause. A delegate may not elaborate on his or her point until a Student Officer recognizes that point and gives permission for that delegate to further explain his or her point. For larger committees, Student Officers should always repeat the point to the house, as there is a possibility that the delegate does not approach a microphone to state his or her point. Also, if a delegate creates his or her own point, do not overrule the point just because it is unknown. Entertain the point, and ask the delegate to clearly explain what the point is. This is applicable to all types of points: The Chair must always clearly explain his or her decision so that all delegates understand the Chair’s justification behind his or her decision.

Point of Personal Privilege

* + A point of personal privilege refers to the comfort and well-being of a delegate. It may only interrupt a speaker if it refers to audibility. Even if a speech has personally “offended” a delegate, a point of personal privilege may not be utilized to refer to the content of the speech. It is not debatable and does not require a second.

Point of Order

* + A point of order refers to procedural matters, for example, if the Student Officers make an error in the order of debate. However, it may only refer to cases that had just occurred. It may not interrupt a speaker. If someone states a point of order and interrupts a speaker, do not entertain that point.

Point of Information to the Speaker

* + A point of information to the speaker is a question directed to the delegate having the floor. It may only be entertained if recognized by the Chair. It must be in the form of a question, but a short introductory statement can be entertained. Student Officers need to pay attention to the content of the point, as there will be cases in which some delegates ask two questions. Asking two questions is not acceptable. Furthermore, if the speaker has opened himself or herself to points pertaining to the speaker’s speech, Student Officers need to take extra care in listening to the content of the recognized points of information to the speaker in order to prevent irrelevant points. Like many other conferences throughout the globe, follow-ups will be out of order. As the opportunity of stating a point of information to the speaker is what most of the delegates, including inexperienced delegates, take use of, Student Officers need to be fair and treat all delegates equally when recognizing these delegates by making use of the recording sheet that will be provided.

Point of Information to the Chair

* + A point of information to the chair is a question to the Student Officers. It may not interrupt a speaker. It can refer to anything that does not fall under the category of that of parliamentary enquiry, of order, and of personal privilege. If the Chair is not aware of the answer, the Chair needs to inform the house that the Chair is not aware and that the Chair will answer the question as soon as possible.

Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

* + A point of parliamentary enquiry refers to the Rules of Procedure in general. This point, like many other points, cannot interrupt a speaker.

**Putting Forth Motions**

Motions may be made by a delegate at most of the times during debate, but may not interrupt a speaker. It is the discretion of the Student Officers to whether or not to entertain the motion. Unlike points, which are generally for inquiring, motions are for making decisions such as immediately moving into voting procedures. For larger forums such as the GA, the Chair should always explain motions to the house, since the committee tends not to understand all the motions when delegates do not approach the microphone. Furthermore, just because a delegate shouts, “Objection,” it does not always mean that the motion is out of order. For example, if one delegate of the GA calls for the motion to refer a resolution to another forum, as it is clear that the resolution used phrases that are not under the jurisdiction of the GA, and another delegate “somehow” objects to the motion, it is obvious that the Chair should not overrule the motion simply because there was an objection. Therefore, the Chair should always consider the background behind the motion proposed by the house.

Motion to Move to the Previous Question

* + Although most delegates call this motion as “motion to move directly into voting procedures,” the correct expression is “motion to move to the previous question.” Remind all delegates of this new wording, but even if they continue to use the incorrect expression, do not correct and point out their mistakes every single time. This motion calls for the closure of debate and a vote to be taken on the motion, resolution, or amendment pending. As always, this motion may not interrupt a speaker. Most of the times, this motion is required for the Student Officers to ask for seconds and objections from the house, as this motion can only be put forth with seconds. However, if time needs to be filled, the Chair is allowed to overrule the motion. Furthermore, as, especially for larger forums, some of the members of the house might not have heard the motion being called upon, the Chair must always repeat the motion to the house.

Motion to Adjourn Debate

* + This motion, although rare, calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution. The proposer of this motion is required to give a short speech on why the resolution should be adjourned. The Chair will then recognize two speakers in favor and two speakers against this motion. The Chair may limit the time of the speakers, but please do remember to be consistent in doing so. After these procedures, the forum will put the motion to vote. For this motion to pass, an evident majority is needed. If the motion fails, debate will continue, and if the forum passes the motion, debate on the resolution will come to an immediate end but can be restarted by any member of the forum, if a two-third majority is reached. However, this motion practically represents the “death” of the resolution due to the lack of time as it can only be re-discussed after all other resolutions have finished being debated.

Motion to Reconsider a Resolution

* + This motion, although rare, calls for a re-debate and re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed. However, this motion can only be entertained at the end of all other matters. Furthermore, this motion is only necessary if no other draft resolutions on the issue are present. This motion needs a two-third majority to pass, but it is not debatable, meaning that there will be no speakers speaking for or against this motion.

Motion to Refer a Resolution to Another Forum

* + This motion is absolutely necessary especially for the GA and HRC if any resolution includes operative phrases such as “condemns, demands, imposes, decides, and authorizes,” which are not under the jurisdiction of the GA and HRC. However, do not take this too literally, as there will be cases in which some phrases can actually be within the GA’s mandate. For example, while “Decides to send peacekeeping troops into Kosovo” is out of order, as it is not within the GA’s mandate, “Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item titled ‘Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty’” is in order, as it is under the jurisdiction of the GA. Usually, these clauses that are not under the jurisdiction of the GA take action such as imposing sanctions or sending peacekeeping troops. Regardless, this motion should always be discouraged, as the Security Council (SC) and other forums have enough on their agenda for the week. Instead, the Chair should encourage the forum to reword the inappropriate clause by submitting amendments. This motion is debatable and needs a simple majority.
    - Motion to Extend Debate Time
    - The issue of whether or not to extend debate time is completely at the Chairs’ discretion. However, if proposed by a member of the forum, this motion requires a second and a simple majority; this motion is not debatable. Even if there are a huge number of seconds, the Chair can overrule the motion if, for example, there is a lack of time.

**Objection to the Main Motion**

The chance of a delegate objecting to the main motion is extremely rare. However, if it does occur, refuse to entertain this objection if the intention behind the objection is simply destructive, without arguments, or only for tactical purposes. The delegate proposing the objection has one minute to explain his or her stance; the submitter of the resolution then has the right to reply for one minute. Finally, the forum needs to vote on the objection, and the objection would only be accepted if more than two-third of the forum is for the objection. Once the objection has been passed, the resolution cannot be reconsidered at any time during the conference. This kind of objection will mostly be proposed if a delegation feels the issue is an infringement of national sovereignty, for example, the issue of the relationship between the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Republic of China, in other words, Taiwan.

**Withdrawing a Resolution**

Withdrawing a resolution can be done at any time before voting has commenced if the main submitter and all co-submitters agree on the withdrawal. However, even after the withdrawal, any member of the forum can request for the forum to reconsider the withdrawn resolution.

**Yielding the Floor to Other Delegations**

The floor may be yielded by one delegation to another only once consecutively.

**Amendment of the First Degree**

An amendment can *only* be submitted by a speaker who has the floor – *only* if it is submitted to the Chair on an official amendment sheet before the delegate takes the floor – *only* if it is legible. An amendment will only be entertained if the speaker having the floor moves the amendment. No Chairs should ever move an amendment, but always wait until the speaker moves the amendment. A short speech before the speaker having the floor moves the amendment is allowed. When the speaker moves the amendment, the Chair must slowly and clearly read it out loud for all delegates to note down, and those Student Officers who are not chairing should project the amendment on the screen. Furthermore, regardless of the amount of change that the amendment is imposing, an amendment will usually be debated and must always be put to vote. However, if the Chair feels that it is a trivial change that does not require debate, the Chair may propose to vote on the amendment directly without debate. However, the Chair must be aware of the fact that he or she must ask the forum whether there is an objection or not to his or her decision. Closed debate will be the form for amendments. The Chair has the power to decide the debate time; however, it is recommended for the Chair to allocate, at maximum, five minutes in favor and five minutes against and, at minimum, thirty seconds in favor and thirty seconds against. Set the debate time after the submitter of the amendment has finished his or her speech and has opened himself or herself to points of information. Only one amendment on one clause per amendment sheet will be in order with the exception of special cases such as a situation in which an amendment would have an effect on the sense of other clauses; for example, a newly established United Nations (UN) organization like UNRANDOM should be renamed to UNACCURATE in the multiple clauses that state this organization to avoid amendments to change UNRANDOM to UNACCURATE in numerous clauses. All Student Officers are strongly recommended to prioritize constructive amendments. Destructive amendments should be discouraged. Those Student Officers who are not chairing should pick out which amendments would bring about the highest quality in debate. On an amendment, delegations can vote for, against, or abstain. Amendments to previously amended clauses should only be sustained if the amendment refers to an element in the clause that has not previously been discussed or if it is necessary to make the clause compatible with later changes to the resolution. It is mandatory for all Student Officers to keep all passed amendments together in the amendment box, as all passed amendments need to be updated in the resolution when it passes.

**Amendment of the Second Degree**

The procedure for an amendment of the second degree is very similar to the procedure for an amendment of the first degree. If an amendment of the second degree is submitted, the forum must debate and put a vote on it. Regardless of whether that amendment of the second degree passed or not, the debate on the amendment of the first degree will always be continued. An amendment of the third degree is out of order in all committees.

**Voting**

* Member states of the UN may vote.
* Non-member delegations such as UNESCO may vote on amendments and motions.
* Voting on a resolution or an amendment may be in favor, against, or abstaining.
* Votes for procedural motions are in favour or against.

During voting procedures, all points are out of order except for points of order connected with the actual conduct of voting; there needs to be silence, and the Chair is to instruct the Administrative Staff clearly to take voting positions and to secure the doors. Regardless of the number of abstentions, a resolution will pass if the number for exceeds the number against. Although abstentions do not count either for or against the adoption of a resolution, the Co-Chairs still have to record the number of delegates for, against, and abstaining. A resolution or an amendment with a tied vote fails. Upon request or through a motion, close votes should be followed by a re-count (the common voting procedure) or a roll call vote (the unusual voting procedure in which the Chair has to go through every delegation on the roll call list and ask for the vote). This unusual voting procedure takes a huge amount of time; therefore, it is discouraged to use this kind of vote. This roll call vote is also known as “dividing the house.” It is often unnecessary to utilize the roll-call vote for various reasons. Particularly, it consumes a huge amount of time and exhausts the house. The Chair should not state his or her opinion on whether an amendment or resolution voted on is good or bad. The Chair must remain rational, fair, and objective throughout the duration of the conference. After voting on an amendment or resolution, the main submitter has the right to retain the floor.

**Policy Statements and Right to Explain Vote**

Policy statements and right to explain vote are, in general, a waste of time. However, if necessary, grant the opportunity to state his or her delegation’s policy only to key delegations on the issue or if time needs to be killed prior to the start of debate (an unlikely eventuality). Either before or after the voting, the right to explain vote may be given by the President to the members of the house to explain their votes. It is strongly encouraged for the President to limit the time for this right to thirty seconds per delegate. The only delegate that may not have the right to explain his or her vote is the proposer of the resolution or amendment that is voted upon.

**Note-passing**

* The conference language is English. Therefore, notes can only be written in *English*.
* Personal messages are out of order.
* Notes must be passed through the Administrative Staff, whose task it is to screen the notes’ content.

Whatever the reason, the Chair has the right to suspend note-passing, but even during the moment of suspension, all Student Officers are allowed to send notes to each other. All Student Officers will have their own notepapers, which will not be screened by anyone including the Administrative Staff. This privilege is specially granted for the efficiency of communication amongst the Chairs; therefore, please be aware of and do not abuse this privilege. The Chairs also have the privilege to pass notes to other committees and the Secretariat, but those notes to other forums must be on professional matters. If the forum persistently violates the rules, the Chair should remind the house about the rules and that note-passing may be suspended if the forum still persists on violating the rules.

Chairing at CISSMUN

**General Chairing Style**

Pay close attention to the content of the debate. Immediately interfere as soon as you feel the debate is, for example, using inappropriate languages and not asking points of information, if requested, pertaining to the speaker’s speech. Speak loudly and firmly. However, do not yell at the house when it gets rowdy and uncontrollable. Stay calm. Remain consistent. Calmly remind the house to come back to order. In the worst case, if the house still persists on being rowdy and uncontrollable, notify the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary Generals. As there will be enough time, do not rush through the debate. Take time in explaining your decisions. If the Chair does not know how to answer a question, the Chair should take his or her time to consult with the Co-Chairs. If the question still cannot be answered, the Chair should tell the forum that the Chair is not aware and that the Chair will answer the question as soon as possible. Do not waste time in discussing and arguing about a particular mistake or decision with the house. Always admit errors, and move on swiftly. Start with an extremely formal, serious, and strict chairing style to set the right debating tone. After a while, if everything runs well, the Chair may start to loosen up. However, please remember to always remain consistent in having a serious, formal chairing style. The Student Officers are the role models of this conference. Therefore, always be polite, friendly, helpful, serious, clear, cooperative, committed, involved, unbiased, fair, and diplomatic. Constructive amendments should always be prioritized. The Expert Chair should not have the chairing microphone during the debate on his or her expert topic. Instead, the Expert Chair should sort out the notes and amendments received and carefully listen to the content of the debate in order to advise the Chair when necessary. The other Co-Chair should help the Chair in giving the delegates an equal number of opportunities to participate by using the recording sheet.

**Cooperation with the Co-chairs**

At CISSMUN, there should always be one Student Officer chairing. The one chairing should not be the Expert Chair on the topic being debated. One of the other Student Officers should deal with administrative matters such as amendments and notes. This Student Officer is usually the Expert Chair on the topic being debated, as he or she needs to deal with the content of the amendments and notes and listen to the content of the debate. The last remaining Student Officer should record the number of each delegate speaking on the official recording sheet. It is strongly encouraged for that Student Officer to constantly advise the Student Officer who is chairing about which delegates to recognize. It is absolutely crucial for the Student Officers to never contradict each other in public. At CISSMUN, there will be a total of twelve hours of debating time. Therefore, except for the ICJ, as there will be a total of two Student Officers for the ICJ, each Student Officer should get about four hours of chairing. Try to avoid whispering to each other during all debates, as the house may perceive this action to be unprofessional and unprepared. Instead, use notepapers to convey messages and to ask questions to each other.

**Planning Your Time**

Start off the day with the weakest resolution, as the first resolution normally tends to fail. Try to have the best resolution on the debating time right before lunch, as everybody is eager to leave, a fact that gives a higher chance for the resolution to pass. Based on the schedule, it is expected that there will be two resolutions per topic. Therefore, more than one resolution may pass per issue on the agenda. Although it is usually recommended for the Student Officers to bring the number of similar resolutions per issue down to as few as possible through active lobbying and merging, at CISSMUN, the recommended total number of resolutions is six, meaning that there will need to be two resolutions per topic. The Student Officers should rotate for taking the chairing microphone only at clear points. A resolution should be chaired in its entirety by one Chair. Furthermore, in order to keep track of the total debating time and the speaker’s speaking time, the Chair should use a stopwatch or a watch.

**C-strategy**

These are the most fundamental attributes of a praiseworthy Chair:

1. Consistent
2. Calm
3. Cooperative
4. Compassionate
5. Coherent
6. Clear
7. Committed
8. Concise
9. Cognizant
10. Can You Think of More?

**Collaborating with the Administrative Staff**

Before the conference starts, approach the Administrative Staff members and clearly inform them about your rules and requests for the conference. For example, discuss the note-passing rules, allocation of voting sections, and other matters. Please be in mind that the Administrative Staff members are not your servants. They are your partners. Therefore, treat them with your utmost respect, and make sure they feel appreciated. At the end of each day, feel free to thank them. In addition, at the end of the last day of the conference, give them a round of applause. Although it is extremely unlikely to happen, if the Administrative Staff is not cooperative, immediately inform the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretaries General, or the Head of the Administrative Staff. Also, if there are matters that the Administrative Staff members cannot deal with, inform the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretaries General, or the Head of the Administrative Staff.

**Chairing Stock Phrases**

* + Debating a Resolution
  + **Chair:** Would the house please come to order? The next resolution to be debated is on the question of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Would the main submitter of this resolution please approach the floor to read out the operative clauses?
  + **Delegate:** (reads the operative clauses out)
  + **Chair:** The Chair now sets an open debate time of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes on this resolution. Delegate, you may now have the floor.
  + **Delegate:** (delivers his or her opening speech for the resolution)
  + **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
  + **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
  + **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself / herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
  + **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
  + **Chair:** Thank you, delegates. Would the delegate yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegate?
  + **Delegate:** #1 “The delegate would like to yield the floor to the delegate of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.,” #2 “So yielded.,” or #3 “The delegate yields the floor back to the Chair.”

    - If #1
    - **Chair:** That is in order. The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you have been recognized. Please approach the podium.
    - **Delegate:** (delivers his or her speech for the resolution)
    - **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
    - **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
    - **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself/herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
    - **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)

**Chair:** Would the delegate please yield the floor back to the Chair?

* + If #2 or #3
  + **Chair:** The delegate has yielded the floor back to the Chair. The floor is now open. Are there any delegates wishing to take the floor?
  + **Delegates:** (raise their placards)
  + **Chair:** The Chair recognizes the delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Would the delegate please approach the podium to deliver his or her speech?
    - **Delegate:** (delivers his or speech)
    - **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
    - **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
    - **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself / herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
    - **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
    - **Chair:** Would the delegate yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegate?
    - (If case #1 occurs again, repeat the stock phrases for #1. If #2 or #3 occurs, repeat the stock phrases for it.)
  + Debating an Amendment
  + **Delegate:** The delegate has submitted an amendment. Has the Chair received it?
  + **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has submitted an amendment. This is in order. The Chair will now read out the amendment to the first / second degree (read out the amendment slowly and clearly, and have the amendment showing on the projector). The Chair now sets a closed debate time of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes for and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes against this amendment to the first / second degree. Delegate, you may now proceed onto your speech.
  + **Delegate:** (delivers his or her speech for the amendment)
  + **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
  + **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
  + **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself / herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information. Are there any delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
  + **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
  + **Chair:** Thank you, delegate. Would the delegate yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegate?
  + **Delegate:** #1 “The delegate would like to yield the floor to the delegate of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.,” #2 “So yielded.,” or #3 “The delegate yields the floor back to the Chair.”

    - If #1
    - **Chair:** That is in order. The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you have been recognized. Please approach the podium.
    - **Delegate:** (delivers his or her speech for the amendment)
    - **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
    - **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
    - **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself/herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
    - **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
    - **Chair:** Would the delegate please yield the floor back to the Chair?
    - If #2 or #3
    - **Chair:** The delegate has yielded the floor back to the Chair. The floor is now open. Are there any delegates wishing to take the floor?
    - **Delegates:** (raise their placards)
    - **Chair:** The Chair recognizes the delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Would the delegate please approach the podium to deliver his or her speech?
    - **Delegate:** (delivers his or speech)
    - **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
    - **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
    - **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself / herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
    - **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
    - **Chair:** Would the delegate yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegate?
    - (If case #1 occurs again after case #2 or #3, repeat the stock phrases for #1. If #2 or #3 occurs at any time, repeat the stock phrases for it.)
  + **Chair:** The time for this amendment to the first / second degree has elapsed. We will now move directly into the time against this amendment to the first / second degree. Are there any delegates wishing to take the floor?
  + **Delegates:** (raise their placards)
  + **Chair:** The Chair recognizes the delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Would the delegate please approach the podium?
  + **Delegate:** (delivers his or her speech)
  + **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
  + **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
  + **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself / herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information. Are there any delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
  + **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
  + **Chair:** Thank you, delegate. Would the delegate yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegate?
  + **Delegate:** #1 “The delegate would like to yield the floor to the delegate of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.,” #2 “So yielded.,” or #3 “The delegate yields the floor back to the Chair.”

    - If #1
    - **Chair:** That is in order. The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you have been recognized. Please approach the podium.
    - **Delegate:** (delivers his or her speech for the amendment)
    - **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
    - **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
    - **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself/herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
    - **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
  + **Chair:** Would the delegate please yield the floor back to the Chair?

    - If #2 or #3
    - **Chair:** The delegate has yielded the floor back to the Chair. The floor is now open. Are there any delegates wishing to take the floor?
    - **Delegates:** (raise their placards)
    - **Chair:** The Chair recognizes the delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Would the delegate please approach the podium to deliver his or her speech?
    - **Delegate:** (delivers his or speech)
    - **Chair:** Is the delegate open to any and all points of information?
    - **Delegate:** (any number / any and all / any and all/any number pertaining to the delegate’s speech)
    - **Chair:** The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has opened himself / herself up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points of information (pertaining to the delegate’s speech). Are there delegates in the house wishing to raise a point of information? The delegates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recognized in that order. Please approach the microphone.
    - **Delegate #1, Delegate #2, and Delegate #3:** (state their points of information)
    - **Chair:** Would the delegate yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegate?
    - (If case #1 occurs again after case #2 or #3, repeat the stock phrases for #1. If #2 or #3 occurs at any time, repeat the stock phrases for it.)
  + **Chair:** The time against this amendment to the first / second degree has elapsed. We will now be moving directly into the voting procedure on this amendment to the first / second degree. Would the Administrative Staff please suspend note passing, secure the doors, and take the voting positions. All those who wish to vote for the amendment to the first / second degree, please raise your placards up high. You may lower your placards. All those who wish to vote against the amendment to the first / second degree, please raise your placards up high. You may lower your placards. All those abstaining, please raise your placards up high. With a vote of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in favor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abstaining, this amendment to the first / second degree has passed / failed. (If the amendment passes, remind the house to make the necessary changes on their resolutions. Also, the Student Officers should save the amendment on soft copy.) Clapping is not in order.
  + Voting
  + **Chair:** Seeing as the debate time on this resolution has elapsed, we will now move directly into the voting procedure on this resolution in its entirety. Would the Administrative Staff please suspend note-passing, secure the doors, and take the voting positions? All those who wish to vote in favor of this resolution, please raise your placards up high. You may lower your placards. All those voting against, please raise your placards up high. You may lower your placards. All those abstaining, please raise your placards up high. You may lower your placards. With a vote of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in favor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abstaining, this resolution has passed / failed. (If it passes, clapping is in order, while if it fails, clapping is out of order.)
  + Points and Motions
  + **Delegate:** (shouts out a point or a motion)
  + **Chair:** There has been a point of / motion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please rise and state your point / motion.
  + **Delegate:** (explains his or her point / motion)
  + **Chair:** Your point is well / not well taken because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. / Your motion is in order / not in order because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Miscellaneous
  + **Delegate:** (states something in inappropriate terms)
  + **Chair:** The speaker shall refrain from using unparliamentary language.
  + **Delegate:** (publicly denounces other member states)
  + **Chair:** The speaker will refrain from publicly denouncing other nations.
  + **Delegate:** (states something that is out of the content of the resolution)
  + **Chair:** Would the speaker please keep to the content of the resolution?
  + **Delegate:** (states his or her point of information not in the form of a question)
  + **Chair:** Would the speaker please state his / her point in the form of a question.
  + **Delegate:** (asks more than one question for his or her point of information)
  + **Chair:** Would the speaker please ask only one question?
  + **Delegate:** (if the delegate questioned upon requests for the questioner to repeat the question or if the delegate is obviously stating his or her point unclearly)
  + **Chair:** Would the delegate please repeat / rephrase his / her question.
  + **Delegate:** (publicly communicates with another delegate during debate)
  + **Chair:** There will be no direct conversation between two delegates.

**Common Challenging Cases**

* the Chair mistaking debate on an amendment with debate on a resolution
* Keep track of the course of debate by writing it down.
* the delegates raising their placards immediately after a speech
* Remind the house to keep their placards down until you have asked for points of information.
* the delegates using points of information to the Chair to attack a resolution
* Remind the delegates that this action is completely out of order, and if the delegates persistently use this absolutely unacceptable strategy, personally give a warning to that particular delegate by sending a note.
* the changing of Chairs at unclear moments
* Always change once a resolution has been debated. If this mistake has already been made, simply inform the delegates about the change.
* the NMDs accidentally getting counted during a voting procedure
* Clearly remind the Administrative Staff about this rule that the NMDs are not allowed to vote, remind the delegates that the NMDs are not allowed to vote, and if this mistake has already been made, do a revote, as those illegal votes can make a huge difference.
* the Chair being distracted during debate by notes and amendments
* Make sure that one particular Chair deals with those matters. Remind the Administrative Staff not to give notes to the Student Officer who is chairing.
* the delegates randomly leaving the forum during debate
* Remind the delegates at the beginning of the debate that they need the Chairs to permit them leaving the forum. Remind the Administrative Staff to secure the doors during indoor recess sessions.
* the Chairs using inappropriate terms, for example, when the Chairs use “guys” instead of “delegates”
* The solution is actually simple: Always remain formal and be serious.
* the Chairs continuing debate straight after asking the house to come to order
* Wait for a while for the house to come to order. If your tone in asking for order is serious, the house will immediately respond to your request.

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| * I. APPLICATION   Application  **Rule 1**  These rules of procedure apply to the proceedings of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other forums labelled by the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation. Except in rule 77 and 78, when applied to forums other than the General Assembly, the words ‘General Assembly’ are to be understood as referring to the forum in question1. The word ‘committees’ may include other forums.  **Rule 2**  All matters are conducted in accordance with these rules and Robert’s Rules of Parliamentary Order and the former takes precedence over the latter.  II. SESSIONS  Opening date  **Rule 3**  The General Assembly shall meet every year in session commencing on a date to be determined by the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation.  Closing date  **Appendix I: THIMUN Rules of Procedure**  **Rule 4**  The Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation shall fix a closing date for the session.  Place of meeting  **Rule 5**  The General Assembly shall meet in The Hague or at a location to be determined by the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation    1 The General Assembly shall meet in The Hague or at a location to be determined by the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation | Notification of session  **Rule 6**  The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of the United Nations, at least ninety days in advance, of the opening of a session.  III. AGENDA  Provisional agenda  **Rule 7**  The provisional agenda for a session shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General2 and communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least ninety days before the opening of the session.  **Rule 8**  The provisional agenda of a regular session shall include:   1. The report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization; 2. Reports from the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and the specialized agencies (where such reports are called for under agreements entered into); 3. All items the inclusion of which has been ordered by the General Assembly at a previous session; 4. All items proposed by the other principal organs of the United Nations; 5. All items which the Secretary-General deems it necessary to put before the General Assembly.   Supplementary items  **Rule 9**  Any Member of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least thirty days before the date fixed for the opening of a session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be    2 The Secretary-General also determines a provisional priority. |
| communicated 3 to Members at least twenty days before the opening of the session  Explanatory memorandum  **Rule 10**  Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents or by a draft resolution.  Adoption of the agenda  **Rule 11**  At each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.  Amendment and deletion of items  **Rule 12**  All items on the agenda, except those included under Rule 8 Paragraphs (a), (b) and (e), may be deleted or referred for consideration at the next session by the General Assembly by a majority of the members present and voting.  Priority of items under Rule 8, (a) and (b)  **Rule 13**  All items on the agenda included under Rule 8 Paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be given priority by the Secretary-General.  Priority of items under Rule 8, (c), (d) and (e) and Rule 8  **Rule 14**  The priority of agenda items included under Rule 8 Paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) and Rule 9 will be decided by the General Assembly by ballot vote4.  Debate on inclusion of items  **Rule 15**  Debate on a proposal to amend an item in the agenda shall be limited to one speaker in    3 i.e. electronically through the website of the THIMUN Foundation  4 A single vote is taken on the entire list. Every delegation may vote for one issue. The priority is determined based on the number of votes for each issue. If a tied vote occurs, the priority of the issues involved is determined based on the priority as used for the Provisional Agenda. | favour of, and one against, the amendment. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.  Modification of the allocation of expenses  **Rule 16**  No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be placed on the agenda5.  IV. DELEGATIONS  Composition  **Rule 17**  The delegation of a Member shall consist of not more than five representatives6.  V. CREDENTIALS  Submission of credentials  **Rule 18**  The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the THIMUN Foundation before a date to be determined by the Foundation. The credentials shall be issued by the participating school through the director of that school’s delegation. The Foundation shall examine the credentials and take measures if it deems it necessary.  VI. PRESIDENT  Appointment  **Rule 19 [79]**  Before the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a President, who shall hold office until the close of the session for which he is appointed.    5 The rule should be used in combination with rule 107.  6 For the purpose of these rules, the term ‘representative’ and ‘delegate’ have the same meaning and refer to any person who acts as designate of a member of the United Nations or of an organisation represented at the United Nations |
| Acting President  **Rule 20 [80]**  If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate one of the Chairmen of the committees to take his place.  **Rule 21 [80]**  A Chairman acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.  Replacement of the President  **Rule 22 [80]**  If the President if unable to perform his functions, a new President shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation for the unexpired term.  General powers of the President  **Rule 23 [81]**  In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall, subject to the most recent programme of events, declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the session, the adjournment of the meeting, direct the discussions in plenary meeting, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may, in the course of the discussion of an item, decide the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak or the closure of the debate. He may also propose the suspension of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.  **Rule 24 [82]**  The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation.  VII. GENERAL COMMITTEE | Composition  **Rule 25**  The General Committee shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside and make the agenda for meetings of the committee, the Chairmen of the committees and the Chairmen of other forums7 which are to meet during the session. The Secretary-General or his deputy shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee.  Meetings  **Rule 26**  The President of the General Assembly must be present at all meetings of the General Committee. The Chairmen of the committees must be present at all meetings of the General Committee, unless they are exempted from this rule by the President of the General Assembly.  Functions  **Rule 27**  The General Committee shall assist the President and the General Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of its items and in coordinating the proceedings of all committees of the Assembly. It shall assist the President in the general conduct of the work of the General Assembly which falls within the competence of the President. It shall not, however, decide any political question.  **Rule 28**  The General Committee shall meet periodically throughout each session to review the progress of the General Assembly and its committees and to make recommendations for furthering such progress. It shall also meet at such other times as the President deems necessary.    7 i.e. the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and other forums labelled by the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation |
| Revision of the form of resolutions  **Rule 29**  The General Committee may revise the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, changing their form but not their substance.  VIII. SECRETARIAT  **Rule 30**  The Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation shall at their own discretion provide and direct the staff required by the General Assembly.  Duties of the Secretariat  **Rule 31**  The Secretariat shall receive, print and distribute documents, reports and resolutions of the General Assembly, its committees and its organs; prepare, print and circulate the records of the session; have the custody and proper preservation of the documents in the archives of the General Assembly; distribute all documents of the Assembly to the Members of the United Nations.  Regulations concerning the Secretariat  **Rule 32**  The Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation shall establish regulations concerning the staff of the Secretariat.  IX. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  Composition  **Rule 33**  The Office of the Secretary-General shall comprise the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Rapporteurs.  Functions of the Secretary-General  **Rule 34**  The Secretary-General, in exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation.  **Rule 35**  All decisions of the Secretary-General shall be taken in consultation with the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation. | Duties of the Secretary-General  **Rule 36**  The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly and its committees. He may designate a member of the Office of the Secretary-General to act in his place at these meetings.  Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization  **Rule 37**  The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. He shall communicate the annual report to the Members of the United Nations at least thirty days before the opening of the session.  Notification under Article 12 of the Charter  **Rule 38**  The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council, and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.  Regulations concerning the Office of the Secretary-General  **Rule 39**  The Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation shall establish regulations concerning the staff of the Office of the Secretary-General.  X. COMMISSION ON RULES OF PROCEDURE  **Rule 40**  The Commission on Rules of Procedure shall function in accordance with its Statute, which forms an integral part of these rules.  XI. LANGUAGES |

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| Official and working language  **Rule 41**  English shall be both the official and the working language of the General Assembly and its committees.  Language of summary records  **Rule 42**  Summary records shall be drawn up as soon as possible in the language of the General Assembly.  Language of resolutions and other documents  **Rule 43**  All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the language of the General Assembly.  XII. RECORDS  Records of meetings  **Rule 44**  Summary records of the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees shall be drawn up by the Office of the Secretary-General and published after approval by the presiding officer.  Resolutions  **Rule 45**  Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations after the close of the session.  XIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ITS COMMITTEES  General principles  **Rule 46**  The meetings of the General Assembly and its committees shall be held in public unless the organ concerned decides after approval of the presiding officer that exceptional circumstances require that the meeting be held in private. | Private meetings  **Rule 47**  All decisions of the General Assembly taken at a private meeting shall be announced at an early public meeting of the Assembly. At the close of each private meeting of the committees, the Chairman may issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General.  XIV. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION  Invitation to silent prayer or meditation  **Rule 48**  Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.  XV. PLENARY MEETINGS  CONDUCT OF BUSINESS  Reference to committees  **Rule 49**  The General Assembly shall not, unless it decides otherwise, make a final decision upon any item on the agenda until it has received the report8 of a committee on that item.  Discussion of reports of committees  **Rule 50**  Discussion of a report of a committee in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly shall take place if at least one third of the members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such a discussion to be necessary. Any proposal to this effect shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to the vote.    8 Report should be understood as a resolution or a treaty passed by a committee. |

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| Quorum  **Rule 51 [83]**  The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least on third of the members of the General Assembly are present. The presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken.  Speeches  **Rule 52 [84]**  No representative may address the General Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in an order determined by the President. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.  Precedence  **Rule 53 [85]**  The Rapporteur of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that committee.  Statements by the Office of the Secretary-General  **Rule 54 [86]**  The Secretary-General, or a member of the Office of the Secretary-General designated by him as his representative, may at any time make either oral or written statements to the General Assembly concerning any question under consideration by it.  Points of order  **Rule 55 [87]**  During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President to the Commission on Rules and Procedure, as defined in chapter X. The debate will continue continue and the President’s ruling shall stand unless overruled by the Commission. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. | Time-limit on speeches  **Rule 56 [88]**  The President may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. When the debate is limited and a representative exceeds his allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.  Adjournment of debate  **Rule 57 [89]**  During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.  Closure of debate  **Rule 58 [90]**  A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate or the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. If the General Assembly is in favour of the closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.  Suspension of the meeting  **Rule 59 [91]**  During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to the speaker moving the suspension of the meeting.  Order of procedural motions  **Rule 60 [92]**  Subject to rule 55, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting: |
| 1. To suspend the meeting; 2. To adjourn the meeting; 3. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion; 4. To close the debate on the item under discussion.   Proposals  **Rule 61 [93]**  Proposals9 according to THIMUN regulations shall be submitted in writing to the forum and shall be distributed to the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the General Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of motions as to procedure, even though such motions have not been circulated.  Amendments  **Rule 62 [94]**  Amendments shall not be submitted during plenary meetings.  Decisions on competence  **Rule 63 [95]**  Subject to rule 55, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the General Assembly to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.  Withdrawal of motions  **Rule 64 [96]**  A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.  Reconsideration of proposals  **Rule 65 [97]**  When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion,    9 Draft resolutions and draft treaties | after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.  VOTING  Voting rights  **Rule 66 [98]**  Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.  Two-thirds majority  **Rule 67 [99]**  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 and the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership.  Simple majority  **Rule 68 [99]**  Decisions of the General Assembly on questions other than those provided for in rule 67, 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.  Meaning of the phrase “members present and voting”  **Rule 69 [100]**  For the purposes of these rules, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.  Method of voting  **Rule 70 [101]**  The General Assembly shall normally vote by show of placards, but any representative may request a roll-call. The roll-call shall be taken in English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each member shall be called in any roll-call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes”, “no” or “abstention”. |
| Conduct during voting  **Rule 71 [102]**  After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit members to explain their votes, either before or after the voting. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal to explain his vote on his own proposal.  Division of proposals  **Rule 72 [103]**  A representative may move that parts of a proposal should be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal which are approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.  Voting on proposals  **Rule 73 [105]**  If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the General Assembly shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The General Assembly may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.  Equally divided votes  **Rule 74 [106]**  If a vote is equally divided, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.  XVI. COMMITTEES  ESTABLISHMENT, OFFICERS, ORGANIZATION OF WORK | Establishment of committees  **Rule 75**  The General Assembly may establish such committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.  Categories of subjects  **Rule 76**  Items relating to the same category of subjects shall be referred to the committee or committees dealing with that category of subjects. Committees shall not introduce new items on their own initiative.  Main Committees  **Rule 77**  The Main Committees, for the purpose of these Rules referred to as committees, of the General Assembly are the following:   1. Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); 2. Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); 3. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); 4. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); 5. Legal Committee (Sixth Committee);   Representation of Members  **Rule 78**  Each Member may be represented by one person on each committee and a maximum of two persons on any other forum that may be established upon which all Members have the right to be represented.  Appointment  **Rule 79 [19]**  Before the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and a Rapporteur for each committee, who shall hold office until the close of the session for which they are appointed.  Absence of officers  **Rule 80 [20-22]**  If the Chairman finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, the Deputy Chairman shall take his place. A |
| Deputy Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman. If any officer of the committee is unable to perform his functions, a new officer shall be appointed by the Secretary-General for the unexpired term.  Functions of the Chairman  **Rule 81 [23]**  The Chairman shall, subject to the most recent programme of events, declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee, the adjournment of the meeting, direct its discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order thereat. The Chairman may, in the course of the discussion of an item, decide the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak or the closure of the debate. He may propose the suspension of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.  **Rule 82 [24]**  The Chairman, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation.  CONDUCT OF BUSINESS  Quorum  **Rule 83 [51]**  The Chairman may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members of the committee are present. The presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken.  Speeches  **Rule 84 [52]**  No representative may address the committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairman. The Chairman shall call upon speakers in an order determined by the Chairman. The Chairman may call a speaker to order if his | remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.  Precedence  **Rule 85 [53]**  The Rapporteur of a committee or subcommittee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that committee or subcommittee.  Statements by the Office of the Secretary-General  **Rule 86 [54]**  The Secretary-General, or a member of the Office of the Secretary-General designated by him as his representative, may at any time make either oral or written statements to any committee or subcommittee concerning any question under consideration by it.  Points of order  **Rule 87 [55]**  During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the Chairman in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the Chairman to the Commission on Rules and Procedure, as defined in chapter X. The debate will continue and the Chairman’s ruling shall stand unless overruled by the Commission. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.  Time-limit on speeches  **Rule 88 [56]**  The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. When the debate is limited and a representative exceeds his allotted time, the Chairman shall call him to order without delay.  Adjournment of debate  **Rule 89 [57]**  During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. |
| In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.  Closure of debate  **Rule 90 [58]**  A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. If the committee is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the closure of the debate. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.  Suspension of the meeting  **Rule 91 [59]**  During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to the vote. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to the speaker moving the suspension of the meeting.  Order of procedural motions  **Rule 92 [60]**  Subject to rule 87, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:   1. To suspend the meeting; 2. To adjourn the meeting; 3. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion; 4. To close the debate on the item under discussion.   Proposals  **Rule 93 [61]**  Proposals according to THIMUN regulations shall be submitted in writing to the forum and shall be distributed to the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any | meeting of the committee unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The Chairman may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of motions as to procedure, even though such motions have not been circulated.  Amendments  **Rule 94 [62]**  Amendments shall be submitted in writing during committee meetings.  Decisions on competence  **Rule 95 [63]**  Subject to rule 87, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the General Assembly or the committee to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.  Withdrawal of motions  **Rule 96 [64]**  A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.  Reconsideration of proposals  **Rule 97 [65]**  When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the committee, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.  VOTING  Voting rights  **Rule 98 [66]**  Each member of the committee shall have one vote.  Majority required  **Rule 99 [67-68]**  Decisions of committees shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting. |
| Meaning of the phrase “members present and voting”  **Rule 100 [69]**  For the purposes of these rules, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.  Method of voting  **Rule 101 [70]**  The committee shall normally vote by show of placards or by standing, but any representative may request a roll-call. The roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman. The name of each member shall be called in any roll-call, and its representative shall reply “yes”, “no” or “abstention”.  Conduct during voting  **Rule 102 [71]**  After the Chairman has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Chairman may permit members to explain their votes, either before or after the voting. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The Chairman shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.  Division of proposals and amendments  **Rule 103 [72]**  A representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole. | Voting on amendments  **Rule 104**  When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of the proposal.  Voting on proposals  **Rule 105 [73]**  If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.  Equally divided votes  **Rule 106 [74]**  If a vote is equally divided the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.  XVII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS  Financial implications of resolutions  **Rule 107**  No resolution shall include either financial amounts of names of specific financial resources.  XVIII. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  Establishment and rules of procedure  **Rule 108**  The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. The rules |
| relating to the procedure of committees of the General Assembly, as well as rules 36 and 46, shall apply to the procedure of any subsidiary organ unless the Assembly or the subsidiary organ decides otherwise.  XVIX. INTERPRETATION AND AMENDMENTS  Italicized headings  **Rule 109**  The italicized headings of these rules, | which were inserted for reference purposes only, shall be disregarded in the interpretation of the rules.  Method of amendment  **Rule 110**  These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Board of Directors of the THIMUN Foundation after the Commission on Rules of Procedure has reported on the proposed amendment. |

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| **PREAMBLE**  **Appendix II: United Nations Charter**  **WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED**   * to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and * to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and * to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and * to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,   **AND FOR THESE ENDS**   * to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and * to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and * to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and * to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,   **HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS**  Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.  **CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES**  **ARTICLE 1**  The Purposes of the United Nations are:   1. To maintain international peace and | security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;   1. 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; 2. 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 3. 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.  1. 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. 2. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.   **CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP**  **ARTICLE 3**  The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by UNited Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.  **ARTICLE 4**   1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. 2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.   **ARTICLE 5**  A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has | been taken by the Security Council may be suspended form the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.  **ARTICLE 6**  A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.  **CHAPTER III: ORGANS**  **ARTICLE 7**   1. There are established as principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, 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 to set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.   **ARTICLE 11**   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.  1. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.   **ARTICLE 13**   1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of: a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification; b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. 2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.   **ARTICLE 14**  Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.  **ARTICLE 15**   1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall |
| 1. include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security. 2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.   **ARTICLE 16**  The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.  **ARTICLE 17**   1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization. 2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. 3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.   **COMPOSITION**  **ARTICLE 18**   1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote. 2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the | * suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.  1. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.   **ARTICLE 19**  A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.  **PROCEDURE**  **ARTICLE 20**  The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.  **ARTICLE 21**  The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.  **ARTICLE 22**  The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.  **CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL**  **COMPOSITION** |
| **ARTICLE 23**   1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of American shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. 2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election. 3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.   **FUNCTIONS and POWERS**  **ARTICLE 24**   1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf. 2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in CHapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII. 3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to | * the General Assembly for its consideration.   **ARTICLE 25**  The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.  **ARTICLE 26**  In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.  **VOTING**  **ARTICLE 27**   1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. 2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members. 3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.   **PROCEDURE**  **ARTICLE 28**   1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization. 2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, by represented by a member of the government or by some |
| * other specially designated representative.  1. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.   **ARTICLE 29**  The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.  **ARTICLE 30**  The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.  **ARTICLE 31**  Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.  **ARTICLE 32**  Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.  **CHAPTER VI: PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**  **ARTICLE 33**   1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, | * resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.  1. 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 Article 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.  **CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION**  **ARTICLE 39**  The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.  **ARTICLE 40**  In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such | provisional measures.  **ARTICLE 41**  The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.  **ARTICLE 42**  Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.  **ARTICLE 43**   1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. 2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. 3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. |
| **ARTICLE 44**  When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member’s armed forces.  **ARTICLE 45**  In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.  **ARTICLE 46**  Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.  **ARTICLE 47**   1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council’s military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament. 2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee’s responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work. | 1. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently. 2. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.   **ARTICLE 48**   1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine. 2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.   **ARTICLE 49**  The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.  **ARTICLE 50**  If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.  **ARTICLE 51**  Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures |
| necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.  **CHAPTER VIII: REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**  **ARTICLE 52**   1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. 2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council. 3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council. 4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.   **ARTICLE 53**   1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the | * authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.  1. 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:   1. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; 2. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and 3. 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 coordination 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 prescribe by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence. |
| **ARTICLE 63**   1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly. 2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations   **ARTICLE 64**   1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly. 2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.   **ARTICLE 65**  The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security COuncil and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.  **ARTICLE 66**   1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly. 2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies. 3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General | * Assembly.   **VOTING**  **ARTICLE 67**   1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote. 2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.   **PROCEDURE**  **ARTICLE 68**  The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.  **ARTICLE 69**  The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.  **ARTICLE 70**  The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.  **ARTICLE 71**  The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.  **ARTICLE 72** |
| 1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President. 2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.   **CHAPTER XI: DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**  **ARTICLE 73**  Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:   1. 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; 2. to develop 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; 3. to further international peace and security; 4. 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 | 1. 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-neighourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.  **CHAPTER XII: INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM**  **ARTICLE 75**  The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.  **ARTICLE 76**  The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:   1. to further international peace and security; 2. 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;  1. 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 2. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.   **ARTICLE 77**   1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements: 2. territories now held under mandate; 3. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and 4. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration. 5. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.   **ARTICLE 78**  The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.  **ARTICLE 79** | The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.  **ARTICLE 80**   1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties. 2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.   **ARTICLE 81**  The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.  **ARTICLE 82**  There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.  **ARTICLE 83** |
| 1. All functions of the United Nations relating  * to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Security Council.  1. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area. 2. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.   **ARTICLE 84**  It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.  **ARTICLE 85**   1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreement 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 SYSTEM**  **COMPOSITION**  **ARTICLE 86** | 1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the  * following Members of the United Nations:  1. those Members administering trust territories; 2. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and 3. 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. 4. 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:   1. consider reports submitted by the administering authority; 2. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority; 3. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and 4. 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 COUT OF JUSTICE**  **ARTICLE 92**  The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.  **ARTICLE 93**   1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. 2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the | * Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each base by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.   **ARTICLE 94**   1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party. 2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.   **ARTICLE 95**  Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.  **ARTICLE 96**   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 reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization. 2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.   **ARTICLE 101**   1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. 2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat. 3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the | * highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.   **CHAPTER XVI: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**  **ARTICLE 102**   1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it. 2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.   **ARTICLE 103**  In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.  **ARTICLE 104**  The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.  **ARTICLE 105**   1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes. 2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the |
| * Organization.  1. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.   **CHAPTER XVII: TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS**  **ARTICLE 106**  Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.  **ARTICLE 107**  Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.  **CHAPTER XVIII: AMENDMENTS**  **ARTICLE 108**  Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. | **ARTICLE 109**   1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference. 2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council 3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.   **CHAPTER XIX: RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**  **ARTICLE 110**   1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. 2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed. 3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications |

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| * 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.  1. 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 |