

**Model of United Nations
Buckingham School.**



BUCKMUN XIII

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

February 28th – March 1st

2020

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MISSION

BUCKMUN was founded to promote abilities of investigation, argumentation, and oratory for students from around the country. Taking Advantage of the frame that the United Nations provides. BUCKMUN is committed to the guidance of students in the creation of a social conscience and a leadership spirit. Working to construct a society with conscious individuals of their weaknesses, opportunities, strengths, to accomplish academic and personal growth.

VISION

In 2021 BUCKMUN aspires to have a participation of over 500 delegates and consolidates the Model of United Nations team as one of the leading teams in the country and one of the most influential models in Colombia. BUCKMUN also wishes to have a participation of 100% from our sophomore students in order to contribute to their growth and providing priceless abilities for their future. Apart from that, BUCKMUN wants to continue participating actively in national and international models, representing the school and the country with the best results as possible.

HISTORY OF OUR MUN

Model of United Nations Conferences have become very popular since the year 2000, however, these activities have existed since the 1920's. Harvard University introduced this activity to study the role of the League of Nations. After the fall of the League of Nations, and the establishment of the United Nations, Harvard officially created the first ever Model of United Nations. Since that moment, MUN has become a synonym of new and modern strategies of education, revolutionizing Social Studies education. Different countries, such as Dominican Republic have institutionalized MUN as a national strategy to develop leadership, oratory skills, investigation, and argumentation to face challenges effectively. In Colombia, MUN was introduced by Colegio Nueva Granada in 1982. Since then, many Colombians have been involved in this project, with a significant growth in delegate participation year after year. In 2005, the Buckingham School started this process in MUN by sending a group of observers to Colegio San Carlos' Model of United Nations. These observers returned convinced that implementing this activity at school would be an enriching opportunity. Along with the enthusiasm of the Head of the Humanities Department, Magda Díaz, a group of five students committed themselves to introducing MUN in our school. After that, the Model was made official in 2007, under Enrique Perez' leadership and the project grew with an important participation in different national models. In that same year, BUCKMUN I was held, event which then became one of the most ambitious and unprecedented activities at school, creating a frame to develop leadership skill and learning to solve issues positively.

COMMITTEES

Historical Security Council

Presidents: Isabella Escobar, Juan Pablo Coy

Topic A:

Third Afghan War

Topic B:

Korean War

GAC Corporativo: Heineken

Presidentes: Juan José Rincon, Valentina Barrequer

Tema(s): Carrera para la obtención del patrocinio del mundial 2022

GAC Corporativo: Budweiser

Presidentes: Isabella Rubiano, Santiago Rodriguez

Tema(s): Carrera para la obtención del patrocinio del mundial 2022

Congress of the United States of America

Presidentes: Manuela Delgado, Romina Spadei

Tema A: Historical -Watergate Scandal

Tema B: Trump Impeachment Inquiry

Oficina de Naciones Unidas para Asuntos del Espacio Exterior

Presidentes: Mariana Alonso, Alejandro Bayón, Sergio Rodríguez

Tema A:

Carrera espacial durante la Guerra Fría

Tema B:

Tecnologías para reducir el riesgo internacional en el espacio

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidentes: Nicolás Estevez, Sofía Navas

Tema A:

La caza de animales en vía de extinción en Indonesia y Ecuador.

Tema B:

Incidencias en cuanto a la contaminación de fuentes hídricas a raíz de la fracturación hidráulica.
(fracking).

SOCHUM

Presidents: Juan Andrés Navarro, Laura Riveros

Topic A:Condemnation and prevention methods against sexual assault

Tema B:Criminal's rights when in a penitentiary institution and after being in one

Death Eaters Cabinet

Presidents: Natalia Pinto, Andrés Felipe Rodríguez

Topic(s): Second Magic War

Order of The Phoenix Cabinet

Presidents: Antonia Zapata, Daniela Osorio

Topic(s): Second Magic War

CODE OF CONDUCT

ARTICLE 1

BUCKMUN is an experience to grow as a human being. Committed to the principles and values set forth by the Buckingham School and its “Manual de Convivencia” as well as the UN Charter and the Political Constitution of the Republic of Colombia and as such all manifestation of violence is prohibited and may be sanctioned upon decision of the Committee's Chair or the Model's Organizing Committee.

ARTICLE 2

The delegates, presidents, staff, and other participants from the Buckingham School have to follow and obey the school's “Manual de Convivencia”.

ARTICLE 3

During the model, it is strictly prohibited to involve in any consumption of psychoactive substances, which include, but are not limited to alcohol, drugs, cigarettes and electronic cigarettes.

ARTICLE 4

The use of Internet is limited to purposes and academic ends of the model and also to the authorization of the Committee's Chair. The inappropriate use of internet will be sanctioned with a warning or if needed discussed by the Organizing Committee. The use of social media during committee session will lead to a warning and a meeting with the delegate's corresponding sponsor.

ARTICLE 5

No type of food or drink, apart from water may be consumed inside the commission.

ARTICLE 6

The delegates and presidents are committed to do an ethical and responsible job. Their work should be exclusively of their authorship. Any sort of plagiarism may be subject to expulsion of the model.

ARTICLE 7

Warnings are only to be used by members of the Organizing Committee, included but not limited to presidents, Under Secretary Generals, Secretary General and Sponsor of the Buckingham School. These will be used whenever a delegate violates the dress code, if there is indiscipline, unpunctuality, or use of unauthorized elements during

working sessions including cellular phones, iPods and iPads. The use of warnings is at the criteria of those authorized to use them.

ARTICLE 8

Every delegate that has more than three warning will be required to abandon the room for five minutes. Upon reaching five, the delegate will abandon the room during ten minutes. If the delegate passes this number of warnings, the Secretariats, along with the Committee's Chair will take a decision on which is the most appropriate sanction, which includes expulsion of the model.

DRESS CODE

The following dress code applies to all participants of the conference. The following guidelines must be taken as guides and parameters under which the clothing must be oriented during the event, however, any garment deemed inappropriate by the staff, sponsor or presidents may also violate this regulation and the delegate may be subject to a warning.

Men: Must wear a full formal dress, discreet colors with a long-sleeved shirt and tie. As an alternative to a formal suit, a formal jacket along with discreet color pants, shirt, and tie is also permitted.

- Ties should be worn appropriately.
- The shirt must be fully buttoned.
- Hats are not allowed inside the committees.
- Tennis shoes are strictly prohibited except for logistics.
- Belts with exaggerated size buckles are prohibited.

Women: They should dress elegantly and discreetly.

- They can wear skirts and/or dresses if their length does not exceed 6 cm above the knee.
- Formal pants and leggings are allowed, jeans and exercise pants are strictly prohibited.
- Blouses must not have cleavage or inappropriate openings.
- Stripped or bare-chested shirts are not allowed.
- Exaggerated height heels are not allowed.
- Flashy colors are forbidden.
- Tennis and non-formal shoes are prohibited except for logistics.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

1. Quorum

Quorum is the minimum established attendance to begin Committee work. It is considered a simple majority (half the members of the committee plus one). A delegate may do a motion to revise the quorum at any time.

2. Roll Call

At the beginning of each session, the Chair will call every single delegation in alphabetical order, to which the delegate may respond either Present or Present and Voting. Present and Voting means the delegation will be unable to abstain on following votes until role call is made again.

3. Reading of the Opening Speeches

At the first session of each topic of the agenda, a delegation must read its opening speech regarding the topic discussed. Every opening speech varies within a minute and a minute and a half according to the chair's criteria. In order to start reading the speeches a motion to read the speeches must be passed with a single majority.

4. Formal Debate or Speakers List

Formal debate requires the creation of a speakers list. A motion to start a speakers list must be made and it should stipulate the number of speakers and the time given to each delegation. The Chair will ask the interested delegations to raise their placards and they will create a list which will be followed upon recognizing delegations.

The delegate to open the speakers list is the first one of the list. When a debate is discussing a particular topic like working papers, a speakers list in favour of the working paper or matter will be made and a different one with those delegations against. In such a case, the delegate should also specify how many delegations per list. During a speakers list, a delegate might be able to yield his or her time to the chair or a fellow delegation, or otherwise the delegate might open himself/herself to points of information to the speaker,

5. Informal Debate or Moderated Caucus

A motion for informal debate must be made specifying the time of the debate as well as its purpose and requires a simple majority to pass. During this debate delegates use their placards by raising them in order to be recognized by the chair, these interventions will not have a minimum or a maximum time constraint, unless specified by the chair. Once the time of the debate has ended, a new motion to do informal debate must be made, a debate can only be extended if the time of the debate hasn't ended.

6. Lobby Time or Unmoderated Caucus

In order to start a lobby time, a motion must be made by a delegation which has to be approved with a simple majority; such motion should include the amount of time and purpose of the lobby time. During lobby time, delegations are expected to engage in negotiations and drafting directives or working papers. During Lobby time, although protocol rises, normal conduct standards are expected and the Chair still has the authority to use warnings.

7. Point of Inquiry or Information:

A point a delegate may use to ask a question to the Chair during an informal or formal debate; it may also be used if the delegation needs to approach the chair. This point is not interruptible.

8. Point of Information to the Speaker:

A point raised when a delegate wishes to question a speaker in a specific and concrete subject that has been just addressed. It is non-interruptible and can only be used during formal debates

9. Extraordinary Session of Questions

A motion for an extraordinary session of questions might be used during moderated caucus, in order to resolve questions. The approval of this motion is at discretion of the chair, nonetheless the delegate should be in agreement of opening himself/herself to points of information.

10. Point of Personal Privilege:

Is an interruptible point that is raised when a delegate feels uncomfortable or impelled with something inside the room (noise, high or low temperatures, volume, etc.) Delegates that raise this point must be immediately recognized by the Chair. It is under the Chair's discretion to judge the point's validity.

11. Point of Order

A point used by a delegation when he or she feels that the correct procedure is not being held by the Chair. Delegates that raise the point are to be immediately recognized by the Chair. A point of order should only be raised when the Chair has violated parliamentary procedure or failed to correct a delegation that has not followed the procedure as well. The validity of this point is discretion of the Chair.

11. Right to Reply

In the case that a delegation feels offended because of national dignity by an intervention made in the committee, he or she may request the right of reply. The first right to reply can be done verbally, nonetheless in the second occasion the delegation must send a written note to the chair in which it should express why it has felt offended and the delegation which the right of reply is being directed.

12. Motion to Bring a Party to the Dispute

It is a motion raised when a delegate considers it absolutely necessary for the debate to effectively continue to introduce a new speaker in it. In order to be approved, a simple majority is required; however, the party can be added in two different manners:

- With debating rights:

The new speaker comes into the debate with voice and vote on the committee as long as it continues to address the issue for which it was introduced. This means that the new speaker becomes a new full member of the committee and has the same duties, responsibilities and rights in it.

- As an expert on the issue:

The new speaker becomes an expert whose unique function inside the committee is to advise it on the best way to address the issue for which the expert was summoned into the committee. This means that the new speaker has the right to address the committee, but not to vote either substantial or procedural matters.

13. Motion to Reconsider Voting

It is a motion raised when a delegate considers that the previous voting result has no use to the committee or GA, his or her country's interests, or may difficult the drafting and approval of working papers

Note: BUCKMUN XII will not entertain the motion to Challenge the Competence

WORKING PAPERS

What are commonly called working papers, or also as draft resolutions are the expected result of a long discussion of a topic of a committee. A working paper is a draft that contains ideas and arguments that will eventually be discussed and voted. Various working papers can unite, complement and perfected. When a group of sponsoring countries consider they have a proposal, they can present to the chair for its approval and presentation. Each proposal requires signatory countries, which have to be at least one third of the present delegations. Becoming a signatory country does not imply any voting decision or alignment, it only represents that a delegation is interested in debating the working paper. The paper with the signatory countries must be annexed to the Working Paper. When a working paper is presented, the Chair will recognize two Heads of Block that must be previously stated in the working paper so that they read and present the resolution, heads of block are often the leaders of the resolution while both drafting it and providing solutions or clauses. Points of Inquiry may be authorized if the Heads of Block are willing to open to these, and even a debate regarding the resolution could start in the case that a delegation or the chair itself finds it necessary. Before voting procedure, the chair must open itself to amendments that will be drafted by a delegation and then voted amongst the sponsoring countries.

Translation of Terms:

Sponsoring countries: Países Redactantes.

Heads of Block: Cabezas de Bloque.

Signatory Countries: Países Firmantes.

Amendments: Enmiendas.

Structure of a Working Paper

A working paper should have at least 6 preambulatory clause and 8 operative clauses. The decision to change this measure can be taken by the chair with consent of the Secretary General.

Title: The title of the resolution must include the name of the committee as well as the number of the resolution.

Example: The Security Council - Working Paper 1.1.3.

The first number will represent the Committee, the second must refer to the topic and the third number will be the number in which the working paper was presented to the Chair.

Preambulatory Clauses

These numbered clauses serve to introduce the topic and to refer to previous situations or resolution, mainly providing context and clarifying important information mentioned during session. All preambulatory clauses should start with a phrase from Section A below, either in English or in Spanish. These first words of the phrase must be in italics. The clause should end with a comma, while the last clause should end with a semi- colon.

English preambulatory clauses

Acting	Expressing concern also	Noting with regret
Affirming	Expressing concern	Noting with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Alarmed	Expressing its satisfaction	Reaffirming
Anxious	Expressing satisfaction	Reaffirming also
Appreciating	Firmly convinced	Realizing
Approving	Fulfilling	Recalling
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Recalling also
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Recognizing
Believing	Fully believing	Recognizing also
Cognizant	Further deploring	Recognizing with satisfaction
Concerned	Further recalling	Referring
Confident	Guided by	Regretting
Conscious	Having adopted	Reiterating
Considering	Having considered	Reiterating its call for
Contemplating	Having considered further	Reminding
Convinced	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Declaring	Having examined	Seized
Deeply concerned	Having heard	Stressing
Deeply conscious	Having received	Taking into account
Deeply convinced	Having reviewed	Taking into consideration
Deeply disturbed	Having studied	Taking note
Deeply regretting	Having adopted	Taking note also
Deploring	Having approved	Taking note further
Desiring	Having considered	Underlining
Determined	Having decided	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Keeping in mind	Viewing with apprehension
Encouraged	Mindful	Welcoming
Expecting	Noting	Welcoming also
Expressing appreciation	Noting further	

Spanish preambulatory clauses

Además, lamentando	Dando la bienvenida	Observando
Además, recordando	Dándonos cuenta que	Observando con aprecio
Advirtiendo, además	Declarando	Observando con satisfacción
Advirtiendo con	Desaprobando	Objetando
aprobación	Deseando	Perturbados por
Advirtiendo con pesar	Destacando	Plenamente alarmadas
Advirtiendo con	Enfatizando	Plenamente conscientes de
preocupación	Esperando	Profundamente convencidos
Advirtiendo con	Expresando su aprecio	Profundamente molestos
satisfacción	Guiados por	Profundamente preocupados
Afirmando	Habiendo adoptado	Reafirmando
Alarmados por	Habiendo considerado	Reconociendo
Buscando	Habiendo estudiado	Recordando
Preocupados	Habiendo examinado	Recordando también

Conscientes de	Habiendo oído	Refiriéndose
Considerando	Habiendo recibido	Teniendo en cuenta
Considerando también	Notando con profunda	Tomando en cuenta que
Contemplando que	preocupación	
Convencidos	Notando con satisfacción	
Creyendo plenamente		
Creyendo que		

Operative Clauses

These numbered clauses are the phrases which provide solutions for the topic treated in the debate; they must be effective and very precise. In order to start an operative clause, a delegate must use an expression from Section B, either in Spanish or English and these must be underlined. The clause must end with a semi-colon, except for the last one that should end with a period. Before starting the Operative clauses, the word “Resolves,” in the case of English and “Resuelve,” in the case of Spanish must be used.

English Operative Clauses

Accepts	Demands	Recalls
Acknowledges	Deplores	Recognizes
Adopts	Designates	Recommends
Advises	Directs	Regrets
Affirms	Draws the attention	Reiterates
Also calls for	Emphasizes	Reminds
Also recommends	Encourages	Renews its appeal
Also strongly condemns	Endorses	Repeats
Also urges	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Appeals	Expresses its hope	Requires
Appreciates	Expresses its regret	Solemnly affirms
Approves	Further invites	Stresses
Authorizes	Further proclaims	Strongly advises
Calls	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Calls for	Further reminds	Strongly encourages
Calls upon	Further requests	Suggests
Commends	Further resolves	Supports
Concurs	Has resolved	Takes note of
Condemns	Instructs	Transmits
Confirms	Introduces	Trusts
Congratulates	Invites	Underlines
Considers	Notes	Underscores
Decides	Notes with satisfaction	Urges
Declares	Proclaims	Welcomes
Declares accordingly	Reaffirms	

Spanish Operative Clauses

Acepta	Decide	Insta
Además, invita	Declara	Invita
Además proclama	Define	Lamenta
Además recomienda	Declara prudente	Llama la atencion
Además recuerda	Deplora	Pide
Además resuelve	Designa	Proclama
Acoge con beneplácito	Designa	Reafirma
Afirma	Encomia	Recomienda
Alienta	Enfatiza	Recuerda
Apoya	Exhorta	Resuelve
Aprueba	Expresa	Solemnemente afirma
Autoriza	Expresa su aprecio	Solicita
Celebra	Expresa su deseo	Toma en cuenta
Condena	Expresa su esperanza	Transmite
Confirma	Finalmente, condena	Urge
Considera	Ha resuelto	

These recombinations of various phrases both preambulatory and operative can be translated, as well as the use of others not established accepted by the Chair. A working paper has to meet the requirements for the number and structure of the perambulatory and operative clauses in order to be read.

Note:

The chair has the responsibility to check the information that composes the working papers and if there is any type of information that doesn't follow the parameters established in this handbook or hose of the committee it has the right of deleting the resolutive clause or deny the whole paper.

Voting Procedure

After the chair announces the beginning of voting procedure through a simple majority approved vote, nobody can enter or leave the room. All individuals present in the room should be seated and in silence. No parliamentary point may interrupt voting procedure; except a point of order or privilege strictly related to the voting procedure. All members, except observers included but not limited to Palestine or the Holy See, have a single vote which will be used upon the chair calls the delegations name during Voting.

A delegation can vote “In favor”, “In favor with reasons”, “Abstains”, “Abstains with reasons”, “Against”, “Against with reasons”. Delegations called that give no answer will be taken as abstention. A delegation that votes with reasons will be recognized under the discretion of the Chair. After the reasons have been stated according to the given time the Chair has provided, the Chair might ask if any delegation wants to reconsider its voting and will then proceed to give the results. Abstentions are not considered in the counting of majority.

GLOSSARY

The United Nations is composed of six main organisms; these organisms are the General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Security Council, The International Court of Justice, the Administrative and Budgetary Council, and the Secretariat.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

It is the biggest organ of the Model, composed of 193 nations, where the Holy See, Palestine and the Cook Islands are observers. The General Assembly follows the “One Nation, One Vote” rule and all nations get together to vote resolutions and proposals, debate substantive matters each fall and if needed, call upon extraordinary meetings. The General Assembly consists of six main committees:

1. DISEC: Disarmament and International Security.
2. SOCHUM: Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee.
3. ECOFIN: Economic and Financial Committee.
4. SPECPOL: Special Political and Decolonization Committee
5. Budgetary and Administrative Committee.
6. Legal: International Lawfulness.

ECOSOC

ECOSOC refers to social and economic topics from which many bodies that try to achieve

different positive solutions. ECOSOC is composed of 54 members chosen by the General.

Assembly for three years. ECOSOC has regional organizations established to cooperate with governments in the solution of different issues.

E COSOC Commissions

- Statistics Commission
- Development and Population Commission
- Social Development Commission
- Commission on the Social and Jurisdictional Condition of the Woman
- Commission on Narcotics
- Commission on the Prevention of War and Crime
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Development Program
- United Nations Children's Fund
- UN WOMEN

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Made of 15 members, among whom 5 are permanent: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, The French Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation. The other ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. For substantive matters, nine votes in favor need to be passed, including the five permanent members. If any of these five permanent members' votes against, the working paper will not become a resolution; this power is called the veto power. If any of the members of the Security Council is involved in a problem, according to the UN Charter, the committee may decide to remove its ability to vote during the session. If one of these members is the permanent members, its veto power will be removed but its vote will be conserved.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. It is in charge of taking decisions regarding International Law and judiciary controversies among states; it may also emit opinions about diverse conflicts and issues that may be subject for analysis of other bodies of the UN such as the Security Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COUNCIL

Following the principles set in the UN Charter, the Administrative and Budgetary Council is authorized to examine and debate the reports presented by diverse UN agencies in the process of political, social, education and economic development. It also holds the responsibility to periodically visit areas under mandate and other missions of the UN. This Council suspended its operations formally in 1994 and has modified its functions and obligations to hold sessions annually.

SECRETARIAT

The daily labor of the UN is in charge of its Secretariat, composed of international members that work in offices all over the world. The leader of the Secretariat is the UN's Secretary General, chosen by the

General Assembly from a list of nominees from the Security Council to serve during a renewable period of five years. The current Secretary General is Mr. Antonio Guterres, from Portugal. The functions of the Secretariat include from administrating

peacekeeping operations and international mediation to the analysis of social and economic trends as well as the preparation of studies on human rights and sustainable development.

The Secretariat informs the media about the work of the United Nations, and organizes international conferences to discuss world issues and is in charge of processing all documentation of the United Nations including its analysis, translation and publication or distribution.

International Organizations

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Date of Foundation: April 4th, 1949

Member States: Albania, Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United States, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Romaine, Turkey.

OAS: Organization of American States

Date of Foundation: October 2nd, 1948

Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Salvador, United States of America, Granada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kits and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Arab League

Date of Foundation: March 22nd, 1945

Member States: Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, North Yemen, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algiers, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Mauritius, Somalia, Palestine, Djibouti and Comoros.

African Union

Date of Foundation: July 9th, 2002

Member States: Algiers, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d' Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda.

EU: European Union

Date of Foundation: April 18th, 1951

Member States: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Romania, and Sweden.

ANSA or ASEAN: Association of Nations of Southeast Asia

Date of Foundation: August 8th, 1967

Member States: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Lao, Burma, and Cambodia.

UN CHARTER

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

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

CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

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

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

CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

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

Article 4

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.

The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

CHAPTER III: ORGANS

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

CHAPTER IV: THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLY COMPOSITION

Article 9

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

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

Article 12

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

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:
 - a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
 - b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
 - c. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

Article 16

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

Article 17

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

VOTING

Article 18

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

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

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

CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United

Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 24

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

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

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

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each

member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

Article 32

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

CHAPTER VI: PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

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

Article 34

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

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

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

Article 37

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

Article 38

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

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

Article 39

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

Article 40

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

Article 41

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

Article 42

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

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.
3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

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

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

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

Article 48

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

CHAPTER VIII: REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.
2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.
3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed

against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

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

Article 54

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

CHAPTER IX: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

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

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

Article 58

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

Article 59

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

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic

and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X: THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

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

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 62

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

Article 63

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

Article 64

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

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

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

Article 66

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

VOTING

Article 67

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

PROCEDURE

Article 68

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

Article 69

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

Article 70

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

Article 71

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

Article 72

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

CHAPTER XI: DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

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

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

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

CHAPTER XII: INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

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

Article 76

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

- a. to further international peace and security;

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

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

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

Article 77

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

a. territories now held under mandate;

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

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

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

Article 78

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

Article 79

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

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or

postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

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

Article 82

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

Article 83

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

Article 84

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

Article 85

The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII: THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:
 - a. those Members administering trust territories;
 - b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
 - c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General

Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

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

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 87

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

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

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

VOTING

Article 89

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

PROCEDURE

Article 90

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

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and

Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV: THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

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

Article 93

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

Article 94

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

Article 95

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

Article 96

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

CHAPTER XV: THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

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

Article 98

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

Article 99

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

Article 100

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

Article 101

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

CHAPTER XVI: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

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

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

Article 105

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

CHAPTER XVII: TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

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

Article 107

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

CHAPTER XVIII: AMENDMENTS

Article 108

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

Article 109

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

CHAPTER XIX: RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

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

Article 111

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

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