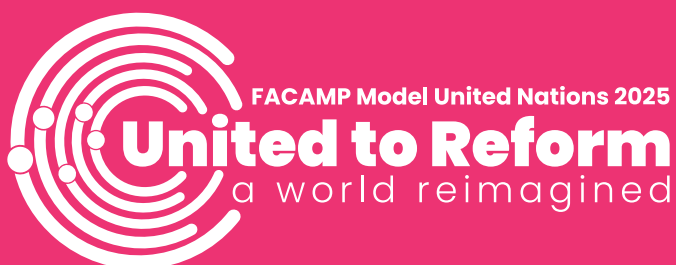




UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DELEGATE'S HANDBOOK

Procedures and Flow of Debate



4 – 7
SEPTEMBER 2025
FACAMP



FAMUN: SIMULATION AFFILIATED TO WIMUN



FAMUN has the honor to be the first simulation in Brazil affiliated to the World Federation of United Nations Associations International Model United Nations (WIMUN).

This official affiliation means that FAMUN is committed to the WIMUN approach, which offers the most accurate simulation of the United Nations in terms of leadership structure, rules of procedure, and flow of debate.

The rules of procedure and flow of the debate of the Youth Council presented in this handbook follow the WIMUN approach. More information at: <https://wfuna.org/wimun>

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UN CHARTER REFORM COALITION



FAMUN makes history as the first MUN to support the UN Charter Reform Coalition by simulating a General Conference to reform the UN Charter!

FAMUN is proud to partner with and support the advocacy work of the UN Charter Reform Coalition, a global movement urging UN Member States to invoke Article 109 of the UN Charter and call for a much-needed General Conference to update this foundational document. Together, we are shaping the future of international governance – one debate at a time!

Get involved and learn more about the work of the UN Charter Reform Coalition at:

<https://globalgovernanceforum.org/un-charter-reform-coalition>





THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The United Nations General Assembly

In 1945, 51 founding Member States signed the UN Charter to create the United Nations. Today, the membership of the UN includes 193 Member States. The General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the United Nations. It provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues and is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues within its competence as authorized by the UN Charter.

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General;
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, and health fields;
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries;
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs.

The Assembly may also take action in cases of a threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression when the Security Council has failed to act owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. In such instances,





according to its “Uniting for peace” resolution of 3 November 1950, the Assembly may consider the matter immediately and recommend to its Members collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly debates over 170 agenda items each year and adopts over 300 resolutions on these items.

The Assembly meets from September to December each year, and thereafter from January to September, as required, including to take up outstanding reports from the Fourth and Fifth Committees. Also, during the resumed part of the session, the Assembly considers current issues of critical importance to the international community.

The General Assembly is one of the six Organs established by the UN Charter. Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues — such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of Security Council and Economic and Social Council members, and budgetary questions — require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by a simple majority.

In recent years, an effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than deciding by a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly’s decisions. The President of the General Assembly (PGA), after having consulted and reached agreement with delegations, can propose that a resolution be adopted without a vote.

There are six Main Committees of the General Assembly:

- Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
- Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
- Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
- Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

The General Conference to Review the United Nations Charter

Since its adoption in 1945, **the UN Charter has been designed to be a living document**, one that could evolve in response to the shifting dynamics of global governance. Conceived in the aftermath of the Second World War, its foundational principles and structure were envisioned to be updated as global realities transformed, as highlighted by U.S. President Harry Truman





during the San Francisco Conference in 1945: “This Charter will be expanded and improved as time goes on... It has not been poured into any fixed mold. Changing world conditions will require readjustments”.

The inclusion of Articles 108 and 109 in the UN Charter is proof that reforming this document was part of its original design. These two Charter provisions reflect two different ways for adapting the Charter to new realities: **Article 108 enables the adoption of specific amendments** with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly and ratification by all five permanent members of the Security Council. Article 109, in turn, allows for a more comprehensive approach – a General Conference to review the Charter as a whole.

Article 109 is particularly significant as it sets out the process for convening such a General Conference. It needs to be approved by two-thirds of the General Assembly and by any nine members of the Security Council. It even specifies that if no such conference is held within the first decade of the UN’s existence, the proposal should be placed on the agenda of the tenth General Assembly session. In 1955, the General Assembly debated the matter and, although most Member States supported the idea, they agreed that the timing was not yet right, citing Cold War tensions. After decades since the end of the Cold War, a date for a General Conference was never set.

Since then, calls to invoke Article 109 have resurfaced each decade, yet no conference has materialized. The same rationale – waiting for a more favorable geopolitical moment – has continued to postpone the process. **Considering that permanent members of the Security Council cannot veto the holding of a conference (they only retain power over the ratification of any amendments), Article 109 emerges as a powerful tool to carry out the deeper institutional UN reform many believe is long overdue.**

Assumptions behind FAMUN 2025 simulation of the General Conference to Review the United Nations Charter

FAMUN 2025 will take a bold step into the future by simulating a General Conference to Review the UN Charter, as envisioned in Article 109, offering delegates the opportunity to engage with one of the most significant and underexplored reform mechanisms within the UN system. Since it is a futuristic exercise, there are important assumptions behind FAMUN 2025 simulations that must be taken into account:

- 1. The starting point for the FAMUN 2025 simulation is that the international community has finally agreed to convene a General Conference.** In this imagined future, two-thirds of the General





Assembly and nine members of the Security Council – including all five permanent members – have endorsed the proposal to invoke Article 109. This breakthrough moment reflects a rare alignment of political will in a global context of urgency, enabling a full-scale institutional review of the UN Charter 80 years after its adoption.

2. **The FAMUN 2025 General Assembly simulations will be divided into specialized committees, each responsible for deliberating on specific sections of the Charter.** In this edition, delegates will focus on two committees: One that will review the Preamble and Chapter I: Purposes and Principles, and one that will review Chapter V: The Security Council¹. Each committee will operate under futuristic procedural rules adapted from the current UN General Assembly Committees, enabling efficient negotiation while maintaining familiar debate formats. This hybrid model aims to encourage open debate and innovative proposals while grounding discussions in established multilateral practices.
3. **Delegates are encouraged to approach this simulation not simply as a revision of the existing UN Charter, but as an opportunity to write a new one.** Instead of proposing minor amendments to the existing text of the UN Charter, delegates are invited to truly rewrite the foundational principles of the UN, restructuring its main purposes, or envisioning a radically transformed Security Council. In this sense, participants are encouraged to introduce bold, forward-looking ideas – even if those are not currently part of formal UN reform discussions. FAMUN 2025 invites delegates to imagine what a new UN Charter might look like and negotiate visionary proposals that transcend the limitations of today's diplomacy.

¹ The UN Security Council reform is under informal negotiation processes through the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) framework within the UN General Assembly since 2008. However, FAMUN 2025 will not simulate the IGN negotiations. The committees will be informed by the content and key issues debated within the IGN process (such as categories of membership, the question of veto, regional representation, and the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly), but will not follow its informal procedures, working methods, or consensus-based format. Instead, FAMUN 2025 adopts a futuristic, rules-based approach grounded in the current General Assembly Committee procedures to encourage open debate and innovative proposals.





THREE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE UN CHARTER

Before delegates begin their simulation, they elect the Conference Officials (President and Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly) and Bureaus (Chair and Vice-Chair) to lead the Opening and Closing Plenaries and all sessions. The elected officials are assisted by the Secretariat.

The simulation of the Conference is divided into three parts:

1. The Opening Plenary of the Conference and General Debate

The simulation begins with the Opening Plenary conducted by the FAMUN 2025 President of the General Assembly. All delegates (General Assembly and Youth Council) meet to adopt the First Report of the General Committee (that sets the agenda for the conference and how it will be organized) and to make statements on the conference theme during the general debate. Any delegate assigned to the General Assembly or Youth Council simulations wishing to make a statement during the General Debate must subscribe to the Speakers List before the Plenary begins. The Opening Plenary is presided by the President of the General Assembly (PGA).

2. Committee Sessions

Once the Plenary is adjourned, each delegation splits up into the specialized committees they have been assigned to discuss the topic allocated to their simulation. There are two types of specialized committees:

- **Committee to the Review of Preamble and Chapter I: Purposes and Principles;**
- **Committee to the Review of Chapter V: The Security Council.**

THE STAGES OF COMMITTEE SESSIONS

The work in each committee is divided into the following segments:

A. Formal meeting (run according to Rules of Procedure) to:

1. **Review and adopt the organization of work**, a document that details how long delegates have to deliver their statements during the General Debate and how the time will be organized during the time delegates will be in their committees. The presentation of the organization of work is the first order of business, which must be adopted by consensus before the General Debate starts.





2. **Convene the General Debate**, where individual delegations will have an opportunity to make an opening statement on the topic that will be discussed. Any delegation wishing to make a statement during the General Debate must subscribe to the Speakers List before the debate begins.

B. Informal consultations (where rules of procedure are suspended and where most of the time in the committee is spent) to:

1. **Allow different regional groups to draft the Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter.** Delegates will split into four regional groups to discuss their proposals for the respective parts of the UN Charter. Each group will draft 5-7 paragraphs/articles on each one of these subtopics:
 - **Preamble:** Subtopic 1 – The pillars of the UN; Subtopic 2 – The ends of the UN;
 - **Chapter I:** Subtopic 1 – Purposes; Subtopic 2 – Principles;**OR**
 - **Chapter V:** Subtopic 1 – Composition; Subtopic 2 – Functions and Powers; Subtopic 3 – Voting; Subtopic 4 – Procedure.
2. **Merge the different drafts.** The regional groups must merge their different drafts into one draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter that is later reviewed paragraph by paragraph, article by article, by the whole committee.
3. **Submit the draft to the Bureau** along with a list of sponsors. Once the one draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter is submitted, the two groups driving the negotiation process are the sponsors and non-sponsors.
4. **Review the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter line-by-line** in a Formal-Informal meeting to create a compilation text that contains a complete list of amendments proposed by delegations that chose not to sponsor the resolution. These amendments are neither friendly nor unfriendly and are never voted on during informal consultations. Every time the wording of an entire paragraph or article has been agreed to by the committee, it should be marked *Agreed ad ref* to indicate that the delegations have temporarily agreed to the text in that paragraph or article until the entire negotiation process has been completed.
5. **Debate the amendments proposed by the non-sponsors during the line-by-line review.** This takes place in an Informal-Informal meeting where sponsors and non-sponsors talk to each other with the goal of





reaching consensus on the amendments that have been proposed. During these informal consultations, sponsors have the power to accept, reject, or agree to an alternate wording of the amendments.

6. Delegates will be given a choice at different points during the line-by-line review to temporarily suspend the line-by-line review to debate the amendments that have been proposed so far or continue on.
7. If there are any amendments that are contentious during informal consultations and the delegations are having difficulty reaching consensus, they should be “bracketed” or set aside for further discussion later on, so that delegations can first focus on those amendments that are easier to reach an agreement on.
8. After going through all the amendments at least once, delegations should return to those amendments that have been “bracketed”. Chairs and Vice-Chairs should be present to help delegates reach an agreement on these amendments.
9. After all amendments have been resolved, the Chair should scroll through the entire draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter, paragraph by paragraph, article by article, and ask the delegates to carefully read the text to make sure there are no further objections.
10. **Repeat #4 and #5** if new objections are raised until agreement has been reached on all of the new amendments and every paragraph and article is marked *Agreed ad ref.*
11. If consensus has been reached early and time still remains, the delegations can go back and add more text to the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter, if there is enough time to do it. What new text is added must be reviewed, and any amendments that are proposed to the new text must be debated in the manner set forth in this handbook.

C. Formal meeting (run according to the rules of procedure) to:

1. **Sponsors and non-sponsors:** Before convening the final formal meeting, each delegation must decide if it wants to be listed as a sponsor for the resolution or not.
2. Once it is clear which delegations will be sponsors, the sponsors must decide **who will introduce the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter on their behalf.**





3. If consensus on the text of the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter is reached during informal consultations, the Committee will adopt the resolution without voting.
4. Just prior to formally adopting the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter by consensus, those delegations that chose not to sponsor the resolution will have an opportunity to make statement, referred to as an **Explanation of Position**, that gives them the opportunity to publicly state that their government wishes to disassociate itself from one or more paragraphs/articles in the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter or even express their disappointment if some text that had been proposed was removed in order to reach consensus. As long as a government does not have strong objections to any part of the draft, it is possible for them to agree to adopt the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter by consensus but still have some reservations about its specific elements.
5. **When consensus has not been reached and action will be taken by voting**, the non-sponsors can introduce amendments during the final formal meeting and put them to a vote.
6. When this occurs, non-sponsors are allowed to make a statement, referred to as an **Explanation of Vote** that serves the same purpose as an Explanation of Position described above.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. There are no moderated and unmoderated caucuses. This means that during the Opening Plenary and Committee Sessions, the speeches are never interrupted when delivered during the General Debate. The Speakers' List is followed until all speakers have had an opportunity to speak.
2. Passing notes during Formal Meetings is not allowed.
3. The presiding officer during meetings will never ask, "Are any points or motions on the floor?"
4. Parliamentary points (e.g., Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Information, and Points of Inquiry) and motions (e.g., Motion for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucuses, Motion to Set Agenda, Motions to Set Speaking Time, Motion to Move to Voting Procedures, etc.) **are**





not allowed during the conference. These are parliamentary rules of procedure and they are not used at the United Nations because it is not a Parliament.

5. Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time to the Chair or another delegation.
6. The only point that is allowed is a Point of Order, which is only to be used if a delegate feels the rules of procedure are not being followed properly.
7. Delegates must raise a Point of Order without being prompted.
8. The Right of Reply is allowed during the General Debate if a delegation wishes to respond to a comment made during a speech that they find offensive. Any delegation wishing to exercise its right of reply must notify the Secretary of their Committee of its request. If granted by the Chair, the delegation must wait until the end of the Speakers List to reply. Each delegation can exercise its Right of Reply a maximum of two times during the General Debate.
9. Signatories are not required in order for a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter to be considered. When there are multiple versions of a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter on an agenda item, the Committee will merge the drafts so that no more than one document is submitted to the Bureau for consideration in each Committee.
10. During informal consultations, there will be no rules of procedure. Delegates are encouraged to work together to achieve consensus on the wording of the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter that is under consideration.
11. The line-by-line review offers an opportunity for the non-sponsors to propose changes to the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter. Sponsors are not allowed to propose amendments during the line-by-line review. Sponsors can get together during informal consultations and decide to modify the text, however, all the sponsors must agree to any changes that are proposed. If one sponsor objects to a proposed change in the text, then the text should not be changed until all the sponsors agree to it.
12. During the line-by-line review delegates can indicate if they agree or disagree with the amendments that are proposed and ask the sponsors to clarify the meaning of the text. Delegates must wait until the line-by-line review has been suspended or completed before they can begin discussing any of the amendments in detail.





13. If the Committee is not able to reach consensus in the time it has available to negotiate the text, a delegate can request that the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter be put to a vote during the final formal meeting. When this occurs, non-sponsors can introduce amendments that are then put to a vote. Action on the resolution is not complete until delegates have voted on the entire resolution which occurs after amendments have been introduced and voted on.
14. If a resolution is put to a vote because the Committee has not been able to reach consensus, the sponsors can no longer reject any amendments that a non-sponsor may propose during the final formal meeting to take action on the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter. The fate of the amendment, in this instance, is decided by a simple majority of the Member States in the Committee.
15. **Motion to Adjourn Debate (also known as the No-Action Motion):** This motion is only used during the final formal meeting when the sponsors of the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter want to kill an amendment that has been proposed by a non-sponsor. If there is an objection to the motion, the Chair will give two speakers for and two speakers against the motion an opportunity to speak. After all speakers have finished, the motion is voted on. If it passes, then consideration of the amendment is terminated and not voted on. If there are other amendments, then the Chair will allow them to be introduced and voted on unless the sponsors raise a new Motion to Adjourn Debate.
16. When consensus is not reached, delegates are expected to make these motion without being prompted.
17. Non-sponsors are allowed to make a statement during the final formal meeting of their Committee to put on record any reservations they may have on the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter before action is taken. When non-sponsors wish to voice their reservations on specific parts of the text, they can only do it once.

TERMS USED IN THE WIMUN APPROACH

1. **Bureau:** During real meetings of the UN, this term refers to the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Rapporteur, who are officials elected by the General Assembly to preside over meetings. During the simulation, the Chair and the Vice-Chair will be the officials representing the Bureau.





2. **General Committee:** comprised of the President of the General Assembly, the Vice-Presidents, and Chairs. Their responsibility is to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the Conference Agenda, allocation of agenda items, and more.
3. **Tabling a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter:** refers to the act of submitting the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter to the Bureau for consideration. This action does not require signatories.
4. **Paragraphs:** Model UN conferences around the world are used to refer to the clauses or sub-clauses of a document. At the United Nations, these are referred to as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs. In the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter, the document consists of preambular paragraphs, articles and points (See the annex for the terminology that will be used in the draft Charter).
5. **Informal-Informals:** This is an informal meeting that takes place to allow groups of delegates to draft the documents or merge them once they have been drafted or to engage in negotiations on amendments that have been proposed. The proposed amendments are discussed during informal meetings and are never put to a vote. Delegates continue discussing each amendment until an agreement is reached – whether to accept the amendment as proposed, delete it, or accept an alternative wording for it. During Informal-Informals, there are no rules of procedure.
6. **Formal-Informals:** This is also an informal meeting, but it is led by either the Chair of the Committee or the main sponsor of a draft Preamble/Chapter of the Charter. The purpose of this informal meeting is to allow delegates to review a draft Preamble/Chapter of the Charter paragraph by paragraph, article by article, and give the non-sponsors an opportunity to propose amendments. These amendments are never voted on during informal meetings but discussed during Informal-Informals until agreement between the sponsors and non-sponsors is reached. There are no rules of procedure during a Formal-Informal meeting.
7. **Consensus:** Consensus occurs when all delegations in a Committee reach agreement on the wording of every paragraph/article in a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter. This is the goal of the negotiation process.
8. **Explanation of position:** When consensus has been reached and a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter is adopted without a





vote, a non-sponsor is given the opportunity to make a statement about any reservations they may have about particular paragraphs/articles. It is possible to agree to adopt a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter without a vote and still have elements that the non-sponsor is not entirely pleased with. Or it may be to express their disappointment that something important to the non-sponsor was left out of the document.

9. **Explanation of vote:** When a draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter is adopted by taking a vote, a non-sponsor is given the opportunity to make a statement about any reservations they may have about particular paragraphs/articles that are included in the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter. Or it may be to express their disappointment that something important to the non-sponsor was left out of the document.

TERMS NOT USED IN THE WIMUN APPROACH

1. **Dais:** This term is not used at the UN and is therefore not a part of the terminology of the WIMUN approach. The proper term to use when referring to the officials presiding over a meeting is the Bureau.
2. **Honourable Delegates or Honourable Chair:** These terms are used in a Parliament, and since the UN is not a Parliament, it is not appropriate to use them during the simulation of UN meetings. When making a statement during the General Debate, delegates should address his/her comments to the person presiding over the meeting (e.g., Mr./Madame President during Plenary meetings) and not to the delegates.
3. **House:** In some conferences, the person presiding over a meeting might say, "Will the House come to order?" if the delegates are making too much noise. Again, since the UN is not a Parliament, it is inappropriate to refer to the Assembly or a Council as the "House" when addressing delegates.
4. **Director:** Most MUN conferences have a Director who oversees working papers and draft documents and acts as an expert on topics. The WIMUN approach does not have Directors. There is the Chair who presides over meetings, and Secretariat staff or real UN experts who advise on topics being discussed in each Council.





5. **Friendly and Unfriendly amendments:** These terms are not used at the UN and do not apply to the negotiation process in the WIMUN approach, which focuses on reaching consensus among all delegates.
6. **Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses:** These terms do not exist at the UN. What does exist are Formal-Informals and Informal-Informals, which are similar in some respects but differ in other respects (see definition above).
7. **Clauses:** Model UN conferences around the world refer to the clauses of a draft document. In contrast, the editorial guidelines at the UN refer to them as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

DRAFTING THE UN CHARTER

Unlike UN resolutions that state a set of recommendations, the UN Charter is a foundational treaty. Therefore, **it does not follow the traditional structure of preambular and operative paragraphs** seen in the UN General Assembly or Security Council resolutions.

Instead, the UN Charter is composed of a Preamble followed by Chapters divided into Articles and Points. Each article outlines legal principles, institutional arrangements, and procedures that define the functioning of the UN. As such, drafting a new Charter requires delegates to adopt a legal and constitutional mindset, paying close attention to language, structure, and clarity. The format and style are unique and must be carefully followed during the simulation.

In the simulation session dedicated to drafting the Preamble/Chapters of the UN Charter, each simulation of the UN General Assembly will focus on one of two key areas:

- The Preamble and Chapter I: Purposes and Principles, or
- Chapter V: The Security Council.

Delegates assigned to the Committee to the Review of the Preamble and Chapter I – Purposes and Principles will be divided into four regional groups. Each group will draft the following paragraphs/articles:

- **Preamble**
 - *Subtopic 1 – The pillars of the UN;*
 - *Subtopic 2 – The ends of the UN;*





- *Note:* Delegates must draft 5–7 paragraphs for Subtopics 1 and 2. Preambular paragraphs do not follow a fixed format and each paragraph should end with a comma.
- **Chapter I – Purposes and Principles**
 - *Subtopic 1 – Purposes;*
 - *Subtopic 2 – Principles;*
 - *Note:* Delegates must draft 5–7 Articles for Subtopics 1 and 2. Articles do not follow a fixed format and should end with a full stop. Articles can be subdivided into points, and each point should end with a semicolon if they are part of a sentence; or end with a full stop if the point is an entire paragraph.

Delegates assigned to the Committee to the Review of Chapter V – The Security Council will be divided into four regional groups. Each group will draft the following paragraphs/articles:

- *Subtopic 1 – Composition and Subtopic 2 – Functions and Powers:* draft 5–7 Articles for Subtopics 1 and 2;
- *Subtopic 3 – Voting and Subtopic 4 – Procedure:* draft 5–7 Articles for Subtopics 3 and 4.
- *Note:* Articles do not follow a fixed format and should end with a full stop. Articles can be subdivided into points, and each point should end with a semicolon if they are part of a sentence; or end with a full stop if the point is an entire paragraph.

It is important to note that, in alignment with FAMUN's educational and ethical principles, **the use of Artificial Intelligence tools is strictly prohibited during the drafting and negotiation of the UN Charter.** This simulation challenges delegates to reflect critically and creatively on the future of multilateralism and international cooperation. As such, all contributions must be original and produced by the participants themselves. Delegates are reminded that this process is not only an academic exercise but a meaningful opportunity to propose visionary changes to the global system – grounded in human judgment, responsibility, and imagination.





ANNEX 1: ANNOTATED DRAFT OF THE UN CHARTER

PREAMBLE

Subtopic 1 – The Pillars of the UN

[Chapeau] WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DETERMINED

[PP1] to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

[PP2] 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

[PP3] to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

[PP4] to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Subtopic 2 – The ends of the UN

[Chapeau] AND FOR THESE ENDS

[PP4] to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

[PP5] to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

[PP6] 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

[PP7] to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

[Chapeau] HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

[PP8] 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

[Title of the Chapter] PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Subtopic 1 – Purposes

Article 1

[Chapeau] The Purposes of the United Nations are:

[Point] 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;

[Point] 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;

[Point] 3. To achieve international cooperation 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

[Point] 4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Subtopic 2 – Principles

Article 2

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

[Point] 1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

[Point] 2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.





[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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 V

[Title of the Chapter] THE SECURITY COUNCIL

[Subtopic 1] Composition

Article 23

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Point] 3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

[Subtopic 2] Functions and Powers

Article 24

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Subtopic 3] Voting

Article 27

[Point] 1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

[Point] 2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

[Point] 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.





[Subtopic 4] Procedure

Article 28

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.

[Point] 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.





ANNEX 2: DIVISION OF THE REGIONAL GROUPS

During informal consultations, all delegates will be divided into four regional groups to facilitate the writing of the draft Preamble/Chapters of the UN Charter. The regional groups will be divided as follows:

Africa	Asia-Pacific	Europe and Others	Latin America and the Caribbean
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Bahrain	Australia	Antigua and Barbuda
Egypt	India	Canada	Argentina
Equatorial Guinea	Indonesia	Denmark	Barbados
Ethiopia	Japan	Finland	Bolivia
Kenya	Micronesia	France	Brazil
Madagascar	Nauru	Germany	Costa Rica
Morocco	Papua New Guinea	Liechtenstein	Cuba
Mozambique	People's Republic of China	New Zealand	Ecuador
Namibia	Philippines	Norway	El Salvador
Nigeria	Singapore	Portugal	Guatemala
Senegal	Thailand	Russian Federation	Mexico
Seychelles	Timor-Leste	Switzerland	Paraguay
Sierra Leone	United Arab Emirates	Turkey	Peru
South Africa	Vanuatu	United Kingdom	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Tunisia	Vietnam	United States of America	Uruguay





ANNEX 3: PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENTS DURING THE LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW

The amendments must be proposed orally during the line-by-line review, in the informal consultations.

The Chair will read each paragraph/article of the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter, in the order in which it appears in the document, and he/she **will ask for comments, reactions, or objections** to the paragraph/article.

In this moment, **delegates can propose amendments**, which means any changes they would like to make in the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter.

Delegates can propose, orally, the following amendments:

1. **Add something new** to the paragraph/article, such as a word or a phrase;
2. **Delete something** from the paragraph/article;
3. **Retain something** that was deleted by another delegate;
4. **Replace words or sentences** with other ones;
5. **Add a new paragraph** with new content that is not mentioned in the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter;
6. **Propose an alternative version** to the paragraph/article, which means that the idea of the paragraph is kept, but the amendment changes the way it is written.

Attention!

Amendments will not be debated or negotiated during the line-by-line review.

The amendments will only be debated and negotiated after the line-by-line review, when delegates will negotiate the changes proposed in the document.

Amendments **will not be voted** on at any moment during the informal consultations.





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