



YOUTH COUNCIL

DELEGATE'S HANDBOOK

Procedures and Flow of Debate



4 – 7
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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 YOUTH COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The Youth Council

Given the importance of giving youth a voice in the UN reform agenda, FAMUN 2025 decided to add **a futuristic simulation of the Youth Council – Brazilian Youth Consultation on the Review of the United Nations Charter.**

Instead of representing UN Member States, delegates will take on the role of Brazilian youth representatives, debating bold proposals to enhance transparency, legitimacy, and responsiveness within the UN. Their mission is clear: convince world leaders that UN Charter reform is not only necessary but urgent.

The concept for the Youth Council proposes a twofold mandate:

- To ensure that global governance meets the needs of young people by supporting the implementation of the youth strategy and promoting youth participation; and
- To mainstream youth across global governance frameworks, ensuring that young people are represented in all areas that concern youth

Considering that children and youth are the most affected by global challenges such as climate change and armed conflicts, the call for a more democratic, representative, and effective UN grows louder.

At FAMUN 2025, the Youth Council will bring Brazilian young voices to the forefront of this crucial debate, focusing on reforming three parts of the UN Charter – the Preamble; Chapter I: Purposes and Principles; and Chapter V: The Security Council –, to ensure that the UN is fit to address today's global challenges.

The General Conference to Review the United Nations Charter

Since its adoption in 1945, **the UN Charter was 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 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 of 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 simulation 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 Principles¹; 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.





THE STAGES OF THE UNITED NATIONS YOUTH COUNCIL SESSIONS

The work of the Youth Council is divided into the following segments:

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

1. **Review and adopt the Organization of Work**, which 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 the Council. The presentation of the Organization of Work is the first order of business that must be adopted by consensus before the Council can begin its General Debate.
2. **Convene the General Debate**, where individual Brazilian youth representatives will have an opportunity to make an opening statement on the topic that will be discussed. Any Brazilian youth representative 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 Council is spent) to:

1. **Draft the respective part of the UN Charter (Preamble and Chapter I; or Chapter V) in groups:** Brazilian youth representatives will split into four groups to discuss their proposals to the respective parts of the UN Charter. Each group will draft 5-7 paragraphs/articles for 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:** Youth representatives 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 youth representatives.





- 3. 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 youth representatives. These amendments are neither friendly or 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 Council it should be marked *Agreed ad ref* to indicate that the youth representatives have temporarily agreed to the text in that paragraph or article until the entire negotiation process has been completed.
- 4. Debate the amendments proposed during the line-by-line review.** This takes place in an Informal-Informal meeting where youth representatives talk to each other with the goal of reaching consensus on the amendments that have been proposed. During these informal consultations, youth representatives have the power to accept, reject or agree to an alternate wording of the amendments.
- 5.** Brazilian youth representatives will be given a choice at different points during the line-by-line review to temporarily suspend it to debate the amendments that have been proposed so far or continue on.
- 6.** If there are any amendments that are contentious during informal consultations and the youth representatives are having difficulty reaching consensus, they should be “bracketed” or set aside for further discussion later on, so that youth representatives can first focus on those amendments that are easier to reach an agreement on.
- 7.** After going through all the amendments at least once, youth representatives should return to those amendments that have been “bracketed”. Facilitators should be present to help youth representatives reach an agreement on these amendments.
- 8.** 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 youth representatives to carefully read the text to make sure there are no further objections.
- 9. Repeat #3 and #4** 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*.





10. If consensus has been reached early and time still remains, youth representatives 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. **Formally Introduce the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter** to the entire Council.
2. **Adopt the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter** by consensus (i.e., without voting).
3. **Allow youth representatives to explain their position** on the consensus reached.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. There are no moderated and unmoderated caucuses. This means that during the General Debate and Council Sessions, the speeches are never interrupted. 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 delegate.





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 youth representative wishes to respond to a comment made during a speech that they find offensive. Any youth representative wishing to exercise their right of reply must notify the Secretary of their Council of their request. If granted by the Chair, the delegate must wait until the end of the Speakers' List to reply. Each youth representative can exercise their 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 document on an agenda item, the Council will merge the drafts so that no more than one draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter is submitted to the Bureau for consideration in each Council.
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 youth representatives to propose amendments to the draft Charter. During the debate, all youth representatives must agree to any changes that are proposed. If one representative objects to a proposed change in the text, then the text should not be changed until the entire Council agrees to it.
12. During the line-by-line review, youth representatives can indicate if they agree or disagree with the amendments that are proposed and ask for clarifications on the meaning of the text. Youth representatives 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. All youth representatives are allowed to make a statement during the final formal meeting of the Council to put on record any reservations they may have on the draft Preamble/Chapter of the UN Charter after action is taken.





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. **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.
3. **Paragraphs:** Model UN conferences around the world are used to referring 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).
4. **Informal-Informals:** This is an informal meeting that takes place to allow groups of youth representatives to draft the documents or merge them once they have been drafted or to engage in negotiations on amendments that have been proposed. During Informal-Informals, there are no rules of procedure.
5. **Formal-Informals:** This is also an informal meeting, but it is led by the Chair of the Council. 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 youth representatives an opportunity to propose amendments. These amendments are never voted on during informal meetings but discussed during Informal-Informals until agreement between the entire Council is reached. There are no rules of procedure during a Formal-Informal meeting.
6. **Consensus:** Consensus occurs when all youth representatives in a Council 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.
7. **Explanation of position:** When consensus has been reached and a document is adopted without a vote, youth representatives have 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. It is possible to agree to adopt a document without a vote and still have elements that youth representatives are not entirely pleased with. Or it may be to express their disappointment that something important to the youth representative 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 Youth Council will focus on one of two key areas: the Preamble and Chapter I: Purposes and Principles, or Chapter V: The Security Council.

For the Youth Council assigned to the Preamble and Chapter I – Purposes and Principles, youth representatives will be divided into four 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.





For the Youth Council assigned to Chapter V – The Security Council, youth representatives will be divided into four 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 GROUPS

During informal consultations, all Brazilian youth representatives will be divided into four color-coded groups to facilitate the writing of the draft Preamble/Chapters of the UN Charter. Each Youth Representative (YR) will be designated with a number and will be divided as follows:

Group 1 Green	Group 2 Blue	Group 3 Purple	Group 4 Red
YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4
YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8
YR 9	YR 10	YR 11	YR 12
YR 13	YR 14	YR 15	YR 16
YR 17	YR 18	YR 19	YR 20
YR 21	YR 22	YR 23	YR 24
YR 25	YR 26	YR 27	YR 28
YR 29	YR 30	YR 31	YR 32
YR 33	YR 34	YR 35	YR 36
YR 37	YR 38	YR 39	YR 40
YR 41	YR 42	YR 43	YR 44
YR 45	YR 46	YR 47	YR 48
YR 49	YR 50	YR 51	YR 52
YR 53	YR 54	YR 55	YR 56
YR 57	YR 58	YR 59	YR 60





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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