



VIII. Appendix B: Preamble to the United Nations Charter

UNITED NATIONS DAY

October 24th

On this day in 1945, the United Nations was

Founded in San Francisco, California.

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 representative 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.

IX. Appendix C: Glossary of United Nations Acronyms

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development
IDA	International Development Association	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNKOM	UN Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNITAR	UN Institute for Training and Research
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNMIBH	UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNMOGIP	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
IMO	International Maritime Organization	UNMOP	UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	UNMOT	UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
MINUGUA	UN Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala	UNOMIL	UN Observer Mission in Liberia
MINURSO	UN Mission for Referendum in the Western Sahara	UNPREDEP	UN Preventive Deployment Force (Macedonia)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-HABITAT	UN Human Settlements Programme	UNSMIH	UN support Mission in Haiti
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNTAES	UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Sirmium
UNDHA	UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs	UNTSO	UN Truce Supervision Organization
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	UNU	United Nations University
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UPU	Universal Postal Union
UNEP	UN Environment Programme	WFC	World Food Council
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
UNFICYP	UN Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus	WHO	World Health Organization
		WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
		WMO	World Meteorological Organization
		WTO	World Trade Organization

Functional Commissions:

Commission on Human Rights
 Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 Commission for Social Development
 Commission on the Status of Women
 Commission on Sustainable Development
 Population Commission

Regional Commissions:

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
 Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)

X. Appendix D: List of UN Members

Afghanistan :	1946	Germany :	1973	Panama :	1945
Albania :	1955	Ghana :	1957	Papua New Guinea :	1975
Algeria :	1962	Greece :	1945	Paraguay :	1945
Andorra :	1993	Grenada :	1974	Peru :	1945
Angola :	1976	Guatemala :	1945	Philippines :	1945
Antigua and Barbuda :	1981	Guinea :	1958	Poland :	1945
Argentina :	1945	Guinea-Bissau :	1974	Portugal :	1955
Armenia :	1992	Guyana :	1966	Qatar :	1971
Australia :	1945	Haiti :	1945	Republic of Korea :	1991
Austria :	1955	Honduras :	1945	Republic of Moldova :	1992
Azerbaijan :	1992	Hungary :	1955	Romania :	1955
Bahamas :	1973	Iceland :	1946	Russian Federation :	1945
Bahrain :	1971	India :	1945	Rwanda :	1962
Bangladesh :	1974	Indonesia :	1950	Saint Kitts and Nevis :	1983
Barbados :	1966	Iran (Islamic Republic of) :	1945	Saint Lucia :	1979
Belarus :	1945	Iraq :	1945	Saint Vincent and Grenadines :	1980
Belgium :	1945	Ireland :	1955	Samoa :	1976
Belize :	1981	Israel :	1949	San Marino :	1992
Benin :	1960	Italy :	1955	Sao Tome and Principe :	1975
Bhutan :	1971	Jamaica :	1962	Saudi Arabia :	1945
Bolivia :	1945	Japan :	1956	Senegal :	1960
Bosnia and Herzegovina :	1992	Jordan :	1955	Serbia and Montenegro :	2000
Botswana :	1966	Kazakhstan :	1992	Seychelles :	1976
Brazil :	1945	Kenya :	1963	Sierra Leone :	1961
Brunei Darussalam :	1984	Kiribati :	1999	Singapore :	1965
Bulgaria :	1955	Kuwait :	1963	Slovakia :	1993
Burkina Faso :	1960	Kyrgyzstan :	1992	Slovenia :	1992
Burundi :	1962	Lao People's Democratic Republic :	1955	Solomon Islands :	1978
Cambodia :	1955	Latvia :	1991	Somalia :	1960
Cameroon :	1960	Lebanon :	1945	South Africa :	1945
Canada :	1945	Lesotho :	1966	Spain :	1955
Cape Verde :	1975	Liberia :	1945	Sri Lanka :	1955
Central African Republic :	1960	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya :	1955	Sudan :	1956
Chad :	1960	Liechtenstein :	1990	Suriname :	1975
Chile :	1945	Lithuania :	1991	Swaziland :	1968
China :	1945	Luxembourg :	1945	Sweden :	1946
Colombia :	1945	Madagascar :	1960	Switzerland :	2002
Comoros :	1975	Malawi :	1964	Syrian Arab Republic :	1945
Congo :	1960	Malaysia :	1957	Tajikistan :	1992
Costa Rica :	1945	Maldives :	1965	Thailand :	1946
Côte d'Ivoire :	1960	Mali :	1960	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia :	1993
Croatia :	1992	Malta :	1964	Timor Leste :	2002
Cuba :	1945	Marshall Islands :	1991	Togo :	1960
Cyprus :	1960	Mauritania :	1961	Tonga :	1999
Czech Republic :	1993	Mauritius :	1968	Trinidad and Tobago :	1962
Democratic People's Republic of Korea :	1991	Mexico :	1945	Tunisia :	1956
Democratic Republic of the Congo :	1960	Micronesia (Federated States of) :	1991	Turkey :	1945
Denmark :	1945	Monaco :	1993	Turkmenistan :	1992
Djibouti :	1977	Mongolia :	1961	Tuvalu :	2000
Dominica :	1978	Morocco :	1956	Uganda :	1962
Dominican Republic :	1945	Mozambique :	1975	Ukraine :	1945
Ecuador :	1945	Myanmar :	1948	United Arab Emirates :	1971
Egypt :	1945	Namibia :	1990	United Kingdom :	1945
El Salvador :	1945	Nauru :	1999	United Republic of Tanzania :	1961
Equatorial Guinea :	1968	Nepal :	1955	United States of America :	1945
Eritrea :	1993	Netherlands :	1945	Uruguay :	1945
Estonia :	1991	New Zealand :	1945	Uzbekistan :	1992
Ethiopia :	1945	Nicaragua :	1945	Vanuatu :	1981
Fiji :	1970	Niger :	1960	Venezuela :	1945
Finland :	1955	Nigeria :	1960	Viet Nam :	1977
France :	1945	Norway :	1945	Yemen :	1947
Gabon :	1960	Oman :	1971	Zambia :	1964
Gambia :	1965	Pakistan :	1947	Zimbabwe :	1980
Georgia :	1992	Palau :	1994		

XI. Appendix E: Model UN Glossary

Abstention- When a delegate declines to register a yes or no vote on a formal motion. Abstentions are only valid on substantive matters, (i.e. resolutions and amendments) not on procedural matters, (i.e. changes to speaker's time).

Amendments- Changes to one or more clauses of a draft resolution. Amendments can add a clause, delete a clause or alter a clause.

- Friendly amendments are agreed upon by all of the original sponsors of a resolution and are adopted without vote.
- Unfriendly amendments are those amendments disapproved of by one or more of the original sponsors. These must be voted on by the committee.

Arab League- an intergovernmental organization, separate from the UN, comprised of Arab states in Africa and the Middle East.

Bloc- a group of countries that work together to achieve common goals. Examples include Small Island Developing States, African Block, Western Europe and others.

Caucus- A suspension of formal debate for the purpose of informal negotiation. There are two kinds:

1 - Moderated Caucus – a hybrid form of formal debate wherein speakers are recognized in turn by the chair and direct replies to questions or comments can be made.

2 - Un-moderated Caucus – A free form debate with no formal rules of procedure. Most substantive UN business occurs during un-moderated caucus.

Chair – adjudicates formal committee sessions, rules on and recognizes motions, declares committees open and closed.

Character – [to be in character] to act according to the authentic policies of the nation you are representing.

Charter – the governing constitution of the United Nations. All member states pledge adherence to the tenets of the UN charter as a condition of membership in the UN.

Committees, Ad Hoc – one time committees that serve a specific mandate for a finite period of time.

Committees, Crisis – free flowing re-creations of international crises.

Delegation – all the delegates to a conference from a particular school, club or organization. Delegations may represent one, or more countries or NGOs at a given conference.

Division of the Question- a motion, applicable only during voting procedure, to vote on one or more clauses of a resolution separately from the resolution as a whole.

Draft resolution – a working paper formally presented for consideration to a UN body. Changes to working papers can only be made through the *amendment process*.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) – under the Charter, one of the principle organs of the UN. ECOSOC is made up of fifty-four members elected by a two thirds vote of the General Assembly for staggered

three year terms. ECOSOC has the power to make recommendations on a huge variety of topics, but is subsidiary to the General Assembly.

Faculty advisor – a faculty member that advises, and occasionally accompanies, a delegation to a conference. At schools where credit is given for Model UN participation, faculty advisors are usually the course instructor.

Foreign Aid - money given by one country to another for humanitarian or developmental purposes. It plays a key role in shaping foreign policy.

Foreign Policy - A country's official stances, attitudes and strategies to all matters outside its borders.

Formal Debate - formal speeches given by committee members on a particular topic. Formal debate is governed by rules of procedure which can vary from conference to conference. Speakers are recognized in the order that they are placed on the speaker's list and, except for *right of reply*, no direct responses may be made to a speech. Members may not pose questions to a speaker during formal debate.

Head Delegate - the leader of a particular delegation. Head delegates serve to co-ordinate a delegation. Some head delegates sit on committees, while others may not.

General Assembly – The main parliamentary body of the UN. The General Assembly is divided into six committees that meet to address a variety of topics and operates on the principle of one country one vote. All member states sit on the General Assembly.

Informal Debate - (see caucusing).

NGOs (Non-governmental Organizations) - organizations or associations not officially associated with the government of a particular country. NGOs registered with the UN can participate in most committees of the *Economic and Social Council*.

Non-Members - delegates who sit in a committee and are allowed to speak but don't have voting privileges. Examples include the Holy See and the Palestinian territories

Operative Clauses - clauses detailing the actionable solutions proposed by a committee.

Placard - markers with country or NGO names used by delegates to gain the attention of the Chair.

Position Paper - a concise statement of national policy on the issues to be addressed by a single committee at a particular conference.

Preambulatory Clauses - introductory clauses to UN resolutions. Preambulatory clauses give the history of the issue and the reason action is being taken.

Resolution – Formal recommendations of UN bodies.

Rhetoric - persuasive language, often extravagant and laboured.

Right of Reply - in formal debate, the right of a country to reply to a specific slander or insult made by another speaker.

Roll Call a motion to have voting counted by individual country, rather than by a show of hands. Applicable only on substantive votes, a motion for a roll call vote is automatically accepted and requires no vote.

Security Council charged with adjudicating matters of peace and security at the UN, the Security Council is often looked upon as the most powerful of all UN bodies. It is comprised of 15 members, including five permanent members. (see Veto Powers). The Security Council is the only UN body with the power to enforce sanctions or authorize force against a member state.

Speaker's List in formal debate, the order in which countries will be recognized to speak. No nation may be on the speaker's list more than once at a time.

Sponsor – members who formally present working papers to a committee.

Veto Powers under the UN Charter, the right of the five permanent members of the Security Council (The United States, the United Kingdom, Peoples Republic of China, Russia and France) to force a motion to fail by virtue of their negative vote.

Working Paper the first step in the process of resolution writing. Working papers, written in resolution format, have not yet been formally presented to the body and are thus open to amendments and alterations outside of formal processes.

XII. Appendix F: Sample Position Paper

Delegation from
the Republic of Venezuela

Represented by
University of Future Diplomats

Position paper for the General Assembly Sixth Committee

The issues before the General Assembly Sixth Committee are: Economic Sanctions and Human Rights; the Impact of Customary Law on State Sovereignty.

1. **Economic Sanctions and Human Rights**

The Republic of Venezuela strongly believes that economic sanctions are a direct infringement of the guiding principles of the United Nations Charter. Our government strongly disapproves of economic and social restrictions imposed on States by other states, as we believe that they only add to the pressures and pain imposed on an already tremendously suffering and vulnerable population. The Republic of Venezuela believes that economic sanctions do not have a valid impact on the system that they are seeking to change and that, on the contrary, they infringe on the principles of the sovereign equality of States.

Our country strongly supports and encourages the implementation of democratic governments throughout Latin America and throughout the world. In agreement with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights which clearly states in article 25 (1) that "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services (...)" and with the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Venezuela condemns the creation of embargoes on States by other States.

Our nation strongly believes that peaceful, diplomatic solutions should be found to have an effective impact on governments who are in direct or indirect violation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and of international agreements and whose political situation and/or actions violate the international order. We support the idea of peaceful conflict resolution in both Cuba and Iraq's case in order to minimize the amount of human suffering. Thus, Venezuela reaffirms its opposition to the use of economic sanctions as they clearly violate human rights.

2. **The Impact of Customary Law on State Sovereignty**

Our government has always felt strongly about State sovereignty and about the importance for States to have control of domestic matters. As we firmly agree with the value of treaties which protect human rights and provide security for Member States, we also believe that a country is the sole possessor of the right to determine what legislation will best benefit its population on matters such as nuclear weapons possession and testing.

Venezuela does not believe that a nation is bound to conform to a treaty it has not signed or ratified as mentioned in the Vienna Convention, article 34: "A treaty does not create either obligations or rights for a Third State without its consent." The Republic of Venezuela does not believe that the United Nations has the mandate to intervene in domestic and internal affairs as mentioned in the United Nations Charter, article 2 (7): "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the UN 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 (...)"

Venezuela believes that the United Nations would greatly benefit from the clarification of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter which states: "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." We believe the United Nations Charter is unclear on the subject of the legality of possessing nuclear weapons. We believe that the United Nations does not have the right to infringe on the sovereignty of states and cannot force a country to conform to a treaty it has not agreed upon.