# UNITED NATIONS

# GUIDE TO MODEL UN

UNITED NATIONS

# UNITED NATIONS GUIDE TO MODEL UN

United Nations Guide to Model UN

Published by the United Nations
New York, New York 10017, United States of America
Email: publications@un.org
Website: www.shop.un.org

Copyright © 2020 United Nations

Requests to reproduce excerpts or to photocopy should be addressed to the Copyright Clearance Center at copyright.com.

All other queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to:

United Nations Publications, 405 East 42nd Street, S-09FW001
New York, NY 10017, United States of America.
Email: permissions@un.org
Website: www.shop.un.org

ISBN: 978-92-1-101419-8
eISBN: 978-92-1-004612-1

United Nations Publication Sales No. E.20.I.3

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


**Chapter 1. Introduction** . . . . . 7

Educational Value of Model UN Conferences. . . . . 9
**Overview of this Guide**. . . . . 9
Who this Guide is for . . . . . 9
How this Guide is Different from Other Model UN Guides . . 9
How to Use this Guide . . . . . 10
**How Decisions are Made at the UN** . . . . . 11
Setting the GA Agenda . . . . . 11
Why Consensus is so Important . . . . . 12

**Chapter 2. The UN at a Glance** . . . . . 15

How a State Becomes a UN Member . . . . . 16
UN Emblem and Flag . . . . . 17
UN Charter . . . . . 17
UN Structure . . . . . 17
UN Family of Organizations. . . . . 18
The Four Pillars of the UN. . . . . 20
**The History of the UN** . . . . . 25
Declaration of St. James Palace (June 1941). . . . . 26
Atlantic Charter (August 1941) . . . . . 26
Declaration by United Nations (1 January 1942) . . . . . 26
Moscow Declaration (October 1943) and Tehran Conference (December 1943) . . . . . 28
Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conferences (1944 – 1945) . . . 28
San Francisco Conference (1945) . . . . . 29

**Chapter 3. Getting Ready** . . . . . 31

**Decisions Before a Conference** . . . . . 32
Agenda, Work Plan, Documents, and Rules of Procedure . . 32
Choosing Leadership Roles. . . . . 35
Oversight of the Conference – Things to Consider . . . . . 43
Roles and Responsibilities of Elected Officials . . . . . 44
**Delegate Preparation** . . . . . 45
Gathering Information. . . . . 45
Position Paper Guidelines. . . . . 48

**Chapter 4. Step-by-Step Outline for Organizing a Model UN Conference** . . . . . 51

**Pre-Conference**. . . . . 52
Step 1: Decide on a Leadership Structure for the Overall Conference . . . . . 52
Step 2: Decide Which Leadership Positions are Needed. . . . 53
Step 3: Promote the Conference and Set Up a Registration Process . . . . . 54
Step 4: Select and Train the Leaders . . . . . 54
Step 5: Set a Timeline for Drafting and Sharing Important GA and Secretariat Documentation . . . . . 54

Step 6: Assign Countries and Topics to Conference Participants . . . 55
Step 7: Create an Online Space or Website Where Delegates Can Work Together Prior to the Conference . . . 57
Step 8: Engage with Future Participants . . . 57
Step 9: Distribute the Conference Programme . . . 57
Step 10: Assemble Model UN Officials Before the Conference . . . 57
Step 11: Recruit Volunteers . . . 57
Step 12: Organize Workshops . . . 57
**During the Conference** . . . 60
Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly . . . 60
Committee Meetings . . . 60

**Chapter 5. Formal and Informal Meetings** . . . 65

**Formal Proceedings** . . . 66
Action Phase: Making Decisions . . . 66
Adoption of Agenda and Programme of Work . . . 74
Discussion Phase – General Debate . . . 75
Opening and Closing of Plenary . . . 78
Rules of Procedure . . . 80
Differences Between GA Rules and some Model UN Rules of Procedure . . . 85
**Informal Processes** . . . 87
Significance of Groups . . . 88
The Purpose of Consultation . . . 92

**Chapter 6. Skills** . . . 95

**Chairing a Conference** . . . 96
General Considerations and Denationalization . . . 97
Procedural Roles of the PGA and Committee Chairs: Steps to Take During a Conference . . . 98
Substantive Role of the Chair . . . 103
The Chair's Activities in Guiding the Work of a Committee . . . 106
**Drafting Resolutions** . . . 108
Background . . . 108
Structure of Resolutions and Words Commonly Used . . . 109
Keys to Successfully Drafting Resolutions . . . 116
Tips for Model UN Conferences . . . 119
**Negotiation** . . . 119
Competitive Bargaining vs. Cooperative Problem-Solving . . . 120
Characteristics of Winning Proposals . . . 122
Fundamentals of Negotiation . . . 124
Making Consultations Happen . . . 128
The Process of Negotiation . . . 129
Groups of Member States . . . 136
**Speaking at a Conference** . . . 140
Changing Audience and Cultural Sensitivity . . . 141

Engaging the Audience . . . . . 142
Forms of Address . . . . . 144
Preparation, Purpose and Structure . . . . . 145

**Resources** . . . . . 147

General Information about the United Nations. . . . . 148
United Nations General Assembly . . . . . 148
United Nations Security Council . . . . . 148
United Nations Documents . . . . . 149
Other Online Resources . . . . . 149
Additional Resources . . . . . 149

Get your print copy here:
https://bit.ly/32PEl46

Chapter 1

# INTRODUCTION

■ A DELEGATE REPRESENTING THE CZECH REPUBLIC SPEAKS IN MODEL UN. UN PHOTO/JEAN-MARC FERRÉ

Model United Nations—also known as Model UN or MUN—is a popular extra-curricular activity in which students roleplay delegates to the United Nations, simulate UN committees, and learn about diplomacy, international relations, current world issues, and the UN itself. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of students worldwide participate every year in Model UN conferences at all educational levels in schools and universities. Many of today's leaders in law, government, business, humanities and the arts participated in such simulations as students.

Over the past seven decades, Model UN conferences have helped students develop public speaking, writing, and research skills. They often provide students with their first entry point into international affairs and concepts including peace and security, human rights, development, and rule of law issues. By learning about the UN as an institution, its role in world affairs, and the diplomacy involved in UN decisions, students also learn the importance of seeing matters from someone else's perspective. Indeed, many students have described their participation in Model UN as a life-changing experience, one that influenced their world view, impacted the choice of a future career and/or enabled them to build an international network of friends and contacts that continue to be part of their life.

In 2009, the UN organized its first Global Model United Nations. Many participants were veteran Model UN-goers who were surprised to discover that the UN-organized Model UN was quite different to those they had previously taken part in. In reality, many Model UNs have not always precisely followed the actual rules and practices used at the UN. This book is therefore designed to help aspiring Model UN students and teachers on the practicalities of organizing and participating in simulations that are more in line with the way the UN actually works.

One of the real challenges to competitive Model UN enthusiasts is to negotiate to achieve *consensus* and not to win with a simple majority. In the real world, the General Assembly is not about winners and losers, it is about finding common ground where all Member States feel included. If some delegations push through a resolution at the expense of others, that is not seen as a victory but as a missed opportunity. Member States consider it very important to adopt a resolution that has the widest possible agreement.

This book contains much of what has been learned about how to properly simulate today's United Nations. To ensure that leaders and advisors will be able to organize accurate simulations of UN meetings, the book provides information about the UN structure; recent trends in how resolutions are negotiated and adopted; and the roles that consensus and diplomacy play in the UN's decision-making procedures and processes.

The United Nations encourages all students—Model UN participants or otherwise—to get directly involved in the issues on the United Nations agenda, particularly Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

There are many ways for young people to take action on the global challenges discussed and debated in Model UN simulations, to go a step further and become engaged citizens. For some ideas, initiatives and resources, visit www.un.org/youth.

### Educational Value of Model UN Conferences

Model UN conferences help students develop public speaking, writing, and research skills. In addition, they often provide students with their first entry point into international affairs and concepts. These affairs and concepts include peace and security, human rights, development, and rule of law issues.

Yet Model UN conferences can also teach students about the UN as an institution, its role in world affairs, and the diplomacy involved in UN decisions.

Some Model UN conferences use Rules of Procedure that do not give students a true picture and appreciation of how the UN functions. This book aims to provide a comprehensive guide to assist Model UN programmes in organizing conferences that are more accurate. It also aims to provide students with an opportunity to learn about the role that diplomacy plays in the UN decision-making process.

It is our hope that you will find this Guide a useful resource.

## OVERVIEW OF THIS GUIDE

### Who this Guide is for

The Guide is written principally for student leaders and Model UN advisors who organize Model UN conferences. The Guide's aim is to provide information about the UN structure, as well as its decision-making procedures and processes, so that leaders and advisors will be able to organize accurate simulations of UN meetings. At the same time, much of the material in the appendices (e.g., The Essential UN, UN Structure) is useful for students looking to learn more about Model UN conferences and the UN.

### How this Guide is Different from Other Model UN Guides

Model UN was established around the same time the UN was created, some say even before. Yet Model UN was not initially monitored by the UN. The first time that a Model UN conference was co-sponsored by the UN was in August 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The UN later organized three GMUN conferences in 2009 – 2011. These three conferences led to new Rules of Procedure and a new approach for conducting Model UN conferences. This Guide builds on the three conferences' pioneering approach.

■ HUNDREDS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM 23 COUNTRIES ATTEND MODEL UN IN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL. UN PHOTO/ESKINDER DEBEBE

This Guide introduces a leadership structure and responsibilities that more accurately mirror the relationship between the GA and the UN Secretariat. As a result, student leaders play a more substantive role in conferences than they do in some Model UN conferences.

Second, it uses Rules of Procedure that are much closer to those used at the UN. While there is some variety in the Rules of Procedure used by Model UN programmes, they are largely based on Rules of Procedure that are different than those used at the UN. The General Assembly Rules of Procedure do not have many of the points and motions used during many Model UN conferences, such as Points of Information, Points of Personal Privilege, or Points of Inquiry. In some instances, procedures violate the sovereign rights of Member States, and are therefore not appropriate for General Assembly (GA) or Security Council (SC) conferences.

Third, most decisions adopted by the GA and the SC are made by consensus—that is, without taking a vote. The leadership structure and Rules of Procedure should support a working environment that encourages delegates to build consensus. This Guide introduces new ideas of how Model UN conferences can encourage building consensus.

## How to Use this Guide

The Guide is comprised of three main, interrelated sections: structure, procedures, and processes.

The section on structure focuses on two main UN organs: the General Assembly and the Security Council. The information is designed to help organizers of Model UN programmes decide on the appropriate leadership structure.

The section on procedures focuses on how to adapt the Rules of Procedures used in actual GA meetings to a Model UN conference, where the timeframes for making decisions are much shorter. It also highlights the differences between the rules used in most Model UN programmes and those used at the UN.

The section on processes focuses on a wide range of topics, including:

- the importance of building consensus,
- how to chair a Committee meeting,
- how to write and table resolutions and amendments,
- how to write scripts for the President of the GA (PGA) and Committee Chairs, and
- the art of negotiation.

The content aims to give an overview of the skills needed to run an engaging and successful conference.

## HOW DECISIONS ARE MADE AT THE UN

The annual GA session opens every year on the third Tuesday of September and runs for a year. The GA's work follows a cycle of (1) debate, (2) negotiation, (3) decision, (4) implementation, and (5) reporting. Most Model UN conferences focus exclusively on the first three phases of the cycle.

There are three general components to the decision-making process that are crucial for anyone participating in a Model UN conference to understand: debating, negotiating, and decision-making. This section will provide an overview of these three components and highlight what aspects are important to include in Model UN conferences. In addition, it will highlight what gets lost in most Model UN conferences when the implementation phase is neglected.

### Setting the GA Agenda

At the beginning of each new GA session, the GA plenary and its six Main Committees are allocated agenda items to consider. The items on the UN agenda represent the UN's priority issues. The main goal of each GA session is to take action on each agenda item that has been allocated to the GA for its consideration. "Considering" an agenda item involves first discussing the item, and then adopting one or more resolutions on that item.

According to Article 10 of the UN Charter, which defines the functions and powers of the GA, "The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any

■ PARTICIPANTS OF MODEL UN IN THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL. UN PHOTO/LOEY FELIPE

matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and . . . may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or the SC or to both on any such questions or matters." In other words, resolutions adopted by the GA on agenda items are considered to be recommendations. They are not legally binding on the Member States. The only resolutions that have the potential to be legally binding are those adopted by the SC.

## Why Consensus is so Important

Member States consider it very important to adopt a resolution that has the widest possible agreement among Member States. Before taking action on a draft resolution, Member States spend hours discussing every word in the resolution to reach agreement on the text. When consensus on the text is reached, in the General Assembly all Member States agree to adopt the draft resolution without taking a vote. Adopting a draft without a vote is the most basic definition of what consensus means. If 192 Member States agree on the text, but just one Member State requests a vote, then consensus is not reached.

If a GA resolution is not legally binding, then the best way to encourage all Member States to implement the recommendations expressed in a resolution is to get them to agree on the same text. When a resolution is adopted by a simple majority, Member States that did not vote in favour of a resolution on a particular agenda item will be less likely to implement the actions on an agenda item.

When the UN was created in 1945, there were only 51 Member States, and resolutions were adopted by a vote. Today, there are 193 Member States, and roughly 80% of the GA resolutions are adopted by consensus.

When you adopt resolutions by a vote, you only need to get a majority to agree on the text of a resolution. You do not need to care about or try to understand the perspectives of the minority who disagree. This process is divisive.

When you adopt resolutions by consensus, you have to be concerned about the viewpoint of everyone, and engage in negotiations that often result in compromises, so that different points of view are taken into consideration. This process is inclusive.

Given the dramatic increase in Member States over time, reaching the widest possible agreement is more vital today than ever. Because the GA's resolutions are recommendations and not legally binding, reaching consensus has helped ensure the widest possible implementation of GA decisions.

In some Model UN conferences, delegates do not even consider implementation. Therefore, delegates do not learn the value of reaching consensus over voting. Most resolutions at a Model UN conference are adopted by a vote. This way of operating does not reflect how the UN has changed. Moreover, by valuing voting over reaching consensus, most conferences do not model the negotiation process that is required to reach consensus. You cannot truly understand the UN as an institution without understanding its decision-making process. This Guide aims to assist organizers in modifying their GA conferences so that they reflect these changes.

As mentioned above, consensus is reached when all Member States have agreed to adopt the text of a draft resolution without taking a vote. However, reaching consensus is not the same thing as being unanimous. It is important to note that consensus does not mean that all Member States agree on every word or paragraph in the draft resolution. Member States can agree to adopt a draft resolution without a vote but still have reservations. The important point is that there is nothing so disagreeable in the resolution that Member States feel it must be put to a vote.

When Member States have reservations about elements of a draft resolution that they have agreed to adopt by consensus, those who are not sponsors of the resolution have the opportunity to explain their position.

Get your print copy here:
https://bit.ly/32PEl46

Chapter 2

# THE UN AT A GLANCE

■ THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AT NEW YORK. UN PHOTO/ANDREA BRIZZI

# RESOURCES

■ INTERNATIONAL MODEL UN TAKES PLACE IN GENEVA. UN PHOTO/PIERRE ALBOUY

This section provides links to other sources of information of use in preparing for a MUN conference.

You can also find links to resources here.

## General Information about the United Nations

Model United Nations Website: *www.un.org/mun*

The Essential UN: *www.shop.un.org/books/essential-un-66755*

Basic Facts about the United Nations: *www.shop.un.org/books/basic-facts-about-un-42nd-ed-53170*

United Nations Publications: *www.shop.un.org*

United Nations i-Library: *www.un-ilibrary.org*

Dag Hammarskjöld Library Research Guide: research.un.org

The UN Charter: *www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/index.html*

## United Nations General Assembly

General Assembly: *www.un.org/en/ga/*

General Assembly Resolutions: *www.un.org/en/sections/documents/general-assembly-resolutions/*

General Assembly Rules of Procedure: *www.un.org/en/ga/about/ropga/*

The GA Handbook (A practical guide to the UNGA): *www.eda.admin.ch/dam/mission-new-york/en/documents/UN_GA__Final.pdf*

## United Nations Security Council

Security Council: *www.un.org/securitycouncil/*

Security Council Resolutions: *www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions*

Provisional Rules of Procedure: *www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/provisional-rules-procedure*

Working Methods Handbook: *www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/working-methods-handbook*

Introduction to the Work of the Security CouncilC(A presentation for MUN New York Workshop 2013): *www.outreach.un.org/mun/sites/outreach.un.org/files/mun_legacy/2013/06/MUN-Workshop_Security-Council-presentation.pdf*

## United Nations Documents

Overview of UN Documents: *www.research.un.org/en/docs*

How to find UN Documents: *www.research.un.org/en/docs/find*

UN Document Symbols: *www.research.un.org/content.php?pid=320836&sid=2626142*

Tools and Resources for Accessing UN documents (A presentation for MUN New York Workshop): *www.outreach.un.org/mun/sites/outreach.un.org/files/mun_legacy/2013/06/MUN-Workshop_Security-Council-presentation.pdf*

## Other Online Resources

United Nations Digital Library: *www.digitallibrary.un.org/*

Official Document System (ODS): *www.documents.un.org/* (complex search screen) or *www.un.org/en/sections/general/documents/index.html*

UN Member States on the Record: *www.un.org/depts/dhl/unms<*

Press Releases: *www.un.org/press/en*

Daily Journal: *www.un.org/en/documents/journal.asp*

UN Terminology database (UNTERM):*www.unterm.un.org/*

UN-I-Que database: *www.lib-unique.un.org/DPI/DHL/unique.nsf*

## Additional Resources

The UN Yearbook: *www.unyearbook.un.org/*

■ INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UN CONFERENCE. UN PHOTO/PAULO FILGUEIRAS

# The United Nations System

## UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Subsidiary Organs

- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Main Committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

#### Funds and Programmes[1]

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
- **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV** United Nations Volunteers

**UNEP**[8] United Nations Environment Programme

**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund

**UN-HABITAT**[8] United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund

**WFP** World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

### SECURITY COUNCIL

#### Subsidiary Organs

- Counter-Terrorism Committee
- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
- Military Staff Committee

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

#### Regional Commissions[8]

**ECA** Economic Commission for Africa

**ECE** Economic Commission for Europe

**ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

**ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

### SECRETARIAT

#### Departments and Offices[9]

**EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General

**DCO** Development Coordination Office

**DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs

**DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

**DGC** Department of Global Communications

**DMSPC** Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

**DOS** Department of Operational Support

**DPO** Department of Peace Operations

**DPPA** Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

**DSS** Department of Safety and Security

**OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**OCT** Office of Counter-Terrorism

**ODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs

**OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services

**OLA** Office of Legal Affairs

**OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

**SRSG/CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

**SRSG/SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

**SRSG/VAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

### TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL[6]

© 2019 United Nations. All rights reserved worldwide

## Research and Training

**UNIDIR** United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
**UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research
**UNSSC** United Nations System Staff College
**UNU** United Nations University

## Other Entities

**ITC** International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
**UNCTAD**[1,8] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
**UNHCR**[1] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
**UNOPS**[1] United Nations Office for Project Services
**UNRWA**[1] United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
**UN-WOMEN**[1] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

## Related Organizations

**CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION** Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
**IAEA**[1,3] International Atomic Energy Agency
**ICC** International Criminal Court
**IOM**[1] International Organization for Migration
**ISA** International Seabed Authority
**ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
**OPCW**[3] Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
**WTO**[1,4] World Trade Organization

## Peacebuilding Commission

## HLPF
High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

- Peacekeeping operations and political missions
- Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

## Other Bodies[10]

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

**UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
**UNGEGN** United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
**UNGGIM** Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

## Research and Training

**UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
**UNRISD** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

**UNDRR** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
**UNODC**[1] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
**UNOG** United Nations Office at Geneva
**UN-OHRLLS** Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
**UNON** United Nations Office at Nairobi
**UNOP**[2] United Nations Office for Partnerships
**UNOV** United Nations Office at Vienna

## Specialized Agencies[1,5]

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization
**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
**ILO** International Labour Organization
**IMF** International Monetary Fund
**IMO** International Maritime Organization
**ITU** International Telecommunication Union
**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization
**UNWTO** World Tourism Organization
**UPU** Universal Postal Union
**WHO** World Health Organization
**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization
**WMO** World Meteorological Organization
**WORLD BANK GROUP**[7]

- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA** International Development Association
- **IFC** International Finance Corporation

**Notes:**

1 Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
2 UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
3 IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
4 WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
5 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
6 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
7 International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
8 The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
9 The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.
10 For a complete list of ECOSOC Subsidiary Bodies see un.org/ecosoc.

**This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.**

Published by the United Nations Department of Global Communications 19-00073 — July 2019

Get your copy here:
https://bit.ly/32PEl46