



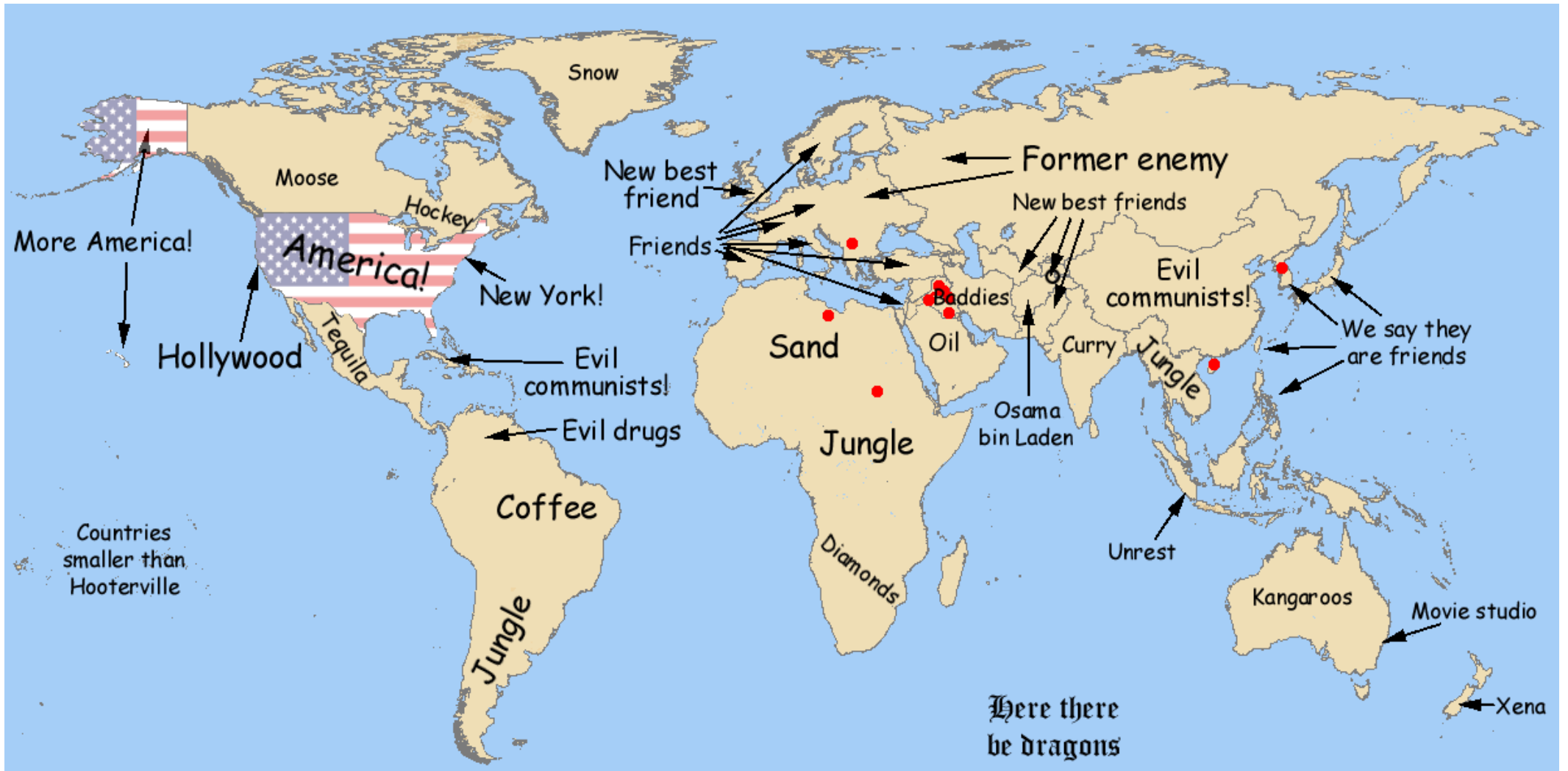
International Law I

Part 1.



“Advance confidently in the direction of your dreams and endeavor to live the life you have imagined. The future is not just some place you are going to, but is a place you are creating, and the paths to it are not found, they are made. Follow your passion as long as you live, and on this you will reach success.”

“The race goes not always to the swift but to those who keep running. You have powers you never dreamed of. You are capable of doing things you never thought possible. There are no limitations on what you can do.”



The world according to the United States of America

• Bombed here

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The United Nations Organization - is an international intergovernmental organization – is an association of states, established on the basis of the international agreement in accordance with principles of international law for achieving of certain purposes, having the system of constantly functioning bodies, having legal personality and functioning in the interests of its member-states with respect to their sovereignty. (Set up by states for specific purposes and with specific powers and governed by the International Public Law).

“In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, United States in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. **United Nations Day** is celebrated on 24 October each year”¹.

Membership at the United Nations.

There are **193** Member States of the United Nations.
+ Holy See (not The State of the Vatican City) (Holy See ≠ Vatican).
+ State of Palestine.
+ 85 intergovernmental organizations.

The last UN member to join - The Republic of South Sudan formally seceded from Sudan on 9 July 2011 as a result of an internationally monitored referendum held in January 2011, and was admitted as a new Member State by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 July 2011.

193rd - The Republic of South Sudan (14 July 2011);

192nd - Montenegro (28 June 2006);

191st - East Timor / Timor-Leste (27 Sep. 2002);

190th - Switzerland (10 Sep. 2002).

How many countries are there in the world?

Category / Type	Number of states	Examples
UN member states	193	
UN observers	2	1) State of Palestine, 2) the Holy See (~ but ≠ Vatican).
Non UN member countries and recognized by the UN members states	6	1) the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, 2) the Republic of Abkhazia, 3) the Republic of South Ossetia, 4) the Republic of China (Taiwan), 5) Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, 6) the Republic of Kosovo.
Non UN members and NOT recognized by the UN members	4	1) LNR, 2) DNR, 3) Nagorno-Karabakh Republic (the Republic of Artsakh), 4) The Pridnestrovien Moldavian Republic (Pridnestrovie).

There are 35 dependent territories.

There are 6 territories with special status.

There are more than 3000 peoples (tribes, nationalities / народностей, nations).

¹ Extracted from: Basic Facts About the United Nations 2000, Sales No. E.00.I.21.

Secretary-General: António Guterres is the ninth Secretary General of the United Nations Organization for January 2017 – December 2021.

“The position of Secretary-General is one of great importance that requires the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and a firm commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The President of the General Assembly and of the Security Council invite candidates to be presented with proven leadership and managerial abilities, extensive experience in international relations, and strong diplomatic, communication and multilingual skills.”²

How to become the UN Secretary-General

1. What are the basic requirements for the appointment of the UN Secretary-General?

Article 97 of the UN Charter provides that, “The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.” In other words, Article 97 creates a two-stage process: a recommendation by the Security Council followed by a decision by the General Assembly.

2. Can the Security Council recommend more than one candidate to the General Assembly?

While nothing in the Charter prevents the Security Council from recommending more than one candidate, General Assembly resolution 11 (I) of 24 January 1946 stipulates that it is desirable for the Security Council to “proffer one candidate only” and that has been the consistent practice.

3. How does the Security Council go about making its recommendation?

The Security Council adopts a resolution setting out its recommendation. This resolution has consistently been adopted at a private meeting of the Council, since rule 48 of the Provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council states, “Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting”. In years when a number of candidates are being considered, the Council will conduct balloting before adopting its resolution. In years when only one candidate is being considered, the Council’s normal practice is to proceed directly, without prior balloting, to adopting a resolution, usually by acclamation.

4. Does the veto apply to the adoption of the Security Council’s recommendation?

Yes, General Assembly resolution 11 (I) of 24 January 1946 specifies that the recommendation of a Secretary-General by the Security Council is a “substantive decision” and that therefore the negative vote of a Permanent Member can prevent the adoption of a draft resolution setting out a recommendation.

5. Since the Charter does not specify the number of years a Secretary-General will serve, how is that decided?

When adopting its resolution, the practice of the Council has been to specify the term of office for its recommended candidate, and the Assembly acts similarly when adopting its resolution appointing the Secretary-General. Except for some adjustments during the early years of the United Nations, the terms of office of Secretaries-General have been fixed at **five** years.

6. Is written endorsement by each of the regional groups a requirement for a candidate to be recommended by the Security Council or appointed by the General Assembly?

There is no requirement for recommended candidates to be endorsed by the regional groups. Nonetheless, it is a common practice for those groups to write a letter to the UN membership in support of a candidate, and such letters are brought to the attention of the Council members.”³

Member States are invited to nominate candidates in a letter to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council.

Practice: SG may serve up to two terms.

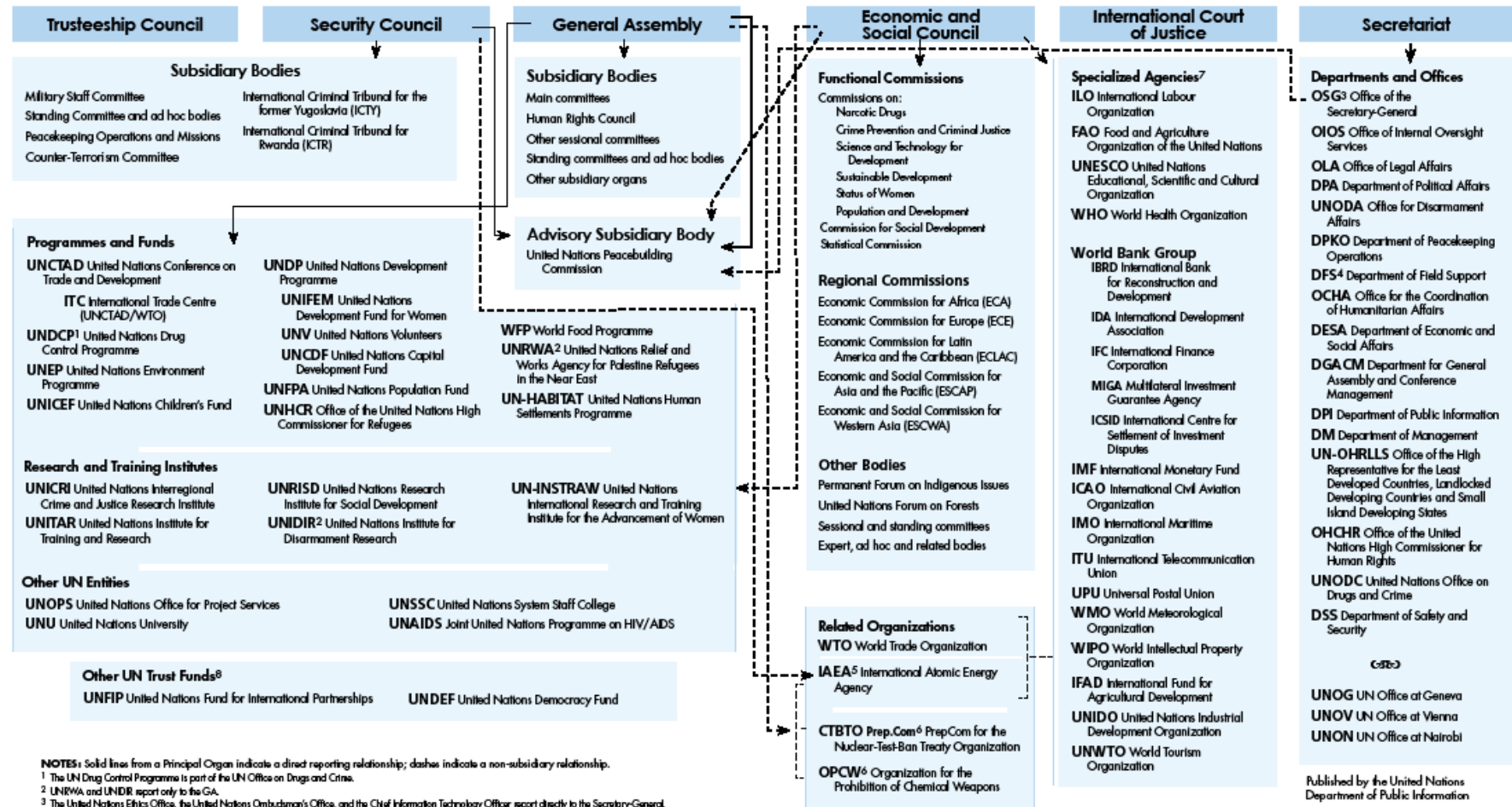
Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres – Presentation

² The UN Secretary General selection - <http://www.un.org/pga/71/sg/>

³ Procedures for the appointment of the Secretary-General - <http://www.un.org/apps/news/html/sg-appointment-faq.shtml>

The United Nations System

Principal Organs



NOTES: Solid lines from a Principal Organ indicate a direct reporting relationship; dashes indicate a non-subsidiary relationship.

¹ The UN Drug Control Programme is part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

² UNRWA and UNDIR report only to the GA.

³ The United Nations Ethics Office, the United Nations Ombudsman's Office, and the Chief Information Technology Officer report directly to the Secretary-General.

⁴ In an exceptional arrangement, the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

⁵ IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).

⁶ The CTBTO Prep.Com and OPCW report to the GA.

⁷ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level.

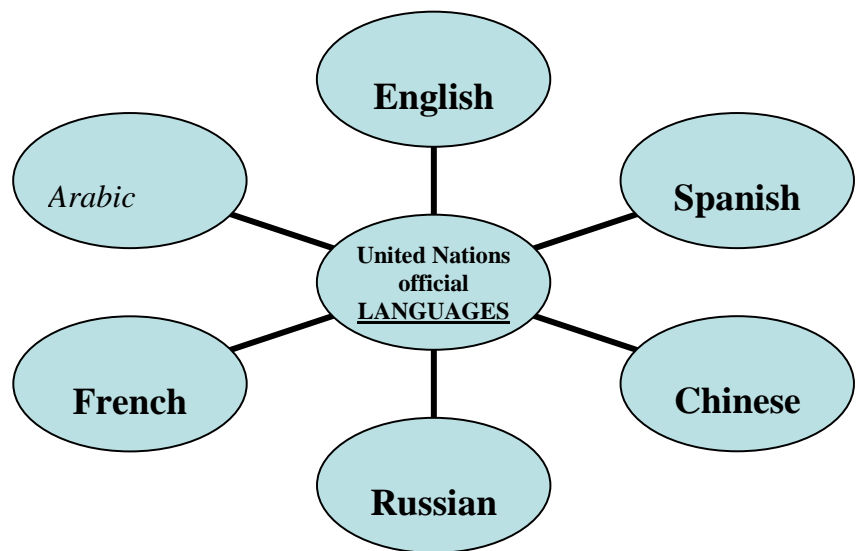
⁸ UNFIP is an autonomous trust fund operating under the leadership of the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General. UNDEF's advisory board recommends funding proposals for approval by the Secretary-General.

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UN official languages:

- 1) English.
- 2) Spanish.
- 3) Chinese.
- 4) Russian.
- 5) French.
- 6) + Arabic / Arabian
for SC, GA,
ECOSOC
(~ documentation).



Constitution of the Russian Federation. Article 26.2:

“Everyone shall have the right to use his or her native language, to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work”.

In addition to acting as a depository for the treaties of its member-nations, the United Nations is active in many areas of international relations and has added enormously to the body of international law.

Article I of the UN Charter explains the purpose of the organization:

- “To maintain international peace and security.
Domestic Jurisdiction (Article 2(7)): the U.N. cannot intervene in matters essentially in the domestic jurisdiction of the country. (Acts of aggression, threats to international peace and security, violations of human rights: are generally not considered a matter of domestic jurisdiction.
- To develop friendly relations among nations.
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
- 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.

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

Structure of the United Nations⁵

“The United Nations currently consists of five principal institutions:

- **General Assembly** - the main body, where deliberation and discussion take place. All members of the UN have the right to participate. The decisions of the Assembly are not legally binding, but they "carry the weight of world opinion on major international issues." It is essentially the global forum for the exchange and debate of ideas. Decisions are taken by 2/3 votes. Sessions: Third Tuesday of September – beginning of December.

- **Security Council** - its main function is "to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations." There are fifteen member-nations on the Security Council: five permanent members (the U.S., the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, China, and France), plus ten nations elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms in accordance with regional quotas 5 (Asian/African), 2 (Latin American), 1 (Eastern European), 2 (Western European and Canada). Decisions of the SC are obligatory / binding for member-states.

The Security Council is required to submit annual reports to General Assembly for consideration.

The Security Council must function continuously with members represented all times.

Voting: Procedural matters require a 9 vote majority. All other matters require an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

Abstentions: there has been a practice of not counting abstentions as vetoes. This is not treated as a veto.

- **Economic and Social Council** - the UN Charter established the Economic and Social Council as "the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social, and related work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and institutions". ECOSOC promotes a higher standard of living, full employment, economic and social progress and development, solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Economic and Social Council has 54 members, elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly.

There are specialized agencies subordinated to the ECOSOC. Specialized agencies (Article 57) are those "established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields..."

⁴ Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. United Nations Publications (July 2, 2010).

⁵ Press release / ORG 1507. Membership of principal United Nations organs in 2009. - <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/org1507.doc.htm>

For example, Big Four: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO (these agencies existed prior to the UN); and many others.

• **International Court of Justice** - the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, it settles legal disputes submitted to it by states in accordance with international law, and gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized international organs and agencies. 15 judges for 9 years.

• **The Trusteeship Council** - this organ was responsible for administering trusteeship territories that were not yet self-governing.

The Trusteeship Council is made up of the five permanent members of the Security Council - China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States.

The importance of this council lessened as trust territories became independent.

The Council formally suspended operations on 1 November 1994, with the independence of Palau (October 1, 1994), the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory.

By a resolution adopted on 25 May 1994, the Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as occasion required - by its decision or the decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

• **Secretariat** - carries out the day-to-day administrative work of the UN.

Revision of Charter: under Art. 108, the Charter can be amended by a 2/3^{rds} vote of the General Assembly, and ratification by the constitutional processes of 2/3rds of the members of the UN including all permanent members of the Security Council.

Charter Supremacy (art. 103): if the Charter conflicts with any other treaty obligation, the Charter prevails.

Nature and Function of the UN: the UN has organizational personality (legal capacity) and immunity in the international system. The most important role of the UN is during peacetime.

Immunity: the UN and its representatives are immune and enjoy privileges and immunities in the territories of its members necessary to fulfill its purposes, the same immunity that is normally enjoyed by foreign governments.

The United Nations Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. On 31 January 1992, the first ever Summit Meeting of the Council was convened at Headquarters, attended by Heads of States and Governments of 13 of its 15 members and by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the remaining two. The Council may meet elsewhere than at Headquarters; in 1972, it held a session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the following year in Panama City, Panama.

Under the Charter, all Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to Governments, the Council alone has the power to take decisions which Member States are obligated under the Charter to carry out.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It also sends United Nations peace-keeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action.

A Member State against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. A Member State which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the Assembly on the Council's recommendation.

Composition of the Security Council

The Council is composed of five permanent members - Russian Federation, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States - and ten non-permanent members 10 elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms Ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly are not eligible for immediate re-election. The number of non-permanent members was increased from six to ten by an amendment of the Charter which came into force in 1965.

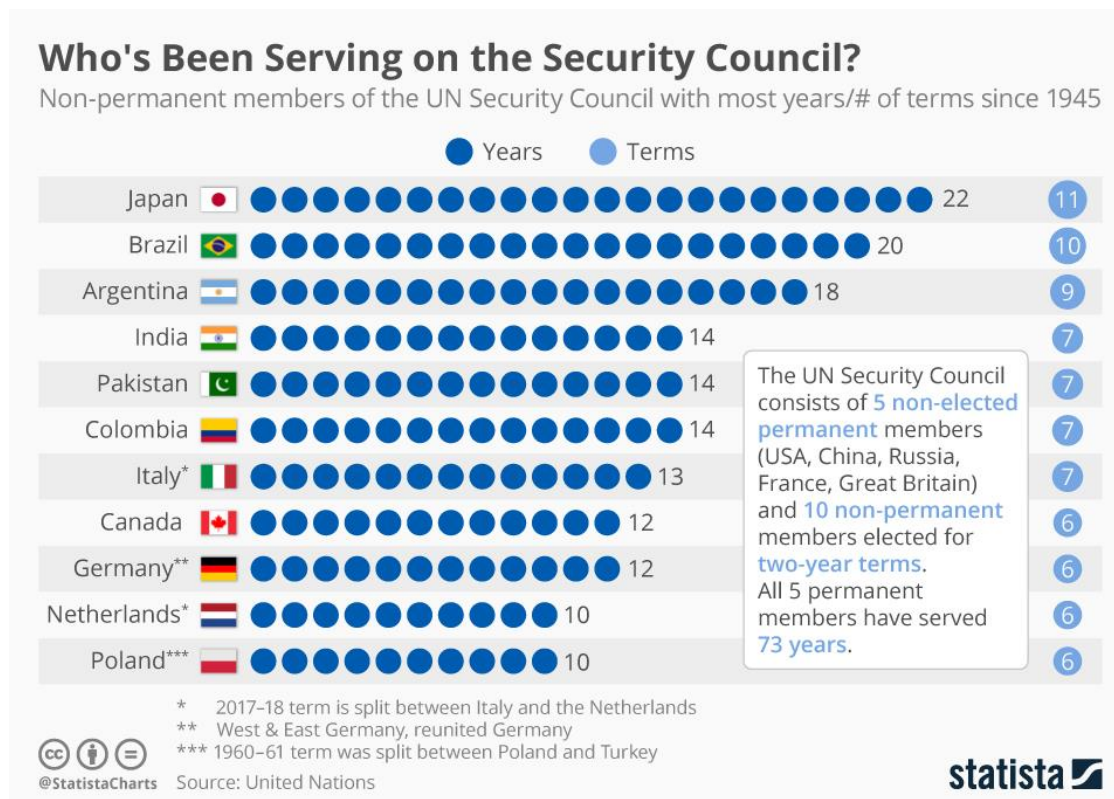
Each Council member has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of at least nine of the 15 members. Decisions on substantive matters require nine votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of "great Power unanimity", often referred to as the "veto" power.

Membership in 2020 (with year of term's end):

Belgium 2020	Dominican Republic 2020	South Africa 2020	Germany 2020	Indonesia 2020
Niger 2021	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2021	Estonia 2021	Tunisia 2021	Vietnam 2021

Ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms and not eligible for immediate re-election.

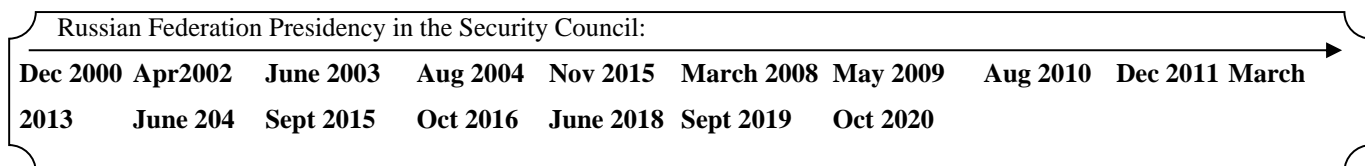
More than 63 United Nations Member States have never been elected as Members of the Security Council since 1946 by 2020.



A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected. Both Members of the United Nations and non-members, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, are invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

The Presidency of the Security Council is held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President holds office for one calendar month.

For example: Chronological list of Russia's presidency at the UNO SC



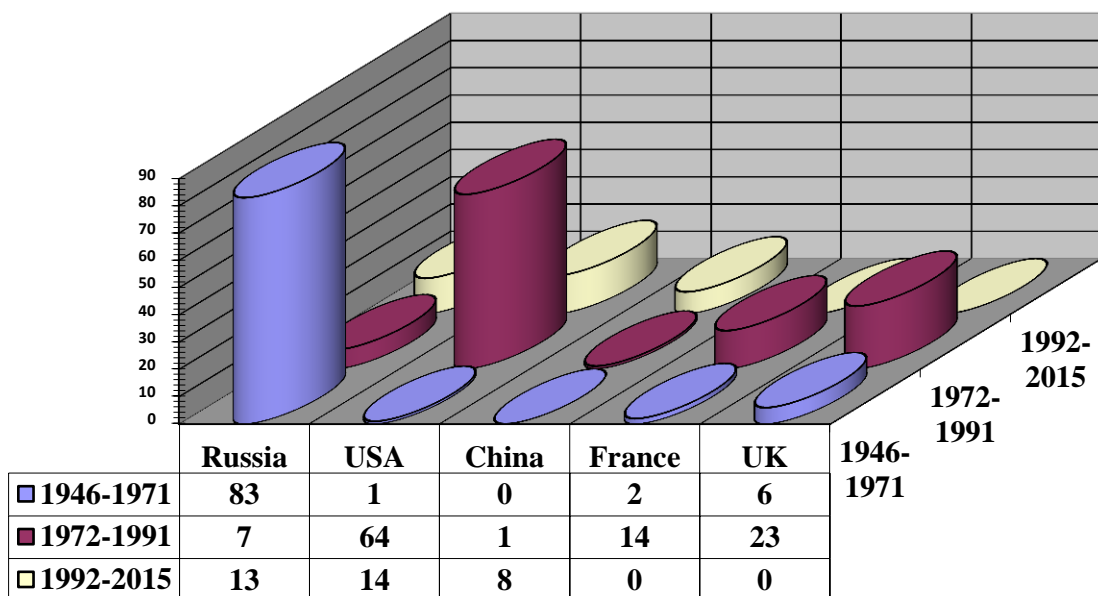
Functions and Powers:

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;

- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court.

Veto power application 1946 - 2015 ⁶				
Country	Period	Quantity of resolutions vetoed	Veto power application by country	Resolutions vetoed by a group of countries
USSR	June 18, 1946 - February 26, 1984	90	Russia in total - 103	Russia and China 106
Russia	May 11, 1993 – July 29, 2015	7		
Russia, China	January 12, 2007 – May 22, 2014	6		
China		3	China in total – 9	
USA	10 September 1972 – 18 February 2011	57	USA in total - 79	USA, UK, France 87
USA, UK	17 March 1970 - 08 March 1988	9		
USA, UK, France	30 October 1974 - 23 December 1989	13		
UK	13 September 1963 - 29 September 1972	5	UK in total – 29	
UK, France	30 October 1956, 30 October 1956.	2		
France	06 February 1976	1	France in total - 16	
		193		



⁶ Security Council - Veto List - http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/resguide/scact_veto_table_en.htm

The UN Trusteeship system

(<http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/its.shtml>)

“In 1945, under Chapter XII of the Charter, the United Nations established the International Trusteeship System for the supervision of Trust Territories placed under it by individual agreements with the States administering them.

Under Article 77 of the Charter, the Trusteeship System applied to:

- Territories held under Mandates established by the League of Nations after the First World War;
- Territories detached from "enemy States" as a result of the Second World War;
- Territories voluntarily placed under the System by States responsible for their administration.

The basic objective of the System was to promote the political, economic and social advancement of the Territories and their development towards self-government and self-determination. It also encouraged respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and recognition of the interdependence of peoples of the world.

The Security Council in 1994 terminated the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for the last Territory - the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), administered by the United States - after it chose self-government in a 1993 plebiscite. Palau became independent in 1994, joining the United Nations as its 185th Member State.

In the early years of the United Nations, 11 Territories were placed under the Trusteeship System. Today, all 11 Territories have either become independent States or have voluntarily associated themselves with a State. With no Territories left in its agenda, the Trusteeship System had completed its historic task”.

Trust Territories that have achieved self-determination	Togoland (under British administration). United with the Gold Coast (Colony and Protectorate), a Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by the United Kingdom, in 1957 to form Ghana
	Somaliland (under Italian administration). United with British Somaliland Protectorate in 1960 to form Somalia
	Togoland (under French administration). Became independent as Togo in 1960
	Cameroons (under French administration). Became independent as Cameroon in 1960
	Cameroons (under British administration) Northern territory joined Nigeria and Southern territory joined Cameroon (1961)
	Tanganyika (under British administration) Became independent in 1961 (in 1964, Tanganyika and the former protectorate of Zanzibar, which had become independent in 1963, united as a single State under the name of the United Republic of Tanzania)
	Ruanda-Urundi (under Belgian administration) Voted to divide into the two sovereign States of Rwanda and Burundi in 1962
	Western Samoa (under New Zealand administration). Became independent as Samoa in 1962
	Nauru (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) Became independent in 1968
	New Guinea (administered by Australia). United with the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua, also administered by Australia, to become the independent State of Papua New Guinea in 1975
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Federated States of Micronesia Became fully self-governing in free Association with the United States in 1990 Republic of the Marshall Islands Became fully self-governing in free Association with the United States in 1990 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Became fully self-governing as Commonwealth of the United States in 1990 Palau: Became fully self-governing in free Association with the United States in 1994

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations 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 promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.
2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.
4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.
5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.
6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

The Russian Federation at the United Nations

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original member of the United Nations from 24 October, 1945.

In 1991 USSR broke up into 15 sovereign states. The Russian Federation declared that it was the successor of the USSR. However, evil-wishers told that not only Russia but Russia and 14 other states are successors of the USSR. At that moment Yulij Mikhailovich Vorontsov was the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the UN. Legal experts of the USA delegation advised him: “insist that Russia is the **continuer** of the USSR in the UN, and others 14 states would be successors”. Moscow approved such a decision.

In a letter dated 24 December 1991, Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, informed the Secretary General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being **continued** by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Since July 2017 Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations and Representative of the Russian Federation at the UN Security Council: *Nebenzia Vassily Alekseevich*.

Holds the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Predecessor: *Vitaly Ivanovich Churkin*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

He was the head of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations since April 8, 2006- February 20, 2017.

(1 May 2006 - date of presentation of credentials to the Secretary General)

Diplomatic rank - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (1990).

International Public Law

Before you start researching international law, it is important to know the difference between **international law** (both **public** and **private**), **foreign law**, and **comparative law**. While the focus of this tutorial is international law, the researcher should have a basic understanding of the definitions of international and foreign law.

Public International Law.

Public international law governs the relationships between national governments, the relationships between intergovernmental organizations, and the relationships between national governments and intergovernmental organizations. It regulates governments and intergovernmental organizations across national boundaries. The sources of international law are listed below.

- International conventions (treaties);
- Customary law (general practice of states and intergovernmental institutions that are legally binding and generally recognized by all states);
- General principles of law;
- Jurisprudence and teachings of publicists.

Private International Law

Private international law governs the choice of law to apply when there are conflicts in the municipal law of different nations related to private transactions between those nations. Often it is known as *conflict of laws*. National laws are the primary sources of private international law. However, private international law is also embodied in public international law sources, especially treaties (for example, the Hague Conventions on Private International Law). Private international law deals with topics such as contracts, marriage and divorce, jurisdiction, recognition of judgments, child adoption and abduction, and many other areas.

Foreign Law

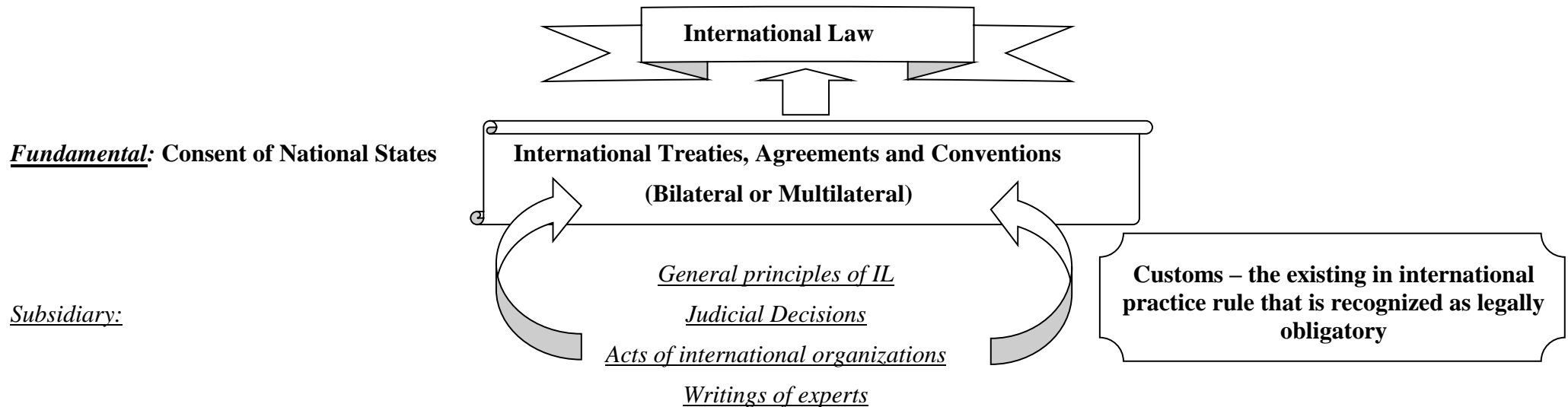
Foreign law, or national law, defines the role of governments to the people they govern and controls relationships between people. It may regulate foreign persons and entities, but it does not have effect outside the boundaries of a nation. Foreign law is embodied in constitutions, statutes, regulations, and court decisions. Constitutions, statutes, and regulations are primary sources of law for all jurisdictions. Court decisions are also primary sources of law in common law jurisdictions, but are considered secondary sources of law in civil law and socialist law jurisdictions.

Comparative Law

Comparative law is "the study of the similarities and differences between the laws of two or more countries, or between two or more legal systems. Comparative law is not itself a system of law or a body of rules, but rather a method or approach to legal inquiry." (Berring, *How to Find the Law*, 9th ed., p 565).

Most people refer to foreign and international as "international law" generally. By knowing that there is a difference between international and foreign law, you will be better able to determine where to focus your research.

Sources of International Law



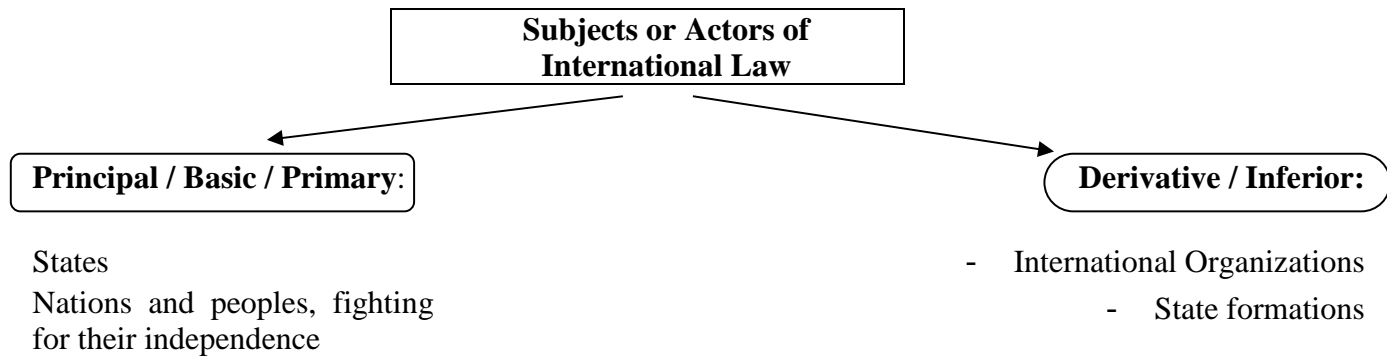
International Law is a system of law containing principles, customs, standards and rules which govern relations among states and other international actors.

Key term is *system*, because it endeavors to establish persistent patterns of legal relationships among all members of the international community, which are interdependent and need a peaceful and orderly environment to survive.

<p>I. International Law - the body of rules and norms that regulates activities carried on outside the legal boundaries of states.</p> <p>The Law of Nations (Traditional name for international law.)</p> <p>a) Encompasses the body of legal rules commonly considered binding on and between states.</p> <p>b) Does not apply to relations between states and person, and between persons and persons.</p> <p>II. Classifications of the law of nations:</p> <p>1) Universal law is that law which is thought to be so fundamental or basic that it is binding upon all states in the community of nations whether they have individually consented to it or not.</p>	<p>2. General law is that body of norms derived from the conduct and practices of states in their dealings between each other.</p> <p>* Unlike universal law a state which does not consent to a rule of general law is not bound to observe it.</p> <p>3. Particular law is law that is binding upon a particular state because of the conduct and practices of that particular state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contemporary International Law</p> <p>Regulates three international relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those between states and states. • Those between states and persons. • Those between persons and persons.
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Subjects of International Law

Subject or Actor of International Law – is an independent (which is not governed or controlled by and is not subordinated to any power) participant of International Relations, that possesses rights and responsibilities which are fixed by international agreements.



International Recognition

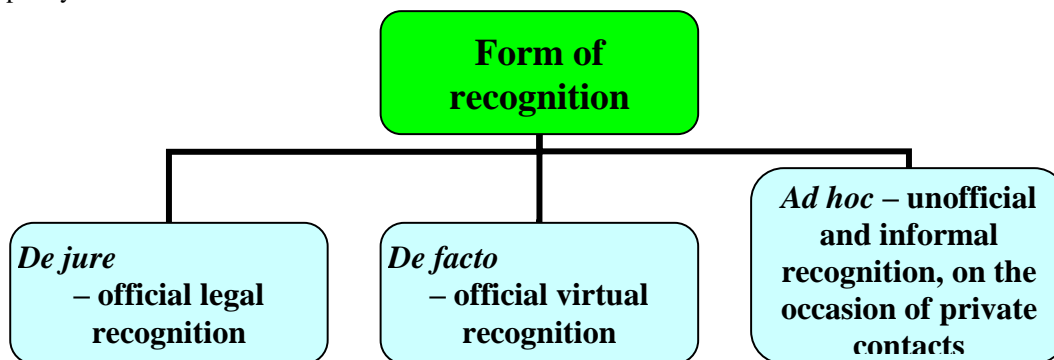
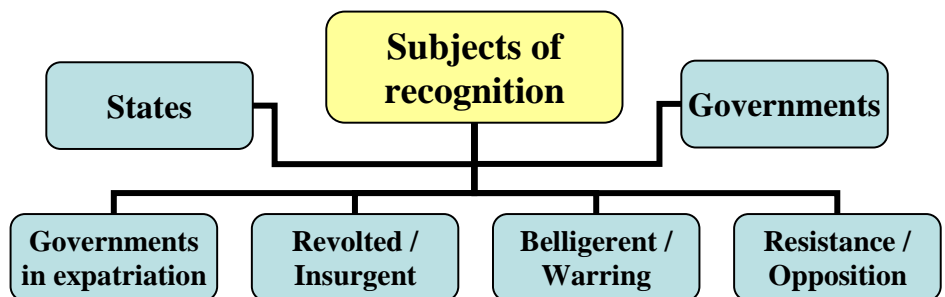
International Recognition – is a legal act, which fixes scope of legal relationship between existing states, existing states and appearing participants of International Relations.

Who Decides What Is A State?

1. Other states usually decide whether statehood has been achieved.
2. Admission into UN is an example of recognition.

Sovereignty

- the whole body of rights and attributes which a State possesses in its territory and also in its relations with other States. Confers rights and imposes obligations upon States.
- the independence of state in making and realization of its internal and external policy.



2008 August 26 – Abkhazia and South Osetia recognized by Russia.

2008 September 5 - Nicaragua recognized Abkhazia and South Osetia.

2009 September 10 – Venezuela recognized Abkhazia and South Osetia.

Recognition as business:

2009 - Nauru recognized Abkhazia and South Osetia.

2011~2015 – Vanuatu recognized Abkhazia and South Osetia. 2015 admitted territorial integrity of Georgia. Position is unclear.

2011 – 2014 - Tuvalu recognized Abkhazia and South Osetia, Tuvalu also in 2002-2005 recognized Taiwan.

The Fundamental Principles of International Law

The Fundamental Principles of International Law

- are fundamental, universal, generally recognized, indisputable obligatory rules for subjects of International Law, legal norms of International Law having superior legal effect. They have been fixed, proclaimed, explained and interpreted in the United Nations charter, The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe etc.
- guiding rules for subjects of international law, that have appeared as a result of public practice and legally fixed foundations of international law.

- 1 The principle of sovereign equality of states.
- 2 The principle of non-use of force and threat of violence.
The resolution of the UNO 1974 about the definition of “aggression”.
Aggression - hostile action, especially a physical or military attack, directed against another person or country, often without provocation.
In case of aggression each state has a right for self-defense both individual and collective/joint defense.
- 3 The principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.
- 4 The principle of non(-)intervention, non(-)interference into home/domestic affairs of a state.
- 5 The principle of nations/peoples equal rights and self-determination.
- 6 The principle of territorial integrity of a state.
- 7 The principle of inviolability of state frontiers/borders.
It is fixed in the Final Act of Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975.)
- 8 The principle of conscientious performance (fulfillment, execution, implementation, carrying-out, discharge, realization, accomplishment) of its international obligations/commitments.
- 9 The principle of respect of human freedoms and rights.
1948 the Declaration of Human Rights.
Protection of human rights and freedoms is an indicator, detector of democracy.
- 10 The principle of the cooperation/collaboration of states.

Functions the Fundamental Principles of International Law:

1. To contribute and facilitate a stabilization of international relations, limiting them by certain norms.
2. To fix innovations in international law.

Citizenship / Nationality

Citizenship ≠ Nationality (Chinese can be a Russian citizen)

Nationality is a membership in a nation. It is to be distinguished from citizenship, a narrower term which is sometimes used to indicate the status of those nationals who have full political privileges.

Citizenship is a membership in a sovereign state.

Citizenship is a sustainable link of an individual with a certain state which is expressed in existence of mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities. (Citizenship law of the Russian Federation, 2002.)

Country	Nationality	Language
Afghanistan	Afghan	Afghan
Argentina	Argentine / Argentinean	Spanish
Australia	Australian	English
Belgium	Belgian	French / Flemish
Bolivia	Bolivian	Spanish
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Cambodia	Cambodian	Cambodian
Canada	Canadian	English / French
Chile	Chilean	Spanish
China	Chinese	Chinese
Colombia	Colombian	Spanish
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Spanish
Cuba	Cuban	Spanish
Denmark	Danish (Dane)	Danish
Dominican Republic	Dominican	Spanish
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Spanish
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
El Salvador	Salvadorian	Spanish
England	English	English
Estonia	Estonian	Estonian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	Amharic
Finland	Finnish	Finnish
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Guatemala	Guatemalan	Spanish
Haiti	Haitian	French / Creole
Honduras	Honduran	Spanish
Indonesia	Indonesian	Indonesian
Ireland	Irish	Irish / English
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew
Italy	Italian	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Jordan	Jordanian	Arabic
Korea	Korean	Korean
Laos	Laotian	Laotian
Latvia	Latvian	Latvian
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Malaysia	Malaysian	Malay
Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
Morocco	Moroccan	Arabic / French
Netherlands	Dutch	Dutch
New Zealand	New Zealander	English / Maori
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	Spanish
Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
Panama	Panamanian	Spanish
Paraguay	Paraguayan	Spanish
Peru	Peruvian	Spanish
Philippines	Filipino	Tagalog
Poland	Polish	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican	Spanish
Romania	Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Russian	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi	Arabic
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss
Taiwan	Taiwanese	Chinese
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
Ukraine	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
United States	American / North American	English
Uruguay	Uruguayan	Spanish
Venezuela	Venezuelan	Spanish
Vietnam	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Wales	Welsh	Welsh / English

<i>Singular form</i>	<i>Plural form</i>	BUT	<i>Singular form</i>	<i>Plural form</i>
<u>Russian</u>	The Russians		Chinese	The Chinese
<u>American</u>	The Americans		French	The French
<u>German</u>	The Germans		English	The English

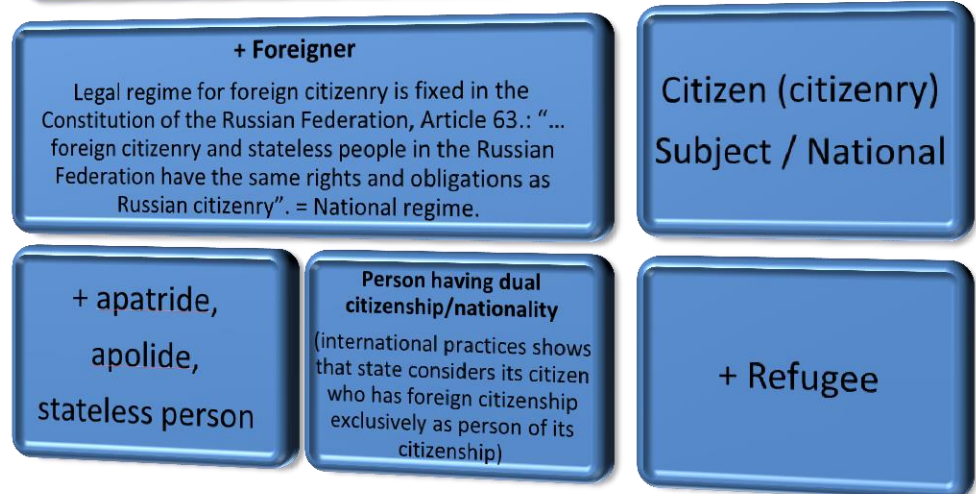
Russian – русский	The Russians – русские (весь народ).
Chinese - китаец	The Chinese – китайцы (весь народ).
English – англичанин	The English – англичане (весь народ).

	Country	Nationality	Language
	France	French	French
	Greece	Greek	Greek
ends in “-ish”	Britain	English	British
	Denmark	Danish	Danish
	Finland	Finnish	Finnish
	Poland	Polish	Polish
	Spain	Spanish	Spanish
	Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
	Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
ends in “-an”a	Germany	German	German
	Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
	The United States	American	English
ends in “-ian” or “-ean”	Australia	Australian	English
	Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
	Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
	Italy	Italian	Italian
	Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
	Korea	Korean	Korean
	Russia	Russian	Russian
ends in “-ese”	China	Chinese	Chinese
	Japan	Japanese	Japanese
	Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese

Population

Population of a State – the whole number of people, inhabiting a territory of a certain state and subordinated to its jurisdiction.

Term “**citizen**” was first proclaimed and legally set in the Declaration of rights of man and the citizen, 1789 (France).



Ways of the acquisition of citizenship

Reestablishment of citizenship.

Восстановление в гражданстве.

Acquisition of citizenship by the international agreement

- 1) After changes of the state territory
- 2) Resettlement (emigration - immigration)
- 3) Repatriation - return of refugees, prisoners of war, emigrants to their motherland.
- 4) Option - choosing of citizenship by the individual having two or more citizenships in accordance with an agreement of these states and their national legislation.
= DENATURALIZATION.

Acquisition of citizenship by birth (филиация)

- 1) *Jus sanguinis*
acquisition of citizenship according to the citizenship of parents
“right of blood” (Russian Federation)
- 2) *Jus soli*
acquisition of citizenship according to the citizenship of the place of birth “right of place” (the USA)

Granting of a citizenship (occurs by the will of a state).

Naturalization

(прием в гражданство по заявлению)

- Naturalization – admission of an individual into citizenship by individual’s will. Naturalization occurs in accordance with national law (basic requirement is duration of staying / living in the territory of a state). This is voluntary decision of an individual. Forced naturalization violates international law.
- 1) Acquisition of citizenship according to a private wish of any person,
 - 2) Acquisition of citizenship by marriage (wife or husband is a foreigner).
 - 3) Acquisition of citizenship while adoption (if an adopted individual is a foreigner).

There are two basic groups of ways of acquisition of citizenship:

- general procedure (naturalization, acquisition of citizenship by birth).
- exceptional procedure (option, collective naturalization, reintegration etc.).

Dual citizenship.

According to the legislation of November 28, of 1991, Russian citizens are allowed to have foreign citizenship of a state having an agreement with the Russian Federation.

Dual citizenship has negative aspects: 1) Diplomatic protection. 2) Military service. 3) Taxation, etc.

Statelessness.

Absolute statelessness – statelessness from the individual birth.

Relative statelessness – statelessness appeared after the loss of citizenship.

Loss of citizenship:

1) Automatic loss of citizenship. 2) Leaving citizenship / withdrawal from citizenship. 3) Deprivation of citizenship.

Leaving citizenship is loss of citizenship on the basis of the competent authorities decision by the will of an individual.

Deprivation of a citizenship is initiated by the will of competent authorities of a state (this is punishment).

USA legislation implies deprivation of citizenship.

Russian legislation does not imply deprivation of citizenship.

Refugees.

A **refugee** is a person seeking asylum in a foreign country in order to escape persecution, war, terrorism, extreme poverty, famine or natural disaster.

According to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, a **refugee** is a person who: «owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country».

Major international documents on the issue:

The United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Right of asylum

Right of asylum (or **political asylum**) is an ancient judicial notion, under which a person persecuted for political opinions or religious beliefs in his or her country may be protected by another sovereign authority.

Asylum - There are two different types of asylum, one is generally known as diplomatic asylum, the other as territorial or political asylum.

Diplomatic asylum usually refers to asylum in embassies and legations by persons in imminent danger of life - a practice that the United States do not generally follow. Territorial or political asylum has to do with persons taking refuge, usually for reasons of persecution, in the territory of another country.

Foreigner

A foreign citizen is a person who is not a citizen of a state where he is located and having a proof of citizenship of a foreign state.

Article 4, Federal Law “On the Procedure of departure from the Russian Federation and arrival to the Russian Federation”: Diplomatic and Consular representations are required to provide all possible measures for protection and patronage for citizens of the Russian Federation.

**Constitution of the Russian Federation.
Article 26.1:**

1. Everyone shall have the right to determine and indicate/declare his (her) nationality.

No one may be forced to determine and indicate/declare his or her nationality.



Expatriation - voluntary or compulsory expulsion from fatherland (usually connected with changing of citizenship).

Экспатриация (лат. «Ex» - из + «Patria» - родина) - добровольное либо принудительное выселение за пределы родины, обычно связанное с изменением гражданства.

Extradition - giving up a criminal to a state of his citizenship.

Экстрадиция - выдача преступника государству, гражданином которого он является; производится по решению суда на основе соглашения между странами.

Extradition is obligatory for a state only in case it is bounded by a certain agreement concluded by a requiring state and a state which is being required to extradite a suspect. Citizen of a state normally is not considered as a subject for extradition. The Constitution of the Russian Federation (regulations of Articles 61 and 63) corresponds to this international order.

Deportation – compulsory expulsion from a state in case of loss or discontinuance of legal reasons for further staying within a state.

Депортация - принудительная высылка иностранного гражданина из Российской Федерации в случае утраты или прекращения законных оснований для его дальнейшего пребывания (проживания) в Российской Федерации.

(ст. 2 федерального закона от 25.07.2002 № 115-ФЗ "О правовом положении иностранных граждан в Российской Федерации")

(Доктрина свободной экстрадиции - если какой-либо гражданин США натурализуется за рубежом, он автоматически утрачивает гражданство США. В Акте об иммиграции и гражданстве 1952г. (с последующими дополнениями) предусмотрены случаи *принудительного прекращения* гражданства США, например, если человек участвует в выборах в другом государстве; присягает или дает клятву верности другому государству; поступает на военную службу другого государства без специального письменного разрешения государственного секретаря и министра обороны; совершение измены, попытку свергнуть правительство США насильственным путем, участие в военных действиях против США⁷).

⁷ Страшун Б.А. Конституционное (государственное право) зарубежных стран. Особенная часть. М: Норма, 2008. с. 36.

Constitution of the Russian Federation

Article 61.

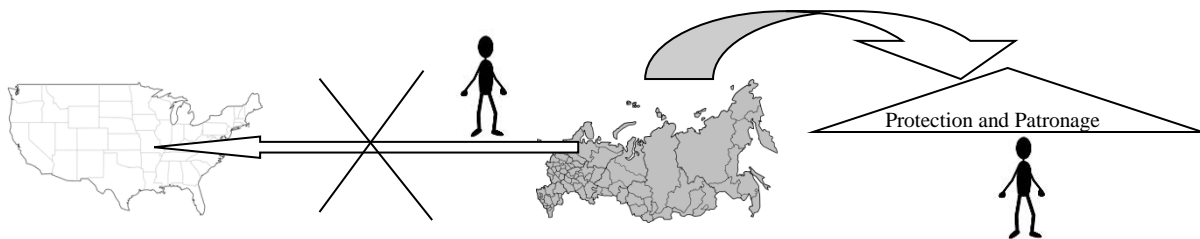
- The citizen of the Russian Federation may not be deported from the Russian Federation or extradited to another state.
- The Russian Federation shall guarantee its citizens protection and patronage beyond its boundaries / abroad.

Article 62.

- A citizen of the Russian Federation may have citizenship of a foreign state (dual citizenship) in accordance with the federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.
- The possession of foreign citizenship by a citizen of the Russian Federation shall not diminish his (her) rights and freedoms and shall not release him from obligations stipulated for Russian citizenship, unless otherwise specified by federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.
- Foreign citizens and stateless persons shall enjoy rights and bear obligations in the Russian Federation on a par with citizens of the Russian Federation, except in those cases envisaged by federal law or by an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Article 63.

1. The Russian Federation shall grant political asylum to foreign citizens and stateless persons in conformity with the universally / commonly recognized norms of international law.
2. The extradition of persons persecuted for their political views or any actions (or inaction), which are not qualified as criminal by the law of the Russian Federation, to other states shall not be allowed in the Russian Federation. The extradition of persons charged with crimes and also the hand-over of convicts for serving time in other countries shall be effected on the basis of the federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.



Fundamental International Agreements regulating citizenship issues.

- ✓ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. (Article 15).
- ✓ The International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, 1966. (Article 24).
- ✓ The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989. (Article 7).
- ✓ Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 1957. (Article 3).
- ✓ Bilateral agreements regulating issues of citizenship.
- ✓ Etc.

Structures managing citizenship issues in the Russian Federation Provisions on the order of the Russian Federation citizenship issues consideration, 1992. (with changes of May 17, 2000).			
The President of the Russian Federation	Commission on citizenship issues for the President of the Russian Federation.	Ministry of Internal Affairs.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular representations abroad.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed **the Universal Declaration of Human Rights** as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

The Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in Which They Live

is the United Nations General Assembly Declaration of December 13, 1985, which asserts that aliens are entitled to basic civil and political rights, including the right to communicate with the diplomatic mission of their national state at any time.

Charter of the United Nations

*We the Peoples
of the United Nations...
United for a Better World*

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

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Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

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The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

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The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four.

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The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the



EVERY DAY THE UNITED NATIONS WORKS
TO TACKLE GLOBAL CHALLENGES

THE UNITED NATIONS

PROVIDES
FOOD
TO **90**
MILLION PEOPLE
IN **73** COUNTRIES



COMBATS
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
HEADS A CAMPAIGN TO
END LEADED FUEL
USE IN OVER
100 NATIONS



ASSISTS
OVER
36 MILLION
REFUGEES
AND PEOPLE FLEEING WAR,
FAMINE OR PERSECUTION



VACCINATES
58%
OF THE WORLD'S
CHILDREN, SAVING
2.5 MILLION
LIVES A YEAR



KEEPS THE PEACE
WITH **120,000**
PEACEKEEPERS
IN **16**
OPERATIONS
ON **4** CONTINENTS



ADVANCES
DEMOCRACY
ASSISTING SOME
30
COUNTRIES
A YEAR WITH
THEIR ELECTIONS



PROTECTS AND PROMOTES
HUMAN RIGHTS
ON SITE
AND
THROUGH
80 TREATIES/
DECLARATIONS



FIGHTS POVERTY
HELPING
370 MILLION
RURAL POOR
ACHIEVE BETTER
LIVES IN THE LAST
30 YEARS



MOBILIZES
US\$ **12.4** BILLION IN
HUMANITARIAN
AID TO HELP
PEOPLE AFFECTED
BY EMERGENCIES



PROMOTES
MATERNAL
HEALTH,
SAVING THE LIVES OF
30 MILLION
WOMEN A YEAR



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consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote, of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

PREAMBLE

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 neighbors, and

=to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

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

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

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

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

CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES.

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Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

- 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;

- 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;

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

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

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Article 2

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

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

CHAPTER II. MEMBERSHIP.

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Article 3

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

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Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.
2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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Article 5

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

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Article 6

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

CHAPTER III. ORGANS.

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Article 7

There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations:

- = a General Assembly

- = a Security Council
- = an Economic and Social Council
- = a Trusteeship Council
- = an International Court of Justice
- = and a Secretariat.

Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

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Article 8

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

CHAPTER IV. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPOSITION

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Article 9

7. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

8. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

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Article 10

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

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Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

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Article 12

- While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

- The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

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Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

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Article 14

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

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Article 15

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

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

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Article 16

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

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Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

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Article 18

- Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

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

- Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

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Article 19

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

PROCEDURE

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Article 20

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

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Article 21

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

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Article 22

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

CHAPTER V. THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

COMPOSITION

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Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

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

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

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

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Article 24

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

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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.

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Article 26

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

VOTING

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Article 27

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

PROCEDURE

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Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

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Article 29

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

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Article 30

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

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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.

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Article 32

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

CHAPTER VI. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

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Article 33

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

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

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Article 34

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

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Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

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

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

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Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

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Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

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Article 38

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

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

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Article 39

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

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Article 40

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

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Article 41

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

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Article 42

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

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Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

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Article 44

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

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Article 45

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

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Article 46

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

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Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

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Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

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Article 49

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

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Article 50

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

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Article 51

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

CHAPTER VIII. REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

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Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

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Article 53

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

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

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

– Article 54

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

CHAPTER IX. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION.

Article 55

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

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

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

Article 58

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

Article 59

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

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

To be continued.

United Nations Organization.

Security Council.

North Korea / Resolution 1718 (October 14, 2006)

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Expressing its firm conviction that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and recalling that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon state in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Deploring the DPRK's announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its pursuit of nuclear weapons,

Deploring further that the DPRK has refused to return to the Six-Party talks without precondition, Endorsing the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States,

Underlining the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security, Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. **Condemns** the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;

2. **Demands** that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;

3. **Demands** that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. **Demands** further that the DPRK return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and underlines the need for all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

5. **Decides** that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

6. **Decides** that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement (IAEA INFCIRC/403) and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipments and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA;

7. **Decides** also that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

8. **Decides** that:

(a) all Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

(ii) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as set out in the lists in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, unless within 14 days of adoption of this resolution the Committee has amended or completed their provisions also taking into account the list in document S/2006/816, as well as other items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, determined by the Security Council or the Committee, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;

(iii) luxury goods;

(b) the DPRK shall cease the export of all items covered in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above and that all Member States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flagged vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK;

(c) all Member States shall prevent any transfers to the DPRK by their nationals or from their territories, or from the DPRK by its nationals or from its territory, of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above;

(d) all Member States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of the adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons or entities designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for, including through other illicit means, DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile-related programmes, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;

(e) all Member States shall take the necessary steps to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, together with their family members, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

(f) in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and thereby preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, all Member States are called upon to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK, as necessary;

9. **Decides** that the provisions of paragraph 8 (d) above do not apply to financial or other assets or resources that have been determined by relevant States:

(a) to be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets and economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

(b) to be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

(c) to be subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgement provided that the lien or judgement was entered prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person referred to in paragraph 8 (d) above or an individual or entity identified by the Security Council or the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee;

10. **Decides** that the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (e) above shall not apply where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the present resolution;

11. **Calls** upon all Member States to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 above;

12. **Decides** to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks:

(a) to seek from all States, in particular those producing or possessing the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology referred to in paragraph 8 (a) above, information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above of this resolution and whatever further information it may consider useful in this regard;

(b) to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of measures imposed by paragraph 8 of this resolution;

(c) to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

(d) to determine additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 (a) (i) and 8 (a) (ii) above;

(e) to designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) above;

(f) to promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution;

(g) to report at least every 90 days to the Security Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations, in particular on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

13. **Welcomes and encourages** further the efforts by all States concerned to intensify their diplomatic efforts, to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tension and to facilitate the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, with a view to the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

14. **Calls upon** the DPRK to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States;

15. **Affirms** that it shall keep DPRK's actions under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in paragraph 8 above, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at that time in light of the DPRK's compliance with the provisions of the resolution;

16. **Underlines** that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

17. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

COMMITTEE: HUMASI

QUESTION OF: Fostering and Developing Tolerance in Multicultural Society

SUBMITTED BY: Mexico

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Portugal, Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Belarus, Brazil, Haiti, Turkmenistan, Slovenia, Slovakia, Republic, Uruguay, Jamaica, Switzerland, Panama, Pakistan, Georgia, Macedonia, Bahrain, Algeria, Chili, Honduras,

1. **Paying attention** that tolerance is a personal decision that comes from a belief that every person is a
2. treasure,
3. **Taking into account** words of ex-secretary general Kofi Annan: “Tolerance - is not to be confused with
4. passivity, complacency or indifference. Tolerance is an active and positive engagement with human
5. diversity, and is therefore a key principle of democracy in our multi-ethnic and multicultural societies”,
6. **Underlining** that each government is responsible for enforcing human rights law,
7. **Remembering** that the state must also ensure equal access to courts, human rights commissioners or
8. ombudsmen,
9. **Stressing out** that intolerance is very often rooted in ignorance and fear: fear of the unknown, of the other
10. cultures, religious and nations,
11. **Considering** that greater effort needs to be made to teach children about tolerance and human rights,
12. **Indicating** that children should be encouraged at home and in school to be open-minded and curious,
13. **Being aware** that intolerance is most dangerous when it is exploited to fulfill the political and territorial
14. ambitions of an individual or groups of individuals,
15. **Realizing** that manifestations of intolerance such as racism, terrorism, vandalism and other has been
16. taking place even in the most developed countries,
17. **Underlining** that Mexico has already manifested coming year – a Year Of Tolerance,
18. **1) Recommends** United Nations Secretary General to raise the issue of Tolerance in Multicultural societies
19. at the General Assembly session,
20. **2) Encourages** all member states to support Multicultural societies Tolerance agenda,
21. **3) Proposes** the United Nations to declare 2008 – the Year of Human diversity under the slogan “Unity in
22. Diversity”,
23. **4) Suggests** all multicultural member states to declare the next year – year unity and national tolerance,
24. **5) Recommends** multicultural states to begin simultaneously on January 1, 2008 all national educational
25. campaigns “We are different, but we are together” among their population, aiming at spreading information
26. on cultural, religious, ethnic peculiarities of different peoples/nations of a state,
27. **6) Insists** in governmental expenditures facilitating such educational information campaigns on TV, radio,
28. newspapers, and include discussing the problem of intolerance in already existing TV shows,

29. **7) Proposes** governments of multinational states to establish a Multicultural Community Chamber attached
30. to governments of states that would include honored activists of different cultural groups existing in states,
31. **8) Points** out that work of Multicultural Community Chambers will help governments to obtain additional
32. valuable opinion from different cultural perceptions for most pressing political, economic, social problems
33. of states,
34. **9) Confirms** that resolutions of Multicultural Community Chambers can significantly contribute to the
35. elaboration of Domestic and Foreign policies of states (taking into account that such contributions, since
36. they would be developed by multicultural administrative-legislative body, may serve as a foundation for
37. international peace and cooperation),
38. **10) Further suggests** that citizens of member-states of different nationalities, culture and religion to be
39. involved in political process for making them capable to stand for their interests in Parliaments but not in the
40. streets,
41. **11) Advises** multicultural states to establish for these purposes nationalities' quotas in national parliaments
42. which would be filled with representatives of different nationalities in accordance with the principle of
43. proportionality based on percentage of people of certain nationality to aggregate quantity of national
44. population,
45. **12) Offers** the United Nations to establish Special committee on the immigrants' affairs and
46. correspondingly position of High commissioner for the immigrants' rights,
47. **13) Prompts** the United Nations to endow this body and its chief with rights and responsibilities to observe
48. immigrants affairs and issue of tolerance in all member states,
49. **14) Prompts further** the United Nations to entitle this body with a right of sanction initiative to the Security
50. Council of the United Nations Organization allowing Security Council on the basis of such an initiative to
51. impose sanctions on states which do not demonstrate tolerance implementation,
52. **15) Offers** governments of multicultural states to set up all over their states Domestic International Stations
53. for Blood Transfusion, with a purpose of medical support of needy people and spiritual and biological
54. unification of population, taking into consideration that coming to DISBT donors will see that their blood
55. goes to people of different nations and cultures,
56. **16) Advises** governments of multicultural states to carry out during the year weeks of cultures of nations
57. inhabiting those states, with a purpose to make all neighboring peoples familiar with each other,
58. **17) Recommends** to include in education program special courses on the term of intercultural relations and
59. the history of racisms, xenophobia and racial intolerance,
60. **18) Suggests** to train teachers in the subject of tolerance for future stating to students,
61. **19) Expresses its appreciation** to creation of social advertising on TV, radio, in the streets and public
62. places, bringing the idea of friendly relationships among all representatives of different social groups,
63. **20) Appeals** member-states to harden punishment for crimes on interethnic base,
64. **21) Calls for** each state to carry out rational migratory policy, considering all aspects of immigrant's ethnic
65. and cultural features,

66. **22) Encourages** governments of member-states to support ethnic minorities in their integration into society,
67. **23) Insists** to develop system of penalties for attitude to the foreign peoples who violates the principles of
68. tolerance, down to exclusion from the country,
69. **24) Urges States:**
70. **a)** to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide effective guarantees of freedom of
71. thought, conscience, religion or belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the
72. right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief is violated;
73. **b)** to ensure that no one within their jurisdiction is deprived of the right to life, liberty or security of
74. person and that no one is subjected to torture or arbitrary arrest or detention on that account and to
75. bring to justice all perpetrators of violations of these rights;
76. **c)** to ensure that all public officials and civil servants, including members of law enforcement bodies
77. the military and educators, in the course of their official duties, respect different cultures and do not
78. discriminate on these grounds,
79. **25) Recognizes** that States should implement and enforce appropriate and effective legislative, judicial,
80. regulatory and administrative measures to prevent and protect against acts of racism, racial discrimination,
81. xenophobia and related intolerance, thereby contributing to the prevention of human rights violations,
82. **26) Requests** to highlight cultural traditions and holidays of minorities to bridge the gap between nations,
83. **27) Strongly recommends** all MS to initiate legislation in:
84. **a)** sphere of criminal and administrative infractions which are connected with racial, national and
85. cultural discrimination,
86. **b)** creating the fixed sanctions which will be directed on people or organizations which propagandize
87. intolerant behavior between different communities,
88. **28) Strongly recommends** all member states to organize the special international base where law machinery
89. all over the world could find the information about some people who are the members of different
90. chauvinistic organizations or organizations which propagandize intolerant behavior between different
91. communities with the help of local state offices and INTERPOL,
92. **29) Calls upon** the UNO to establish a noospheric constitution which will unite our world and destroy all
93. borders in the area of noospheric law which will confirm the humanity like the object of United Constitution
94. according to the scientific work and resolutions of Noosphere Spiritual World Assembly (NSEWA).

COMMITTEE: ECOSUD

QUESTION OF: Establishment of the Organization of Gas-Exporting Countries

SUBMITTED by: Mexico

CO-SUBMITTED by: Tanzania, Albania, Uzbekistan, Iceland, Latvia, Cyprus, Uruguay, Jamaica,

- (1) **Respecting** principles of international law, and economic independence of states,
- (2) **Taking into account** environmental situation on the Earth and importance to maintain balance of nature
- (3) and needs of humanity in natural resources,
- (4) **Realizing** all the importance of current issue, necessity of creation of OGEC and development of
- (5) international cooperation in sphere of distribution of natural resources,
- (6) **Pointing out** that there are many kinds of natural resources such as coal, peat, uranium as well as
- (7) possibility of using the energy of wind and water,
- (8) **Underlining** that among all this quantity of natural resources natural gas is the most acceptable,
- (9) **Noting** that natural gas is more accessible than another and can cause less harm to the environment,
- (10) **Pointing out** that in future natural gas will become one of the basic natural resource for humanity,
- (11) **Underlining** that establishment of such organization will contribute to the development of international
- (12) community,
- (13) **1) Calls upon** all states to establish OGEC under the aegis of UNO activity of organization will be concerned on:
- (14) devising ways and means of ensuring the stabilization of prices in international gas market with a view to
- (15) eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations and economic, regular supplies of natural gas to
- (16) consuming nations and a fair return on their capital to those investing in the gas industry,
- (17) **2) Underlines** that OGEC aims at achieving not only commercial purposes but goals of international community,
- (18) **3) Calls upon** all states interested in establishment of such organization to take part in its creation in
- (19) order to take under control gas resources and guarantee stability of international gas market,
- (20) **4) Insists** in fixing antimonopoly provisions in the Charter of OGEC to prevent uncontrolled price
- (21) increasing and creation of gas monopoly in the world,
- (22) **5) Suggests** involving environmentalists in the process of elaboration of OGEC charter in order to fix
- (23) certain commitments of the organization with a purpose to preserve and protect the environment,
- (24) **6) Proposes** to create special department within OGEC which will observe gas resources of the Earth, in
- (25) order to prevent exhaustion of Earth's resources and to develop efficient nature management,
- (26) **7) Suggests upon** all member-states of OGEC to make activity of the organization transparent in order to provide economic
- (27) safety of non member states of OGEC and prevent illegal affairs of this organization as well as overpricing,
- (28) **8) Calls upon** all member-states of OGEC to transfer 0,03% (fixed in charter) of OGEC's annual profit
- (29) to International Bank of Reconstruction and Development in order to take part in development of
- (30) international community,
- (31) **9) Suggests** all member-states of OGEC to provide annual summary report to UNO about activity and
- (32) achievements of OGEC, to provide transparency of activity of OGEC,
- (33) **10) Proposes** to create special reviewing authority within UNO that will control activity of OGEC in
- (34) order to protect rights of non member states of OGEC, and will have juridical power to punish OGEC if
- (35) organization violated law or overpriced,
- (36) **11) Suggests** authorizing General Assembly in case of fuel and energy crisis to apply to Security Council
- (37) with recommendation about settlement of such crisis,
- (38) **12) Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

Perambulatory phrases

in view of	Принимая во внимание, что
with regard to	
Considering	
taking into consideration	
Taking into account	
Bearing in mind	
Heeding	
Paying attention to	Обращая внимание на
Noting	Отмечая, что
Noticing	
Taking into account	Учитывая, что
Taking into consideration	
Considering	
Keeping in mind	
Allowing a great importance for	
Calling attention to	Привлекая внимание к
Attracting attention to	Предостерегая
Warning of / against	
Caution against	
Putting on one's guard against	
Giving notice of	Предупреждая
Letting know beforehand about	
Notifying in advance about	
Warning about	
Preventing from	
Indicating	Указывая
Showing	
Displaying	
Pointing out	
Pointing to / at	
Concentrating of	Акцентируя внимание на
Fixing on	
Focusing on	
Stressing	Подчеркивая
Accenting	
Emphasizing	
Accentuating	
Declaring	Заявляя
Stating	
Announcing	
Claiming	
Presenting	
Manifesting	
Notify	
Informing	
Reporting	
Reaffirming	Вновь подтверждать
Confirming	Подтверждая, подкрепляя
Corroborating	
Bearing out	
Endorsing	
Approving of	
Favoring	Одобрив
Pressing for	Настаивая на
Achieving	Стремясь к / добиваясь
Reaching	
Striving for	
Seeking after	
Being alarmed	Обеспокоенный
Being deeply concerned	Будучи глубоко обеспокоенным
Being anxious	Озабоченный
Being respectful to	С уважением относясь к
Deeply appreciating	Глубоко ценя
Having great confidence	Будучи абсолютно уверенным
Being firmly convinced	Будучи абсолютно

Being fully confident	убежденным
Being assured	Будучи уверенным
Being sure	
Being positive	
Aware of	Осознавая
Realizing	Напоминая
Reminding	
Deploring	Сетуя
Regretting	Сожалея
Considering	Рассматривая
Contemplating	
Expressing the concern	Выражая озабоченность
Pleading	Ссылаясь на
Understanding	Понимая
Believing	Будучи уверенным
Being confident	
Being deeply disturbed	Будучи глубоко обеспокоенными
Expecting	Ожидая
Expressing its appreciation	Выражая свое признание
Expressing its satisfaction	Выражая свое удовлетворение
Further deploring	
Further recalling	
Guided by	
Having adopted	
Having considered	
Having devoted attention	
Having received	
Noting with appreciation	
Having studied	Изучив
Noting further	Далее отмечая
Having heard	Узнав о
Having examined	Изучив
Observing	Наблюдая
Noting with satisfaction	Отмечая с удовлетворением
Noting with regret	Отмечая с сожалением
Noting with deep concern	Отмечая с глубокой озабоченностью
Noting with approval	Отмечая с подтверждением
Deeply regretting	Глубоко сожалея
Desiring	Желая
Congratulating	Поздравляя
Acknowledging	Признавая
Affirming	
Being aware of	Осознавая
Recalling	
Recognizing	
Taking note	
Viewing with appreciation	
Welcoming	

Operative phrases

To offer	Предлагать
To propose	
To suggest	
To advise	Советовать
To recommend	Рекомендовать
To insist on / upon	Настаивать
to persist in	
to urge upon	
To press for	
To induce to	Побуждать
induce (to), prompt (to), impel (to), spur (to)	
To prompt to	
To impel to	
To urge to	
To call for	
To encourage	Призывать
to give an incentive to	Поощрять
To stimulate the interest of	
To hope	
To express the hope	Надеяться
To expect	
to look forward to	
To trust	
To believe	Верить
To ask	Просить
To beg	
To demand	
To invite	
To request	
To require	
To appeal to	
To address to	Обращаться
To apply to / for	
To insist in	
To persist in	Настаивать на
To signal	
Further suggests, recommends, advises etc	Обращать внимание на
Strongly suggests, recommends etc	

Accepts	
Affirms	
Approves	
Asks	
Authorizes	
Calls	
Calls upon	
Condemns	
Congratulates	
Confirms	
Declares accordingly	
Deplores	
Designates Encourages	
Endorses	
Express its appreciation	
Express its hope	
Further invites	
Further proclaims	
Further recommends	
Further requests	
Further resolves	
Hopes	
Proclaims	
Proposes	
Regrets	
Requests	
Resolves	
Seeks	
Strongly affirms	
Strongly condemns	
Strongly urges	
Suggests	
Supports	
Trusts	
Transmits	
Urges	



УКАЗ

ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

О приеме в гражданство Российской Федерации

В соответствии с пунктом "а" статьи 89 Конституции Российской Федерации **п о с т а н о в л я ю:**

Удовлетворить заявление о приеме в гражданство Российской Федерации Джонса мл. Роя Левесты, родившегося 16 января 1969 г. в Соединенных Штатах Америки.



Президент
Российской Федерации В.Путин

Москва, Кремль
12 сентября 2015 года
№ 454



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УКАЗ

ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

О приеме в гражданство Российской Федерации

В соответствии с пунктом "а" статьи 89 Конституции Российской Федерации удовлетворить заявление о приеме в гражданство Российской Федерации Депардьё Жерара Ксавие, родившегося в 1948 году во Франции.



Президент
Российской Федерации В.Путин

Москва, Кремль
1 января 2013 года
№ 1



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