



*EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN MODEL
UNITED NATIONS*

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BOOKLET

2025/26

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BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW

Enclosed are the procedural guidelines for the International Court of Justice (ICJ) committee at the 2025/26 East and Central African Model United Nations (ECAMUN) conference. This document provides participants with a clear overview of the committee's functions, enabling effective preparation and productive debate.

The International Court of Justice, established in June 1945 under the UN Charter, serves as the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. It provides an international platform for adjudicating disputes between states, playing a vital role in conflict resolution and maintaining global peace. Guided by international law, the ICJ issues judgments and advisory opinions that shape the understanding of international legal principles. For this year's ECAMUN conference, the ICJ committee will simulate cases between UN member states while introducing an exciting new feature: students now have the opportunity to submit cases for debate. This addition provides delegates a unique role in shaping the proceedings and tackling global issues relevant to their interests.

In line with ICJ norms, each case will involve written and oral proceedings. Written proceedings include the submission of memorials and pleadings outlining each party's stance, while oral proceedings will involve presenting arguments before a panel of judges. The ECAMUN ICJ committee will closely follow these procedures to give delegates an authentic experience of international dispute resolution.

This booklet includes:

- A list of committee participants, their roles, and preparation guidelines,
- The procedural framework for the committee,
- Relevant documents for each case, and
- Sample arguments and documents.

The cases selected for debate, along with a shared “docket” of relevant files and evidence, will be distributed separately.

The 2025/26 ECAMUN Executive Committee and Management Team hope this document will support your understanding of the ICJ committee and enhance your experience.

Sincerely,

The 2025/26 ECAMUN Executive Committee & Administration.

COMMITTEE PARTICIPANTS

Senior Chairperson

Appointed by the Executive Committee, the Senior Chairperson(s) of the committee shall have complete oversight over all committee proceedings, and is responsible for ensuring the completion of the cases to be considered. They shall be responsible for the crossfires that shall take place, and will maintain order in the assembly and civility between the parties.

In case participants have any questions concerning procedure during the case, they should be addressed to the Senior Chairperson. They will also be responsible for the setting of time-limits for procedures, and ruling over motions of procedure. In short, their duties are as follows:

- Mediating debate and crossfires
- Ensuring all delegates understand the proceedings being undertaken
- Ensuring the smooth completion of the procedure

Disputing Parties

The “disputing parties” shall be the countries who initiate the legal proceedings in the ICJ. They consist of *the applicant*, and *the respondent*.

The applicant is the name given to the country that submits an application to litigate another nation to the registrar of the ICJ. The submission of an application for this committee, however, is not required. In layman’s terms, they are the country that feels they have been wronged by another nation.

The respondent is the name given to the country that has an application against it, and has consented for the ICJ to have jurisdiction. In layman’s terms, they are the country that has been brought before the ICJ for an alleged offence.

The countries that shall act as applicants and respondents shall be communicated long prior to the conference together with the list of cases and docket of evidence. One member of each delegation will act as the nation’s representative in the case.

Upon selection, the delegates will be required to:

- Be familiar with relevant treaties and conventions to the case (will be shared in the docket).
- Write pleadings (refer to “written documents” to see what this is).
- Act as the representatives of their countries within the ICJ.
- Present said pleadings in front of the ICJ.
- Partake in the crossfire between the two parties (refer to “procedure”).

- Come up with additional documents they feel relevant, which must be submitted to the ECAMUN.

The Judging Panel

A judging panel of 5 delegates shall be appointed to preside over each case. This judging panel shall be composed of delegates from multiple committees. No two delegates of the same delegation may preside over the same case, as this goes against Article 3 paragraph 1 of the ICJ statute.

The judges will be required to come to a decision over the winner of the case, and while they will deliberate privately between each other, will present this decision to the committee. They will also announce the punitive consequences to be followed, which they will also agree amongst themselves.

Thus, it is expected that appointed judges will:

- Examine all relevant documents and evidence for the case prior.
- Be familiar with relevant treaties and conventions to this case.
- Impartially hear out the arguments of both parties.
- Announce and comprehensively explain a ruling that involves possible punitive actions to be undertaken.

The judging panel shall come to a decision via an internal vote between the 5 judges. Should the vote be unanimous, this majority opinion alone shall be conveyed by one representative of the panel (to be decided when necessary).

Should the vote not be unanimous (e.g., 3 to 2 or 4 to 1), in accordance with Article 30 paragraph 2 of the ICJ Rules of Procedure, the disagreeing judges may air dissenting opinions in a session allocated by the Senior Chairperson.

The rulings and opinions provided must contain:

- The key points and pieces of evidence that led them to rule in favour of the winning party.
- The weaknesses and inconsistencies in the argument that led them to rule against the losing party.
- A course of action to be followed by each nation following the case, depending on the outcome. An example of such a course of action is reparation.

Judgements must be given in third person, via the voice of the court as a whole and not individuals.

A sample judgement statement can be found by accessing this link: [Sample Judgement](#)

NOTE: Judges are not required to submit such a document, but are advised to create one and circulate it among their fellow judges.

Guests

Each case will be attended by 10 guests. These guests will be delegates from various committees who have registered to participate. They may or may not be affiliated with the disputing parties and the case as a whole. Guests will have the opportunity to voice their opinions on the case in support of either nation during the crossfire between delegates (refer to procedure). These guests shall be expected to:

- Examine all relevant documents and evidence for the case prior.
- Be familiar with relevant treaties and conventions to the case.
- Argue in accordance not with their personal views, but with the views of their country.
- Pose questions to the disputing parties during the crossfire between parties (refer to procedure).
- Act as observers during all other procedures to be undertaken.

PROCEDURE

General Procedure Followed

1. The presiding judges take the following oath before the procedure is undertaken: “*I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties as a judge honourably, impartially, and conscientiously, and that I will faithfully observe all the provisions of the Statute and of the Rules of the Court.*”
 - a. The Senior Chair shall read out the oath, and the judges will be required to repeat after them.
2. The disputing parties present their pleadings.
3. After each pleading is presented, the Senior Chair announces time for a crossfire *between the disputing parties*. The procedure for this crossfire will be as follows:
 - a. The representative of the applicant nation will present an argument on the podium.
 - b. After this, they are required to be open to at least one Point of Information from the audience following the speech. This Point of Information may or may not be from the representative of the respondent nation. They may only be open to a maximum of two.
 - c. After the Points of Information are answered, the floor will be yielded to the representative of the respondent nation.
 - d. Following their speech, they must be open to Points of Information in accordance with point 3b.
 - e. The floor will be yielded back and forth between the parties until the time limit set by the Senior Chair is elapsed.
4. Following this, the Senior Chair announces time for a crossfire *between the delegates*. The procedure for this crossfire is as follows:
 - a. The Senior Chair will ask for requests for the floor from delegates in favour of the applicant. The chair says “*Delegates wishing to speak in support of the applicant, [name of applicant country], kindly raise your placards.*” Points of Information following speeches are in order.
 - b. There shall be two speakers on the side of the applicant, before the floor is yielded to the side of the respondent. The chair says, “*Delegates wishing to speak in support of the respondent, [name of respondent country], kindly raise your placards.*” Points of Information following speeches are in order.

- c. There will be two speakers on the side of the respondent, before the floor is yielded back to the side of the applicant. The floor will be yielded back and forth this way until the time limit set by the Senior Chair is elapsed.
 - d. Each speaker may only be open to a maximum of 2 Points of Information. Every set of two speakers per side of debate (i.e., applicant's side or respondent's side) must be open to at least one Point of Information between them. This means:
 - i. If the first speaker of the two on either side would like to yield the floor back to the chair, they must be open to at least one Point of Information. The second speaker does not need to be open to any Points of Information.
 - ii. If the first speaker of the two on either side would like to yield the floor to another speaker, they do not need to be open to any Points of Information. The second speaker however, needs to be open to at least one point of Information.
 - e. The disputing parties may speak again during this crossfire, if they feel it necessary to do so.
5. After the time for the crossfire between the delegates expires, the judging panel shall announce its ruling over the case:
- a. If the decision among the judges is unanimous, one judge will be appointed as a representative of the panel to give the verdict.
 - b. If the decision among the judges is not unanimous, the Senior Chair will allot time for the majority opinion (the verdict) to be presented by one judge, and time for dissenting opinions to be presented by one other judge.

Motions in Order

The motions in order in this committee are: *Point of Privilege, Orders of the Day, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Information, Point of Order, Appeal, Withdraw a Motion, Previous Question, Extend Debate and Vote of No Confidence in the Chair*

Within the ICJ, and the ICJ **alone**, it must be noted that Points of Privilege due to insult may only be called if any points ad hominem (directed against a person rather than the position they are maintaining), or derogatory comments to participating nations that have nothing to do with the case, are made. However, stern and direct criticisms of the arguments made and alleged actions committed by disputing parties may be made.

Whether or not comments made abide by this rule will be decided upon by the Senior Chair. The ECAMUN's rules on language and profanity still apply.

Other Details Concerning the Procedure Followed

Undertaking of Oaths

In accordance with Article 20 of the ICJ statute, judges will be required to promise to exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously so as to come to the most fair ruling. As such, judging countries will not be allowed to skew rulings in favour of countries with which they share strong diplomatic ties. If the Senior Chair finds that a judge ruled partially, serious consequences will follow, and a re-ruling will take place.

Presentation of Pleadings

During the presentation of pleadings, only the pleading documents submitted by the representative of the applicant and the representative of the respondent shall be read out. Neither delegate is allowed to add any information to their pleading while presenting. Last-minute changes to the pleading document must be communicated to the Senior Chairperson beforehand.

Crossfire Between the Disputing Parties

During this crossfire, the participating representatives are advised to come up with a detailed and elaborate speech, which expounds on their pleading via:

- Giving their country's unique account of the events that took place, calling to reference credible sources.
- If the country is the applicant, giving a precise and detailed report of the offences committed by the respondent nation, referencing relevant conventions, treaties and agreements.
- If the country is the respondent, giving a precise and detailed list of the reasons behind their innocence, anticipating arguments to be made by the applicant and responding to them appropriately referencing relevant conventions, treaties and agreements.
- Utilising the documents under the docket of evidence, as well as documents of their own creation to strengthen their argument.
- If the country is the applicant, explaining the action they would like to be taken against the respondent.
- If the country is the respondent, reaffirming their innocence.

All these points should be captured within the first speech from the applicant and respondent. Following this, the countries will be permitted to go back and forth, interrogating weaknesses in each other's arguments.

Delegates are allowed to come with as much reference material as they see fit.

Crossfire Between the Delegates

During this crossfire, the participating delegates will have the opportunity to defend the stance of the country they feel is on the right. Delegates must be cognisant of existing diplomatic ties between their countries and the disputing parties, so that they may come up with arguments that accurately portray not their personal opinion, but the opinions of their nations. This is why participants in this crossfire are advised to:

- Perform research on their country's policies and feelings towards the issue under discussion.
- Be aware of their country's relationship with the disputing parties.
- Carefully craft a speech that selects evidence that favours the side their nation is in support of.
- Pay keen attention to the crossfire between the two parties, so as to spot any weaknesses and inconsistencies within arguments.

Countries with a relationship with the two countries or with the dispute are strongly advised to give recounts of their country's involvement with the case. Other countries will not be required to do so.

Announcement of the Ruling

During the announcement of the ruling, the Senior Chairperson shall yield the floor to one judge to give the verdict of the case. As mentioned previously, if the internal vote among the judges is not unanimous, the Senior Chairperson will yield to one other judge to present dissenting opinions after the majority opinion is presented.

In accordance with Article 60 of the ICJ statute, the judgement is final and without appeal. All participants of debate will be required to be silent, and are not allowed to contest the decision made by the judges.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS TO EACH CASE

Cases List

Prior to any official written proceedings, a document containing the list of cases to be debated in the 2025/26 ECAMUN conference will be shared to participating nations. This document shall contain:

- The title of the case.
- The disputing parties.
- A brief description of the case.
- Sources used.

Disputing party representatives are advised to make use of this resource, as it serves as a notification of the case they will need to prepare for. It may also serve as a great starting point for the representatives' research into the case.

An example of the same can be found on the next page (**page 12**)

Sample Case: Belize v. Honduras

Case Title

Sovereignty over the Sapodilla Cayes (Belize v. Honduras)

Positions

Applicant: Belize

Respondent: Honduras

Case Summary

The Sapodilla Cayes refers to a group of islands located in the Gulf of Honduras, with the Belize Barrier Reef close-by. It is a region that, after years of inconclusive arguments between the two nations, has recently led to dispute between Belize and Honduras. Belize claims that these islands have been a part of their national territory since the early 1800s, and continued to be a part of the same since its independence. They, therefore, wish to claim sovereignty over the islands. On the other hand, Honduras also argues that they have rights to claim the islands as theirs, and are likely pushing back on the grounds that they have immense fishing activities taking place in the regions, as well as officials present. Honduras is yet to file an official memorial to respond to the initial application by Belize, while Guatemala has also put in a request to intervene in the proceedings and provide their input on the situation.

Arguments

[These are summaries which provide a brief overview of the perspectives and positions taken by each of the nations involved in the dispute, outlining their respective stances regarding the case.]

Belize:

The nation asserts its historical ownership and administration of the Sapodilla Cayes spanning several centuries, supporting its contention with references to treaties and colonial-era documents. Emphasising a sustained presence and established infrastructure on the islands, they argue that the Honduran claim lacks a foundation in international law, thereby reinforcing their position on the matter.

Honduras:

The nation disputes Belize's claim by presenting an alternative interpretation of historical events and documents. They highlight the geographical proximity of the Cayes to their mainland, citing this as evidence of a territorial connection, and reference the 1982 Honduran Constitution, which includes the Cayes as part of their territory. Additionally, they assert that Belize's presence on the islands is unauthorised and illegal, bolstering their overall position in the dispute.

Useful Sources

Official Documents: *[Click below to access ↓]* [Belize v. Honduras - Official Documents](#)

[\[Sample ICJ Case\]](#)

Research Sources: [Source 1](#) | [Source 2](#) | [Source 3](#)

Pleadings

A pleading is a formal document that states the disputing parties' basic positions towards the case. Pleadings are commonplace in nearly every court of law, including the actual ICJ. They contain:

- An account of the facts of the case from each country's perspective.
- For the applicant, an elaborate list of the offences committed by the respondent, with reference to conventions, treaties and agreements.
- For the respondent, either an elaborate list of points affirming their innocence, or an elaborate list of points pleading an excuse, with reference to conventions, treaties and agreements.
- An elaboration of relevant historic relations between the two nations
- An explanation of the authority of the court with regards to the matter.
- The course of action and potential repercussions each party wants to be undertaken following the conclusion of the case.

Each of the bullet points should ideally take up a minimum of two paragraphs. However, multiple points can be integrated into the same paragraph(s). Besides this, it must abide by the following formatting guidelines:

- Should be written in Times New Roman, size 12, single spacing and justified.
- In the header, the following details must be present: the case under debate, the position being occupied by the delegation (applicant or respondent), the full name of the country (delegation), the name of the representative of the country, the session of the ECAMUN, and the page number. Each category of information, as shown in the samples, should be in bold.
- Should begin with the address, "*The International Court of Justice,*"
- A cover-page and heading should not be included.
- Must be written entirely in third person.
- Each paragraph should be numbered.
- A watermark with the coat of arms of the nation. (50% Opacity)
- The delegate's signature at the end of the document, aligned right.
- Should be a maximum of two pages.

NOTE: This formatting exclusively applies to ICJ Pleadings, and the requirements for resolutions differ significantly.

If contrasted with other legal systems, the pleading written by the applicant is comparable to a complaint, and the pleading written by the respondent is comparable to an answer. However, this nomenclature shall not be used by the ECAMUN.

The information that should be contained in a pleading can be found easily from the official ICJ website, on the “list of all cases tab” under the “Written Proceedings” of the case. The link to the site is: [List of All Cases](#).

A sample pleading for the applicant can be found by accessing this link: [Sample Applicant Pleading](#)

A sample pleading for the respondent can be found by accessing this link: [Sample Respondent Pleading](#)

Docket of Evidence

A docket is defined as “a log containing the complete history of each case in the form of brief chronological entries summarising the court proceedings”. For the ICJ committee of the ECAMUN, this docket will contain:

- The pleadings of the disputing parties.
- A collection of facts related to the case, to be collated by the ECAMUN referencing the official ICJ website.
- Copies of relevant legislative frameworks concerning the case, to be provided by the ECAMUN.
- Relevant statements and media concerning the case, to be prepared by the ECAMUN referencing credible sources.
- Any additional documents each party would like to prepare regarding the case.

This docket will be shared with all participants in a particular case beforehand for careful examination.

The legal documents to be shared will not be created by the ECAMUN, but will be shared in this docket. An understanding of relevant articles of each will greatly benefit a delegate’s argument. Copies will not be provided during the conference.

Any additional documents prepared must follow the same formatting regulations as stipulated under “pleading”.

Submitting a Case

This year, the program is excited to introduce the submission of cases from **all** participants of the ECAMUN program. Through this unique opportunity, you will have the opportunity to submit cases that are **not** currently being tackled by the International Court of Justice (you can find a complete list of ongoing cases at [List of All Cases](#)).

To submit a case, you will be required to submit a *pleading*, therefore initiating proceedings according to the norms of the International Court of Justice. The following are criteria for the submission of your pleadings:

- Submit a formal pleading following the guidelines outlined above, including the document's formatting.
- Write from the perspective of the country you have been assigned.
 - This requirement may be waived if you are submitting a case in which your country may be involved in the capacity of a “third-party”, in which case you may initiate proceedings on behalf of other states.
 - It is still highly encouraged that you submit pleadings from the perspective of the country you have already been assigned.
- Ensure that all details of the case have been highlighted with clarity as this will be the basis for the case in the ICJ. Provide as much detail as possible within the stipulated guidelines.

Here are a few tips to guide you as you look to initiate proceedings against another state:

- **Select an International Dispute:** Focus on state-level conflicts involving international law, like territorial, maritime, or environmental issues.
- **Consider Legal Basis:** Research applicable treaties and laws; refer to past ICJ cases for guidance on similar disputes.
- **Identify Stakeholders and Impacts:** Define the countries involved and broader effects on regional or global issues.
- **Present a Clear Case:** Provide key facts, and clearly outline the claims and goals of each side.
- **Research Diplomatic Context:** Include recent diplomatic efforts and note any external stances on the issue.

COMMITTEE AWARDS

Just as in all other committees, the International Court of Justice shall have awards given out to outstanding delegates. The only delegates eligible for awards in this committee are the disputing parties. The ICJ issues two best speaker awards, which can be further classified into “*best applicant*” and “*best respondent*”.

Despite the difference in nomenclature, the award is generally given out to delegates who:

- Write the most structured, logical and detailed pleadings, which abide by all the formatting regulations.
- Are able to defend their pleading and stance fantastically in the crossfire between the disputing parties.
- Are versatile and can quickly respond to any criticisms or arguments against the stance their nation is maintaining.
- Creates arguments which are imbued and rooted in the relevant international treaties, conventions or agreements related to the case.
- Accurately and consistently represent the real-world interests of the nation assigned to them.
- Conduct their argument with decorum and finesse, knowing what should be said and when.

NOTE: This is not an exhaustive list.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Thank you for taking the time to explore this booklet. As one of the few ECAMUN committees simulating an entire UN organ, the ICJ has a long-standing reputation as a distinguished forum for thoughtful, rigorous debate. With the guidance provided here, we hope you feel well-prepared to contribute to this legacy and to help propel the committee's work forward.

We're excited to introduce a new opportunity this year: students can now submit their own cases to the ICJ, broadening the scope of topics we address. We hope this booklet has equipped you with the information and inspiration needed to explore complex international disputes and bring new cases for deliberation.

Our wish is that the insights you've gained here will lead to passionate, well-structured, and meaningful discussions. May this experience also inspire a deeper interest in the art of international arbitration and the importance of maintaining diplomatic relations across borders.

Nina Walia

Deputy Secretary General of the 1st Annual ECAMUN Conference

DEFINITION OF TERMS

A

Ad hoc: Latin expression meaning “for this situation”.

Ad hominem: Latin expression, describing an argument or reaction directed against a person rather than the position they are maintaining.

Advisory opinion: A court’s non-binding interpretation of the law.

Ambassador: The head of an ECAMUN delegation, as appointed internally by schools.

Applicant: The applicant is the name given to the country that submits an application to litigate another nation to the registrar of the ICJ.

Appeal: Not to be confused with the application, an appeal is a motion used when a delegate wants to contest and overturn an arbitrary decision of the chair.

C

Chair: The body of individuals collectively responsible for ensuring the enforcement of parliamentary procedure

Convention: An agreement between states covering particular matters, especially one less formal than a treaty.

Counter-memorial: A short introductory statement of legal issues or points of law involved in the case contrary to the memorial. Usually submitted by the defendant in legal cases.

Crossfire: A format of debate where the floor is yielded back and forth between proposing and opposing sides. The ICJ procedure features two crossfires.

Coat of Arms: the distinctive heraldic bearings or shield of a person, family, corporation, or country.

D

Disputing Parties: The “disputing parties” shall be the countries who initiate the legal proceedings in the ICJ. It shall consist of the applicant, and the respondent.

Dissenting Opinions: The minority opinions held by the judging panel when the internal vote on a case was not unanimous

Docket: A log containing the complete history of each case in the form of brief chronological entries summarising the court proceedings.

E

Extend Debate: A motion which, within the context of the ICJ committee of the ECAMUN, serves as a request for additional debate time on either crossfire

I

International Court of Justice (ICJ): The primary judicial organ of the United Nations, serving as a platform for countries to debate current and historic conflicts in an international court of law.

International Law: The set of rules, norms, and standards generally recognised as being binding between states.

J

Judges/Judging panel: Within the context of the ICJ committee of the ECAMUN, these are the individuals empowered to decide cases.

L

Litigate: To resort to legal action to settle a matter; be involved in a lawsuit.

M

Memorial: A short introductory statement of the legal issues or points of law involved in the case. Usually written by the plaintiff in legal cases.

O

Oath: a solemn attestation of the truth of one's words or the sincerity of one's intentions

Oral Proceedings: The presentation of arguments by and/or in support of the disputing parties, presided over by a judging panel.

Orders of the Day: a motion, is a call to return to the topic at hand during debate. It is used to call a speaker back to the present subject if they have significantly drifted from it, that is if debate has veered off-topic.

P

Pleading: a formal document that states the disputing parties' basic positions towards the case

Point of Information: a motion, which is a short question that may be prefaced by a short statement. Addressed either to the speaker after their speech, or to the Chair.

Point of Order: a motion, used to indicate that the chair if they have made a mistake in Parliamentary Procedure

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: a motion, which is used when a delegate wishes to get information concerning Parliamentary Procedure

Point of Privilege: a motion, which refers to the rights, privileges, comfort and dignity of delegates.

Previous Question: a motion, which is a request to close debate before time has expired, often a result of stagnant or one-sided debate.

R

Registrar: The registrar of the ICJ is the official record keeper, responsible for, among other duties, channelling all communications to and from the court and maintaining all documents. While the ICJ committee of the ECAMUN does not feature a registrar, a similar role is played by the Deputy Secretary General.

Reparation: the action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged.

Respondent: the name given to the country that has an application against it, and has consented for the ICJ to have jurisdiction.

S

Statute: Within the context of the ICJ statute, a statute is a formal and written enactment of a legislative authority that governs legal entities. The ICJ statute can be found online.

Senior Chairperson: The Senior Chairperson of a committee is the head of the committee, maintaining complete oversight over all committee proceedings and enforcing all rules of parliamentary procedure.

T

Treaty: A formally concluded and ratified agreement between states.

Third-Party State: A country that is not directly involved in a dispute but has affiliations with either involved state. It may submit a case on behalf of the respective state.

U

UN Charter: The founding document of the United Nations, which sets out the rights and obligations of Member States and establishes the principal organs and procedures of the United Nations.

UN Organs: The United Nations is composed of 5 currently functional bodies, referred to as the UN organs. The organs are: the UN Secretariat, the Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Security

Council (UNSC), the UN General Assembly (UNGA), and the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

V

Vote of No Confidence in the Chair: A highly discouraged motion, a Vote of No Confidence is called because a delegate feels that the current Chairperson is incompetent and not fit to preside over the assembly.

W

Written Proceedings: The portion of debate in the ICJ where documents are submitted by the parties concerned giving details about the case.

Withdraw a motion: A motion, which is a request by the mover of a motion to remove their motion from the floor before final action is taken on it.

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- The ICJ Statute (1945),
- The ICJ Rules of Procedure (1978),
- The International Court of Justice Website,
- Encyclopedia Britannica,
- The Merriam Webster Dictionary,
- The Google Dictionary,
- The American Bar Organisation,
- The Library of Congress,
- The United Nations Website,
- Cornell Law School, and
- PorgMUN.

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