



Statute of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

Passed by the Assembly of States on 24 April 2016 in Halle (Saale), Germany

Signatories:

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Republic of Argentina
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Plurinational State of Bolivia
Republic of Botswana
Republic of the Congo
Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
Republic of El Salvador
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Gabonese Republic
Federal Republic of Germany
Republic of Ghana
Republic of India
Republic of Indonesia
Ireland
Japan
Republic of Korea
Republic of Latvia
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Republic of Maldives
United Mexican States
Kingdom of Morocco
Republic of Namibia
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Republic of Paraguay
Republic of South Africa
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Preamble

***RECOGNIZING** the need to advance democratic capability of international institutions through involvement of global citizens,*

***AFFIRMING** the need for a legitimate democratic institution that represents global society,*

***COMMENDING** the past work of the United Nations to promote world peace,*

***ACKNOWLEDGING** the necessity to improve accountability with regards to human rights, environmental, and security issues,*

***ENVISIONING** a world parliament as a principal organ of the United Nations,*

We, the Assembly of States on the Establishment of a UN Parliament proclaim the Statute of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly as follows:

CHAPTER I

Structures and Powers

Article 1

The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly will advise, assist and act as a subsidiary organ to the General Assembly of the United Nations under Article 22 of the UN Charter. The Assembly of States encourages discussions about a conversion of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly into a principal organ of the United Nations in the future, within the existing restrictions concerning amendments to the United Nations Charter.

Article 2

1. The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly serves as an advisory organ to the General Assembly and the Security Council.
2. The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly may, acting by a simple majority of its component Members, order the General Assembly and the Security Council to submit any appropriate proposal on matters which it considers an issue of global significance. In this request the Parliamentary Assembly shall include specific substantive suggestions regarding the issue at hand. If the General Assembly or the Security Council does not submit a proposal, it shall inform the Parliamentary Assembly of the reasons in due time.
3. In the course of its duties, the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly may, at the request of a quarter of its component Members, set up a temporary Committee of Inquiry to investigate, without prejudice to the powers conferred by the UN Charter on other institutions or bodies, alleged contraventions or maladministration in the implementation of obligations according to international law, except where the alleged facts are being examined before a court and while the case is still subject to legal proceedings. The temporary Committee of Inquiry shall cease to exist on the submission of its report.
4. Any citizen of a UN Member State, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered

office in a Member State, shall have the right to address, individually or in association with other citizens or persons, a petition of at least one million signatures to the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly on a matter which comes within its fields of activity and which affects him, her or it directly.

5. The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly shall examine the accounts of all revenue and expenditure of the United Nations. It shall also examine and approve the accounts of all revenue and expenditure of all bodies, offices or agencies set up by the United Nations in so far as the relevant constituent instrument does not preclude such examination. The Parliamentary Assembly must provide the General Assembly with an annual public report on this matter. This statement must be supplemented by specific assessments for each major area of United Nations activity.
6. The UNPA may by a 2/3 majority vote pass non-binding resolutions on any issue.

Article 3

The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly must publish annually, not later than one month before the opening of the session of the General Assembly, a general report on its activities.

Article 4

1. The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly shall, every five years, elect a President. The President shall in turn appoint a Secretariat of various officers with the advice of the Parliament. Officers shall be selected among all regional groups of the United Nations. The President and Officers shall serve collectively as the Secretariat of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly.
2. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by this statute, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the session, direct the discussions in plenary meeting, ensure observance of the rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. He or she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order thereat.
3. The president, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly. The President and the Secretariat shall establish sincere cooperation with other elected officials by the United Nations, namely the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. If the President is unable to perform his or her functions as described above, a new president shall be elected by the UN Parliament for the duration of the unexpired term.

CHAPTER II

Membership

Article 5

Membership in the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly is identical with the Membership in the United Nations and states having ratified the Charter of the United Nations.

Chapter III

Representation

Article 6

1. Representation in the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly will be proportional to each Member State's fragment of the world population adding a gender quota as determined by a worldwide census by the Department of Elections financed by the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, provided no Member State has less than two representatives and no Member State's delegation shall constitute more than 10% percent of the total membership of the Parliament.
2. Representatives shall be elected and shall vote as individuals, but they shall take into account the proposals of their governments, guided by the principle of sincere cooperation.
3. Voting shall be based on the principle of one-person-one-vote.
4. The total number of seats of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly shall not exceed 850.

Article 7

1. Parliamentarians will serve for terms of five years.
2. Candidates for the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly must be at least 21 years of age and have become a citizen for at least three years or a resident for at least five years in the Member State for which he or she is standing for election.

Article 8

1. Parliamentarians, while exercising their official duties, shall enjoy in the territory of each Member State the immunities and privileges extended to representatives of Members States under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.
2. The Parliamentarians shall enjoy parliamentary immunity in each Member State. Accordingly, a member of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly shall not be liable to civil or criminal proceedings, arrest, imprisonment, or damages for what is said or done by him or her within or outside the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly in his or her capacity as a member of the UN Parliament in the discharge of his or her duties.
3. Without prejudice to Paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, the President and the Secretariat shall have the power to waive the immunity of a member in accordance with adopted rules.

CHAPTER IV

Election of Parliamentarians

Article 9

1. Parliamentarians are elected by the legislative body of each Member State.
2. The composition of the parliamentarians shall reflect the will of the people.

Chapter V

Resolutions

Article 10

Actions taken by the UN Parliament shall ensure constant respect for the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

Article 11

1. The agenda will be set sixty days prior to the opening session of the UNPA.
2. In Case of urgent necessity 1/20 of the members can add items to the agenda at the opening Session.
3. The following entities may propose topics and draft resolutions to be placed on the Parliament's agenda
 - a. One-twentieth of all UN Parliamentarians
 - b. Member States
 - c. The President of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly
 - d. The Secretary General of the United Nations
 - e. Subsidiary United Nations Parliamentary Assembly committees
 - f. Other United Nations organs

Article 12

An Office of Independent Mediator will be established. Upon proposal by one-twentieth of all UN Parliamentarians, the Independent Mediator will facilitate the efficiency and effectiveness of the UNPA legislative process in helping to find mutual interests in a multi-party mediated negotiation process in accordance with the guidelines of the International Institution for Conflict Prevention & Resolution.

CHAPTER VI

Sessions

Article 13

The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly is a parliament with regular sessions in an interval determined by the Parliamentary Assembly in its first session, which can take into account the timing of different organs of the United Nations, as the General Assembly or the Security Council.

Article 14

All Sessions of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly are public and shall be made available through appropriate means.

CHAPTER VII

External Relations

Article 15

With regards to external relations, the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly will serve as an advisory body to all Member States, regional political and economic unions upon their request.

Article 16

1. Recognizing the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly and the International Criminal Court as institutions of global democracy and justice respectively, the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly will assist in any investigation or proceeding to judiciously guarantee the rights of individuals and nations as provided under the Genocide Convention and other instruments of customary international law as defined in the Rome Statute.
2. Recognizing the important role of the International Court of Justice in resolving disputes between countries, the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly shall seek the advisory opinion regarding the adherence of state parties to various treaties and international law when in question.

Article 17

1. The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly may make suitable arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations and regional and economic organizations that are concerned with matters within their competence.
2. The aforementioned provision will allow non-governmental organizations, regional and economic organizations to be placed in consultative status with the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly.

Article 18

This Statute shall enter into force at the beginning of the next regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Chapter VIII

Entry into force and Amendments

Article 19

This Statute shall enter into force at the beginning of the next regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Article 20

Any Member or the UNPA may propose amendments to this Statute to be included on the agenda of the next session of the Parliament. Such amendments will enter into force 60 days following their approval by 2/3 of the Delegates of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly.

Article 21

At intervals of ten years after adoption of this Statute, the President shall convene a Conference of Member States to review the applicability and provisions of this Statute and to recommend amendments to more accurately reflect existing political and cultural norms of the world. At this time, the possibility of the UNPA emerging into the position of a principal organ shall be once more discussed.

Chapter IX: Financing

Article 22

The UNPA is to be financed directly by the UN.