



STANDARD MODEL UNITED NATIONS RULES OF PROCEDURE (“Standard RP”)

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PREFACE

Model United Nations (Model UN) is a popular activity for those interested in learning more about how the UN operates. The Model UN activities aims to build and maintain strong links between the UN and Model UN participants across the globe. It does that through guides and workshops, which teach students how to make their simulations more accurate; by visiting Model UN conferences and sharing firsthand knowledge of what the actual UN is like; and through encouraging Model UN associations to take real actions to support UN values and the Sustainable Development Goals. The positive significance of the Model UN is that it enables participants to understand current major international issues more deeply, and truly integrate patriotic feelings with international perspectives.

In the Model UN conference, participants are required to discuss certain issues in accordance with formal rules of procedure. Therefore, one of the purposes of the "Standard Model United Nations Rules of Procedure" ("Standard RP") is to standardize the rules used in the Model UN conference.

The Standard RP is not a simple imitation of the real United Nations conferences. In real-world United Nations conferences, all parties involved usually have lasting communication on related issues before attending the conference. However, Model UN conferences do not have such advantages, which determines that delegates must conduct multiple rounds of speeches and debates during limited sessions to make up for insufficient official exchanges before to ensure the resolutions are scientific and rational. The characteristics of the Standard RP are to enrich the form of motions, strengthen the chairman's guidance, increase the rounds of debate, and welcome multiple opinions, highlighting the educational functions of the Model UN conference. A Model UN performance stage or arena is not our will. What we hope is to blend education into the conference so that participants can feel the challenge of diplomatic work and the complexity of international relations through an immersive experience and have a deeper understanding of the nature of multilateral negotiations.

The Standard RP consists of five parts. The structure of the Committee module provides a normative introduction to different players in a Model UN conference and their responsibilities; the decorum and language module introduces common etiquette of the committee, striving to restore the diplomatic situation more completely; the third module is the substantive content related to the rules of procedure, which gives a detailed explanation for all essential procedures such as debate formats, voting rules, and

document submission; the conference document module provides guidance on document writing format and content by bringing in descriptions and samples; the committee simulation module displays some often-spoken languages between delegates and the moderator in the form of dialogue, making the rules more vivid and easy to understand.

In general, the new version of the Standard RP has improved the literal expression and modified some of the content on the original basis. The editors hope that after this adjustment, the content of the Standard RP will be more standardized to provide more comprehensive and reliable guidance for the development of the Model UN Conference.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Please note that the following abbreviations may be used in this Handbook and during the conference:

| ABBREVIATION | FULL FORM |
|--------------|------------------------|
| RP | Rules of Procedure |
| WP | Working Paper |
| DR | Draft Resolution |
| DD | Draft Directive |
| MC | Moderated Caucus |
| UMC | Unmoderated Caucus |
| FA | Friendly Amendment |
| UFA | Unfriendly Amendment |
| DH | Dais Head |
| DM | Dais Member |
| GSL | General Speaker's List |

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I. STRUCTURE OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The Committee

A Committee consists of delegates and members of the Dais.

2. Roles and Responsibilities of the Dais

A Committee is managed and directed by the Dais. The Dais consists of a Dais Head as well as several Dais Members who take on the roles of Director, Moderator and Rapporteur during the conference on a rotating basis. The Dais Head is responsible for the overall flow of the conference and usually assumes the role of the Director during the conference.

During the conference the Dais serves as three roles:

The Committee Director is in charge of overseeing the running of every Committee session. In most cases, there will be more than one Director, each having equal scope of power.

The Director is **the only staff member who can approve and sign Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, Amendments and other documents.** The Director has the right to reject document submissions, or to suggest appropriate changes before accepting them.

The Director is responsible for guiding the general direction of the debate within the Committee. In this regard, the Director may periodically comment on the direction of the debate and may make necessary suggestions during the course of the conference. Any questions on substantive issues should be raised with the Director. The Director retains the right to rule on procedural or substantive motions.

The Moderator chairs the Committee and guide the flow of discussion in a formal session. It is the Moderator's responsibility to facilitate the smooth progress of the conference through managing the speaking time, making suggestions on moderated causes, and organizing voting based on the Rules of Procedure in this Handbook. As the Moderator is primarily concerned with all procedural issues, any questions on procedural issues should be raised with the Moderator. Under some situations, the Moderator may apply the Rules of Procedure flexibly according to his/her discretion to facilitate the discussion.

The Rapporteur is responsible for facilitating the flow of debate by taking Roll Call, maintaining the Speaker’s List, recording the order of points or motions on the floor, verifying vote counts and carrying out other administrative matters.

3. Delegations

In the Committee, each Member State and Observer Entity will be represented by one or more delegates, and each delegation has one vote.

4. Observer Entities

Observer Entities include Observer States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, etc. Observer Entities have the right to vote on **all procedural issues** (all votings having to do with the way the Committee is run, such as voting on motions, as opposed to the topic being discussed, is considered procedural), but are **not allowed to vote on substantive issues** (i.e. Draft Resolution, Unfriendly Amendment and Draft Directive).

Observer Entities are participants of the conference but not members of the Committee, they may sponsor Working Papers but not any Draft Resolutions or Amendments. Observe Entities may be signatories for Draft Resolutions or Amendments instead.

Observer Entities are distinct from Conference Observers, including guests, as well as faculty members and school advisers, who have no rights during the conference.

Below illustrates a summary of the rights of Delegations and Observer Entities in a Committee.

| | Member States | Observer Entities |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Procedural Voting | O | O |
| Substantive Voting | O | X |
| As Sponsors of DRs | O | X |
| As Signatories of DRs | O | O |
| As Sponsors of Amendments | O | X |
| As Signatories of Amendments | O | O |
| As Sponsors of Working Paper | O | O |

II. DECORUM AND LANGUAGE

As Model United Nations is a simulation of diplomatic interaction, delegates and Dais alike are required to conduct themselves with diplomatic decorum. They are to convey respect, de-escalate conflict and project dignity in their behavior and speech.

1. Appropriate Attire

Business Formal is the attire of choice for any self-respecting MUN conference. Men are advised to wear a clean and pressed suit, a buttoned-up stiff collar shirt, and a neatly attached tie with polished dress shoes. For women, a certain degree of variety and flexibility is permitted. For instance, suits and work dresses with closed toe dress shoes are allowed.

2. Etiquette

Delegates should always make sure to address the Committee in accordance with parliamentary procedure. This will keep things in order and maintain mutual respect even when the debate gets heated. Delegates are advised to refer to the Moderator as “**Honorable Dais**” and other delegates as “**Distinguished Delegates**”.

During the Formal Debate and Moderated Caucuses, delegates should always pay attention when other delegates make their speeches. No delegate may address a session without the permission of the Moderator. Never can delegates engage in private conversation as it is considered to be rude and disrespectful. Delegates can send a page to express their views when communication is needed.

During Unmoderated Caucuses and meetings outside of designated conference rooms, politeness is still essential. Delegates should not bully, shun or badmouth other delegates. Delegates should always attempt to build consensus by exchanging ideas and respecting the opinions of others when working on documents.

3. Diplomatic Language

When speaking in the Committee or drafting documents, it is necessary to employ formal and diplomatic language.

The third-person should be used as much as possible when speaking (i.e. use the third-person “The delegate of Brazil”). Delegates should not address any delegate by their first name.

Delegates should avoid stereotyping other states or using demeaning or controversial phrases such as “undeveloped nations” and “bully states”. Also try to use the full name of countries, such as “United Kingdom” instead of “UK”. Delegates ought to accord full respect to the issues that are being discussed and never make jokes in bad taste.

III. RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

1. General Rules

1.1 Scope

The Rules of Procedure introduced in this Handbook lays the foundation for the flow of debate, and applies to the majority of Committees (e.g., UN agencies, regional international organizations, etc.). In crucial situations, the Dais has the right to modify certain rules to ensure the smooth running of the conference.

1.2 Language

Delegates must adhere to the stipulated official language requirements of each Committee; this includes all statements, documents, interactions, and speeches.

1.3 Quorum

A quorum is the minimum number of delegations required to begin the session. The Moderator may declare a Committee open when at least half of the delegations of the Committee are present. However, substantive voting (i.e., Draft Resolutions, Draft Directives and Unfriendly Amendments) requires a Two-thirds Majority of the Member States to be present.

1.4 Electronic Devices

In general, electronic devices may not be used in the Committee rooms during the debate. Delegates using electronic devices during formal sessions may be seen as disrespectful to their colleagues and to the Dais, or to anyone giving a speech. However, this is subject to the discretion of the Dais. During an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates are permitted to use their electronic devices in the Committee room to work on their documents, unless otherwise stipulated by the Dais.

2. Rules Governing Debate

2.1 Overview

When the conference commences, the Committee will begin Roll Call and setting of the agenda. Roll Call takes place at the beginning of every session, while setting of the agenda only takes place at the first session of every topic discussion.

Debate consists of two main parts: Formal Debate and Informal Debate.

Formal Debate is the debate according to the General Speaker's List (GSL), which proceeds throughout the session. The GSL is to remain open unless a motion to close the Formal Debate is passed. If the given GSL is exhausted, the Formal Debate automatically ceases at that point of the conference. In other words, there must be at least one member on the GSL at any point of time in order to sustain the Formal Debate. Once the Formal Debate is closed, no motions except the motion to adjourn or suspend the conference may be in order.

Informal Debate is debate in the form of Caucuses, interspersed in the flow of Formal Debate. It comprises of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

In the event when an Unfriendly Amendment is on the floor, debate concerning the amendment and voting will take place during debate.

When the stipulated time for the conference is almost exhausted, delegates may motion to close the Formal Debate and enter voting procedure for Draft Resolution(s), or enter the discussion for the next agenda, or adjourn the conference, according to the progress of debate.

During the conference, all procedural and substantive motions require voting. Delegates are not to interrupt during voting procedures, unless under special circumstances.

2.2 Roll Call

At the very beginning of each session, the Committee starts with the Roll Call. During this phase, the Rapporteur will read aloud the name of each Member State and Observer Entity of the Committee in alphabetical order. Delegates should raise their placards when the Member States or Observer Entities they represent are called.

After the Roll Call, the Rapporteur will announce the **Simple Majority**, **Two-thirds Majority**, and **Twenty Percent** based on the number of delegations present.

For reference, the Simple Majority, Two-thirds Majority and Twenty Percent will be calculated in the following manner:

- **Simple Majority**
1/2 of the (total number of delegations present + 1), rounded off to the nearest integer above it;
- **Two-thirds Majority**
2/3 of the (total number of delegations present), rounded off to the nearest integer above it;
- **Twenty Percent**
Twenty Percent of the (total number of delegations present), rounded off to the nearest integer above it;

For example, in a Committee where 46 delegations are present, the Simple Majority is 24 ($1/2 \times 47 = 23.5$, rounded off to 24); the Two-thirds Majority is 31 ($2/3 \times 46 = 30.67$, rounded off to 31); the Twenty Percent is 10 ($0.2 \times 46 = 9.2$, rounded off to 10).

2.3 Setting of Agenda

If the Committee has **more than one topic** to discuss, the Committee should set the agenda in the first session after the Roll Call.

When the Moderator announces the commencement of the setting of agenda, a motion to set the agenda on the selected topic will be in order.

Two speaker's lists will be established after the motion is raised, one **"for"** and one **"against"** the motion. Speakers "for" will speak in support of the selected topic, speakers "against" will speak in favor of the other topic(s) in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have **60 seconds** to speak unless a delegate motions otherwise. The Moderator will recognize **at least 2 speakers from each speaker's list**, if there are more delegates who wish to speak, the Moderator should add speakers in an alternating manner to ensure an equal number of speakers on both speaker's lists.

There will be **no yielding of time** when delegates speak during this phase. No motions will be in order during this phase except for motions to close the debate on the agenda or to change the speaking time.

A motion to close the debate on setting the agenda will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and two against the motion. The Moderator will recognize up to two speakers against closing the debate on setting the agenda. Each speaker will have 60 seconds. **A Simple Majority** is required for closure of debate on the agenda. If the

speaker's list on setting the agenda is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed.

When the debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion to put a topic first on the agenda. This is a procedural motion and requires a **Simple Majority** to pass.

In the event of two topics, when the motion fails, the other topic will automatically be placed first on the agenda. In the event of more than two topics, a motion to set the agenda for the remaining topic(s) will be in order, thereby repeating the necessary procedures.

If a voting procedure on the first topic is concluded with a Draft Resolution being passed, the Committee will automatically proceed to the second topic, if time permits.

In the event of more than two topics, a motion to set the agenda must be made to decide the next topic. A "for-against" speaker's list as described above is necessary.

If all Draft Resolutions on the first topic fail, a motion to set the agenda is in order; delegates may place the first topic back on the agenda again, or place one of the remaining topics on the agenda. Again, a "for-against" speaker's list as described above is necessary.

In the event where all Draft Resolutions fail in a single-topic Committee, a motion to set the agenda is in order; delegates may place the topic back in the agenda again or may motion to adjourn the conference.

2.4 Formal Debate

2.4.1 Establishment of General Speaker's List

The Formal Debate commences after the agenda has been determined, a General Speaker's List (GSL) will be established for the topic being discussed. The GSL is to remain open unless a motion to close the Formal Debate is passed.

The Moderator may call for delegations to be added to the GSL at any time during the Formal Debate. When the Moderator calls for additions to the GSL, delegates wishing to speak will request to be added by raising their placards. Added to the GSL, names of delegations will be displayed to notify the order of prospective speeches. A country may add its name to the GSL by submitting a page to the Dais at any time, provided that the country is not already on the GSL. Similarly, countries may remove their name from the GSL by submitting a page to the Dais at any time.

During the conference, the Formal Debate will continue until the Committee has passed the motion to close the Formal Debate or until all the Delegations on the GSL have completed their statements and no one apply to join the list.

The GSL for the remaining topics will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic.

2.4.2 Making of Speeches

During the Formal Debate, speakers may speak generally on the topic being discussed and may address any Working Papers, Draft Resolutions and other documents that have been approved by the Director. Speakers may not refer to any document that has not been formally introduced to the Committee.

The Moderator may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to other delegates or to the Dais.

All speakers on speaker's list will be given **90 seconds** to speak. When a delegate exceeds the allotted time for speeches, the Moderator may call the speaker to order. Delegates can motion to change the length of speaking time in the Formal Debate.

2.4.3 Yields

After a delegate has finished his/her speech within the allotted time, the Moderator may allow for the remaining time to be yielded. Yielding of time may only take place during Formal Debate. The remaining time will be yielded to the Dais by default if it is **less than 30 seconds**. Note that only one yield is allowed. There are four types of yields :

Yield time to the Dais.

Upon yielding time to the Dais, a delegate chooses to forego his/her remaining time and the Moderator will proceed on with the rest of the proceedings.

Yield time to another delegate.

Once a delegate chooses to yield his/her time to another delegate, the Moderator will ask the delegate who has spoken to select a specific country. The delegate of this country may then choose to utilize the remaining time to speak.

Yield time to questions.

Once a delegate chooses to yield his/her time to questions, the Moderator will ask for delegates who wish to ask questions to raise their placards, and select **one** delegate to pose his/her inquiries. The selected delegate should raise all the questions at one time. The time taken by the selected delegate to pose questions is **not included** in the remaining time of the previous speech, however questions posed should be concise and specific. The delegate who has yielded his/her time can use the remaining time to answer all the questions posed.

Yield time to comments.

Once a delegate chooses to yield his/her time to comments, the Moderator will ask for delegates who wish to comment on the contents of the speech just completed. Delegates will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select **one** delegate to comment. The time taken by the selected delegate to comment is **included** in the remaining time of the previous speech, comments should be concise and specific. However, the delegate who has yielded his/her time would not be allowed to express his/her opinions again or response to the comments in this same time frame. The Moderator can rule out any comments that do not pertain to the previous speech.

2.5 Informal Debate

During the Informal Debate, the Moderator will temporarily depart from the General Speaker's List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. The Informal Debate consists of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

2.5.1 Moderated Caucus

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantive debate (discussions on issues and solutions directly related to the topic) at critical junctures in the discussion. A motion for a Moderated Caucus should contain the discussing topic, the length of total time and each speaker's speaking time.

The Moderator may recognize speakers to add to the speaker's list at his/her discretion, while ensuring the total speaking time does not exceed the time limit for the Moderated Caucus.

The Delegation that raised the Moderated Caucus will be considered to give the speech **at the first place** by default. The Dais have the right to decide whether the delegation's special request for changing the order should be allowed.

Delegates who have delivered their speech may be re-added to the speaker's list of the Moderated Caucus. When the total time of the Moderated Caucus is exhausted, or no delegate wishes to speak during the Moderated Caucus, the Moderated Caucus shall immediately closed. The Dais has the right to end a Moderated Caucus early at their discretion.

No motions are in order during a Moderated Caucus.

2.5.2 Unmoderated Caucus

The purpose of the Unmoderated Caucus is to enter a temporary recess where delegates leave their seats to speak freely in small groups. A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus should specify a time limit for the Unmoderated Caucus, not exceeding 20 minutes.

Once the motion for an Unmoderated Caucus passes, the Committee enters a temporary recess and delegates may discuss freely in small groups.

When the total time of the Unmoderated Caucus is exhausted, the Unmoderated Caucus shall immediately end and delegates must return to their seats and maintain order.

The Dais has the right to end an Unmoderated Caucus early at their discretion. No motions are in order during an Unmoderated Caucus.

2.6 Introduction and Discussion of Documents

2.6.1 Working Paper

Working Paper does not require any specific procedure of introduction or discussion. It is considered to be introduced by default after being reviewed and released by the Director. Delegates may discuss Working Papers approved by the Director through Formal Debate, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus.

2.6.2 Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution has specific procedures of introduction and discussion. It requires a motion to introduce after being reviewed and released by the Director. Delegate may raise the motion to introduce a

certain Draft Resolution. With the motion passed, the Draft Resolution will be considered “introduced” or “on the floor” so as to be open for discussion and amendment. Draft Resolution not introduced by the motion can not be discussed nor amended.

After the introduction, delegates may discuss the given Draft Resolution through Formal Debate, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus.

2.6.3 Friendly Amendment

Friendly Amendment will be directly applied to the targeted Draft Resolution after being reviewed and released by the Director. The Dais may read out the Friendly Amendment clause by clause.

Friendly Amendment does not require any specific procedure of introduction or discussion. Delegates may discuss the Friendly Amendment through Formal Debate, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus after the Dais release it.

2.6.4 Unfriendly Amendment

Unfriendly Amendment has specific procedures of introduction and discussion. It requires a motion to introduce after being reviewed and released by the Director. Delegate may raise the motion to introduce a certain Unfriendly Amendment.

With the motion passed, the Dais may distribute the printed version of the introduced Unfriendly Amendment or read it clause by clause. Delegates should complete all procedures (reading, discussion, and vote) related to the introduced Unfriendly Amendment at one time.

Multiple Unfriendly Amendments can be distributed at a time, but should be disposed one by one.

2.7 Motions

The Moderator may open the floor to points and motions after at least one speaker or at most three speakers from the GSL have delivered their speech, unless the Moderator decides otherwise. **Every motion requires a second before it is put to vote.**

The Moderator may recognize one to three motions, depending on the number of delegates wishing to raise them at a time. In the event of more than one motion, each will be voted on based on precedence. When any one of these motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered to have failed.

2.7.8 is a list of motions that delegates may raise, in order of precedence.

2.7.1 Adjournment or Suspension of Conference

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion for the adjournment of the conference to cease all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. A motion to adjourn will only be in order after three-quarters of the time allotted for the last session of the Committee has passed. A delegate may also motion for a suspension of the conference to temporarily suspend all Committee functions.

The Dais may at their discretion, rule such motions out of order, or suggest appropriated changes before accepting it. Once in order, **such motions will not be debatable and will be immediately put to a vote, barring any motions taking precedence.**

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

2.7.2 Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. Delegates who raise this motion should specify a time limit for the Unmoderated Caucus, **not exceeding 20 minutes.** The Dais may at their discretion, rule the motion out of order, or suggest appropriated changes before accepting it.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

2.7.3 Moderated Caucus

A motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. Delegates who raise this motion should specify the **topic of intent** for the Moderated Caucus, a time limit **not exceeding 20 minutes**, and a **time limit for the individual speech.** The Dais may at their discretion, rule the motion out of order, or suggest appropriated changes before accepting it.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

2.7.4 Changing the Speaking Time

Delegates may motion to change the individual speaking time in the GSL at any time.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

2.7.5 Introduction of Draft Resolution

Once a Draft Resolution has been reviewed and released by the Director, delegates may motion to introduce the given Draft Resolution.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

Once passed, the Committee will be given **three minutes** to read the Draft Resolution. Thereafter, the authors will decide on up to **three sponsors** to introduce the Draft Resolution, summarizing its contents, not exceeding **three minutes**.

The introduction of the Draft Resolution will be followed by a free-flowing brief question and answer (Q&A) session, not exceeding **five minutes**. Delegates who wish to pose questions may raise their placards, and the Moderator will select delegates to pose questions. Questions are to be concise and specific, distinct from comments. Each delegate only has one chance to pose questions. Both questions and answers are counted into the time limit. The Moderator may limit the length of time for these sessions at his/her discretion.

2.7.6 Introduction of Unfriendly Amendment

Once an Unfriendly Amendment has met been reviewed and released by the Director, delegates may motion to introduce the given Unfriendly Amendment. Only one Unfriendly Amendment may be introduced at any given time. This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **Simple Majority** to pass.

Once passed, the Committee will be given **three minutes** to read the Unfriendly Amendment. Thereafter, delegates may discuss the given Unfriendly Amendment through Moderated Caucus. The Moderated Caucus can be prolonged as long as no further opinions are to be raised.

After the Moderated Caucus, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the given Unfriendly Amendment. This is a substantive voting and requires a **Two-thirds Majority** to pass. Thereafter, the Committee may proceed to dispose other Unfriendly Amendment or return to Formal Debate.

2.7.7 Closure of Debate

Delegates may raise the motion to close the debate on the topic under discussion. Once raised, the Moderator may recognize **up to two speakers against** the motion, with a speaking time of **60 seconds** each.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

2.7.8 Precedence

When the floor is open, the Moderator may recognize **up to three** motions. Once there is more than one motion on the floor, the Committee will vote in order of precedence.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) Adjournment of the Conference | 5) Changing the Speaking Time |
| 2) Suspension of the Conference | 6) Introduction of Draft Resolution |
| 3) Unmoderated Caucus | 7) Introduction of Unfriendly Amendment |
| 4) Moderated Caucus | 8) Closure of Debate |

If there is more than one motion of the same category on the floor, the Committee will vote in order of the motion raised.

For reference, if a 10-minute Unmoderated Caucus has been raised, followed by a 20-minute Moderated Caucus, followed by a 20-minute Unmoderated Caucus. The 2 Unmoderated Caucuses will be voted first, in the order of 10-minute Unmoderated Caucus, followed by 20-minute Unmoderated Caucus. The 20-minute Moderated Caucus will be voted at last.

When any one of the motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered to have failed. If a delegate wishes to raise the same motion which has failed subsequently, he or she will need to raise it again when the floor is open.

2.8 Points

Points are requests raised by a delegate to the Dais for information or for an action relating to himself or herself. They may be raised throughout the duration of the conference. All three forms of points take precedence over motions.

2.8.1 Point of Personal Privilege

Whenever a delegate experiences any personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may raise a Point of Personal Privilege or may submit in writing to request that the discomfort be corrected.

This is in order even in the middle of a speech, but this right should be exercised with utmost caution and discretion.

2.8.2 Point of Order

When a delegate feels that the Dais or another delegate has made an error in the Rules of Procedure, he or she can raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure.

This is in order only when the floor is open, and cannot interrupt a speech unless the speech itself is out of order. The Moderator may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper. This right should similarly be exercised with caution and discretion.

2.8.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Moderator a question regarding the Rules of Procedure.

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions, or questions directly related to the contents of a speech, should not raise this point, but should approach the Dais at an appropriate time.

2.9 Right of Reply

Whenever a delegate who feels that his/her personal or national integrity has been insulted by another delegate, he/she may submit a Right of Reply through a page to the Director.

The Director has the discretion to decide whether the Right of Reply should be granted. The Moderator will read the submission out if the Director accepts the Right of Reply.

Thereafter, delegates who raise the Right of Reply and who are targeted do not necessarily have the opportunity to speak, but under the discretion of the Director.

2.10 Closure of Formal Debate

At the Moderator's discretion, a motion to close the Formal Debate may be in order. If the given General Speaker's List is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed at that point of the conference.

When the Formal Debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to vote on the Draft Resolution(s) that have already been introduced. In the event where there are no Draft Resolutions on the floor, delegates may raise the set the agenda or adjourn the conference.

3. Crisis

The crisis is an emergency that occurs during the Conference, which is relevant to the topic under discussion and requires immediate disposal by delegates. The crisis is usually related to the topic(s) of the Committee, such as natural disasters, social unrest, diplomatic accidents, etc.

The crisis can occur at any time during the Conference. It may be released by Dais, Press Center, Secretary-General of the Conference, etc.

Once the crisis has been released, delegates may raise a motion to postpone the debate on the current issue. With the motion passed, the Committee will enter the crisis.

During the crisis, all rules governing debate as mentioned above still apply, and delegates should proceed the discussion by Moderated Causes and Unmoderated Caucuses.

Depending on the time allotted to deal with the crisis, a failure to pass a Draft Directive may result in the closure of the debate on the crisis, or may lead to a return of the GSL on the crisis, subject to the discretion of the Secretary-General, Secretariat or Dais. Additionally, after a Draft Directive has been successfully passed, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled topic.

3.1 Postponement of Debate

The motion to postpone the debate is in order when a crisis ensues.

Once the motion is raised, the Committee will move directly to voting procedures. This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

Once the motion passes, the Committee will suspend the discussion on the current topic and turn to the crisis. If the motion fails, the debate on the topic will resume.

3.2 Resumption of Debate

A motion to resume the debate on the agenda, may occur only after a crisis or emergency has been addressed.

Once the motion is raised, the Committee will move directly to voting procedures. This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

Once the motion passes, the Committee will resume the debate under discussion. If the motion fails, the Committee will continue to dispose the crisis.

4. Voting Rules

Every Delegation is entitled to one vote each in every Committee. Member States have the right on all votes, Observer Entities only have the right on procedural voting. After the Moderator has announced the beginning of voting, delegates should not interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.

4.1 Procedural Voting

Procedural voting refers to all voting related to the way the Committee is run, as opposed to the documents being disposed. In other words, all voting will be procedural except for voting on documents. **Delegates must vote on all procedural voting, and no abstentions are allowed.** All procedural voting require a **Simple Majority** and all Member States and Observer Entities have the rights to vote in procedural voting.

4.2 Substantive Voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on documents, such as Draft Resolution and Unfriendly Amendment. All substantive voting require a Two-thirds Majority of Member States present and voting, excluding Observer Entities. After a Draft Resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move on to the second topic (if any).

It is to be noted that the **Two-thirds Majority** needed to pass a Draft Resolution or an Unfriendly Amendment refers to two-thirds of countries that vote “Yes” and “No”; members who abstain are treated as not having participated in the vote.

4.2.1 Unfriendly Amendments

Once the discussion on the Unfriendly Amendment has closed, the Committee will enter substantive voting on the Unfriendly Amendment by default. During voting procedure, delegates will raise their placards in voting “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain” for the Unfriendly Amendment. **Any Unfriendly Amendment requires a Two-thirds Majority to pass. Abstentions are not counted in the total votes.**

4.2.2 Draft Resolutions

After the debate has been closed on the topic, the Committee will move into the final substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. Then, the Dais may conduct a Roll Call prior to voting to determine the number of Member States present.

In this substantive voting, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain”. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a Roll Call voting is accepted.

Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed per topic.

In the United Nations Security Council, the Draft Resolution requires at least nine of the fifteen members to vote “yes” before it can be passed, and the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive voting.

At that point, only the following motions will be entertained: Reordering Draft Resolutions, and Roll Call Voting.

Reordering Draft Resolutions

When the Formal Debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to vote on the Draft Resolution(s). If there is more than one Draft Resolution on the floor, a motion to reorder the Draft Resolutions may be in order.

Draft Resolutions will be numbered in the order which they have been recognized by the Director. The numbering denotes the order of voting by default.

Delegates who wish to reorder the Draft Resolutions will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select one delegate, the selected delegate will indicate clearly his or her desired order of Draft Resolutions.

The Moderator will proceed to recognize all motions to reorder the sequence on the floor. Thereafter, the Committee will vote in order of motion raised.

This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

When any one of the motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered to have failed. If there are no such motions, or if all motions fail, the sequence will remain as the default order by which the Draft Resolutions have been numbered. The Committee will then proceed to voting procedure.

Roll Call Voting

Roll Call Voting refers to voting by alphabetical order, during which the Rapporteur will call countries in alphabetical order starting with a selected member. Once the sequence for the voting of Draft Resolutions has been determined, the Committee

proceeds to voting procedure. A motion for Roll Call Voting will be in order.

This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

Once passed, the Rapporteur will begin the first sequence of Roll Call Voting. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain”, or “Pass”.

After the first sequence of voting, members who passed during the first sequence of the Roll Call Voting must vote either “Yes” or “No” during the second sequence.

Delegates who abstained are treated as not having participated in the vote, the total number of votes will be reduced accordingly.

The Moderator will then announce the outcome of the vote.

IV. CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1. Working Paper

Delegates may propose Working Papers for the Committee's consideration. Working Papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of Draft Resolutions and suggested to be written in Draft Resolution format. The contents of Working Paper may include the summary of debate in previous sessions, as well as the proposed directions and details to be discussed in prospective sessions.

Typically, the authors of Working Paper should **indicate the name of the Committee, the topic under discussion, and the sponsors** at the top of the first page. The body of Working Paper has no fixed formatting requirements. It is not compulsory to be written in the format of Draft Resolution.

Working Papers are not official documents, but do require **the signature of the Director** in order for it to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, it is considered introduced by default and delegates may begin to refer to that Working Paper by its designated number¹. No formal introduction of a Working Paper is needed, delegates may discuss it through Moderated Caucus.

2. Draft Resolution

The Draft Resolution is the final outcome of the Conference, covering all issues that have been discussed in previous sessions. The Draft Resolution is based on Working Papers and written by delegates as a collective effort. The contents of a Draft Resolution **must have been discussed during the Formal and Informal Debate**. Clauses that have not been discussed but are included in the document may be grounds for rejection by the Director.

A Draft Resolution can be introduced when it receives the **approval of the Director** and is **sponsored by Twenty Percent of the Member States** in the Committee. The number of sponsors required for each Committee will be publicized at the beginning of each session, as it is contingent on the eventual attendance of the Committee.

Sponsors are Member States which have contributed to the formulation of the Draft Resolution. Any delegate **can sponsor only one Draft Resolution** and can withdraw it at any time by submitting a request in writing to the

¹ Working Papers for Topic A will be named 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc., while Working Papers for Topic B will be named 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc.

Director. If a delegate wishes to sponsor another Draft Resolution, that delegate will have to withdraw his/her sponsorship of the initial Draft Resolution. When the Draft Resolution is submitted, if the number of sponsors become less than 20%, the document can not be discussed, revised or voted on.

Signatories are Member States and Observer Entities which do not necessarily agree with the Draft Resolution, but see potential in its contents, therefore deserving of further discussions, which means that the signatory believes that the Draft Resolution has the potential for further discussion. As such, the signatory has no further obligations towards the Draft Resolution and can be party to more than one Draft Resolution.

After a Draft Resolution has been approved by the Director and distributed to all delegates, a motion to introduce the Draft Resolution is in order.

When a Draft Resolution is introduced, it will remain on the floor until a Draft Resolution on that topic has been passed or until debate on that specific Draft Resolution is voted down, the number of sponsors is less than 20% due to withdrawal of sponsorship. No delegate may refer to a Draft Resolution until it is formally introduced. A Draft Resolution that has not been formally introduced may not be voted upon during substantive voting.

When there is more than one Draft Resolution on the floor, delegates may refer to the Draft Resolution by its designated number². More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one Draft Resolution is passed per topic.

After the Q&A session, the debate proceeds according to the General Speaker's List for that topic, delegates may motion for Moderated Caucus to discuss on the Draft Resolution(s), submit Amendments or motion to close Formal Debate and enter voting procedure.

² The order of the draft resolutions is composed of the order of the agenda and the order in which the documents are approved. The Dais should set the deadline for submission of draft resolutions in advance, and calculate the total number of sponsors and signatories for each draft resolution submitted by the deadline. Those with more sponsors and signatories will be approved and numbered first. For example, among the draft resolutions submitted for the first topic, the document with the most sponsors and signatories will be numbered as 1.1, the second most numbered as 1.2, and so on.

3. Amendment

Delegates may amend the operative clauses of any Draft Resolution that has been introduced. No amendments to preambulatory clauses are in order. Amendments to amendments are out of order.

When there is more than one amendment on the floor, delegates may refer to the amendment by its designated number.³

An Amendment is classified into two types: **Friendly** and **Unfriendly Amendment**.

3.1 Friendly Amendment

A Friendly Amendment is one drafted by all sponsors of the Draft Resolution at which it is directed or agreed by all sponsors. For amendments not drafted by all sponsors of the Draft Resolution, the director will ask all sponsors whether they agree with the amendment during the review. All sponsors must clearly express whether they agree to this amendment after the director's inquiry at the latest. If it receives a positive response from all, the amendment will be directly incorporated into the Draft Resolution as a Friendly Amendment; if not, this amendment will be treated as an Unfriendly Amendment, and the moderator will not make a second inquiry.

A Friendly Amendment requires the **approval of the Director but no signatories are required**.

After a Friendly Amendment has been approved by the Director, the Moderator shall read out the changes, which are to be immediately incorporated into the Draft Resolution at which it is directed.

3.2 Unfriendly Amendment

An Unfriendly Amendment is one not drafted by all the sponsors of the DR at which it is directed and have not been agreed by all sponsors.

An Unfriendly Amendment must have **the approval of the Director and must also be sponsored by Twenty Percent of the Member States in the Committee**. The final number of sponsors required for each Committee will be publicized at the beginning of each session, as it is contingent on the eventual attendance of the Committee.

After an Unfriendly Amendment has been approved by the Director, a motion to introduce the Unfriendly Amendment is in order.

³ If the first DR of Topic A accepts an amendment, the amendment should be named Amendment 1.1.1, and then Amendment 1.1.2 and so on. There is no need to specify amendments as friendly or unfriendly.

Once passed, the Formal Debate is paused and the Committee will debate and vote on the Unfriendly Amendment. Only one Unfriendly Amendment can be debated on at any time.

Once an Unfriendly Amendment is passed, the Committee returns to the Formal Debate and the Unfriendly Amendment is to be immediately incorporated into the Draft Resolution at which it is directed. The Committee returns to the Formal Debate after voting for the Unfriendly Amendment, regardless of the outcome of the vote.

4. Draft Directive

The Draft Directive is the plan of actions and solutions to the crisis. The format of Draft Directive is identical to that of Draft Resolution, but omitting preambulatory clauses.

The operative clauses in the Draft Directive should be specific, feasible, and focused on the current situation, instead of being vague or concentrated on long-term issues.

The procedures of submission, introduction, discussion, and voting on Draft Directive are identical to that of Draft Resolution.

5. Appendix

5.1 Draft Resolution Format Guide

Resolutions to solve problems are the central mechanism for the operation of the United Nations. To truly reflect the nature of the UN, the remarkable achievement of a MUN conference is to collaborate and produce a resolution, a formal document that specifically details how the committee envisions action must be taken in order to solve a specific world issue. The solutions outlined in the Draft Resolution reflect the content of the discussions during the Formal Debate and Caucuses as well as the level of consensus reached. In order to formulate an effective Draft Resolution, realistic and innovative solutions must be incorporated into the document.

Generally, each clause is elaborately expounded with subclauses to deal with specific subtopics of the main problem.

A typical Draft Resolution consists of two parts: heading and body.

5.1.1 Heading

The title of the Draft Resolution should be in capital letters, followed by a number. For example, the first approved Draft Resolution on the second topic should have the label "DRAFT RESOLUTION 2.1".

Below the title should include the Committee name, topic, sponsors as well as signatories. Take note that abbreviations of the names of Member States (USA, UK) are discouraged. In general, the sponsors and signatories are listed in alphabetical order.

5.1.2. Body

The body of a typical Draft Resolution consists of two types of clauses: preambulatory and operative clauses, each with different functions and format.

The first part of the body starts with addressing the Committee, which is to be in italic.

Preambulatory Clauses

In essence, preambulatory clauses include the following:

- 1) The reasons for which the Committee is addressing the issue at hand;
- 2) Stating all the issues the Committee attempts to address;
- 3) Highlight previous UN actions, which include previous resolutions, treaties, conventions, national and international efforts, references to the UN Charter, etc., in relation to the issue.

Preambulatory clauses are not numbered, and each clause is separated by a comma(.). Furthermore, each preambulatory phrase is to be in italic. There is no limit to the number of clauses, but ideally the preambulatory section should be concise, while including relevant clauses justifying the actions the Committee is about to take.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses outline the specific solutions which the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issue at hand. The solutions have been previously debated and have garnered a certain degree of consensus. Operative clauses may be expounded in the form of subclauses and sub-subclauses in order to further address specific issues stemming from the main issue. Each operative phrase is to be in italic. Subclauses and sub-subclauses do not require to begin with operative phrases.

Unlike preambulatory clauses, operative clauses are separated by a semicolon(;) and are numbered. Subclauses are indicated in alphabet form, and sub-subclauses are indicated by roman numerals. This differentiates them from preambulatory clauses by making it easier for the Committee to address specific clauses through their designated reference. For example, a Committee might discuss clause 3, subclause a, sub-subclause iii. Finally, the Draft Resolution is to end with a period(.).

5.2 Sample Draft Resolution

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1⁴

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: D.P.R. Korea's Nuclear Test

Sponsors: France, United States of America, United Kingdom

Signatories: China, Russian Federation

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 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;

⁴ Security Council resolution 1718, Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea, S/RES/1718 (2006), available from undoc.org/S/RES/1718 (2006)

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

.....

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);

.....

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

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

5.3 Sample Amendment

AMENDMENT 1.1

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: D.P.R. Korea's Nuclear Test

Sponsors: Indonesia, Nigeria, United Kingdom

Signatories: China, Russian Federation, Uganda

1. *Change* the word "immediately" to "gradually" in operative clauses, No. 6.
2. *Delete* the operative clause No. 7.
3. *Add* as the final operative clause: "Decides to remain seized of the matter."

5.4 Preambulatory Phrases

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Affirming | Having adopted |
| Alarmed by | Having considered |
| Approving | Having considered further |
| Aware of | Having devoted attention |
| Bearing in mind | Having examined |
| Believing | Having heard |
| Cognizant of | Having received |
| Confident | Having studied |
| Contemplating | Keeping in mind |
| Convinced | Noting |
| Declaring | Noting further |
| Deeply concerned | Noting with approval |
| Deeply conscious | Noting with deep concern |
| Deeply convinced | Noting with regret |
| Deeply disturbed | Noting with satisfaction |
| Deeply regretting | Observing |
| Desiring | Reaffirming |
| Emphasizing | Realizing |
| Expecting | Recalling |
| Expressing its appreciation | Recognizing |
| Expressing its satisfaction | Referring |
| Fulfilling | Seeking |
| Fully aware | Taking into account |
| Fully alarmed | Taking into consideration |
| Fully believing | Taking note |
| Further deploring | Viewing with appreciation |
| Further recalling | Welcoming |
| Guided by | |

5.5 Operative Phrases

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Accepts | Further invites |
| Affirms | Further proclaims |
| Approves | Further reminds |
| Asks | Further recommends |
| Authorizes | Further requests |
| Calls | Further resolves |
| Calls upon | Has resolved |
| Condemns | Notes |
| Confirms | Proclaims |
| Congratulates | Reaffirms |
| Considers | Recommends |
| Declares accordingly | Regrets |
| Demands | Reminds |
| Deplores | Requests |
| Designates | Solemnly affirms |
| Draws attention | Strongly condemns |
| Emphasizes | Supports |
| Encourages | Takes note of |
| Endorses | Transmits |
| Expresses its appreciation | Trusts |
| Express its hope | Urges |

V. CONFERENCE SIMULATION

1. Introduction of the Dais

Moderator

Dear delegates, welcome to the XXX Committee. My name is XXX, the Moderator of this session. I would like to introduce the Dais of the XXX Committee. To my left is the Director XXX, and to my right is XXX, the Rapporteur.

2. Roll Call

Moderator

Before setting the agenda, the Rapporteur will do the Roll Call in alphabetical order.

Rapporteur

Delegates, please raise your placard and answer “present” when your country’s name is called. Afghanistan.

Afghanistan

Present.

Rapporteur

Afghanistan is present. Albania...

Rapporteur

With XXX countries present, this conference is in quorum. The Two-thirds Majority is XXX; the Simple Majority is XXX; and the Twenty Percent is XXXX. Delegates late for Roll Call, please send a page to the Dais to notify your presence.

3. Setting of Agenda

Moderator

Now we are going to set the agenda. Topic A is XXX and Topic B is XXX. Are there any points or motions on the floor? China.

China

China motions to discuss Topic A first.

Moderator

Now there is a motion on the floor to discuss Topic A, the motion is in order. Is there a second?

Moderator

Thank you. Now I'll recognize speakers to speak for and against this motion. Countries for and against will speak in an alternating manner. The original speaking time is 60 seconds. All delegates who want to speak in favor of the motion, please raise your placard. China, Russian Federation... Thank you. All delegates against? United States of America, United Kingdom... Thank you.

Moderator

Delegate of China, you have 60 seconds. I will tap with the gavel to remind you when there are 15 seconds left.

China

(Speech)

United States of America

(Speech)

Russian Federation

(Speech)

United Kingdom

(Speech)

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Mongolia.

Mongolia

Mongolia motions to close the debate.

Moderator

There's a motion on the floor from Mongolia to close the debate. Is there a second? Thanks. All delegates who want to speak against the closing of debate, please raise your placard. France, Japan. Now delegate of France, you have 60 seconds.

France

(Speech)

Japan

(Speech)

Moderator

Now we will vote on the motion for the closure of the debate. Those countries who are in favor of this motion, please raise your placards; those against? With XXX in favor and XXX against, this motion passes and the debate is closed.

Moderator

Now we proceed to vote for the previous motion raised by China to discuss Topic A first, countries in favor of this motion, please raise your placards. Those against, please raise your placards. With XXX for and XXX against, this motion passes. We will discuss Topic A first.

4. Establishment of General Speaker's List

Moderator

Now we will open the General Speaker's List. All delegates wishing to speak please raise your placards. China, Russian Federation... Thank you.

Moderator

If there are more delegates wishing to speak, please send a page to the Dais. Now China, you're recognized for 90 seconds. When there are 30 seconds left, I will remind you with the gavel.

China

(Speech)

5. Yields

(Brazil has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.)

Moderator

Delegate of Brazil, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?

Brazil

Yield to the Dais.

Moderator

Thank you.

(Japan has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.)

Moderator

Delegate of Japan, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?

Japan

Japan would like to yield his/her time to the delegate of the Philippines.

Moderator

Thank you. Delegate of the Philippines, you have the remainder of the time to make your speech.

Philippines

(Speech)

(China has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.)

Moderator

Delegate of China, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?

China

The delegate of China would like to yield his/her time to questions.

Moderator

Thank you. Now the Dais would like to invite questions from the floor. Delegates who want to ask questions, please raise your placard. Austria. Now Austria you can ask a question and delegate of China will have 35 seconds to answer it.

(Moldova has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.)

Moderator

Delegate of Moldova, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?

Moldova

The delegate of Moldova would like to yield his/her time to comments.

Moderator

Thank you. Now the Dais would like to invite delegates to comment on the previous speech. Delegates who want to comment, please raise your placard. Saudi Arabia. You have 35 seconds to comment.

Saudi Arabia

(Speech)

6. Points

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Mexico.

Mexico

Point of Personal Privilege. The delegate of Mexico feels the room is too hot. Would you mind lowering the temperature of the air-con?

Moderator

Thank you, Mexico. I'll have our staff fix that.

Moderator

Now, delegate of India, you are now recognized for 90 seconds.

Colombia

Point of Order! The next speaker is the delegate of Maldives.

Moderator

Thank you, Colombia. My apologies for the error. Delegate of Maldives, you are now recognized for 90 seconds.

Maldives

(Speech)

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Hungary.

Hungary

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry. The delegate of Hungary would like to ask the honorable Dais about the speaking time of the General Speaker's List.

Moderator

The speaking time is 90 seconds.

7. Changing the Speaking Time

Moderator

Are there any more points or motions? Germany.

Germany

Germany motions to change Formal Debate speaking time to one minute.

Moderator

Thank you. Now there's a motion on the floor to change the speaking time to one minute. Is there a second? Thank you. Now we'll vote on this motion. Delegates in favor, please raise your placards. With XX in favor, this motion passes. Dear delegates please notice that the speaking time of Formal Debate has been changed to 1 minute.

8. Caucus

Moderator

Are there any more points or motions? Spain.

Spain

Spain motions for a 5-minute Moderated Caucus to discuss XXX. Each delegate will have 30 seconds to address the Committee.

Moderator

Thank you. Spain has motioned for a 5-minute Moderated Caucus to discuss XXX with each delegate having 30 seconds to speak. Are there any other motions? Sudan.

Sudan

Sudan motions for a 5-minute Unmoderated Caucus.

Moderator

Thank you. Sudan has motioned for a 5-minute Unmoderated Caucus. Are there any other motions? Seeing none, we shall proceed to vote. An Unmoderated Caucus takes precedence. Is there a second? Thank you. Delegates in favor of the 5-minute Unmoderated Caucus, please raise your placards. With XX in favor and XX against, this motion passes. Now we will have a 5-minute Unmoderated Caucus. Delegates please do remember to come back on time, thank you!

Moderator

Delegates, you still have 1 minute.

Moderator

The time is exhausted. Please go back to your seats. We shall now return to the General Speaker's List.

(After 3 delegates have spoken from the General Speaker's List.)

Moderator

The floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?
Republic of Korea.

Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea motions for a 10-minute Moderated Caucus to discuss XXX. Each delegate will have 1 minute to speak.

Moderator

Thank you. Now there's a motion from the Republic of Korea to enter a 10-minute Moderated Caucus with each individual speaking time of 1 minute on the topic of XXX. Are there any other motions? Australia.

Australia

Australia motions for a 20-minute Moderated Caucus with each delegate having 1 minute. The topic is XXX.

Moderator

Thank you. Now there's a motion from Australia to enter a 20-minute Moderated Caucus with each individual speaking time of 1 minute on the topic of XXX. Are there any other motions? Seeing none, we shall proceed to vote. As we have two Moderated Caucuses on the floor, we shall proceed to vote based on the order in which each motion was made. Now we will vote on the 10-minute Moderated Caucus raised by the Republic of Korea.....

Moderator

This motion passes. The Moderator will first recognize 5 delegates to speak and the delegate of Republic of Korea will be the first speaker. All delegates wishing to speak please rise your placards. Jamaica, Jordan, New Zealand, Italy. Delegate of Republic of Korea, you're recognized for 1 minute.

Republic of Korea

(Speech)

Jamaica

(Speech)

Jordan

(Speech)

New Zealand

(Speech)

Moderator

Before the delegate of Italy speaks, I would like to recognize 5 more delegates. Egypt, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Vietnam and Venezuela. Delegate of Italy you have 1 minute.

Italy

(Speech)

Egypt

(Speech)

Azerbaijan

(Speech)

Brazil

(Speech)

Vietnam

(Speech)

Venezuela

(Speech)

Moderator

Since there are 2 minutes left in this Moderated Caucus, I would like to recognize two more delegates. New Zealand, Dominican Republic. Delegate of New Zealand you have 1 minute.

New Zealand

(Speech)

Dominican Republic

(Speech)

Moderator

The time is exhausted. We will now go back to the General Speaker's List.

9. Postponement & Resumption of Debate

Moderator

Delegates, we have word that a crisis has erupted. Are there any points or motions on the floor? Nepal.

Nepal

Nepal motions to postpone the debate.

Moderator

This motion is in order. Is there a second? Thank you. Now we proceed to vote for the motion raised by Nepal to postpone the debate. Delegates in favor? Against? This motion passes. This committee shall table the current topic area, and will discuss the current crisis.

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Croatia.

Croatia

Croatia motions to resume the debate on XXXX.

Moderator

This motion is in order. Is there a second? Thank you. This motion will be put to vote, and a Simple Majority is needed to pass. Delegates in favor? Against? This motion obviously passes. We shall return to the topic area before the crisis.

10. Working Paper

Moderator

Now the Dais would like to encourage submissions of Working Papers.

Moderator

Now we have Working Paper 1.1 submitted by China etc. and distributed to every delegate. Are there any points or motions on the floor? Russian Federation.

Russian Federation

Russia motions a 5-minute Moderated Caucus to discuss Working Paper 1.1. Each delegate will have 30 seconds to address the Committee.

11. Draft Resolutions

Moderator

We'd like to encourage delegates to submit Draft Resolutions now.

Moderator

Now we have Draft Resolution 1.1 submitted by its sponsors and distributed to every delegate. Are there any points or motions on the floor? China.

China

China motions to introduce Draft Resolution 1.1.

Moderator

There's a motion on the floor to introduce Draft Resolution 1.1... This motion passes. Now delegates will be given 3 minutes to read the document.

(After Reading)

Moderator

Now the Dais would like to invite sponsors of Draft Resolution 1.1 to the stage to briefly summarize its contents. You have 3 minutes.

(Introduce)

Moderator

Thank you sponsors. Please stay where you are. Now we shall enter a free-flowing Q&A session. The total time will be 5 minutes. Delegates may only speak when they are recognized.

(Q&A Session)

Moderator

Now we shall return to the General Speaker's List. As Draft Resolution 1.1 is on the floor, the Dais would like the debate to be focused on the contents of DR 1.1.

12. Friendly Amendment

Moderator

We have Amendment 1.1.1 approved by the director, and it is a Friendly Amendment with a confirmation with sponsors. Now I will read out it.

(Moderator Reads out contents of Friendly Amendment 1.1.1)

Moderator

Delegates, please make the necessary changes to your copies of Draft Resolution 1.1.

13. Unfriendly Amendment

Moderator

Now we have Amendment 1.1.2 approved by the director, and it is an Unfriendly Amendment after confirming with sponsors. Due to time constraints, we are unable to print and distribute the amendment to all delegates. Therefore, in order to save time, the clauses will be shown on the screen as I read them.

(Moderator Reads contents of Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2)

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? South Africa.

South Africa

South Africa motions to introduce Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2.

Moderator

Any seconds? Thanks, now we will vote on this motion... Obviously this motion passes. Delegates you will have 3 minutes to read.

(3 minutes later)

Moderator

Time is up. Next delegates you are supposed to discuss and then vote for the Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2. Are there any points or motions on the floor? South Africa.

South Africa

Motion a Moderated Caucus, the topic is the discussion on the Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2. The total time should be 5 minutes and the speaking time should be 1 minute.

Moderator

Any seconds? Thanks.this motion passes. All delegates who are willing to speak in this Caucus, please raise your placards. Iran, Argentina, Bahrain, United Kingdom. The first speaker will be delegate of South Africa.

South Africa

(Speech)

Iran

(Speech)

Argentina

(Speech)

Bahrain

(Speech)

United Kingdom

(Speech)

Moderator

The time for this Moderated Caucus has exhausted. Are there any points or motions on the floor? Seeing none. Now we will proceed to vote for Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2. Delegates in favor of Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2, please raise your placards. Those against, please raise your placards. Those abstain? With XX for, XX against and XX abstain, Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2 passes. Please make the necessary changes to your copies of Draft Resolution 1.1.

14. Closure of Formal Debate

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Tunisia.

Tunisia

Tunisia motions to close the Formal Debate.

Moderator

There's a motion from Tunisia to close the Formal Debate. Delegates wishing to speak against this motion, please raise your placards. Seeing none. Now we'll vote on this motion. With XXX in favor and XXX against, this motion passes and the debate is closed.

Moderator

Before moving on to the voting procedure, I'd like to ask delegates who are not members of this committee to leave the room. Thank you. Now we'll proceed to vote. The door will be closed and no one is allowed to enter or exit. Now, the Rapporteur will do the Roll Call in alphabetical order...

15. Reordering Draft Resolutions

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Cambodia.

Cambodia

Cambodia motions to reorder the Draft Resolutions.

Moderator

Cambodia, in which order would you like to rearrange the Draft Resolutions?

Cambodia

1.2, 1.3 and then 1.1.

Moderator

Are there any other motions for reordering the Draft Resolutions?
France.

France

1.3, 1.2 and then 1.1.

Moderator

Are there any other motions for reordering the Draft Resolutions?
Seeing none.

Moderator

We will vote on the first order 1.2、1.3、1.1. Delegates in favor of this motion, please raise your placards. Those against? This motion passes. Next we will vote based on the order 1.2, 1.3 and 1.1.

16. Roll Call Voting

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Swiss.

Swiss

Swiss motions for Roll Call Voting.

Moderator

Is there a second? Thanks. Delegates in favor, please raise your placards. Those against? This motion passes.

Moderator

Now we'll proceed to vote. As we are having a Roll Call Voting, the Rapporteur will do the Roll Call in alphabetical order, and delegates please answer 'yes', 'no', 'abstain' or 'pass' when your country's name is called. Countries voting 'pass' during the first round should vote 'yes' or 'no' in the second round. The Draft Resolution needs a Two-thirds Majority to pass. We shall now proceed to vote on Draft Resolution 1.2...

Moderator

With XXX for, XXX against and XXX abstain, Draft Resolution 1.2 passes.

17. Suspension of the Meeting

Moderator

As the time for this session almost elapses, are there any points or motions on the floor? Guatemala.

Guatemala

Guatemala motions for the suspension of the meeting.

Moderator

Those who are in favor, please raise your placards. Those against? Obviously this motion passes. Please keep in mind that our next session will begin at 9 a.m. tomorrow!

18. Adjournment of the Meeting

Moderator

Are there any points or motions on the floor? Indonesia.

Indonesia

Indonesia motions for the adjournment of the meeting.

Moderator

Obviously, this motion passes. This is the end of our last session.