



SEKOLAH VICTORY PLUS
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
2018

RULES OF PROCEDURE

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GENERAL RULES

1. SCOPE

These rules for the General Assembly, United Nations Security Council, and Crisis Committee simulations are self-sufficient except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, which will be considered to be adopted in advance of session. No other rules of procedure are applicable. If the director provides alternate rules based on the nature of the committee, those rules will always take precedence over these in the event of a conflict.

2. LANGUAGE

English is the official and working language in the conference. This rule is not subject to appeal.

3. DRESS CODE

With the exception of Crisis Committee, formal business attire is the official dress code for all sessions. No jeans, sandals, sneakers, t-shirts, and/or shorts are permitted to be worn during the conference. Formal attire for men includes suit or blazer, neat shirt, trousers, and formal shoes; ties are optional. Formal attire for ladies includes suit or blazer, formal dress or neat shirt and formal skirt, and formal shoes. The delegates of Crisis Committee shall adhere to the dress code of the Committee as stated in the alternate Rules of Procedure governing Crisis Committee.

4. DELEGATES

Each member state in the General Assembly is represented by one delegate and recognized to have one vote in each committee whereas each member state in the United Nations Security Council is represented by two delegates with one vote in the committee. Placards and delegates' identity cards are subject to the recognition by the Secretariat during the whole committee session.

5. CREDENTIALS

The credentials of all delegates have been accepted upon registration. These credentials permit a delegate to represent a particular country in a particular council. Delegates' acceptance and country allocation are made by each director in each council and recognized by the Secretary General.

6. PARTICIPATION

It is obligatory for all delegates to participate in all consecutive committee sessions and social events held by the committee staff. Delegates who are not being respectful to the 4 rule of attendance will not be entitled for acknowledgement and will not be eligible for the award given.

7. SECRETARIAT

The Director Generals, Secretary General, Under-Secretary Generals, and any member of the Secretariat may at any time make written or oral statements during the committee sessions.

8. POWER OF BOARD OF DAIS

The moderator will declare the opening and closing of each committee session. The moderator will hold the right to speak, announce decisions, rule on procedural points, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The moderator may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegates on the possible course of the debate. The director may interrupt committee proceedings to allow for a presentation, guest speaker, or expert witness speaker. The Board of DAIS holds the authority to call upon those delegates whom they feel have a significant role in the discussion. Ruling on all motions is subject to the discretion of the committee staff. In the exercise of these functions, the committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary General.

9. APPEAL

Appeals only refer to procedural motions, not substantive decisions. Decisions made by the moderator or director may be appealed in certain preconditions. A motion to appeal must be made immediately after the decision of the Board of

DAIS is made. Delegates will be recognized for thirty seconds to explain the motion and there will not be any further debate on this matter. The moderator or director may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal then will be put to a vote, in which decisions of the DAIS will stand unless overruled by two-thirds majority vote. A —Nol vote on the appeal indicates support of the Dais' ruling, and a —Yesll vote indicates opposition to that ruling. The following may never be appealed by a delegate:

- A. Director's approval of a draft resolution;
- B. Moderator's decision to rule a moderated or Unmoderated Caucus out of order;
- C. Moderator's decision to refuse a right of reply;
- D. Moderator's decision to rule a motion for suspension or adjournment out of order;
- E. Moderator's decision to refuse clarification points on a draft resolution;
- F. Moderator's decision to rule a motion for a roll call vote out of order; and
- G. Moderator's decision to rule a motion for a caucus dilatory or to end a Moderated Caucus early.

10. QUORUM

The director may declare to open a committee session when at least one-quarter of the members of the council are present. A member of the council is a representative who is officially registered in that council. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for a vote on any resolution. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.

11. COURTESY

Delegates are obliged to show courtesy and respect to the Board of DAIS and to other delegates. Talking and utilizing electronic devices is not allowed during the committee session unless it is Unmoderated Caucus session. Diplomatic manner matters and is valued by the director to each delegate. The moderator will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

RULES GOVERNING THE DEBATE

12. AGENDA

The very first order of the first committee session is the consideration of the agenda.

- A. Topic area A will be put as a proposed topic to be debated and voted to set the agenda on the committee.
- B. Speakers —for will speak in support of topic area A, and speakers —against will speak in favour of topic area B with consecutive turns to deliver the speech until the speakers list has elapsed. A motion to close the debate is done under the discretion of the Board of DAIS. If the Board of DAIS sees the debate between the two Topic Areas to be sufficient or if the Speakers List has been exhausted, the debate will be closed. When the debate is closed, the committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority vote is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed on the agenda.

13. OPENING STATEMENT

In the United Nations Security Council and Crisis Committee, an opening statement session will commence immediately after the agenda has been set. Delegates will be called out in alphabetical order and be given one minute to give a speech to address the council on his or her country's stance on the topic area being discussed. The time limit is not subject to appeal.

14. GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST

After the agenda has been determined, the council will proceed to the general speakers list. Speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any draft resolution or working paper currently on the floor. An open floor denotes that the committee is in formal debate.

15. MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures of the discussion. Moderated Caucuses are not allowed when

setting the agenda. In a Moderated Caucus, the moderator will temporarily depart from the general speakers list and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion. A motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to the closure of the debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose of his or her motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, as well as the time limit of each speech. A simple majority vote is required for the motion to pass. The moderator may rule the motion dilatory, and the decision is not subject to appeal. No motions are in order during a Moderated Caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a Moderated Caucus, the caucus shall immediately end.

16. UNMODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of an Unmoderated Caucus is to facilitate delegates to deliberate their ideas and interests through delegate-to-delegate conversational approach. Unmoderated Caucus can also be utilized to form a bloc or interest group in order to formulate working papers or draft resolutions. A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, or under the discretion of moderator or director. There is no need to specify a purpose for the Unmoderated Caucus. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus. A simple majority vote is required for the motion to pass. The moderator may rule the motion dilatory, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

17. CONSULTATION OF THE WHOLE

Delegates may motion for an informal consultation of the entire council in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended and goes without the council members moderate the ensuing discussion. It is similar to Unmoderated Caucus and is entertained at the discretion of the DAIS. The delegate making the motion must specify the time limit and a topic of the discussion for the consultation of the whole, not exceeding fifteen minutes. The motion will be put into a vote and requires simple majority to pass. During the execution of this motion, delegates will be expected to remain in their seats and be respectful of speakers at all times. The moderation will be carried out by the council's delegates. The DAIS will only permit three consultation of the whole throughout

the whole conference and can only be extended for a maximum of five minutes under the discretion of the DAIS. The decision is not subject to appeal.

18. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Delegates are encouraged to move to the closure of the debate after debating on the introduction of a draft resolution, introduction of an amendment, and to close the whole debate on the council. A simple majority vote is required for this motion to pass when closing the debate on the introduction of draft resolutions and amendments. However, when the closure of the whole debate is moved, the moderator will recognize two speakers against the motion. Closure of the whole debate requires the support of two-thirds of the council. If the council is in favor of closing of the whole debate, the moderator will close the whole debate and move the council to immediate substantive voting procedure on draft resolutions.

19. SUSPENSION AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting (postponing all committee functions for break time of the conference) or for the adjournment of the meeting (adjourning all committee functions until the next meeting and can only be done at the end of the last session). The moderator may rule such motions out of order. These decisions are not subject to appeal. When in order, these motions are not debatable and will be immediately put to a vote barring any motions taking precedence and they require a majority to pass. A motion to adjourn the meeting will only be put in order under the Board of DAIS' discretion and recognition of the Under-Secretary General of Conference. A motion to adjourn the meeting is only in order for the last committee session.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

20. SPEAKERS LIST

The council will have an open speakers list for the topic area being discussed. The moderator will either set a speaker time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Motions to change the speaking time will be entertained in the order in which they are introduced. Separate speakers lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on draft resolutions and amendments. A delegate may be added to a speakers list by submitting a request in writing to the DAIS, provided that the delegate is not already on the speakers list, and may be removed from the speakers list by submitting a request in writing to the DAIS (this conduct is only allowed during general speakers list). At any time, the moderator may call for delegates who wish to be added to the speakers list. The countries of the next several delegates to speak will always be posted or announced for the convenience of the council. A motion to close any speakers list is never in order. If the speakers list is exhausted and there are no more points or motions, the debate is automatically closed.

21. SPEECHES

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the moderator. The DAIS may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to council members or staff. Speeches must be made in the third person. When a delegate exceeds the allotted time decided for speeches, the moderator may call the speaker to order.

22. ABSENCE

Delegates who are absent from the council when recognized by the DAIS forfeit their time. The moderator shall continue with the debate.

23. YIELDS

After being recognized from the general speakers list, a delegate may yield any or all of his or her time in one of three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or

to DAIS. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech if he or she still has remaining time.

- A. Yield to another delegate: The speaker's remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the moderator shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. The delegate may not make any further yields.
- B. Yield to questions: Delegates who wish to ask a question to the speaker will be selected by the moderator and be limited to one question each for up to thirty seconds. Follow-up questions will not be allowed. The moderator will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the moderator, rhetorical, leading, or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- C. Yield to DAIS: If the delegate does not wish his or her speech to be subject of comments, the remaining time is given back to the DAIS. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

24. RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a right of reply only in writing to the council staff. The moderator's decision of whether to grant the right of reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the council except at the request of the moderator. The moderator will read the submission if the DAIS accepts the right of reply.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

25. POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege. A point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker only if the speaker is inaudible and delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

26. POINTS OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately decided by the moderator in accordance with these rules of procedure. The moderator may rule out of order those points which are improper. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A point of order may not interrupt a speaker.

27. POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to 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 should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the council staff during caucus or send a note to the DAIS.

RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A RESOLUTION

28. WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers aid discussion of draft resolutions through formalizing ideas expressed in the committee. Working papers do not need to be in draft resolution format and may be presented in any format as long as it is approved by the DAIS and can be copied and distributed. Working papers require the approval of the director to be copied and distributed and may contain signatories of contributors. Once distributed, delegates may begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number; otherwise, debate will proceed normally on the topic. The working papers are then introduced and debated formally through Moderated Caucus. There are no votes for the approval of working papers. Delegates may consider consolidating their compositions from the other delegates into working papers to gain support for their ideas. There is no limit in the number required to pass the working papers. However, the Board of DAIS may require delegates to submit the working papers within a given period of time in order to be printed and distributed to the forum.

29. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution is a prominent formal written document to facilitate on the path to a future resolution.

- A. The initial composers of the draft resolution are called sponsors and one-fifth of the members of the council is required for the draft resolution to be recognized and approved by the DAIS. In addition to composing the draft resolution, sponsors are also the ones who present the draft resolution when it comes time to introduce and discuss draft resolutions.
- B. There would be a needed requisite number of signatories which is one-fifth of the members in each committee for a draft resolution to be approved by the director. Signing a draft resolution does not indicate support of the draft resolution. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in committee. The signatory has no further obligations.

- C. Once a draft resolution has been approved by the director and is distributed, the moderator then may offer the delegate a suggested time limit to introduce the draft resolution. This may be appealed by the delegate to raise a motion to set the time limit. If no delegate raises such motion, then the Board of DAIS would automatically put to set the offered time.
- D. The director then may raise a motion to introduce the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken with a simple majority to pass in order to move the floor into the introduction of the draft resolution. There are two sessions for the introduction of the draft resolution. The first session is given to a minimum of five sponsors of the draft resolution to explain the content of their draft resolution. The second session is subject to a question and answer session; the moderator will choose delegates who want to ask a question, consecutively until the time has elapsed. Another draft resolution may be on the floor to be introduced after one has finished.

30. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After the debate on a draft resolution has been closed, a delegate may motion to vote on a set of operative clauses separately. The moderator will then take all further motions to divide and arrange the question from most severe to least severe. If there is an objection to the division of the question, the motion will be debated by two speakers for and two speakers against. A simple majority is required to pass. If it passes, the draft resolution shall be divided accordingly, and a separate vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether it is in the final draft. Parts of the substantive proposals who have passed voting procedure will be recombined into the final resolution and be put to a substantive vote as a whole. If all parts of the operative clauses of the proposal are rejected, the following resolution will be considered as rejected as a whole.

31. CLARIFICATION POINTS ON RESOLUTIONS

At the moderator's discretion, he or she may recognize a delegate or group of delegates rising to answer clarification points on an introduced draft resolution, or the moderator may answer these points him or herself. These points are non-substantive and typically refer to typographical errors or mistakes in the punctuation and spelling of the document in question. The moderator's decision

on this matter is not subject to appeal. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the moderator may end this —clarification question-answer periodll for any reason, including time constraints. Motions to suspend the rules for substantive points on a resolution may be entertained by the moderator.

32. CLOSING THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard the clarification points on resolutions. A voting procedure will then be in order and a simple majority vote will be used to pass the motion. Once the introduction of the draft resolution has been closed, the committee will proceed with the debate.

33. AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced. An amendment must have the approval of the director and be signed by at least one-fifth of the delegates in each committee. The final number of required signatures will be announced at the beginning of the conference, as they are contingent on the eventual size of the committee. Amendments are numbered in the order in which they are introduced. All amendments must be voted on by the entire committee to be included in the draft resolutions. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a resolution may be further amended at a later time. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended.

- A. A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be made by the director upon the approval. The motion requires simple majority vote to pass. The time limit and procedure on the introduction are the same as the draft resolution.
- B. After the time for introduction has elapsed, a motion to close the debate is then encouraged by the Board of DAIS to be raised and requires a simple majority vote in order to pass.
- C. When the debate has been closed on the amendment, the committee will move to an immediate substantive vote on whether to adopt the amendment. If this vote receives the simple majority required, the amendment will be considered part of the draft resolution.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

34. PROCEDURAL VOTING

All voting is considered procedural with the exception of voting on draft resolutions. Delegates must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions are allowed. A motion that requires a simple majority needs more affirmative than negative votes to pass. A motion that requires a two-third majority vote to pass requires exactly or more than two-thirds of the delegates to be affirmative. If the required number of speakers for or against a motion is failed to be reached, the motion will automatically pass or fail.

35. SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Substantive voting is conducted on the voting on draft resolutions and voting on amendments. For substantive voting, each country shall have one vote.

- A. Substantive voting for the voting on amendments will be conducted immediately after the motion to close the debate has passed with simple majority vote. The voting is obliged to be conducted with all delegates' participations. Once the vote reaches the simple majority vote, the amendment is applied to the draft resolution.
- B. Substantive voting for the voting on draft resolutions will be conducted by the rule of roll call.
- C. During substantive voting of a draft resolution or amendment, the council will secure the chamber. All delegates, Board of DAIS, and Pages are not allowed to exit the conference room for any reason until after the substantive voting has ended.

36. VETO POWER

The Permanent Five (P5) Members of the United Nations Security Council, which are France, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and United States of America, have veto power. The veto power entitles them to strike a resolution as whole without question or voting. If a P5 member uses their veto power, the resolution fails immediately. A veto cannot be vetoed by another P5 member.

37. REORDERING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

After debate is closed, a motion to change the order of voting on draft resolutions currently on the floor will be in order. The delegate raising this motion will indicate the desired ordering of draft resolutions. The default order will be the order in which the draft resolutions were introduced. There will be no debate on this motion, and it will require a simple majority to pass. The reordering proposals will be voted on in the order that they were received; there is no precedence of one over the other. If the order is concluded, then the floor continues immediately with roll call vote.

38. ROLL CALL VOTE

Roll call vote is the final vote which will determine the passing resolution upon a topic area in the committee. A motion to close the whole debate session is needed to secure the chamber before conducting roll call vote in importance to forbid any more debate in the committee.

- A. In a roll call vote, the moderator will call countries in alphabetical order starting with a selected member.
- B. The delegates then, in their respective stance upon the roll call in the beginning of the committee session, may vote —Yes,|| —No,|| —Yes with Rights,|| —No with Rights,|| or—Abstain.|| The delegates may only cast one vote with the following condition: delegates who are —Present and Voting|| may not cast —Abstain||; delegates who are —Present|| are allowed to cast —Abstain.||
- C. All delegates who request the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes, not to exceed thirty seconds, after the announcement of the voting result.
- D. The moderator will then announce the outcome of the vote.

39. VOTING BY ACCLAMATION

Before the beginning of the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution, or amendment, the Board of DAIS has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. In addition, if no speakers are against the motion to close debate, the DAIS will propose a vote by acclamation,

subject to objections from the delegates. If committee members have no objections, then the motion will automatically be adopted without going into voting procedure. A single objection to voting by acclamation means that the committee will go into normal voting procedure.

40. PROVISIONAL PRECEDENCE OF POINTS AND MOTIONS

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of Order

Point of Parliamentary

Inquiry Point of Information

Motion to Appeal Decision of the Board of DAIS

Motion to Limit/Extend Speakers' Time in Speakers' List

Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution

Motion for Unmoderated Caucus

Motion for Consultation of the Whole

Motion for Moderated Caucus

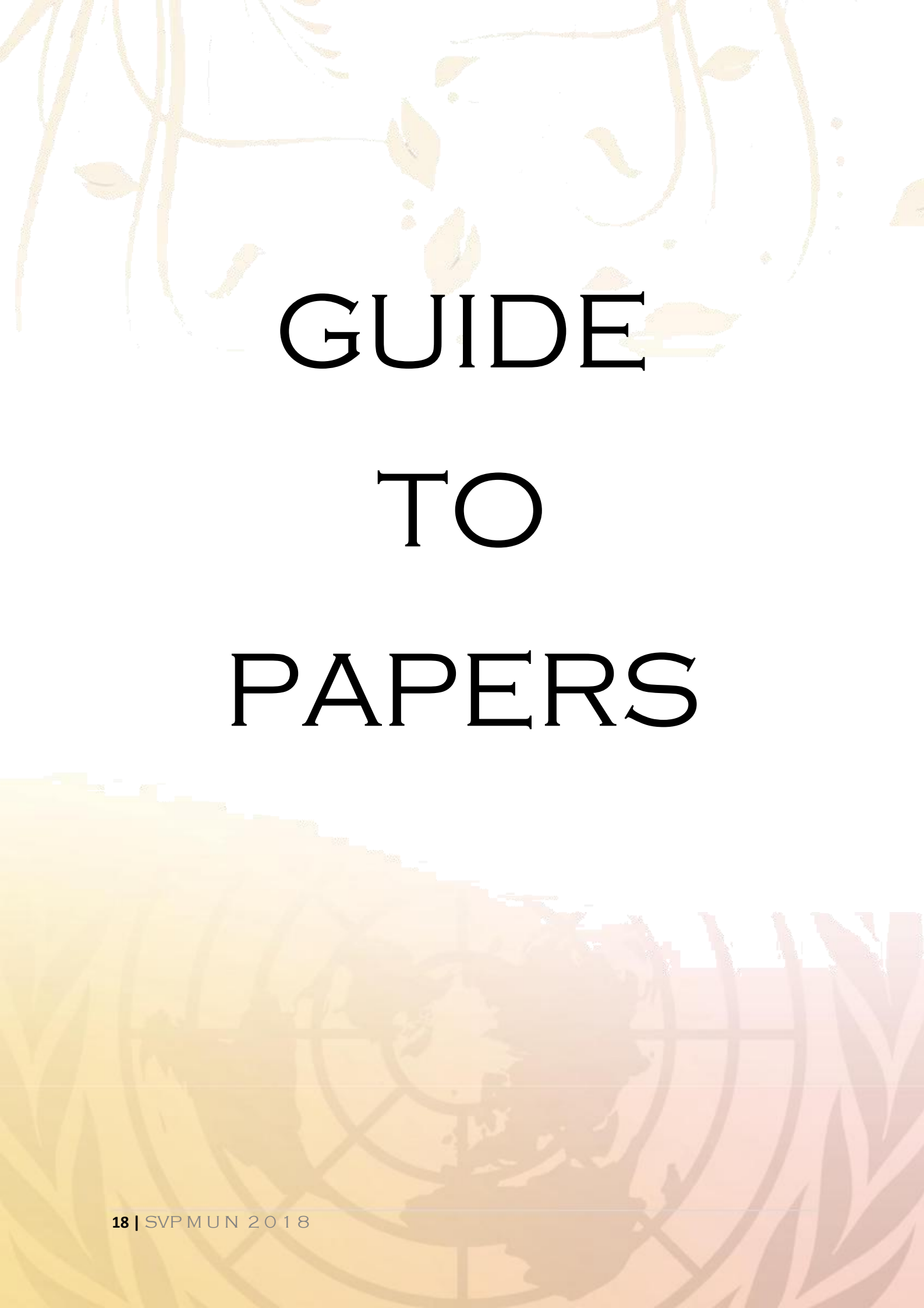
Motion to Divide the Question

Motion to Vote by Acclamation

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

Motion to Close the Debate

Motion to Adjourn Meeting



GUIDE TO PAPERS

APPENDIX A

POSITION PAPER

Writing a position paper is one of the first challenges of participating in Model United Nations, and one that many new delegates find daunting. However, if you follow these directions, you will find that writing a position paper is a useful way to organize your thoughts and prepare for the conference. A position paper is one to two pages long at most, and its purpose is to serve a clear and concise reference of your country's position on the agendas at hand. A well written paper will include a brief introduction, a comprehensive fact-based synopsis of the country's position, and suggestions for a resolution.

Forms and formats

The good position paper has to be consisted of these parts:

- **Header:** The header consists of the name of the committee (e.g. United Nations Human Rights Council), your country's name, and the topic area.
- **Introduction:** In this section you are asked to briefly explain the problems that exist in the topic area.
- **Country's Stance:** A thorough overview of your country's stance; what has been your country's historical stance on the agenda? How do these issues affect your country? What are your country's policies?
- **Resolution Proposal:** This is the statement of what your country proposes for the resolution. Given your country's position on the agendas, what does it propose for the resolution? A clearly organized outline of your country's goals will help you during the conference. It is acceptable to either define your recommendation or proposal to the resolution by points and numbering or by a comprehensive paragraph.

Instructions

Since the position paper is mandatory for all delegates, then position papers are obligatory to be submitted.

1. It is obligatory to submit two position papers under two topic areas in each committee.
2. One to two pages long, using Times New Roman 12 pt., and single spaced.
3. We only accept position paper in Word or PDF document (file with .doc, .docx, and .pdf extensions).
4. Submit to your respective councils.

Position Paper Example

Country : Georgia
Topic Area : Democratic Transition in Middle East
Committee : General Assembly - Special Political and Decolonization Committee

The UN General Assembly has reaffirmed that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. Democratic transition happened in the region of Middle East which was pursued by some countries yielded some upheavals and uprisings in its process and changed the condition of their government. In addition, this situation leads to the topsy-turvy phase of the peaceful condition that these countries have. The world has seen there are couples of protest and demonstration executed by the people of the countries demanded to have a democratic system for their countries. It's not only causing the rise of insecurity level in the region—Middle East—but also the hindrance of the economic sectors which are the one of most important factors of a country to make a better life for its society.

Georgia, as one of the parties taking participation and place to combat the violence and insurgency happened in Middle East, believes that democratic governance is the only guarantee of a secure and stable environment. Georgia also will ensure respect for human rights, civil liberties and religious freedom. To make democratic changes systematic and irreversible it is necessary to secure support and experience sharing from successful democracies, which is one of the priorities of our foreign policy. Georgia also will try to strengthen efforts to ensure Georgia's active participation in the international arena such as supporting the new wave of democratization, contributing to strengthening international security. Georgia will support democratic processes through public statements, political declarations and development of innovative and effective partnerships in the international arena regarding democracy issues. In order to promote successful implementation of reforms based on the rule of law and sound governance principles, we will deepen cooperation with the new democracies. Georgia sees democracy as the beacon and vanguard of the freedom.

Taking an active role and apparent participation to the problem, Georgia with thorough investigation and wide-range consideration would like to attempt further on:

1. Encouraging all the parties who put their concern to this problem to have discussion or negotiation to discover the solutions to the condition of the Middle East begun by its base point that may help to the present and future period in eliminating the turmoil.
2. Strongly condemning any activity regarding to the intervention and violation of the sovereignty in the conflicting countries while the humanitarian intervention which will put the main focus on aids for the civilians is being organized.
3. Urging the functions of several bodies or entities that might helpful in solving problems in the conflicting countries especially the ones that try to maintain peace

and stability and regulate the waves of news on the media in respectable manners which are critically needed.

Georgia is going to emphasize that it is the task for all countries to tackle the problem that happening in conflicting countries which can be resolved by fruitful debate, discussion and negotiation that can bring peaceful and stability back to the Middle East in the present and future time.

APPENDIX B

WORKING PAPER

The purpose of a working paper is to clearly communicate the interests of one or more countries. Please note that there is no set format for working papers; the following is just one example of a possible working paper. To facilitate the process, working papers should include the name and topic of the committee and should list the countries who wrote the paper. There is no exact format for the substantive content of the working papers. Pending the approval of the director, working papers may be copied and distributed to the committee.

Working Paper Example

Working Paper 1.2

Committee : General Assembly

Topic : Syrian Government and Crime Against Humanity

Signatories : France, Japan, Lebanon, Germany, Israel, United States, United Kingdom, Turkey, Brazil

On behalf of International community who have international peace and human rights protection duty. The basic of Declaration Human Rights we believe that all of countries in the world should be uphold the human rights protection. Regard to affirmations above we have as the international community would like to propose the following measures to be taken of United Nations General Assembly:

1. Doing the diplomacy way to the Syria government through Arab League under the supervision of United Nations
2. To uphold Human Rights protection the International Community would provide:
 - a. Design United Nations High Commissioner Refuge, Food Agriculture Organization, and World Health Organization to protect the refugee rights through providing food, medic, shelter for the refugee
 - b. Making an agreement with Lebanon to provide land for refugee to stay

Further recommend if the diplomacy way is fails, the International Community propose to the United Nations Security Council to implement the military intervention in the Syria.

APPENDIX C

DRAFT RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT

During lobbying and debate, delegations with similar suggestions will begin to come together to form working groups, and delegates will combine ideas and suggestions to create resolutions. Resolutions are suggested solutions to the global community for the topic at hand and are the end result of debate and working papers. Resolutions are written by these groups of delegates and voted on by the committee as whole. Key Phrases of Resolutions While healthy debate and constructive caucusing are very important to MUN, they exist simply to lead the delegates to a final product. – the resolution. Below is a list the basic terms relating to different components of resolution:

- **Clause:** One section of a resolution, containing one argument or one action
- **Phrase:** Phrases are the first word(s) of a clause. They introduce the clause and define the nature of its recommendations. See Appendix D for a list of pre-ambulatory and operative phrases.
- **Pre-ambulatory Clause:** The pre-ambulatory clauses (also called preambles) of a resolution state the reasons for addressing the topic. Preambles can reference the UN charter and past international actions. Each clause begins with a perambulatory phrase and ends with a comma.
- **Operative Clause:** Actions and recommendations made in a resolution are written in the form of operative clauses (or operatives, for short). Each operative is numbered, begins with an operative phrase, and ends with a semicolon. Operatives should be organized logically with each clause containing a single idea or proposal. The resolution ends in a period after the last operative.
- **Amendment:** An amendment is a change that a delegate would like to introduce

Resolution Format

A resolution should be written as one continuous sentence. Resolutions have a very specific and strict format that allows the reader to easily follow the resolution and avoids confusion or ambiguity within the clauses. All resolutions submitted by working groups at the conference must adhere to the following format:

Committee Name

Resolution #

Topic:

Sponsors:

Signatories:

The (Committee Name), Pre-ambulatory Phrase (pre-ambulatory clause), Pre-ambulatory Phrase (perambulatory clause),

...,

1. Operative Phrase (operative clause);

2. Operative Phrase (operative clause):

a. (Sub-clause),

b. (Sub-clause),

c. (Sub-clause):

i. (Sub-sub-clause),

ii. (Sub-sub-clause),

iii. (Sub-sub-clause);

...;

3. Operative Phrase (operative clause).

Notes on Writing a Resolution

- Pre-ambulatory Clauses

Each preamble begins with a pre-ambulatory phrase. The clause must meet the following criteria:

1. The pre-ambulatory phrase must be italicized.
2. The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
3. Preambles are not numbered.
4. Each preamble ends with a comma.
5. Skip a line between each clause. Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
6. Preambles cannot have sub-clauses.
7. Acronyms and abbreviations should be written out completely when they first appear in the resolution. Thereafter, they can be abbreviated.

- Operative Clauses

Each preamble begins with an operative phrase (See those listed in Appendix D). The clause must meet the following criteria:

1. The operative phrase must be underlined.
2. The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
3. Operative phrases are numbered.
4. Each operative clause ends with a semicolon. The last operative clause ends with a period.
5. Skip a line between each clause. Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
6. Operative clauses may have sub-clauses. Sub-clauses should be indented, and listed next to letterings A., B., etc. Sub-sub-clauses should be indented once more beyond sub-clauses and listed next to numberings i., ii., etc.
7. Acronyms and abbreviations should be written

- Sponsorship and Signatory Status

A resolution requires sponsors and/or signatories to be presented on the floor. The number of sponsors and signatories must add up to one-fifth of the committee. A sponsor takes part in the writing of a resolution, while a signatory simply wants to see the resolution debated.

DRAFT RESOLUTION EXAMPLE

Draft Resolution 1. 1

Committee : General Assembly – Social Humanitarian

Topic Area : Women Empowerment

Signatories : Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Montenegro, Myanmar, Norway, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen.

The Social, Humanitarian, and Culture council,

Recalling the role of CSW (Commission of Status of Women) in which is dedicated exclusively to promote gender equality and advancement of women,

Reaffirming inalienable right to be free from illiteracy and discriminations as proclaimed in the CEDAW (Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) and Convention on the Political Rights of Women,

Further recommends Beijing Action Plans as the stepping stone to initiate states party to do more tangible actions towards Women Empowerment,

Guided by the commitment of Beijing Declaration and CEDAW, in particular those concerning Women Empowerment,

Conscious that despite the progress that has been made in ensuring Women Empowerment, more than twenty million people remain chronically illiterate and about more than five million women suffer from the discrimination and violence,

Recognizing the importance of women's political participation in the parliament,

Underlining the activities to ensure a good education for women and children at all levels should be carried out within the framework of sustainable development,

Further recalling article 7c of CEDAW on exercising political rights for women,

Aware that the —man-ruling‡ paradigm still happening in many countries, where the government and the people do not believe that women are capable to join the parliament. Moreover, in those countries the women do not believe themselves whether they are capable or not to join in the parliament,

Reconsidering that the lack of women participation in parliament occurs due to the present system that undermines women,

Realizing the need for all sovereign nations to maintain a system that could encourage women participation in the parliament,

Recalls the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, article 26, —(a) everyone has the right to education‡ ,

Recalling that the huge population of women, we believe that it would be unfair if there are less of women’s representatives in decision makers,

Alarmed by the discrimination that faced by the women in many countries, which will bring violation to human rights and obstacles to Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirms that the finance is one of the main problems that hinders women to jump in political world, the financial aid is needed to help women escape from poverty that hold them from taking roles in politics,

Deeply concerned about the hindering factors of women’s participation in politics, such as the paradigm of women capabilities and awareness in politics, yet the existence of ideological and cultural barriers,

Desiring that the need for all sovereign nations to maintain the women’s political participation in the parliament through Integrated Temporary Quota System.

1. Recommends three layers of quota system, further called as Integrated Temporary Quota System (ITQS) be established on each country in order to encourage women's participation in the parliament, to operate as follows:

A. Solution on grass-roots level

- i. Improving education both on formal and informal ways The formal education is aimed to enhance women in order to be eligible in taking part in the parliament. The informal sector is conducted in order to improve women's soft skills such as diplomacy, leadership, and public
- ii. speaking. Such kind of education shall also be conducted to the society with the objectives to change the paradigm related to patriarchal tradition.
- iii. Fighting against legal illiteracy
- iv. Noticing the rights and obligation that has been regulated in each state's constitution and also international documents have been ratified, it is aimed to increase women's awareness to be more actively participated either to vote or be voted.
- v. Equal publicity
- vi. Considering that the media still has the tendency to be dominated by men, we call upon each states to promote equal publicity between women and men because we believe that publicity is important for women in exercising their political rights.

B. Solution on national level (Temporary Quota)

The system shall be adjusted in accordance to each country's condition. Adjusted quota means that we propose to consider the number of women, number of educated women, and the number of members in parliament. In this sense, we propose a formula:

Number of parliament members

Note: This formula shall not be applied when the participation of women in parliament has exceeded 50%

Temporary Quota System shall be applied within certain period of time that is 15 years. In each 5 years, UN Women will observe towards the progress of this program. Based on the result of evaluation within 15 years, when the goal has been reached and sustained, country is given discretionary power to choose whether they want to continue this quota mechanism or not.

C. International Level

i. Financial Assistance

Considering that financial matter is necessary to encourage the development of women political participation, we call upon every country to cooperate in order to solve this current situation.

ii. International NGOs

1. We propose that International NGOs also take part to spread the issue of women empowerment through the entire world. International NGOs work together with international society to encourage women's political participation in the parliament;
2. Urges the ITQS to be recognized as one of the United Nations Women's program, aimed to an ease of access in promoting this system and also supporting it with funding;
3. Authorizes several bodies which concerns to the financial help which may come from any sources and supervised and monitored by the UN
 - a. The financial aid can be distributed through the bank that has been appointed by the UN, specifies in helping women financially.
 - b. Source of funds in the bank of women come from the donator states.
 - i. The bank is managed by each country, but the financial flow is watched by the UN and the donator states.
 - c. Therefore, it can aid women to give friendly loans to start a private business that help them to be free from poverty, in which women are the object in it.
 - i. In recent years, there are many women work as a low paid labour, because they are in urgent need of money in order to keep their life stable.
 - ii. Not because they lack skills to start a private business, but because they do not have finance to start the private business.

1. The bank will be managed by educated and competent women.
2. Implementing curriculum about gender equality since elementary school, for the sake of gender equality mindset;
4. Recommends the government to form an official social movement that stands under the supervision of, and funded by the government.
The members of the social movement shall come from the civilians;
 - A. Implement the social movement, in which this movement has a role as an opposition and agent of critic towards the government in the making of women policy. This action shall be conducted first in local and continued up to the international level.
 - B. Considering women social movements also become the path for women to be aspired and become a place to share ideas between women around the social movements;
5. Recommends government to excavate the confidence of women to join the parliament and conduct free seminars to promote the importance of education for women in rural areas.
6. Recalls the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, article 26, —(a)
Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be cheap or even free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages;
 - A. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit;
 - B. Free education will be given in the soft-skill training. Conduct free trainings for women in the national community in leadership, business, skill enhancement, & political participation;
 - C. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace;

- D. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.
7. Emphasizes that the number of quota depends on the need of the government itself and cannot be the same towards every country, due to the differences of characteristic in the society of each country. The need to make proportional number of quota with the amount of the capable women in the society.

Amendments

An amendment changes a resolution by adding, deleting, or substituting a word or phrase. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly, all of which must be submitted to the Board of DAIS in writing. Amendments may not be amended and may not amend the preamble of a resolution.

- **Friendly Amendments:** A friendly amendment is agreed upon by all sponsors of the resolution. It automatically becomes part of the resolution upon being submitted.
- **Unfriendly Amendments:** An unfriendly amendment is not supported by one or more of the sponsors. An unfriendly amendment requires signatures from one-fifth of the body to be considered. Unfriendly amendments are voted upon at the closure of debate, before their respective resolutions, in the order submitted, and are treated as individual entities (similarly to resolutions). An unfriendly amendment requires a two-thirds majority vote to be included in the resolution.

Amendment Example

Amendment 1.1

Committee : General Assembly – Social Humanitarian Council

Topic Area : Women Empowerment

Signatories : Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Greece, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

1. Amends operative clause article 1 to read:

Recommends three layers of quota system, further called as Integrated Temporary Empowerment System (ITES) be established on each country in order to encourage women's participation in the parliament, to operate as follows:

2. Amends operative clause article 1.a.i. and inserts:

Moreover, to enhance states party to have cooperation with each Ministry of Education in the country due to the effectiveness of Women Empowerment through education.

Credit: General Assembly – Social and Humanitarian committee, Indonesia Model United Nations 2011

APPENDIX D

Pre-ambulatory Phrases: To be used in front of every pre-ambulatory clause

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

Operative Phrases: To be used in front of every operative clause

Affirms	Congratulates	Designates
Expresses its hope	Further requests	Proclaims
Requests	Strongly urges	Transmits
Approves	Confirms	Encourages
Further invites	Further resolves	Proposes
Resolves	Suggests	Urges
Asks	Declares accordingly	Endorses
Further proclaims	Hopes	Recommends
Seeks	Supports	Expresses its appreciation
Calls for	Deplores	Regrets
Further recommends	Invites	
Strongly affirms	Trusts	

ENDNOTE

The overall content of this Rules of Procedures is derived and adopted from President Model United Nations (PresMUN), Jakarta Model United Nations (JMUN), Indonesia Model United Nations (IMUN), Harvard Model United Nations (HMUN), Korea Model United Nations (KMUN), Model United Nations of Seoul Summit (MUNOS), The Ivy League Model United Nations (ILMUNC), University of Pennsylvania Model United Nations Conference (UPMUNC), Nanyang Technological University Model United Nations (NTUMUN), and The National Model United Nations (NMUN).