



# Delegate Handbook

## How to prepare for OLINMUN

March 2019



# Organizers

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The main objective of Olinca's Model United Nations is to raise awareness of global issues in young people by opening up new perspectives for them. This forum is part of our institutional program called "Nationalism – Internationalism", which encourages all students to respectfully debate and propose solutions to worldwide issues affecting us all.

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# I. Conduct

At Olinca's Model United Nations, we encourage delegates to follow certain rules of conduct. These rules include:

- 1.- Attend all committee sessions.
- 2.- Remain at the sessions at all times, unless permission to leave is granted.
- 3.- Stay in your assigned room. The location of each committee will be posted.
- 4.- Dress in formal/diplomatic attire, as established in the dress code. This is required for all committee sessions. The use of inappropriate clothing can be detrimental for the delegate.
- 5.- Wear the committee ID tag at all times.
- 6.- Take care of all school facilities.
- 7.- Smoking is prohibited during the sessions.
- 8.- Unauthorized outfits /costumes and fake weapons are not permitted.

# II. Diplomatic Behavior

During the sessions, delegates will present their nations' points of view regarding different topics in order to arrive at a solution that suits all participating countries. Therefore, each delegate should respect these perspectives and act in accordance with the following rules of behavior:

- 1.- Show respect to all delegates and participants including members of the Secretariat, members of the committee, pages and advisors.
- 2.- Delegates must not insult, bother or mock any other delegate.
- 3.- Delegates must not use inappropriate language.
- 4.- Materials given out for the sessions must be used in a responsible way.

5.- Mobile phones, as well as other electronic devices, are prohibited during the sessions.

## III. Dress Code

Delegates are expected to wear professional attire at all sessions. As tastes may vary, the following guidelines have been provided to avoid confusion regarding the expectations:

- Casual business attire, such as khakis and a blouse or a button-down shirt, is acceptable.
- More formal attire, such as suits and ties, is encouraged.
- During all formal debate sessions, the chosen casual or formal attire must be worn at all times.
- Very casual clothing such as blue jeans, shorts, T-shirts and sneakers are unacceptable.
- Revealing outfits are inappropriate for diplomatic work. Low-cut blouses, halters, and extremely short skirts that ride up four fingers above the knee are not acceptable.
- Baggy pants or other articles of clothing that reveal undergarments are inappropriate.
- Outfits intended to distract or disrupt the work of committee sessions, such as costumes which include distracting props, are inappropriate.
- Athletic wear, such as warm-up suits and sweatpants, is not acceptable.
- Hats and caps are not permitted in committee sessions.

FOLLOWING THESE RULES WILL ENSURE A RESPECTFUL MODEL UN. COMMITTEE STAFF MAY WARN OR ASK DELEGATES TO RETURN TO THE COMMITTEE WITH APPROPRIATE ATTIRE IF THESE GUIDELINES ARE NOT MET. THE SECRETARY GENERAL OR HIS/HER REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE THE FINAL AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF DRESS CODE.

## IV. Topics for OLINMUN 2019

### General Assembly

**Topic A:** Political Instability in Lebanon

**Topic B:** Violence Against Medical Professionals in Armed Conflict Zones

### International Court of Justice

**Topic:** Maritime Boundary Delimitation Between Chile and Peru (Chile v. Peru)

### Security Council

**Topic A:** Peacebuilding in South Sudan

**Topic B:** Geopolitical Tensions in the Black Sea

### Historical Crisis Committee A/B

**Topic:** The Iran-Contra Affair

### Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

**Topic A:** Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis

**Topic B:** Sex Tourism Regulation in Southeast Asia

### United Nations Environment Programme

**Topic A:** Ecological Footprint and Economical Impact of Coltan Extraction in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Topic B:** International Liability Regarding Oil Spills

### International Criminal Court

**Topic:** The Bashar al-Assad Case: Investigation Regarding the Use of Chemical Weapons Against Syrian Civil Society

### UN Development Fund for Women

**Topic A:** The Impact of Boko Haram's Jihadist Ideology on Women in Central Africa

**Topic B:** Trafficking of Women from Eastern Europe

### UN International Children's Emergency Fund

**Topic A:** The Use of Children for Drug Trafficking in Central America

**Topic B:** The Impact of Violence and Insecurity on Latin American Migrant Children

### COPUOS

**Topic A:** Space Agenda for 2030

**Topic B:** Cryptocurrency Mining and Energy Consumption

### World Health Organization

**Topic A:** The Global Crisis of Malaria

**Topic B:** Antibiotic Resistance as a Threat to Human Health

### Arab League

**Topic A:** US Recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital

**Topic B:** Crisis in Yemen

### International Monetary Fund

**Topic:** External Debt and Financial Sector Reforms Regarding Lending Activities

# V. Structure of OLINMUN

OLINMUN 2019 is run by a group of high school students headed up by the Secretary General. This year we have thirteen committees, two for 10<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grades, one for 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>, and the remaining ten for junior high school students.

## General Assembly

Santiago González García  
Head of Committee

Arantxa Karina Sánchez Jiménez  
Chair

Íñigo Martínez Franco  
Moderator

Angélica Moreno Flores  
Deputy Chair

## International Court of Justice

Santiago Gómez Barragán  
President

Carlos Hernández Carrera  
Vice President

Sofía Tenorio Olguín  
Moderator

Santiago Rodríguez Maldonado  
Deputy chair

## Security Council

Ana Paula Orgambide Aguilar  
Head of Committee

Juan Cristóbal Suárez Attie  
Chair

Ana López Arce  
Moderator

Fernanda Rodríguez Zúñiga  
Deputy Chair

## Historical Crisis Committee A

Regina Ballina González  
Head of Committee

Regina Jarillo Romo  
Chair

Alfredo Morales Quiñónez  
Moderator

Lucia Balmori Saéz de Ocaris  
Deputy Chair

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## Historical Crisis Committee B

Camila La Mont Martínez  
Head of Committee

Miguel Ángel Muñoz Ponce de León  
Chair

Rodrigo Juárez Nieto  
Moderator

Ximena Vallejo Arámbula  
Deputy Chair

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## Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Rodrigo Antonio Segura Vera and Adriana Alfonsina Botello Molina  
Heads of Committee

Andrea Santana Villegas  
Chair

Luzmila Betancourt  
Moderator

Andrea Espinoza Oscos  
Deputy Chair

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## United Nations Environment Programme

Emiliano Galván Duque Turrent  
Head of Committee

Daniela Hernández Tovar  
Chair

Hilda González Coutiño  
Moderator

Bernardo Villanueva Mosqueda  
Deputy Chair

## International Criminal Court

José Miguel Saavedra Ruiz  
Head of Committee

Rodrigo Villarreal Witt  
Chair

Carolina González Suastegui  
Moderator

Natalia Bishop Lezama  
Deputy Chair

## UN Development Fund for Women

Montserrat Trejo Morales and María Fernanda García Zendejas  
Head of Committee

Regina Carrasco Torres  
Chair

Regina Vásquez Colmenares  
Moderator

Camila del Castillo de la Piedra  
Deputy Chair

## United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Alejandra Berrueta Enkerlin  
Head of Committee

Regina Rosas Martínez  
Chair

Andrea Rivera Andrade  
Moderator

Tania Flores Pineda  
Deputy Chair

## Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

Jesús Tengfei Peng Zhao  
Head of Committee

Esther Itiel Sampablo  
Chair

Luciano Alejandro Pantoja Acosta  
Moderator

Fernando Pérez Campos  
Deputy Chair

## World Health Organization

Emiliano Parra Martínez  
Head of Committee

Paula Emilia García Morris  
Chair

Federica Nakashima García  
Moderator

Natalia Rodríguez Salazar  
Deputy Chair

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## Arab League

Valeria Fleming Escandón  
Head of Committee

Elena Saade Aguilar  
Chair

Juan Daniel Galindo Valderrama  
Moderator

Juan Pablo Sámano Ortega  
Deputy Chair

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## International Monetary Fund

Diego Alejandro Valencia Contreras  
Head of Committee

Argenis Gaona Hernández  
Chair

Elena Luna Palacio  
Moderator

Emiliano Pérez Caullieres  
Deputy Chair

# VI. Preparation before Debates

### *Studying the issues*

Investigating about the topic to gather information and expand your knowledge is the first step of research.

You may find a wide variety of information about the crisis, but try to figure out if the sources you are using are trustworthy and reliable. Consulting official UN sites is recommended since you may locate and retrieve copies of resolutions and voting records.

## VII. Preparation for Debates

### a) Investigating about your country

Once you have understood the issues, you should become familiar with your country's position regarding the topics. You will learn who your allies and adversaries are. This will be helpful during the UN debate in order to form alliances and coalitions. It will be vital to know the strengths and weaknesses of your country so you can defend your position.

Other important facts you should take into account are: your geographical location, your trading partners, your adversaries (religious, economic and historical) as well as your allies.

### b) Where your country stands on the issue

Investigating about decisions that have been made in your country regarding the issue, as well as understanding the background of these decisions, is one of the most important things you should do. This will allow you to debate and defend the exact position of your country.

### c) Know your country's weaknesses

You should objectively study your country's weaknesses and prepare defenses in case those vulnerabilities are brought up during the debate. A delegate caught unaware of these facts may lose support from others.

#### d) Teamwork

This is the most important part of your participation since you cannot succeed without the support of other delegations. Try to hear what every delegate has to say, study about other countries and how they are related to the issues. This will help you during the debate.

#### e) Putting all the information together

After doing all your research, certain information may come in handy on the day of the debate. This is why we encourage all delegates to have a binder where they keep important information including all debate formats. Delegates are also encouraged to write their initial speech with the objective of presenting the most pertinent information during the first quorum.

## VIII. Debate Formats

### 1) Position Paper

When the agenda is opened you will be asked to hand in your country's position paper, which is intended to state your country's point of view. No plagiarism is accepted; copying your position paper will cause a direct warning. You should use the following format:



**(HISTORICAL BACKGROUND)**

Throughout history and in many cultures, children have been extensively involved in armed conflicts. Children can take direct part in hostilities, used as porters, spies, messengers and sexual slaves. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 38 proclaimed: "State parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 15 years do not take a direct part in hostilities." However, minors who are over the age of 15 but still remain under the age of 18 are still voluntarily able to take part in combat as soldiers. Nevertheless, the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers reports that the use of children in military forces, and the active participation of children in armed conflicts is widespread.

**(POSITION PAPER)**

In the United States 17-year-olds may join the armed forces, but may not be stationed outside the continental US or deployed in combat situations. The United States military is based on voluntary recruitment, though minors also must have parental permission to enlist. The US has founded organizations like the War Child that promotes not using children in armed conflicts according to The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Also, the US has offered military assistance to countries using child soldiers.

**(PROPOSAL)**

In order to stop using children in armed conflicts or in any other military force, the US proposes all the countries to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The protocol requires of ratifying governments to ensure that while their armed forces can accept volunteers under the age of 18, they cannot be conscripted and States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 do not take a direct part in hostilities.

**2) Resolution Paper**

After debating on a topic, resolutions will start to be developed. Please follow this sample:

**Olinca Model United Nations 2018****Sample  
Resolution Paper**

**Submitted to:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
**Subject:** Children and Armed Conflict  
**Proposed by:** The United States of America

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**  
**Topic A: Children and Armed Conflict**

**(PREAMBLE PARAGRAPH)**

The preamble paragraph should include a brief explanation of the topic that has been discussed. Preamble phrases should be used in order to take into consideration any resolution paper.

**Preamble Phrases**

Affirming	Emphasizing	Observing
Alarmed by	Expecting	Realizing
Aware of	Fully aware	Reaffirming
Believing fully	Having considered	Recognizing
Convinced	Further	Taking into consideration
Declaring	Keeping in mind	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply disturbed	Noting	

Emphasizing the problem of children and their roles in armed conflicts, and alarmed by the number of children involved in armed conflicts, and fully aware of the countries that suffer from this problem, etc. ...

**(OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH)**

The actions that will be taken should be explained in this paragraph, using operative clauses.

**Operative Phrases**

Accepts	Encourages	Reminds
Approves	Fully recommends	Requests
Calls upon	Invites	Resolves
Condemns	Notes	Supports
Confirms	Proclaims	Trusts
Considers	Reaffirms	Urges
Declares	Recommends	Yields
Emphasizes	Regrets	

- 1.- Approves the intervention of military support to assist the countries that are affected, following the next restrictions
  - a. These bodies would assess other military forces.
  - b. No country is forced to accept this clause.
- 2.- Supports the existence of nongovernmental organizations. ...

# IX. Protocols and Rules of Procedure

## English Protocol

### RULES OF PROCEDURE

This protocol regulates the behavior of all attendants to the model. The following establishments must be respected in spite of any circumstance, controversy or doubt that emerges during the model. In the event of an unestablished circumstance, the Secretariat is in charge of attending to the matter and has the final word in the issue.

- 1. LANGUAGE:** English shall be the official and working language of the model at all times. Delegates may be warned if they do not speak in English during debates, be it a moderated or an unmoderated caucus.
- 2. COURTESY:** Delegates shall show courtesy and respect to all staff and delegates. Delegates shall be attentive to those who hold the floor and shall maintain decorum during all sessions of the Committee. The Moderator may call to order any delegate who should fail to comply with this rule.
- 3. CREDENTIALS:** Every registered delegation has had its credentials reviewed and accepted by the Secretariat. Challenges to the credentials of any member should be addressed in writing to the Secretariat. Each delegate will represent one nation, and will have one vote in his/her respective committee.
- 4. NON-MEMBERS:** Representatives of Accredited Observers shall hold all the rights of Members, except those of voting on substantive matters (resolutions and amendments). A representative of a state or organization, which is neither an Accredited Observer nor a Member of the United Nations, may address the Committee only with the approval of the Chair.

**5. STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT:** The Secretary General or any member of the Secretariat may interrupt the proceedings of any committee and address its members at any time, or leave written statements, superseding all other rules of procedure.

**6. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF:** The Committee Staff includes the Head of Committee, a Chair, a Moderator and can include a Deputy Chair depending on the committee. The Head must ensure the correct application of the protocol in the committee and sanction any attendant that infringes upon it. The Chair shall open and close each session and may limit the speaking time, limit the speakers' list and decide the property of any procedural motion. The Moderator shall direct the debate, grant the right to speak and the right to ask questions, announce decisions on points of order, and ensure and enforce observance of these Rules of Procedure. The Committee staff may also advise delegates on the course of debate. Any member of the Committee staff may assume the duties of the Moderator at the Chair's discretion. The Deputy Chair is responsible for time-keeping and the speakers' list.

**7. QUORUM:** The Chair may declare the Committee open when at least one-quarter of its Members are present. The presence of a quorum shall be assumed unless specifically challenged. Any delegate may call for quorum if its presence is in doubt, at which point a placard count of delegates is taken. A roll call is not required to determine the presence of the quorum. However, roll call will be taken at the beginning of every session.

## RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

**1. AGENDA:** The first task of the Committee shall be the determination of the order of topics on the agenda.

- ❖ A motion should be made to put a topic area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second and can be debatable.
- ❖ A speakers' list will be established for and against the motion.
- ❖ A motion to close debate can proceed after the Committee has heard a minimum of two speakers for and two speakers against the closure. Once the speakers

have address the matter, a voting process will take place and a vote of two thirds is required to pass the closure of debate.

- ❖ If the motion to close debate passes, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on setting the topic that was proposed first on the agenda, and a simple majority is required for this motion to pass. If the motion fails, the other topic will be placed first on the agenda. This motion is procedural, so there are no abstentions allowed.
- ❖ A motion to proceed on the second topic area is in order only after the Committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first topic area. A motion to proceed to the second agenda item after a resolution has failed requires a second and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one speaker against. This motion requires two-thirds of the members present and voting, and the Chair may rule the motion out of order at his/her discretion. This motion is not appealable.
- ❖ In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretariat may call upon a Committee to postpone debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter is attended immediately. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will resume debate on the former topic area only at the discretion of the Secretariat.

**2. VOTING:** Only delegates who have been recorded as present and voting in the latest roll call may vote. A motion that requires a “simple majority” passes only when the number voting in favor of the motion exceeds the number voting against. If equal numbers vote for and against, the motion fails. A motion which requires a “two thirds majority” passes only if the number of delegates voting for the motion equals or exceeds twice the number voting against.

There are no abstentions on procedural votes. In substantive votes, the number of abstentions shall not be considered in determining the results of the vote. Members may vote on both procedural and substantive issues, while Accredited Observers may vote only on procedural issues; all eligible delegations have an equal vote. Placard votes shall be taken on substantive matters unless there is a motion made for a roll call vote, or if the Chair wishes to have a roll call vote. Once the Committee enters

voting procedure, only points of order concerning the conduct of voting will be accepted.

During voting procedure on amendments and resolutions, absolute decorum will be maintained, the chamber will be secured, and no one but a member of the Secretariat may enter or exit the room except in cases of emergency.

**3. DEBATE AND SPEAKERS' LIST:** After the agenda has been determined, a single continuously open speakers' list shall be established for the purpose of general debate on substantive issues. Speakers on this list may speak on the topic area being considered, and any resolution currently on the floor. This speakers' list shall be followed for all debate on a topic area, except when superseded by speaker's list on procedural motions or amendments. A delegation may add its name to the speakers' list at any time (when it is not already on the list) by submitting a written request to the Chair. The names at the top of the speakers' list shall always be posted for the convenience of the Committee.

**4. UNMODERATED CAUCUS:** A motion to open an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate and under the Chair discretion. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify time and limit for the caucus. The motion will be immediately put to a vote. A majority of members present and voting is required for passage. A simple majority is needed to pass. The Moderator may rule the motion out of order and this decision is not subject to appeal. The discussion in this form of debate should always remain in a diplomatic way and using the official language, English.

**5. MODERATED CAUCUS:** The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Moderator will temporarily depart from the speakers' list and call on delegates to address the Committee for a predetermined amount of time at the Chair's discretion. In this format, the General Rules of Procedure are followed at the discretion of the Chair. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify the allotted time for each speaker, and the time limit for the caucus must not exceed ten minutes. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a majority of members present and voting required for passage.

The Chair may rule the motion out of order, and his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

**6. CLOSURE OF DEBATE:** A delegate may move to close debate on an amendment, a resolution, or the selection of the agenda, after the required debate has taken place. The Chair may rule such motions out of order if they are dilatory. Closure of debate is debatable to the extent of two speakers against and for the motion. The motion requires a two-thirds majority for passage. Once the debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the amendment, resolution, or agenda. Closure of debate is automatic if a particularly substantive speakers' list has been exhausted, or when the specified maximum number of speakers have been heard.

**7. CLOSE THE SESSION:** A motion to postpone debate is in order and must be address only at the time marked by the schedule.

**8. OPEN THE SESSION:** Delegates may move to resume debate on a previously postponed topic area. This motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one speaker against, and requires a simple majority for passage. If the motion passes, the item on which debate was postponed is again placed on the floor. The Committee may resume debate on a previously postponed topic only after it has concluded discussion of the current topic.

## RULES GOVERNING SPEECH

- 1. SPEECHES:** No representative may address a session without having been recognized by the Moderator or Chair. The Moderator or Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the topic or the issue under discussion.
- 2. SPEAKING TIME:** The Chair at his sole discretion will set the time allowed for the speeches. If a speaker exceeds its allotted time, the Moderator shall immediately call him to order. A delegate may propose to the Chair to extend or reduce the speaking time; however, the Chair has the final word.
- 3. YIELDS:** A delegate who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue (except in a Moderated Caucus) may yield the remainder of his/her time to another delegate, to questions or to the Chair. Delegates speaking on procedural

matters may not yield. If a speaker yields, comments on his speech are not in order.

There are three types of yields:

**a) Yielding to another delegate.** The delegate who is yielded to, may speak for the remaining time, but may not make any further yields. The delegate who is yielded may not accept the time, in which case, the time is yielded to the Chair.

**b) Yielding to questions.** Delegates who wish to ask questions to the speaker will raise their placards, and the Moderator shall select questioners. Only the speaker's responses shall be deducted from the speaking time.

**c) Yielding to the Chair.** The speaker's time will end. And the chair will have the authority to decide how the delegates time should be used.

If time is not yielded, comments are in order if so decided by the Chair or Moderator.

**4. COMMENTS:** The Moderator may recognize two delegates other than the speaker to comment on any substantive speech. These two comments are only in order after substantive speeches without yields. Whenever a delegate's time expires, the two comments are not in order. Comments are considered part of a substantive speech for purposes of precedence. Commentators may not yield and must keep their comments germane to the speech they are commenting upon. (Comments take precedence over points of parliamentary inquiry.)

**5. RIGHT OF REPLY:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been seriously impugned by the speech of another delegate may request a right of reply. The Chair's decision to grant this right is at his sole discretion, and is not appealable. The length of the reply granted is also at the Chair's discretion. A request for a right of reply must be submitted in writing to the Chair. A motion to a right of reply is out of order.

**6. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:** If at any time a delegate experiences personal discomforts which impair his ability to participate in the proceedings, he may rise to a point of personal privilege to request the discomfort to be corrected. A point of personal privilege may interrupt a speech. However, the delegates are urged to exercise this ability with extreme discretion.

**7. POINT OF ORDER:** If at any time a delegate feels that parliamentary procedure is not being followed properly, he may rise to a point of order. The moderator shall immediately decide points of order in accordance to these rules of procedure. The Moderator may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper. A point of order may interrupt a speaker only when the speech itself is not following properly parliamentary procedure. Delegates are urged to exercise this ability with extreme discretion.

**8. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:** If the floor is open, and a delegate has a question regarding parliamentary procedure, he or she may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. The question will be answered immediately by the Moderator. (A point of parliamentary inquiry may **never** interrupt a speaker.)

**9. MOTION TO APPEAL THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR:** If a delegate considers that a decision of the Committee staff is against any establishment from the Rules of Procedure a motion to appeal the decision of the Chair will be in order. The delegate who rises the motion must expose the reason on the contradiction of protocol, the Head of the committee must decide on the matter, followed by an explanation of the decision based on the protocol. In the case of the delegate being certain that the protocol is still being infringed, the Secretariat will have the final word on the matter.

## RULES GOVERNING WRITTEN ISSUES AND VOTES

**1. WORKING PAPERS:** Working papers are a means for sharing ideas on the topic with other delegates in an organized manner. A working paper may be, but is not required to be, in a resolution format. Working papers may be copied and distributed at the Chair's discretion; he or she may require any number of delegate signatures for this purpose. Delegates may propose working papers for the Committee's consideration on the topic area currently being debated. Because a working paper cannot be formally introduced to the Committee, it may not be formally amended. Instead, caucusing sessions shall be used for the purpose of combining and amending working papers. The Committee shall not vote on working papers. Working

papers require the signature of the Chair in order to be copied and distributed to the members of the committee.

**2. RESOLUTIONS:** Resolutions are the final product of deliberation in the Committee. They should pose a solution to the problem confronting the Committee and supply a rationale and historical basis. They should represent the views of a significant portion of the Committee, arrived at through debate and discussion among the members. The passing of a resolution requires a simple majority in favor. All resolutions must be in proper format (as described in the delegate handbook.) Resolutions may not be discussed in the Committee's substantive speeches until they have been formally introduced. Once introduced, a resolution remains on the floor as well as the topic area it addresses, unless an amendment takes precedence or debate on the resolution has been closed. The Committee may pass no more than one resolution per topic area.

**3. INTRODUCING RESOLUTIONS:** At any time when the floor is open, a delegate may introduce a resolution on the topic area under consideration. Delegates may introduce a resolution only when it has the approval of the Chair and has been signed by 1/4 of the members of the committee.

Signing a resolution does not indicate support of the resolution, only a desire to see its ideas discussed; a signatory to a resolution has no further rights or obligations with respect to the resolutions. There are no sponsors of resolutions, although there must be a delegation that moved the resolution. No special substantive comments are in order when a resolution is introduced, but the resolution shall immediately become subject to debate. The delegate that has introduced the resolution has the right to read only the operative clauses of the resolution to the Committee.

Once a resolution has been introduced it remains on the floor and may be debated until the Committee closes debate on it, the Committee moves to the next topic area, or an amendment or procedural issue takes precedence.

**4. AMENDMENTS:** Amendments allow the Committee to alter any previously introduced resolution on the current topic. All amendments must be proposed in writing and must receive the Chair's approval. When an amendment to a resolution on the current topic area has been moved to the floor, general debate on the topic area shall be suspended. A speakers' list shall be drawn up for and against the amendment, and all speeches must be germane to the amendment itself. Debate on the amendment shall continue until a motion to close debate on the amendment is made. A motion to close debate is in order when the committee has heard at least two speakers for and two speakers against the amendments. The amendment requires a simple majority to pass. If it passes, its changes are immediately incorporated to the resolution. Once the Committee has acted upon the amendment, general debate on the topic shall resume. The preambulatory clauses of a resolution may not be amended. Amendments to a resolution that is not on the floor are out of order.

**5. INTRODUCING AMENDMENTS:** Amendments must be signed by a prescribed number of members and obtain approval of the Chair before being introduced to the Committee. The prescribed number of members needed to introduce an amendment is up to the discretion of the Chair. A delegate may introduce an amendment to any resolution on the current topic area whenever the floor is open. The delegate that introduced the amendment has the right to read the amendment to the Committee. There are no sponsors of amendments. Amendments not approved by the Chair or dealing with resolutions not yet introduced are not in order. The Chair may rule any amendment out of order if he or she believes it would render the resolution nonsensical. This decision is not appealable. Amendments to amendments are not in order.

**6. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION:** After debate on a resolution has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question. Division of the question allows members to vote on operative clauses of a resolution separately. (Preambulatory clauses cannot be divided.) By division of the question, the delegates can remove one or more operative clauses from the resolution before the Committee votes on it.

- ♣ Once division is moved, the moderator will ask for any objections to the motion. If there are objections, the motion will be voted upon immediately. The motion requires a simple majority for passage.
- ♣ If the motion fails, the Committee proceeds to an immediate vote on the resolution itself.
- ♣ If the motion passes, the Moderator calls for division requests. Each request must state how the operative clauses of the resolution are to be divided. The Chair can rule a division request out of order at his discretion. After all division requests have been made, the Moderator will announce the requests in order of decreasing complexity; the requests are then discussed and voted on in this order.
- ♣ Each division request is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against. After debate on the request, it is put to an immediate vote; the request requires a simple majority for passage.
- ♣ The next most complex division request is then considered. Division requests incorporated in previously passed requests are rendered unnecessary and are therefore not discussed.
- ♣ If all division requests fail, the Committee proceeds to an immediate vote on the existing resolution.
- ♣ After all division requests are considered, and the resolution has been fully divided into a number of sections, the Committee votes on each section divided. The sections are voted on in the order in which they appear on the resolution. A simple majority is required for the inclusion of each section in the final resolution.
- ♣ Once all sections have been voted on, the resolution is reconstituted to include only those operative clauses, which have passed. If no operative clauses remain, the resolution fails automatically.

**7. PROCEDURE FOR ROLL CALL VOTES:** After debate is closed on any resolution or amendment, any delegate may request a roll call vote. This motion is up to the Chair's discretion. A roll call vote is in order for substantive votes, and the decision of the Chair is not appealable. In a roll call vote, the Moderator shall call the roll in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected Member of the Committee. A delegate may vote Yes, No, Abstain, or Pass. Delegates who vote yes or no may

request rights of explanation to explain their vote to the Committee. Delegates who pass will be returned to during the second round of voting; these delegates must then vote Yes, No, or Abstain during the second sequence, and they may not request rights of explanation after all votes have been cast. Delegates who previously requested rights of explanation will then be allowed to explain their votes.

**8. A RECOUNT OF THE VOTES:** If a delegate feels that a placard vote on a substantive issue has been incorrectly counted, he may call for a recount of the vote. This motion for a recount may take the form of a roll call vote or a placard vote. The decision to recount the vote is at the discretion of the Chair, and is not appealable.

**9. RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE:** A motion to reconsider the vote is in order when a resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. The moderator will recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

**10. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING:** If the floor is open and there are less than ten minutes remaining in the current session, a delegate may move to suspend the meeting. This motion ends all Committee functions until the opening of the next session. This motion is not debatable and, if in order, shall be put to an immediate placard vote. Simple majority is required for passage. The Chair may rule this motion out of order at his discretion; this decision is not appealable.

**11. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING:** If the floor is open and there are less than ten minutes, and it is the last session of the Model, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting. This motion ends all Committee functions for the duration of the Model. This motion is not debatable and, if in order, shall be put to an immediate placard vote. Simple majority is required for passage. The Chair may rule this motion out of order at his discretion; this decision is not appealable.

**SAMPLE PROTOCOL**

**MODERATOR:** The floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of The Russian Federation, for what point or motion do you rise?

**RUSSIA:** Motion to open the session.

**MODERATOR:** That motion is in order at the time, is there a second for that motion?

**MODERATOR:** Seconded by the delegate of United States, votes in favor? Votes against? The motion clearly passes.

**MODERATOR:** Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of Rwanda, for what point or motion do you rise?

**RWANDA:** Motion to set the agenda on topic A, the situation in Darfur  
(NOTE: The agenda may be set in either of the topics given to the delegates and if the first motion to set the agenda fails, it will NOT automatically open the other topic, but the motion will have to be placed on the floor again)

**MODERATOR:** That motion is in order, is there a second for that motion?

**MODERATOR:** Seconded by the delegate of Syria, delegate of Rwanda would you like to speak in favor?

**RWANDA:** Yes, I would.

**MODERATOR:** Is there anyone who would like to speak against?

**MODERATOR:** Delegate of France will speak against setting the agenda on topic A: the situation in Darfur. Delegate of Rwanda, you have 30 seconds.

**RWANDA:** The delegation of Rwanda believes we should open topic A first since we believe the situation needs to be solved...

**MODERATOR:** Delegate of France, you have 30 seconds.

**FRANCE:** The delegation of France believes we should start by setting the agenda on Topic B: Child trafficking because the situation needs to be addressed...

**MODERATOR:** Now we will proceed to an immediate voting. All those in favor of setting the agenda on topic A raise your placards.

**MODERATOR:** The motion passes. We are now discussing the situation in Darfur. Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of Spain, for what point or motion do you rise?

**SPAIN:** Motion to set the speaker's list.

(NOTE: The speaker's list is a space where delegates will be able to address the entire committee and establish their position and also understand the position of fellow countries)

**MODERATOR:** That motion is in order; all those wanting to be on the Speaker's list raise your placards.

(NOTE: All delegates must leave their placards raised until their name is added to the list of the screen)

**MODERATOR:** Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of France, for what point or motion do you rise?

**FRANCE:** France moves to set the speaking time for two minutes with two guaranteed questions.

(NOTE: The speaking time has to be set between 1-2 minutes per delegate)

(NOTE: Guaranteed questions mean that no matter if the delegate's speaking time has ended, he/she will still have a right to be asked these questions, but if during the speaking time guaranteed questions are not set, they may not ask to have them unless an amendment is done to the speaking time)

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, is there a second for that motion?

**MODERATOR:** Seconded by the delegate of Sweden, votes in favor? Votes against?

**MODERATOR:** That motion passes. We are now under a speaking time of two minutes with two guaranteed questions. Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Seeing none, we will proceed with the speaker's list. Delegate of Rwanda you are now recognized to speak in front of this committee for two minutes.

**RWANDA:** Good morning honorable chair and fellow delegates, Rwanda's position regarding the situation in Darfur is of major importance taking into account the fact that... I yield my time to questions.

**MODERATOR:** The delegate's time has expired. Are there any questions for the delegate?

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of Mexico, for what point or motion do you rise?

**MEXICO:** Point of inquiry to the speaker.

**MODERATOR:** Delegate, do you yield?

**RWANDA:** Yes, I do.

**MEXICO:** Does Rwanda believe that its situation should be addressed the same way...

**RWANDA:** Yes, it has been proven that the problem should be faced in certain way since...

**MODERATOR:** The Speaker's time has expired. Thank you, delegate, you may sit down. Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Seeing none, we will proceed with the Speaker's List.  
(NOTE: Whenever there are no points or motions on the floor, the table will automatically proceed to the Speaker's List)

**MODERATOR:** Delegate of France, since you second the motion, you are now recognized to speak in front of this committee for two minutes.

**FRANCE:** ...

**MODERATOR:** Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Delegate of South Africa, for what point or motion do you rise?

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Motion to open a Moderated Caucus.

(NOTE: A moderated caucus is a "less formal" space for delegates to be able to communicate more directly with all other delegates, nevertheless, the same protocol must be followed, and no delegate may speak if the floor was not given to them by the moderator. For a moderated caucus to be in order, two quarters of the committee must have presented their position on the Speaker's List)

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate that is in order at the time, for an extension of how long?

**SOUTH AFRICA:** For an extension of 7 minutes

**MODERATOR:** The chair considers suitable to open a Moderated Caucus for an extension of 11 minutes. Does the delegate wish to reestablish? (NOTE: If a motion is in order, but has not been established right, or the table does not agree with the duration, the delegate is given the option to reestablish- If the delegate does not wish to reestablish, the floor will be opened again, if he does, the motion passes once it has been established correctly)

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Yes. Motion to open a Moderated Caucus with the extension of 11 minutes.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, I need a second for that motion, yes delegate of Congo seconds the motion, all votes in favor? Votes against?

**MODERATOR:** The motion passes. We are now in a Moderated Caucus for eleven minutes. Delegate of South Africa, please establish.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** The delegation of South Africa has already signed peace treaties such as... and encourages other countries to take on the same ideals...

**MODERATOR:** Delegates, the time of the moderated caucus is over. The floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of Germany, for what point or motion do you rise?

**GERMANY:** Motion to extend the time of the moderated caucus for 7 minutes.  
(NOTE: The time extension for any caucus must be of a shorter extension than the first motion to be in order, which means that if the original motion was to be set at 11 minutes, the extension of the time has got to be of 9 minutes or less)

**MODERATOR:** The chair considers an extension of the moderated caucus for 7 minutes to be in order at the time. I need a second to that motion. Seconded by the delegate of Zimbabwe.

**MODERATOR:** We are now in an extension of the moderated caucus for seven minutes. Delegate of Germany please establish.

**GERMANY:** Germany would like to address this issue starting from the protection of human rights...

**MODERATOR:** And with that the extension of the moderated caucus has ended.  
(NOTE: motions to extend the time will only be in order once)

**MODERATOR:** Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor? Seeing none we will proceed with the speaker's list. Delegate of Uganda you are now recognized to speak in front of this committee for two minutes and a half.

**UGANDA:** Uganda has suffered serious consequences from this problem because...

**MODERATOR:** And with that the delegate's time has expired. We will now proceed to the two guaranteed questions. All delegates wanting to

ask a question to the delegate please raise your placards. Yes, delegates of Brazil and Morocco.

**MODERATOR:** And with that the delegate's time has expired. The floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor? Yes, delegate of Argentina, for what point or motion do you rise?

**ARGENTINA:** Motion to open an extraordinary session of questions to the delegate of Uganda.

(NOTE: An extraordinary session of questions is a space for a delegate to ask direct questions to another in a formal way. An extraordinary session of questions may be done to any delegate as long as they have already presented their position in front of the committee, delegates may refuse to receive the extraordinary questions two times, the third time they will be given a warning)

**MODERATOR:** How many questions?

**ARGENTINA:** Three questions.

**MODERATOR:** The chair considers two questions would be suitable, do you wish to reestablish?

**ARGENTINA:** Motion to open an extraordinary session of two questions to the delegate of Uganda.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order, delegate of Uganda, do you yield?

**UGANDA:** I do.

**MODERATOR:** If there are two other delegates wanting to ask the delegate of Uganda a question during this extraordinary session, please raise your placards. Yes, Delegate of Nigeria and delegate of Sweden. Delegate of Argentina, please rise to establish.

**ARGENTINA:** How is Uganda affected by this problem, regarding the sole issue of...?

**UGANDA:** First of all, it affects our economy because...

**MODERATOR:** Thank you delegate. Delegate of Nigeria.

**NIGERIA:** ...

**UGANDA:** ...

**NIGERIA:** Point of personal privilege.

**MODERATOR:** Yes delegate?

**NIGERIA:** May I follow up?

(NOTE: When a delegate wishes to follow up, it means he/she wants to ask another question. A follow up will be in order ONLY if the second question is related to the answer given by the delegate after the first question. Delegates only have the right to make one follow up. Nevertheless, if the chair considers it suitable, a second follow up may be given to the delegate)

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate that is in order.

**NIGERIA:** Then why would Uganda refuse to sign the treaty involving...

**UGANDA:** ...

**MODERATOR:** Delegate of Sweden

**SWEDEN:** ...

**UGANDA...**

**SWEDEN:** ...

**UGANDA:** ...

**MODERATOR:** Thank you delegate, you may now take your sit. Delegates, the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate of Sudan, for what point or motion do you rise?

**SUDAN:** Motion to open an unmoderated caucus for 12 minutes

(NOTE: For an unmoderated caucus to be in order, ALL delegates must have presented their position in front of the entire committee)

**MODERATOR:** Yes, that is in order at the time, for what purpose?

(NOTE: Delegates will not be given time of Unmoderated Caucus to write a resolution from scratch. All those wanting to write a possible resolution paper must start and continue writing it throughout the development of the debate)

**SUDAN:** With the purpose of discussing a working paper currently being written by the delegate of \_\_\_\_\_ with interested countries.

**MODERATOR:** That would be in order at the time, do you wish to reestablish?

**SUDÁN:** Motion to open an unmoderated caucus for 12 minutes with the sole purpose of discussing a working paper with other interested countries.

**MODERATOR:** That would be in order; I need a second for that motion. Seconded by the delegate of Russia. We are now in an unmoderated caucus for 12 minutes.

(NOTE: During an unmoderated caucus delegates should speak English at all times and may not deviate the subject for what the unmoderated caucus was opened).

**MODERATOR:** Delegates, the time of the unmoderated caucus is over. Are there any points or motions on the floor? Yes delegate from Zimbabwe for what point or motion do you rise?

**ZIMBABWE:** Motion to introduce a working paper as a Possible Resolution Paper A (NOTE: For this motion to be in order, the working paper must have been checked and approved by the entire table).

**MODERATOR:** Yes delegate that is in order at the time. I need a second for that motion, seconded by the delegate of Mongolia.

(NOTE: When a working paper comes into consideration to become a possible resolution paper, a second, blank, Speaker's List will be opened, divided in three columns:

Pro  
(Delegates who are in favor of the Working Paper)

Con  
(Delegates who are against the Working Paper)

To  
(Delegates who are neither against nor in favor of the resolution, since they believe amendments should be done to it).

The time will be set again, it will work as a usual session where the floor will be opened and a motion must be presented before the table. All delegates wishing to speak pro, to or con the resolution must raise their placards again when the table calls for it).

**MODERATOR:** All those delegates wanting to speak PRO, all those delegates wishing to speak TO, all those delegates wishing to speak CON.

**MODERATOR:** Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor? Yes, delegate from United Kingdom, for what point or motion do you rise?

**UK:** United Kingdom moves to set the time of the Speaker's List to 1 minute with one guaranteed question.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, I need a second for that motion, seconded by the delegate of Rwanda, all votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

**MODERATOR:** The motion clearly passes, as of now the speaking time will be set at 1 minute with one guaranteed question. Delegate from Zimbabwe, you are now recognized to speak PRO of Working paper A in front of this committee for 1 minute.

**ZIMBABWE:** This should be the resolution we should pass since Zimbabwe believes it benefits all countries because...

**MODERATOR:** And with that the delegate's time has expired; nevertheless, the delegate still has a guaranteed question.

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate from Togo, for what point or motion do you rise?

**TOGO:** Point of inquiry to the speaker.

**MODERATOR:** Delegate do you yield? (Speaking to the delegate on the floor)

**ZIMBABWE:** Yes, I do.

**TOGO:** Why weren't small African countries included...?

**ZIMBABWE:** ...

**MODERATOR:** And with that the delegate's time has expired. You may now take your seat. Delegates, the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor? Seeing none we will continue with the speaker's list. (NOTE: The Speaker's order will be one delegate speaking PRO, one delegate speaking TO, one delegate speaking CON, and so on. Two speakers defending the same position may not speak one after another, unless there are no more speakers on the other two columns).

**MODERATOR:** We will now proceed with the delegate of Mexico, speaking TO this resolution.

**MEXICO:** Motion to limit debate time to the next two speakers  
(NOTE: The debate may be limited to:

1. A certain amount of speakers
  - Motion to limit debate to the next two speakers
2. A certain amount of minutes
  - Motion to limit debate to the next five minutes
3. Until a certain time in the clock
  - Motion to limit debate until 11:30am)

**MODERATOR:** That is in order; I need a second for that motion, seconded by the delegate of Germany, votes in favor? Votes against? The motion clearly passes. As of now the time of debate has been limited to the next two speakers.

(NOTE: Whenever the time of debate is limited, when the time ends, the committee will proceed to immediate voting of the topic or issue being discussed.)

**MODERATOR:** And as previously stated, the time of debate has been limited and has now expired, therefore, we will proceed to immediate voting on whether or not this working paper should pass as a possible resolution paper. (NOTE: During every voting session, three rounds of votes will be made

- a. In favor
- Against

Abstention

b. In favor  
Against

c. Yes  
No

**MODERATOR:** Whenever your country's name is called on the row call, you must state your position. \*Row is called\* And with that the motion to present working paper A as a possible resolution passed, this possible resolution will now go under the name of Possible Resolution A.

**MODERATOR:** Delegates, the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor? Yes, delegate from Togo, for what point or motion do you rise?

**TOGO:** Motion to take into consideration an amendment to Possible Resolution A

(NOTE: Whenever amendments have to be taken into consideration, an alternative speaker's list will also be opened, but there are ONLY TWO speakers allowed per column.

There are two types of amendments:

1. REGULAR: these types of amendments have to be taken in consideration by the entire committee and voted on)
2. FRIENDLY: These types of amendments do not have to be approved by the entire committee but have already been signed by the sponsors of the possible resolution)

**MODERATOR:** Yes delegate, that is in order at the time, I need a second to that motion, seconded by Argentina, votes in favor? Against? Abstentions? The motion clearly passes, delegate from Togo, would you like to speak in favor? All those delegates wanting to speak PRO raise your placards. TO? CON?

**MODERATOR:** Delegates the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**BRAZIL:** Brazil moves to set the speaking time to 45 seconds with two guaranteed questions.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time. Delegates, I need a second to that motion, votes in favor? Against? Abstentions? The motion passes. The time has now been set at 45 seconds with two guaranteed questions. Delegate of Togo, you are now recognized to speak in front of this committee for 45 seconds.

**MODERATOR:** And with that the time of the consideration of the amendment has expired, we will now proceed with immediate voting, \*VOTING PROCESS IS COMPLETED\*

**MODERATOR:** The motion to introduce amendment A to the resolution does not pass. Delegates, the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

(NOTE: The consideration of Working Papers and amendments process can and has to be done to any Working Paper that has three sponsors and has been signed by half of the committee and has been approved by the table.)

**MODERATOR:** Yes, delegate from France, for what point or motion do you rise?

**FRANCE:** Motion to proceed to the immediate reading and voting of possible resolutions A and B.

(NOTE: For this motion to be in order the delegate motioning has to say: Motion to open an informal session in order to read the possible resolutions A and B, after the possible resolutions have been read, another delegate must motion to go back to formal session in order to continue to immediate voting as: Motion to go back to a formal session in order to proceed to immediate voting.)

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, do you wish to open an informal session?

**FRANCE:** Yes, I do. Motion to open an informal session in order to read the possible resolutions.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, I need a second to that motion, seconded by the delegate of Bolivia, votes in favor? Votes against? We are now in an informal session.

(NOTE: Two sponsors from each resolution must come forward and read the possible working paper, afterwards a session of questions will automatically be opened and 6 questions are permitted per resolution) \*POSSIBLE RESOLUTION A IS READ\*

**MODERATOR:** Thank you delegates, we will now proceed to a session of questions, all delegates who wish to ask a question please raise your placards.

**MODERATOR:** Delegate from United States, for what point or motion do you rise?

**USA:** Point of inquiry to the speakers.

**MODERATOR:** Delegates, do you yield?

**SPAIN:** Yes, we do.

**USA:** Why is it that undeveloped countries are not included in this resolution?

**SPAIN:** If you may recall paragraph 5 from the resolution...

\*SAME PROCEDURE FOR POSSIBLE RESOLUTION B\*

**MODERATOR:** And with that the delegates' time has expired.

Delegates, the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**RWANDA:** Motion to go back to formal session in order to proceed to immediate voting.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, I need a second to that motion, seconded by the delegate of United Kingdom. Votes in favor? Against?

**MODERATOR:** We are now back to formal session and we will proceed with immediate voting on the possible resolutions.

(NOTE: Once again three rounds of voting will be done twice, or for as many possible resolutions as a committee has) \*ROW IS CALLED AND EACH COUNTRY HAS TO VOTE\*

**MODERATOR:** Delegates, with the votes already counted, Possible Resolution paper B is now recognized as Resolution Paper for topic A: The situation in Darfur.

**MODERATOR:** Congratulations delegates, you have now reached a resolution.

**MODERATOR:** Delegates, the floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor?

**MEXICO:** Motion to close the session.

**MODERATOR:** That is in order at the time, I need a second to that motion, seconded by the delegate of US, votes in favor? Against? Abstentions? The motion clearly passes, we now declare the session closed.

## Protocol for Historical Crisis Committee A/B

The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) has the objective of providing an interactive, personal and dynamic debate format in which two round table opposing committees integrated by historical characters, in a specific political and temporary context, discuss a settled topic. However, this settled topic will be interrupted in order to discuss simultaneously arising crisis on both committees; where the resolutions from each committee, called executive orders, will have a direct impact on the opposing committee.

HCC is composed by committees A and B, where delegates from each one of them are mostly limited to debate with their respective committee members to reach a common goal. Nevertheless, the opposing committee will have an antagonistic role as their common goal is contrary to theirs. The delegates from the opposing committees will have time to interact with each other on specific and limited occasions.

### Staff Members

**President/ Secretary General:** The maximum authority within the bounds of the committee. Leads the debate throughout the sessions and has the final decision regarding the actions taken.

**Crisis Official:** Is the authority in charge of exposing each committee's crisis and providing a guideline at the beginning of the session of the debates, regarding the discussion of these crises. Likewise, this person is in charge of approving or rejecting the executive orders and presenting them to the opposing committee.

**Vice President/ President of the Communist Party:** Moderates the debate throughout the sessions in the committee where the majority of delegates represent this political ideology.

**Deputy Chair:** Assists the Crisis Official in the approval or rejection of the executive order. They are responsible to keep track of time and to inform the Crisis Official when to intervene in the committees.

## Motions and Points

**1. Motion to open an unmoderated caucus:** A motion to open an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time. The motion will be immediately put to a vote. A majority of members present and voting is required for passage. A simple majority is needed to pass. The Moderator may rule the motion out of order and this decision is not subject to appeal. The discussion in this form of debate should always remain in a diplomatic way and using the official language, English.

**2. Point of parliamentary inquiry:** If the floor is open, and a delegate has a question regarding parliamentary procedure, he or she may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. The question will be answered immediately by the Moderator. (A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.)

**3. Point of Order/ Question of authority:** If at any time a delegate feels that parliamentary procedure is not being followed properly, he may rise to a point of order. The moderator shall immediately decide points of order in accordance to these rules of procedure. The Moderator may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper. A point of order may interrupt a speaker only when the speech itself is not following properly parliamentary procedure. Delegates are urged to exercise this ability with extreme discretion.

**4. Motion to call forward:** this motion is a formal petition for the presence of any of the members of the opposing committee, to the preset committee that will function as a diplomatic envoy, in order to directly state the official position of the committee regarding controversial topic. This will have a similar format to an extraordinary session of questions. This motion can only be used once per session and twice during the whole extension of the debate where each committee has the right to use this motion once. The process sequent to the calling of this motion is the following:

- i. Motion is called by a delegate during a moderated caucus.
- ii. The President / Secretary General of the committee and the Crisis Room approves the motion.

- iii. Voting procedure where 60% of the delegates from the committee approve the motion.
- iv. The Crisis Official informs the opposing committee of the motion.
- v. The delegate called upon accepts.
- vi. Voting procedure where 60% of the delegates from the opposing committee approve the motion.
- vii. The Crisis Official escorts the delegate called upon to the other committee.
- viii. Extraordinary session of unlimited questions moderated by the Crisis Official.
- ix. The Crisis Official escorts the delegate called upon to his/her committee.
- x. The delegate called upon has time to address the committee to give a brief account of the events regarded in the meeting.

While this process is taking place, the committee continues with the normal course of the debate.

**5. Motion to call a Diplomatic Encounter.** This motion is a formal petition for the presence of two members from each committee to meet in the diplomatic room, where the four delegates will function as diplomatic envoys, to provide a space where they can represent the official position of their respective committees regarding a controversial topic in a critical point of the debate. This will have a similar format to a moderated caucus where each delegate will have equal participation. This motion can only be used twice through the whole extension of the debate, once for each committee. The process sequent to the calling of this motion is the following:

- i. Motion is called by a delegate during a moderated caucus.
- ii. The President / Secretary General of the committee and the Crisis Room approves the motion.
- iii. Voting procedure where 60% of the delegates from the committee approve the motion.
- iv. The Crisis Official informs the opposing committee of the motion.
- v. Voting procedure where 60% of the delegates from the opposing committee approve the motion.
- vi. The President and the Secretary General will give time to both committees to choose two representatives that will serve as diplomatic envoys. The President and the Secretary General can suggest delegates and have the final decision.
- vii. The Crisis Officials escort the diplomatic envoys called upon to the diplomatic room.
- viii. Crisis Officials moderate the delegate participations where the envoys from each committee will be tagged as speaker 1 and speaker 2. Speaker 1 from the committee that submitted the motion will have the first intervention, followed by speaker 1 from the opposing committee. Speaker 2 from the committee that

submitted the motion will have the 3rd intervention followed by speaker 2 from the opposing committee. These interventions should be brief and formal. The interventions will continue until the diplomatic envoy in turn has nothing else to say or when the Crisis Officials deem it fit.

ix. The Crisis Official escorts the delegate called upon to his/her committee.

x. The delegate called upon has time to address the committee to give a brief account of the events regarded in the meeting.

While this process is taking place, the committees continue with the normal course of the debate.

### Debate

The debate will be structured as follows:

- I. **Introduction:** The President/ Secretary General of the committee will welcome all delegates to the session. He / she will remind every delegate that the format of the debate is a round table which will be dynamic; this means that all sessions will consist on moderated caucus unless the circumstances require a different approach. This is why there will not be a speaker's list. Delegates are allowed to make direct contact and to speak in first person due to the fact that they are representing characters and not countries. However, they are not allowed to take non-diplomatic postures.
- II. **Roll call:** The Vice president/ President of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. will take the roll call. In order to start the session, 60% of the members of the committee need to be present.
- III. **Moderated caucus:** the debate starts with a moderated caucus in which a settled topic will be discussed in both committees until a crisis arises and the flow of the debate needs to be changed. It is important to remind all delegates that every motion needs only the President/ Secretary General's approval. The motions can only be called upon during the moderated caucus but the points can't be called upon throughout the whole debate.
- IV. **Crisis:** The Crisis Officials will enter to their respective committee to announce a simultaneously arising crisis. This will stop the course of the normal debate in order to attend an urgent matter. The debate regarding the crisis will be a moderated caucus followed by an unmoderated caucus. There will be a destined amount of time for each delegate to make questions to the crisis official.
- V. **Unmoderated Caucus:** the main function of this motion is to set the final discussion towards the encounter of a possible executive order for each committee. This motion should let the delegates have a discussion with more dynamic and accessible speech to others, and facilitate the encounter of a common solution towards the crisis they have been debating.

VI. **Executive orders:** this document presents the possible solutions for the presented crisis. Each committee makes its own executive order, which will be sent to the crisis room where the Crisis Official will revise it and approve it or propose suggestions. Once the executive order is approved, the Crisis Official of each committee will inform its committee about the decisions taken. It is important to take into consideration that the executive orders from both committees do not need to be sent at the same time, each committee can take the time needed in order to reach the proper solutions.

VII. **Conclusion:** The President/Secretary General, gives a brief report of the solutions that each committee reached at the end of the debating sessions. This authority informs the delegates of the final solutions and how they align with the Secretariats point of view.

## Protocol for the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court

The court is formed by:

- **Agents:** Parties to a case are represented by lawyers known as Agents. Each party will be represented by three agents. Agents are responsible for presenting their state's arguments to the Court.
- **Justices:** The function of the judges is to decide disputes brought before the ICJ by states. Judges will take an oath before starting their first hearing as members of the court.

### RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### INITIAL HEARINGS

I. The moderator will recognize the applicant (Agency 1) and then the respondent (Agency 2) to present their case in front of the judges.

##### **Example**

**MODERATOR:** The agency of \_\_\_\_\_ is now recognized to present their stand of this case, speaking in front of this court for (time considered suitable by the staff members; usually between 3 to 5 minutes; it is not compulsory that the agents use the whole time).

**AGENTS:** In their opening speech, they should include an interpretation of the facts that lead to the dispute; arguments in their favor; and conclude with a list of petitions made to the court.

II. Once both agencies have presented their case, it is in order for the judges to open an extraordinary session of questions to either of them. Only to clarify any issue that may be confusing or not well specified in the documents.

III. After the Agents have presented their first arguments, they will be asked to leave the room and the Justices will be called to deliver a preliminary opinion of the case, in which they should mention the points they consider must be discussed during the rest of the proceedings. This is the first debate (MODERATED CAUCUS).

**IV.** Once the Justices finish delivering their preliminary opinions, both agencies are asked back into the room and the applicant (Agency 1) will be recognized to present a rebuttal to the respondent's (Agency 2) arguments. It should be brief, clear and not aggressive.

**Example**

**AGENTS:** The agency of \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned in their presentation of the case that \_\_\_\_\_. As a counter-part, we want to state that\_\_\_\_\_.

OR We would like to know what they base their statements/petitions/allegations on.

OR We encourage them to reconsider\_\_\_\_\_.

The judges may require an extraordinary session of questions to the agents, only if any issue needs clarification.

**V.** After the rebuttal (refutation), the Respondent (Agency 2) will be allowed and encouraged to answer the arguments of the Applicant's (Agency 1) rebuttal. An extraordinary session of questions (same number of questions that were made to the applicant) from the Justices will be in order.

**VI.** Once the Rejoinder (reply from the Respondent) and Rebuttal (refutation by the Applicant) are concluded, the floor will be open. Justices may then move to a retirement to review these hearings. MODERATED CAUCUS.

HEARINGS

After the justices have reviewed the initial hearings in a moderated caucus, the Agencies may start developing their arguments for the case. In these next hearings, the presentation of arguments, responses to the counter-part's arguments, evidence or witnesses may be presented.

**PRESENTATION OF ARGUMENTS**

Brief premises that the agents may use, without the need of evidence or a witness, to talk the judges into their favor. They may be references to laws; diplomatic matters; appealing to empathy.

### **PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE**

Presentation of evidence must be brief and concise. Agents must clearly explain the point to be proved and relevance of the piece. It may be of any nature: physical; videography; photographic; phonographic; printed documents. Judges may require an extraordinary session of questions. After a piece of evidence has been presented, justices may then move to a retirement of the agency to review it.

### **PRESENTATION OF A WITNESS**

Just as the presentation of evidence, the presentation of a witness must be brief and concise. Agents must clearly explain who their witness is and what their relevance is to the case. A cross-examination (questions to discredit or undercut testimony already given) by the counter-part must be allowed. Judges may require an extraordinary session of questions to the witness. After a witness has been presented, justices may then move to a retirement of the agency to review it.

#### **Example**

**MODERATOR:** Agency of \_\_\_\_\_, you are now recognized to introduce your (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc.) witness to the court. Please be brief.

**AGENTS:** Your excellences, as our (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc.), we introduce (Name and title of the witness: Dr. John Hastings; Mrs. Joanna Smith) Brief explanation of the witness' relevance to the case.

**MODERATOR:** Thank you, agents. (Addressing the witness) Mr./Mrs./Miss/Dr., please place your right hand on your heart and raise your left hand. Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, under pains and penalties of perjury?

**WITNESS:** I do.

**MODERATOR:** You may introduce yourself briefly and tell us why you are here.

**WITNESS:** My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (occupation). I have come on my own will to give my testimony regarding \_\_\_\_\_.

**MODERATOR:** Thank you. (To the agents) You may now proceed with the testimony. I remind you that you have (time considered suitable by the court).

**AGENTS:** They ask the series of questions that they must have prepared in advance for the witness to answer. They must not lead in anyway the witness' answer into a simple and desired one. After the witness is done, and if there is any time left, the agents may make a brief and final statement. As you can see, Mr. Maunier's testimony tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

**MODERATOR:** Thank you agents. Now, it is the Agency of \_\_\_\_\_'s turn to cross-examine the witness. I remind you that you have (time considered suitable by the court). The agencies may or may not want to cross-examine the witness. This will depend on the convenience that it has for their case. If the staff members consider it suitable, the agencies WILL HAVE to do so.

**MODERATOR:** The moderator will open the floor. If the judges consider it necessary, they will open an extraordinary session of questions to the witness. If not, the moderator will proceed to the retirement of the agencies and the judges will review the testimony.

### FINAL ARGUMENTS

I. During the Final Arguments hearing, the Agencies will have a final opportunity to explain whichever point they consider was left out during the earlier hearings or that supports the ones they previously established.

II. The Court shall call first the Applicant (Agency 1), then the Respondent (Agency 2), to deliver a final argument, without interruptions, in which they can address any final points or sum up their cases. There is no time set for Final arguments, but Agencies must observe courtesy in the use of their time. Equal conditions will be allowed for both parties.

#### **Example**

**MODERATOR:** The Agency of \_\_\_\_\_ is now recognized to present their final arguments to this case. Agents, I exhort you to be brief and concise.

**AGENTS:** As to what has been said throughout this trial, we would like to state that this agency considers that \_\_\_\_\_. We expect the judges to consider that \_\_\_\_\_ in order for them to reach a reasonable verdict, based on the evidence and facts here presented.

### FINAL DELIBERATION

After both agencies have made their final statements, we will proceed to their retirement. During the retirement, Justices will draft and vote on the Final Judgment.

### **JUDGMENT**

I. The Final Judgment must include a brief explanation of the facts presented by the agencies; a brief chronicle of how the proceedings took place, recalling the main Arguments of the agencies; an explanation of why such verdict has been made; and the final Decision, in which the list of petitions expressed by the parties must be voted Against or For. The names of the judges voting for or against the petition must be included at the bottom.

II. Justices must not order anything not asked by any of the agencies in their petitions, nor exceed the Court's jurisdiction.

III. The staff will help the justices in the conformation of the petitions to be decided and the drafting procedure.

## VOTING

- I. Once the Judgment is fully drafted, and particular votes are annexed, the Court will be called to begin a voting procedure to approve the final document. The vote expresses the satisfaction of the justices as to the final form of the judgment. Each justice will have one vote. In the event of a tie, the President shall have the deciding vote. The vote of half of the justices present plus one will be considered a majority.
- II. Substantive votes shall be taken by roll call. The President shall call the roll in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. The roll call shall consist of only one round in which the justices may vote Yes, No or Abstention.
- III. After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no interruption shall be allowed. Anyone disrupting the voting may be asked to leave the room by the President.
- IV. Once a judgment is approved the Court declares it passed. The final public hearing is called, and Agents return to the room to stand judgment. Agents must remain standing up while judgment is delivered.

## MOTIONS

There are four types of motions:

**(i) Point of Order.** It can interrupt the debate. It is used when a part, an Officer or a Judge has not complied with the Rules of Procedure. In the case that there is no justification to this point, the Bureau will immediately over-rule it.

**(ii) Point of Personal Privilege.** It can interrupt the debate. It is used when a part or a Judge has a personal need. It is recommended to notice the Bureau of a personal need with a paper sent by an usher instead of using this motion. Use this motion for extremely necessary cases.

**(iii) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.** It is only in order when the floor is open. It is used to make Questions about procedure.

**(iv) Motion of Procedure.** It is only in order when the floor is open:

**Postponement of Debate:** A Member of the Court may postpone debate when he/she considers that debate should not continue until some evidence or witness is present. This needs a motion that must pass with 3/4 of the present Judges.

**Retirement:** During debate, a Justice may move the Court to consider a decision. The Officers will ask on what matter. If suitable, they will proceed; if not, they will just dismiss it. This motion will pass with a simple majority. Both agents must leave the room when the motion passed.

**Closing of Debate:** A motion to close debate will only be in order after the Court has dictated a Judgment, or when evidence was not enough to establish a case.

**Dismissal:** When a piece of evidence or a witness has passed, a Judge or a part may move to a dismissal of that evidence. This motion requires an explanation on why should the evidence or witness be dismissed. The motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass. If the motion passes, the evidence or witness shall be considered as a simple argument and not as evidence when arriving to a Judgment.

**OBJECTIONS:** The objections are only used when witnesses and evidences are presented. The following are valid objections:

**(i) Hearsay.** A hearsay objection may be raised when a speaker refers to a fact that they did not see. These statements must be considered simple arguments and not evidence.

**(ii) Competence.** A competency objection may be raised when a speaker refers to a technical fact that he is not professionally qualified to give. This advice must be considered as simple arguments and not as evidence.

**(iii) Prejudicial.** It may be raised if any statement is presented in such a way that the personal integrity of an Officer or judge is being damaged.

**(iv) Irrelevant.** It may be raised when an assertion is irrelevant to the case on trial.

**(v) Speculation.** It may be raised when an assertion is of speculative nature.

**(vi) Leading.** It may be raised when an Agent, when questioning a witness, puts forth questions that may condition the witness' answer to a simple and desired one.

#### **PERTINENT VOCABULARY**

- Your excellences
- Your honors
- Members of the court
- Justices
- We introduce
- We now present
- We believe
- We would like to state
- We exhort you
- We encourage you