

PREFACE

Since the inception of the Standard Model UN (MUN) Rules of Procedure (RP) in September 2017, more than 50 Model United Nations conferences in China have adopted its use. Several conferences have also adapted the Standard MUN Rules of Procedure to tailor to the various nature and functions of the Committees. We are pleased that the introduction of a standardized Rules of Procedure has eased the workload of having to draft and update many different sets of Rules of Procedure.

The Standard MUN Rules of Procedure was drafted with an ambition to minimize the differences across MUN conferences. The editorial team referred to several RP adopted by MUNs across Harvard, Yale, Vienna, Rome, Hague, etc., and eventually released the Standard MUN Rules of Procedure based on the commonly used Rules of Procedure within China. By having a Standard Rules of Procedure, participating delegates can now refer to one standardized version of Rules of Procedure to master, thus saving the trouble of studying and memorizing different sets of Rules of Procedure, therefore reducing disputes over certain points or motions, and easing the flow of conference procedures. The Standard MUN Rules of Procedure also provide comprehensive explanations to new procedures and a detailed committee simulation to allow all to integrate to the new system.

Over the past year, many have provided feedback on the usage, structure, content and phrasing of the Standard MUN Rules of Procedure. As devoted members of the MUN sphere, we then uphold our responsibilities to update the Standard MUN Rules of Procedure. After months of collation and brainstorming, we have put together a revision of the Standard MUN Rules of Procedure. It consists structural realignment and more thoroughly explained procedures. A revised committee simulation is also attached, applying the revised Standard MUN Rules of Procedure in practice. The structural realignment will assist delegates to follow through the Rules of Procedure alongside with the progress of debate.

By taking into consideration the concerns of MUN Associations and the practicality of a standardized Rules of Procedure, it is our hope to gather the support of MUN Association across China to integrate its usage during conferences, and to benefit both MUN organizers and delegates. With the revised Standard MUN Rules of Procedure, we believe we can make a concerted effort to do away with our differences and eventually benefit all within the MUN circle.

For further inquiries and clarification, please contact hello@nisenmun.com or standardrp@aimun.org.cn.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

CONTENTS

I. STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee.....	01
2. Roles and Responsibilities of Different Dais Members	01
3. Delegations.....	02
4. Rights of Observer Entities.....	03

II. DECORUM AND LANGUAGE

1. Appropriate Attire	04
2. Interacting with the Committee and the Moderator.....	04
3. Diplomatic Language	04

III. RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

1. General Rules	
1.1 Scope.....	06
1.2 Language	06
1.3 Quorum.....	06
1.4 Electronic Devices	06
2. RULES GOVERNING DEBATE	
2.1 Overview	07
2.2 Roll Call.....	07
2.3 Setting of Agenda	08
2.4 Formal Debate	09
2.5 Informal Debate.....	11
2.6 Motions	12
2.7 Points and Rights	17
2.8 Closure of Formal Debate	18
3. CRISIS	
3.1 Postponement of Debate	19
3.2 Resumption of Debate	20

3. VOTING	
4.1 Procedural Voting	21
4.2 Substantive Voting	21

IV. Conference Documents

1. Working Paper	23
2. Draft Resolutions	23
3. Amendments	
3.1 Friendly Amendment	24
3.2 Unfriendly Amendment	25
4. Appendix	
4.1 Resolution Format Guide	26
4.2 Sample Draft Resolution	28
4.3 Sample Amendment	29
4.4 Preambulatory Phrases	30
4.5 Operative Phrases	31

V. Committee Simulation

1. Introduction of the Dais	32
2. Roll Call	32
3. Setting of the Agenda	32
4. Establishment of General Speaker's List	34
5. Yields	34
6. Points	35
7. Changing the Speaking Time	36
8. Caucus	36
9. Postpone & Resumption of Debate	38
10. Working Paper	39
11. Draft Resolutions	40
12. Friendly Amendment	40
13. Unfriendly Amendment	41
14. Closure of Formal Debate	42

15. Reordering Draft Resolutions	42
16. Roll Call Voting	43
17. Suspension of the Meeting	44
18. Adjournment of the Meeting	44

I. STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee

A Committee consists of delegates and members of the Dais.

2. Roles and Responsibilities of Different Dais Members

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

Pre-conference

The Dais Head is in charge of guiding pre-conference preparations. Duties include overseeing the completion of the Committee Background Guide, selecting Member States to be represented, training of Dais Members with conference Rules of Procedure, etc.

The Dais Member assists the Dais Head to ensure the smooth completion of pre-conference preparations. Responsibilities include drafting Committee Background Guides, answering pre-conference queries and other administrative tasks. In most committees, there will be numerous Dais Members with different responsibilities, each to be arranged by the Dais Head.

During the conference

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

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

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

The Moderator chairs the committee in a formal session. It is the Moderator's responsibility to facilitate the debate, keep time, and rule on points and motions based on the Rules of Procedure set forth in this Handbook. As the Moderator is primarily concerned with all procedural issues, any questions on procedural issues should be raised with the Moderator. Under some situations, the Moderator may suspend certain rules of procedure to streamline the debate.

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

3. Delegations

Each Member State and Observer Entity will be represented by one or more delegates, and has one vote per Member State or Observer Entity in every Committee.

4. Rights of Observer Entities

Observer entities include Observer States, NGOs, International Organizations, etc. Observer Entities have the right to vote on **all procedural issues** (all voting having to do with the way the committee is run, such as voting on motions, as opposed to the topic being discussed, is considered procedural) but they are **not allowed to vote on substantive issues** (i.e. Draft Resolutions, Amendments and Draft Directive).

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

Observer Entities are distinct from conference observers, which include guests, as well as faculty members and school advisers.

Below illustrates a summary of the **rights of the different participants** in a committee.

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

II. DECORUM AND LANGUAGE

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

1. Appropriate Attire

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

2. Interacting with the Committee and the Moderator

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

During the formal debate and caucuses, always pay attention when other delegates make their speeches. No delegate may address a session without the permission of the Moderator. Never engage in private conversation as it is considered to be rude and disrespectful. Send a page with the help of the volunteers instead.

During unmoderated caucuses and meetings outside of designated conference rooms, politeness is still essential. Do not bully, shun or badmouth other delegates. Always attempt to build consensus by exchanging ideas and respecting the opinions of others when working on Working Papers and Draft Resolutions.

3. Diplomatic Language

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

The third-person should be used as much as possible when speaking. Never address any delegate by their first name. (i.e. use the third-person “The delegate of China”)

Avoid stereotyping other states and using demeaning or controversial phrases such as “undeveloped nations” or “bully states”. Also try to use the full name of countries, such as “the United Kingdom” instead of “the UK”. Accord full respect to the issues that you are discussing and never make jokes in bad taste.

III. RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

1. General Rules

All delegates are required to follow the Rules of Procedure and maintain decorum at all times.

1.1 Scope

The Rules of Procedure introduced in this Handbook lay the foundation for the flow of debate, and applies to all conventional committees (i.e. General Assembly, UNESCO, etc.). In crucial situations, the Moderator has the right to suspend certain rules to ensure the smooth running of the meeting.

For unconventional committees (i.e. Crisis Committee, International Criminal Justice, etc), a different set of Rules of Procedure apply according to the specific nature and functions of these committees.

1.2 Language

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

1.3 Quorum

A quorum is the minimum number of delegates required to begin debate. The Moderator may declare a Committee open when at least **half** of the voting members of the committee are present. However, substantive voting (i.e. Draft Resolutions and Unfriendly Amendments) requires at least a **two-third majority** of the delegates to be present.

1.4 Electronic Devices

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

2. RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

2.1 Overview

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

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

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

Informal debate is debate in the form of caucuses. It comprises of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

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

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

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

2.2 Roll Call

The first order of business for the Committee, during this phase the Rapporteur will read aloud the name of each Member State and Observer Entity of the Committee in alphabetical order.

When a delegate's country is called, the delegate of the aforementioned state will raise his or her placard and answer "**present**".

After the roll call, the Rapporteur will announce the **simple majority, two-thirds majority**, and **20%** based on the number of members present.

For reference, the simple majority, two-thirds majority and 20% will be calculated in the following manner:

- **Simple majority**
1/2 of the (total number of members present + 1), rounded off to the nearest whole number above it;
- **Two-thirds majority**
2/3 of the (total number of members present), rounded off to the nearest whole number above it;
- **20%**
20% of the (total number of members present), rounded off to the nearest whole number above it;

For example, in a committee where 46 delegates are present, the simple majority is 24 ($1/2 \times 47 = 23.5$, rounded off to 24); the two-thirds majority is 31 ($2/3 \times 46 = 30.66$, rounded off to 31); the 20% is 10 ($0.2 \times 46 = 9.2$, rounded off to 10).

2.3 Setting of Agenda

If the Committee has **more than one topic area** to discuss, the members should set an agenda.

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

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

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

A motion to close the debate on setting the agenda will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and two against the motion. The Moderator will recognize up to two speakers against closing the debate on setting the agenda. Each speaker will have 60 seconds. A **two-thirds majority** is required for closure of debate on the agenda. If the speaker's list on setting the agenda is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed.

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

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

If a voting procedure on the first topic area is concluded, successfully passing a draft resolution, the committee will automatically proceed to the second topic area, if time permits.

In the event of more than two topic areas, a motion to set the agenda must be made to decide the next topic area. A “for-against” speakers list as described above is necessary.

If all draft resolutions on the first topic area fail, a motion to set the agenda is in order; delegates may place the first topic area back on the agenda again, or place one of the remaining topic areas on the agenda. Again, a “for-against” speakers list as described above is necessary.

In the event where all draft resolutions fail in a single-topic committee, a motion to set the agenda is in order; delegates may place the topic area back in the agenda again, or may motion to adjourn the debate.

2.4 Formal Debate

2.4.1 Establishment of General Speaker’s List

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

The Moderator may call for members to be added to the GSL at any time during the formal debate. When the Moderator calls for additions to the GSL, delegates wishing to speak will request to be added by raising their placards. A country may add its name to the GSL by submitting a page to the Dais at any time, provided that the country is not already on the GSL. Similarly, countries may remove their name from the GSL by submitting a page to the Dais at any time. The represented country names of the next few speakers will be displayed for the convenience of the Committee.

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

2.4.2 Making of Speeches

During the formal debate, speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any Working Papers, Draft Resolutions and other documents that have been approved by the Director. Speakers may not refer to any document that has not been formally introduced to the committee.

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

All speakers on speaker list will be given 90 seconds to speak. When a delegate exceeds the allotted time for speeches, the Moderator may call the speaker to order.

2.4.3 Yields

After a delegate has finished his or her speech within the allotted time, the Moderator may allow for the remaining time to be yielded. Yielding of time may only take place during formal debate, there is no yielding of time during informal debate. No yield is in order if the remaining time is less than 30 seconds. Note that only one yield is allowed. There are four types of yields:

Yield time to the dais.

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

Yield time to another delegate.

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

Yield time to questions.

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

Yield time to comments.

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

2.5 Informal Debate

During the informal debate, the Moderator will temporarily depart from the General Speaker's List and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion, in the form of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

2.5.1 Moderated Caucus

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantive debate (discussions on issues and solutions directly related to the topic) at critical junctures in the discussion.

Once the motion for a Moderated Caucus passes, a separate Speaker's List will be established, and the delegate who raised the motion will be the first speaker.

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

Delegates who have delivered their speech may be re-added to the Speaker's List of the Moderated Caucus. When the total time of the Moderated Caucus is exhausted, or no delegate wishes to speak during the Moderated Caucus, the Moderated Caucus shall immediately end.

The Dais has the right to end a Moderated Caucus early at their discretion.

No motions are in order during a Moderated Caucus.

2.5.2 Unmoderated Caucus

The purpose of the Unmoderated Caucus is to enter a temporary recess where delegates leave their seats to speak freely in small groups.

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

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

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

2.6 Motions

The Moderator may open the floor to points and motions after at least 1 speaker or at most 3 speakers from the GSL have delivered their speech, **unless the Moderator decides otherwise.**

The Moderator may recognize one to three motions, depending on the number of delegates wishing to raise them. In the event of more than 1 motion, each will be voted on based on precedence. When any one of these motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered to have failed.

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

2.6.1 Adjournment or Suspension of Meeting

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

A delegate may also motion for a suspension of the meeting to temporarily suspend all Committee functions.

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

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

2.6.2 Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. Delegates who wish to raise a motion will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select one delegate. The selected delegate do no need to specify the purpose for the Unmoderated Caucus. The selected delegate must specify a time limit for the Unmoderated Caucus, **not exceeding 20 minutes**. The Dais may at their discretion, rule the motion out of order, or suggest appropriated changes before accepting it.

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

2.6.3 Moderated Caucus

A motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. Delegates who wish to raise a motion will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select one delegate. The selected delegate must read aloud the **topic of intent** for the Moderated Caucus and specify a time limit for the Moderated Caucus, **not exceeding 20 minutes**, and a **time limit for the individual speech**. The Dais may at their discretion, rule the motion out of order, or suggest appropriated changes before accepting it.

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

2.6.4 Changing the Speaking Time

A delegate may motion to change the speaking time of the Debate at any time.

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

2.6.5 Introduction of Draft Resolution

Once a Draft Resolution has met the requirements and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may motion to introduce the Draft Resolution.

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

Once passed, the Committee will be given 3 minutes to read the Draft Resolution. Thereafter, the authors will decide on 3 sponsors to introduce the draft resolution, summarizing its contents, not exceeding 3 minutes.

The introduction of the draft resolution will be followed by a free-flowing brief question and answer (Q&A) session, not exceeding 5 minutes. Delegates who wish to pose questions will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select delegates to pose questions, questions posed are to be concise and specific. Sponsors are to answer questions posed. The Moderator may limit the length of time for these sessions at his or her discretion.

2.6.6 Introduction of Unfriendly Amendment

After an Unfriendly Amendment has been approved and distributed as stipulated above, a motion to introduce it may be brought up when the floor is open. Only one unfriendly amendment may be introduced at any given time. This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

The amendment will be submitted for printing and distribution, time permitting. However, if time does not permit the printing and distribution of the amendment, the Moderator will read the amendment aloud, clause by clause.

Formal debate will be suspended and two speaker's lists will be established, one **"for"** and one **"against"** the Unfriendly Amendment. Countries for and against will speak in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have **60 seconds** to speak unless a delegate motions otherwise.

The debate on the Unfriendly Amendment will follow the normal rules for formal debate; **no moderated caucus shall be in order and any unmoderated caucus cannot exceed 10 minutes in total.**

A motion to close the debate on the Unfriendly Amendment will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for the Unfriendly Amendment and two against. The Moderator will recognize up to two speakers against closing the debate on the Unfriendly Amendment. Each speaker will have 60 seconds. A **two-thirds majority** is required for the closure of debate on the Unfriendly Amendment. If no delegates wish to speak in the debate, or if the speaker's lists are exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed.

When the debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the Unfriendly Amendment. This is a substantive voting and requires a **two-thirds majority** to pass.

After the vote, formal debate will resume according to the General Speaker's List, regardless of the outcome of the vote.

2.6.7 Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close the debate on the topic area, debate on an amendment or debate on the agenda.

Once raised, the Moderator may recognize **up to two speakers against** the motion, with a speaking time of 60 seconds each. Closure of debate requires the support of **two-thirds** of the members present.

2.6.8 Reordering Draft Resolutions

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

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

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

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

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

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

2.6.9 Roll Call Voting

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

This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

Once passed, the Rapporteur will begin the first sequence of roll call voting. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain”, or “Pass”.

During the first sequence, a delegate may request the right to explain his or her vote only when the member is voting against the policy of his or her member state; such a vote is termed “with Rights”. The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting. All delegates granted this right should explain their votes within 30 seconds. Delegates are to explain his or her vote after the second sequence of the roll call voting, before the Moderator announces the outcome of the vote. The Director reserves the authority to deny this right at his or her discretion.

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

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

The Moderator will then announce the outcome of the vote.

2.6.10 Precedence

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) Adjournment of the Meeting | 6) Introduction of Draft Resolutions |
| 2) Suspension of the Meeting | 7) Introduction of Unfriendly Amendments |
| 3) Unmoderated Caucus | 8) Closure of Debate |
| 4) Moderated Caucus | 9) Reordering Draft Resolutions |
| 5) Changing the Speaking Time | 10) Roll Call Voting |

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

For reference, if a 10-minute Unmoderated Caucus has been raised, followed by a 20-minute Moderated Caucus, followed by a 20-

minute Unmoderated Caucus, the 2 Unmoderated Caucuses will be voted first, in the order of 10-minute Unmoderated Caucus, followed by 20-minute Unmoderated Caucus.

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

2.7 Points and Rights

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

2.7.1 Point of Personal Privilege

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

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

2.7.2 Point of Order

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

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

2.7.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

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

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

2.7.4 Right of Reply

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

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

2.8 Closure of Formal Debate

At the Moderator's discretion, a motion to close the formal debate may be in order. (Refer to 2.6.7 on Closure of Debate) If the Committee is in favor of closure of formal debate, the Moderator will declare the closure of formal debate, and the Committee will proceed to voting procedure.

If the given General Speaker's List is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed at that point of the conference.

When the formal debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to voting on the Draft Resolution(s). If there are more than one Draft Resolution on the floor, a motion to reorder the Draft Resolutions may be in order. (Refer to 2.6.8 on Reordering Draft Resolutions)

After the order of Draft Resolutions to be voted has been determined, a motion to commence roll-call voting may be in order. (Refer to 2.6.9 on Roll-Call Voting)

No Draft Resolution (or its equivalent) is required to be on the floor to motion for the closure of formal debate. In the event where there are no Draft Resolutions on the floor, a successful motion to close the formal debate may be followed by a motion to adjourn or suspend the meeting.

3. CRISIS

A crisis situation may occur at any time during the conference. When a crisis is announced, the Committee may motion to postpone the debate on the current topic area. Once the motion to postpone the debate has passed, a new General Speaker's List will be created to focus solely on the crisis at hand.

During a crisis session, all rules governing debate as mentioned above still apply; under the discretion of the Dais, new time limits on certain motions, such as both moderated and unmoderated caucuses, may be imposed, as to expediate delegates to formulate a prompt resolution to the crisis.

Instead of a Draft Resolution, a Draft Directive will be passed as a resolution to the crisis. The motion to introduce the Draft Directive and its subsequent procedures is identical to that of a Draft Resolution. However, unlike a Draft Resolution, the Draft Directive will omit preambulatory clauses and will start directly with operative clauses.

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

3.1 Postponement of Debate

A motion to postpone the debate may occur only in reference to topic area items, including formal debate.

In the event of a crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat or Dais may call upon a Committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. Before proceeding to the urgent matter at hand, a motion to postpone the debate should be made.

Similar to the Setting of Agenda, once a motion to postpone the debate has been raised, two speaker's lists will be established, one "for" and one "against" the motion. Speakers "for" will speak in support of the postponement of debate, speakers "against" will speak in favor of continuing debate on the topic area; they are to speak in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have 60 seconds to speak unless a delegate motions otherwise.

A motion to close the debate on postponement of debate will be in order after the Committee has heard up to two speakers for the motion and two against the motion. The Moderator will recognize up to two speakers against

closing the debate on postponement of debate. A two-thirds majority is required for closure of debate on the motion to postpone the debate. If the speaker's lists on postponement of debate are exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed.

When the debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion to postpone the current topic area. This is a procedural voting and requires a **simple majority** to pass. If the motion fails, the debate on the topic area will resume.

3.2 Resumption of Debate

A motion to resume the debate on the agenda or a particular document, including Draft Resolutions and Amendments, may occur only after a crisis or emergency has been addressed.

Once a motion to resume the debate has been raised, two speaker's lists will be established, one "for" and one "against" the motion. Speakers "for" will speak in support of resuming debate, speakers "against" will speak against the resumption; they are to speak in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have 60 seconds to speak unless a delegate motions otherwise.

The Moderator will recognize up to two speakers in each speaker's list. Thereafter, the Committee will move directly to voting procedures. This is a procedural motion and requires a **simple majority** to pass.

Once passed, the debate will return to the topic area before the crisis/emergency.

4. VOTING

Every Member State or Observer Entity is entitled to one vote each in every Committee. After the Moderator has announced the beginning of voting, no one shall interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.

4.1 Procedural Voting

Procedural voting refers to all voting related to the way the Committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. In other words, all voting will be procedural except for voting on documents. **Delegates must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions are allowed.** All procedural votings (except the closure of any debate) require a simple majority of members present and voting, including Observer Entities. A voting procedure that requires a simple majority needs **more affirmative than negative** votes to pass.

4.2 Substantive Voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on documents. All substantive votings require a two-thirds majority of members present and voting, excluding Observer Entities. A voting procedure that requires two-thirds majority requires exactly or more than two-thirds of the voters to be affirmative.

4.2.1 Unfriendly Amendments

Once the debate on the unfriendly amendment has closed, the committee will enter substantive voting on the unfriendly amendment in question. During voting procedure, delegates will raise their placards in voting for or against the amendment. **Any unfriendly amendment requires a two-thirds majority to pass.**

4.2.2 Draft Resolutions

After the debate has been closed on the topic, the committee will move into the final substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. Then, the Dais may conduct a roll call prior to voting to determine the number of countries present.

At that point, only the following motions will be entertained: Reordering Draft Resolutions, and Motion for a Roll Call Vote.

In this substantive voting, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain”. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. It is to be noted that the two-thirds majority needed to pass a

draft resolution or an unfriendly amendment refers to two-thirds of countries that vote “Yes” and “No”; members who abstain are treated as not having participated in the vote.

Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed per topic area. In Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote (unfriendly amendments and draft resolutions).

After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move on to the second topic area (if any).

IV. CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1. Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers for the committee's consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and should be written in draft resolution format.

Typically, the authors of a working paper should **indicate the name of the committee, the topic under discussion, and the signatories who feel this paper is worth discussing** at the top of the first page.

Working Papers are not official documents, but do require the **signature of the Director** in order for it to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, it is considered introduced and delegates may begin to refer to that Working Paper by its designated number.¹ No formal introduction of a working paper is needed.

2. Draft Resolutions

A Draft Resolution can be introduced when it receives the **approval of the Director** and is **signed by 20% of the countries (sponsors + signatories)** in the committee. The final number of countries required for each committee will be publicized at the beginning of each session, as it is contingent on the eventual attendance of the committee.

Note that the contents of a Draft Resolution **must have been discussed during the formal and informal debate**. Clauses that have not been discussed but are included in the document may be grounds for rejection by the Director.

Sponsors are Member States which have contributed to the formulation of the draft resolution. Any delegate **can sponsor only one Draft Resolution** and can withdraw it at any time by submitting a request in writing to the Director. If a delegate wishes to sponsor another Draft Resolution, that delegate will have to withdraw his/her sponsorship of the initial draft resolution.

Signatories are Member States and Observer Entities which do not necessarily agree with the Draft Resolution, but see potential in its contents, therefore deserving of further discussions, which means that the signatory believes that the draft resolution has the potential for further discussion. As

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

such, the signatory has no further obligations towards the draft resolution and can be party to numerous draft resolutions.

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

When a Draft Resolution is introduced, it will remain on the floor until a Draft Resolution on that topic area has been passed or until debate on that specific Draft Resolution is voted down, or withdrawn by all of its sponsors. No delegate may refer to a Draft Resolution until it is formally introduced. A Draft Resolution that has not been formally introduced may not be voted upon during substantive voting.

When there are more than one Draft Resolution on the floor, delegates may refer to the Draft Resolution by its designated number².

More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one Draft Resolution is passed per topic area.

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

3. Amendments

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

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

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

3.1 Friendly Amendment

A Friendly Amendment is one whose sponsors include all the sponsors of the draft resolution at which it is directed.

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

² Draft Resolutions for Topic A will be named 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc., while Draft Resolutions for Topic B will be named 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc.

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

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

3.2 Unfriendly Amendment

An Unfriendly Amendment is one whose sponsors **do not include all the sponsor** of the DR at which it is directed.

An Unfriendly Amendment must have **the approval of the Director and must also be signed by 20% of the countries in the Committee (including sponsors + signatories)**. The final number of signatories required for each committee will be publicized at the beginning of each session, as it is contingent on the eventual attendance of the Committee.

After a unfriendly amendment has been approved by the Director, a motion to introduce the amendment is in order. This is a procedural motion and requires a simple majority to pass.

Once passed, the formal debate is paused and the Committee will debate and vote on the unfriendly amendment. Only one unfriendly amendment can be debated on at any time.

Once an unfriendly amendment is passed, the Committee returns to the formal debate and the amendments are to be immediately incorporated into the Draft Resolution at which it is directed. The Committee returns to the formal debate after voting for the unfriendly amendment, regardless of the outcome of the vote.

4. APPENDIX

4.1 Resolution Format Guide

The ultimate goal of each committee is to produce a draft resolution, or its equivalent, detailing the collective action to be taken to solve the problem at hand. The solutions outlined in the draft resolution reflect the content of the discussions during the formal debate and caucuses as well as the level of consensus reached. In order to formulate an effective draft resolution, realistic and innovative solutions must be incorporated into the document.

Generally, each clause is elaborately expounded with subclauses to deal with specific subtopics of the main problem. A typical draft resolution consists of two parts: heading and body.

Heading

The title of the draft resolution should be in capital letters, followed by a number. The first number indicates the topic area being discussed. Upon the approval of the Committee Director, the draft resolution will be assigned a number based on the order in which it was submitted to the Dais. For example, the first approved draft resolution on the second topic area should have the label "DRAFT RESOLUTION 2.1".

Below the title should include the committee name, topic, sponsors as well as signatories. Take note that abbreviations of the names of Member States (USA, UK) are discouraged.

Body

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

Preambulatory Clauses

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

In essence, preambulatory clauses include the following:

- 1) The reasons for which the committee is addressing the issue at hand;
- 2) Stating all the issues the committee attempts to address;
- 3) Highlight previous UN actions, which include previous resolutions, treaties, conventions, national and

international efforts, references to the UN Charter, etc., in relation to the issue.

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

Operative Clauses

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

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

4.2 Sample Draft Resolution

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.14

Committee: The Security Council

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

Sponsors: United States of America, United Kingdom

Signatories: China, Russian Federation, France

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

.....

Expressing profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;

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

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

.....

8. *Decides* that:

(a) All Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) Any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

.....

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

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

4.3 Sample Amendment

AMENDMENT 1.1

Committee: The Security Council

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

Sponsors: Indonesia, Nigeria, United Kingdom

Signatories: People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, Uganda

Change the word "immediately" to "gradually" in operative clauses, No. 6.

Delete the operative clause No. 7.

Add as the final operative clause: "Decides to remain seized of the matter."

4.4 Preambulatory Phrases

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

4.5 Operative Phrases

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

V. Committee Simulation

1. Introduction of the Dais

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

Moderator	Before setting the agenda, the Rapporteur will do the Roll Call in alphabetical order.
Rapporteur	Delegates, please raise your placard and answer “present” when your country’s name is called. Afghanistan.
Afghanistan	Present.
Rapporteur	Afghanistan is present. Albania...
Rapporteur	With XXXX countries present, this conference is in quorum. The two-thirds majority is XXXX; the simple majority is XXXX; and the 20% quota is XXXX. Delegates late for Roll Call, please send a page to the Dais to notify your presence.

3. Setting of the Agenda

Moderator	Now we are going to set the agenda. Topic A is XXX and Topic B is XXX. Are there any points or motions on the floor? China.
China	China motions to discuss Topic A first.
Moderator	Now there is a motion on the floor to discuss Topic A, the motion is in order. Is there a second?
Moderator	Thank you. Now I’ll recognize speakers to speak for and against this motion. Countries for and against will speak in an alternating manner. The original speaking time is 60 seconds.

Moderator	All delegates who want to speak in favor of the motion, please raise your placard. China, Russia Federation... Thank you. All delegates against? United States of America, United Kingdom... Thank you.
Moderator	Delegate of China, you have 60 seconds. I will tap with the gavel to remind you when there's 15 seconds left.
China	(Speech)
USA	(Speech)
Russia Federation	(Speech)
UK	(Speech)
Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Mongolia.
Mongolia	Mongolia motions to close the debate.
Moderator	There's a motion on the floor from Mongolia to close the debate. Is there a second? Thanks. All delegates who want to speak against the closing of debate, please raise your placard. France, Japan. Now delegate of France, you have 60 seconds.
France	(Speech)
Japan	(Speech)
Moderator	Now we will vote on the motion for the closure of the debate. Those countries who are in favor of this motion, please raise your placards; those against? With XXX in favor and XXX against, this motion passes and the debate is closed.
Moderator	Now we proceed to vote for the previous motion raised by China to discuss Topic A first, countries in favor of this motion, please raise your placards. Those against, please raise your placards. With XXX for and XXX against, this motion passes. We will discuss Topic A first.

4. Establishment of General Speaker's List

Moderator	Now we will open the General Speakers' List. All delegates wishing to speak please raise your placards. China, Russian Federation... Thank you.
Moderator	If there are more delegates wishing to speak, please send a page to the Dais. Now China, you're recognized for 90 seconds. When there's 30 seconds left, I will remind you with the gavel.
China	(Speech)

5. Yields

Brazil has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.	
Moderator	Delegate of Brazil, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?
Brazil	Yield to the Dais.
Moderator	Thank you.

Japan has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.	
Moderator	Delegate of Japan, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?
Japan	Japan would like to yield his/her time to the delegate of the Philippines.
Moderator	Thank you. Delegate of the Philippines, you have the remainder of the time to make your speech.
Philippines	(Speech)

China has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.	
Moderator	Delegate of China, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?
China	The delegate of China would like to yield his/her time to questions.

Moderator	Thank you. Now the Dais would like to invite questions from the floor. Delegates who want to ask questions, please raise your placard. USA. Now USA you can ask a question and delegate of China will have 35 seconds to answer it.
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Moldova has finished his/her speech within the allotted time.	
Moderator	Delegate of Moldova, you still have 35 seconds left, how would you like to yield your time?
Moldova	The delegate of Moldova would like to yield his/her time to comments.
Moderator	Thank you. Now the Dais would like to invite delegates to comment on the previous speech. Delegates who want to comment, please raise your placard. Saudi Arabia. You have 35 seconds to comment.
Saudi Arabia	(Speech)

6. Points

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Mexico.
Mexico	Point of Personal Privilege. The delegate of Mexico feels the room is too hot. Would you mind lowering the temperature of the air-con?
Moderator	Thank you, Mexico. I'll have our staff fix that.

Moderator	Now, delegate of India, you are now recognized for 90 seconds.
Colombia	Point of Order! The next speaker is the delegate of Maldives.
Moderator	Thank you, Colombia. My apologies for the error. Delegate of Maldives, you are now recognized for 90 seconds.
Maldives	(Speech)

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Hungary.
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Hungary	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry. The delegate of Hungary would like to ask the honorable chair about the speaking time of the General Speaker's List.
Moderator	The speaking time is 90 seconds.

7. Changing the Speaking Time

Moderator	Are there any more points or motions? Germany.
Germany	Germany motions to change Formal Debate speaking time to one minute.
Moderator	Thank you. Now there's a motion on the floor to change the speaking time to one minute. Is there a second? Thank you. Now we'll vote on this motion.
Moderator	Delegates in favor, please raise your placards. With XX in favor and XX against, this motion passes/fails.

8. Caucus

Moderator	Are there any more points or motions? Spain.
Spain	Spain motions for a 5-minute moderated caucus to discuss XXXXX. Each delegate will have 30 seconds to address the Committee.
Moderator	Thank you. Spain has motioned for a 5-minute moderated caucus to discuss XXXXX with each delegate having 30 seconds to speak. Are there any other motions? Sudan.
Sudan	Sudan motions for a 5-minute unmoderated caucus.
Moderator	Thank you. Sudan has motioned for a 5-minute unmoderated caucus. Are there any other motions? Seeing none, we shall proceed to vote. An unmoderated caucus takes precedence. Is there a second? Thank you. Delegates in favor of the 5-minute unmoderated caucus, please raise your placards. With XX in favor and XX against, this motion passes. Now we will have a 5-minute unmoderated caucus. Delegates please do remember to come back on time, thank you!
Moderator	Delegates, you still have 1 minute.

Moderator	The time is exhausted. Please go back to your seats. We shall now return to the General Speaker's List.
After 3 delegates have spoken from the General Speaker's List	
Moderator	The floor is open, are there any points or motions on the floor? Republic of Korea.
Republic of Korea	The Republic of Korea motions for a 10-minute moderated caucus to discuss XXXXX. Each delegate will have 1 minute to speak.
Moderator	Thank you. Now there's a motion from the Republic of Korea to enter a 10-minute moderated caucus with each individual speaking time of 1 minute on the topic of XXXXX. Are there any other motions? Australia.
Australia	Australia motions for a 20-minute moderated caucus with each delegate having 1 minute. The topic is XXXXX.
Moderator	Thank you. Now there's a motion from Australia to enter a 20-minute moderated caucus with each individual speaking time of 1 minute on the topic of XXXXX. Are there any other motions? Seeing none, we shall proceed to vote. As we have two moderated caucuses on the floor, we shall proceed to vote based on the order in which each motion was made. Now we will vote on the 10-minute moderated caucus raised by the Republic of Korea.
Moderator	This motion passes. The chair will first recognize 5 delegates to speak and the delegate of Republic of Korea will be the first speaker. All delegates wishing to speak please rise your placards. Jamaica, USA, New Zealand, Italy. Delegate of Republic of Korea, you're recognized for 1 minute.
Republic of Korea	(Speech)
Jamaica	(Speech)
USA	(Speech)
New Zealand	(Speech)

Moderator	Before the delegate of Italy speaks, I would like to recognize 5 more delegates. Egypt, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Vietnam and Venezuela. Delegate of Italy you have 1 minute.
Italy	(Speech)
Egypt	(Speech)
Azerbaijan	(Speech)
Brazil	(Speech)
Vietnam	(Speech)
Venezuela	(Speech)
Moderator	Since there are 2 minutes left in this moderated caucus, I would like to recognize two more delegates. New Zealand, Dominican Republic. Delegate of New Zealand you have 1 minute.
New Zealand	(Speech)
Dominican Republic	(Speech)
Moderator	The time is exhausted. We will now go back to the General Speaker's List.

9. Postpone & Resumption of Debate

Moderator	Delegates, we have word that a crisis has erupted. Are there any points or motions on the floor? Nepal.
Nepal	Nepal motions to postpone the debate.
Moderator	This motion is in order. Is there a second? Thank you. Now I'll recognize speakers to speak for and against this motion. Countries for and against will speak in an alternating manner. All delegates who wish to speak in favor of the motion, please raise your placards. Those against.....
— — Speeches in an alternating manner — —	
Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Serbia.
Serbia	Serbia motions to close the debate.

Moderator	There's a motion on the floor from Serbia to close the debate. Is there a second? Thank you. All delegates who want to speak against the motion, please raise your placards. Seeing none, we will proceed to voting. Now we vote on the motion for the closure of the debate.
Moderator	Those countries who are in favor of this motion, please raise your placards; those against? Obviously this motion passes. Now we proceed to vote for the previous motion raised by Nepal to postpone the debate. Delegates in favor? Against? This motion passes. This committee shall table the current topic area, and will discuss the current crisis.

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Croatia.
Croatia	Croatia motions to resume the debate on XXXX.
Moderator	This motion is in order. Is there a second? Thank you. Now I'll recognize speakers to speak for and against this motion. Countries for and against will speak in an alternating manner. All delegates who wish to speak in favor of the motion, please raise your placards. Those against.....
— — Speeches in an alternating manner — —	
Moderator	This motion will be put to vote, and a simple majority is needed to pass. Delegates in favor? Against? This motion obviously passes. We shall return to the topic area before the crisis.

10. Working Paper

Moderator	Now the Dais would like to encourage submissions of Working Papers.
Moderator	Now we have Working Paper 1.1 submitted by China etc. and distributed to every delegate. Are there any points or motions on the floor? Russia Federation.
Russia Federation	Russia motions to discuss Working Paper 1.1.

11. Draft Resolutions

Moderator	We'd like to encourage delegates to submit Draft Resolutions now.
Moderator	Now we have Draft Resolution 1.1 submitted by its sponsors and distributed to every delegate. Are there any points or motions on the floor? China.
China	China motions to introduce Draft Resolution 1.1.
Moderator	There's a motion on the floor to introduce Draft Resolution 1.1... This motion passes. Now delegates will be given 3 minutes to read the document. (After Reading) Now the Dais would like to invite sponsors of Draft Resolution 1.1 to the stage to briefly summarize its contents. You have 3 minutes.
-- Introduce --	
Moderator	Thank you sponsors. Please stay where you are. Now we shall enter a free-flowing Q&A session. The total time will be 5 minutes. Delegates may only speak when they are recognized.
-- Q&A Session --	
Moderator	Now we shall return to the General Speaker's List. As Draft Resolution 1.1 is on the floor, the Dais would like the debate to be focused on the contents of DR 1.1.

12. Friendly Amendment

Moderator	Now we have Friendly Amendment 1.1.1 approved by the Director, which I will now read out.
-- Moderator Reads out contents of Friendly Amendment 1.1.1 --	
Moderator	Delegates, please make the necessary changes to your copies of Draft Resolution 1.1.

13. Unfriendly Amendment

Moderator	Now we have Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2 approved by the Director. Due to time constraints, we are unable to print and distribute the amendment to all delegates. Therefore, in order to save time, the clauses will be shown on the screen as I read them.
— Moderator Reads contents of Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2 —	
Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? South Africa.
South Africa	South Africa motions to introduce Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2.
Moderator	There's a motion on the floor to introduce Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2. Now we will vote on this motion... Obviously this motion passes.
Moderator	Now we will establish a new speakers' list for and against the Unfriendly Amendment. Delegates wishing to speak in favor of this amendment, please raise your placards. South Africa, Argentina. Those against? Iran, Bahrain. Delegate of South Africa you have 1 minute.
South Africa	(Speech)
Iran	(Speech)
Argentina	(Speech)
Bahrain	(Speech)
Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? UK.
United Kingdom	The United Kingdom motions to close the debate on Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2.
Moderator	There's a motion on the floor from the United Kingdom to close the debate on Amendment 1.1.2. Is there a second? Thank you. Before we vote on this motion, I will recognize up to two speakers to speak against it. China, Japan. Now delegate of China, you have 1 minute.
China	(Speech)
Japan	(Speech)

Moderator	Now we have to vote on to close the debate on Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2. Those countries who are in favor of this motion, please raise your placards; those against? With XX in favor and XX against, this motion passes and the debate is closed.
Moderator	Now we proceed to vote on Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2. Delegates in favor of Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2, please raise your placards. Those against, please raise your placards. With XX for and XX against, Unfriendly Amendment 1.1.2 passes. Please make the necessary changes to your copies of Draft Resolution 1.1.

14. Closure of Formal Debate

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Tunisia.
Tunisia	Tunisia motions to close the formal debate.
Moderator	There's a motion from Tunisia to close the formal debate. Delegates wishing to speak against this motion, please raise your placards. Seeing none, now we'll vote on this motion. With XXX in favor and XXX against, this motion passes and the debate is closed.
Moderator	Before moving on to the voting procedure, I'd like to ask delegates who are not members of this committee to leave the room. Thank you. Now we'll proceed to vote. The door will be closed and no one is allowed to enter or exit. Now, the Rapporteur will do the Roll Call in alphabetical order...

15. Reordering Draft Resolutions

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Cambodia.
Cambodia	Cambodia motions to reorder the Draft Resolutions.
Moderator	Cambodia, in which order would you like to rearrange the Draft Resolutions?
Cambodia	1.2, 1.3 and then 1.1.

Moderator	Are there any other motions for reordering the Draft Resolutions? France.
France	1.3, 1.2 and then 1.1.
Moderator	Are there any other motions for reordering the Draft Resolutions? Seeing none.
Moderator	We will vote on the first order 1.2、1.3、1.1. Delegates in favor of this motion, please raise your placards. Those against? This motion passes. Next we will vote based on the order 1.2, 1.3 and 1.1.

16. Roll Call Voting

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? USA.
USA	USA motions for roll call voting.
Moderator	Is there a second? Thanks. Delegates in favor, please raise your placards. Those against? This motion passes.
Moderator	Now we'll proceed to vote. As we are having a roll call voting, the Rapporteur will call the country names in alphabetical order, and delegates please answer 'yes', 'no', 'abstain' or 'pass' when your country's name is called. Delegates voting against the policy of his or her country will have the right to explain his/her decision by voting 'yes with rights' or 'no with rights'. Countries voting 'pass' during the first round should vote 'yes' or 'no' in the second round. The Draft Resolution needs a two-thirds majority to pass. We shall now proceed to vote on Draft Resolution 1.2...
Moderator	With XXX for, XXX against and XXX abstain, Draft Resolution 1.2 passes.

17. Suspension of the Meeting

Moderator	As the time for this session almost elapses, are there any points or motions on the floor? Guatemala.
Guatemala	Guatemala motions for the suspension of the meeting.
Moderator	Those who are in favor, please raise your placards. Those against? Obviously this motion passes. Please keep in mind that our next session will begin at 9am tomorrow!

18. Adjournment of the Meeting

Moderator	Are there any points or motions on the floor? Indonesia.
Indonesia	Indonesia motions for the adjournment of the meeting.
Moderator	Obviously this motion passes. This is the end of our last session.