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# TRITONMUN

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

MODEL UNITED NATIONS AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

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## TRITONMUN RULES OF PROCEDURE

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### **Disclaimer:**

Model United Nations at UCSD and the directors of the TritonMUN conference firmly believe in the values of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. We are committed to promoting an atmosphere of acceptance and comfort amongst all delegates, conference staff, and advisors. We would like to acknowledge the horrific actions that took place within the context and during the time periods in which many of the committees take place. To this end, our conference will not tolerate any discrimination or prejudice of any kind including but not limited to: racism, sexism, misogyny, religious discrimination, cultural discrimination, political discrimination, sexual discrimination, or any sort of intentional discrimination.

Keep in mind first-time violations will not result in immediate expulsion from the conference, but continued actions which breach this policy will result in removal, dismissal, or disqualification from the conference and any awards. If any such violations do occur during this conference, please do not hesitate to contact any member of the TritonMUN upper secretariat during the conference at [tritonmun.ucsd@gmail.com](mailto:tritonmun.ucsd@gmail.com). For an immediate response please call the following number: 858-539-6032.

### **Intro to the Committees**

Model United Nations Committees will always take the form of one of three different committee variants, each with varying rules of procedure, flow of debate, and powers for their delegates and the chairs. These variants are as follows; General Assembly, Specialized Committees, and Crisis Committees. While Ultimately a chair will have the final say as to how their respective committees are run, the speed and details of the flow of debate, and the powers and abilities their delegates are imbued with, there are several common rules and proven formats that make for an engaging experience for staff and delegates alike.

## General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) committees are often known as the most rule-adherent committees in the realm of Model United Nations. Attached below are some general key terms for the components of such committees:

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1. General Speakers List (GSL) - A general assembly typically begins with a General Speakers List, which involves a list with no predetermined specific topic. Commonly, a GSL will also allow a given number of delegates to provide relevant comments after each speech. The GSL can also be simply referred to as the “Speakers List.”
2. Opening Speech - Typically, a delegate will utilize being on the General Speakers List (GSL) to give their opening speech. This is a way to showcase their delegation’s general policy on the committee’s topic(s) in a creative and eye-catching manner. Delegates, during another’s speaking period, typically listen and note down which policies they agree upon to begin thinking about the creation of possible caucusing blocs.
3. Comments - Generally made after a speech from the GSL, a comment serves as an opportunity for other delegates to showcase their nation’s reactions towards the speech just given in a shorter period of time than the speech time. For example, if a delegate’s speech is in contrast to another delegate’s delegation policies, the other delegate can motion for a comment in order to challenge the point made in the delegate’s speech.
  - a. Typically comments will only be allowed at the discretion of the chair. Comments after speeches are not usually entertained in most highschool or collegiate conferences in the California MUN Circuit.
4. Blocs - When multiple delegations have similar goals and policies towards the committee topic, they have the opportunity to form a bloc. A bloc’s goal in a General Assembly committee is typically to draft a resolution together that will pass by the end of the conference.
5. Caucus - In general terms, a caucus gives delegates an opportunity to interact with each other. However, each type of caucus has their individual intended purposes and rules of interactions.
  - a. Unmoderated Caucus - During an unmoderated caucus, or an “unmod,” delegates have the opportunity to freely stand up and interact with each other. In a General Assembly, delegates typically take advantage of this time to form a bloc or to work out the intricacies of a draft resolution.
    - i. Gentleman’s Unmod-These unmoderated caucuses are less-frequently seen in General Assemblies and more frequently seen in Specialized or Crisis

committees. They typically entail a period of time where each delegate has the opportunity to silently work on anything relevant to the committee and to pass notes to other delegates.

- b. Moderated Caucus - During a moderated caucus, or “mod,” delegates will conduct similar speechmaking behavior as the GSL, but will focus on a specific topic of choice (decided via voting) as well as a customized speaking time and number of speakers.
  - c. Formal Caucus - Delegates typically enter a Formal Caucus when they present and vote on resolutions. More details on formal caucuses can be found in the Debate Procedure section.
6. Resolutions-Throughout the conference, the typical General Assembly delegate works to create a resolution, or a solution to the topic, alongside fellow delegates within their bloc. A resolution includes a preambulatory clause section, which describes the situation at hand, as well as an operative clause section, which illustrates the group’s creative actions to resolve the committee topic at hand. More information about resolutions could be found in the Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, & Amendments section.
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## Specialized and Variants

Specialized committees represent the more “informal” committee types which exist in Model United Nations. Usually, more focused on historical events or quickly evolving contemporary topics, specialized committees present delegates with several special powers and rules that facilitate its variants. While a specialized will retain much of the same debate structure as a General Assembly committee, such as Caucuses and have the same voting requirements, variants of specialized such as Security Council of ICJ committees present unique rules of procedure.

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1. Quorum: Specialized Committees will reach quorum if at least one representative from one-eighth of the voting delegations are present.
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2. Security Council (UNSC)
    - a. Speaking - Just like the real UN, the Security Council sessions will operate differently. The debate will be both formal and informal. Often, delegates will not stand when speaking, instead either remaining at their seats or standing in place.

While delegates are not restricted from walking to the front of a conference room to deliver their speech, in the interest of time most committees will advise their delegates to stay seated.

- b. Size - These delegations are usually very small, consisting of the five permanent UNSC members, those being the United States, China, the United Kingdom, Russia, and France, as well as the current rotating members.
  - i. Typically there is no more than 15 delegates present in a Security Council committee, with each representing one of the members of the UNSC
  - ii. There remains the possibility of observer nations or organization to exist within the committee, but these delegates will have no voting power on most procedural matters and can not vote on final resolutions
- c. Veto Power - Delegates representing the five permanent members of the UNSC will retain their veto power, able to automatically fail a resolution with their singular vote against it.
- d. Voting - Like the actual UN's procedure, most UNSC specialized committees will require 9 votes for procedural and substantive issues to pass. For resolutions, there will typically be modified numbers required for signatories and sponsors.

### 3. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

4. Deliberations - Once a case has been heard in full, judges will enter a state of deliberation. During this time, the judges will discuss the case in private after the rebuttal phase. In the interest of time, these deliberations will be treated as unmoderated caucuses, allowing delegates to speak amongst each other while the judges finalize their deliberations.
5. Oath - At the start of the committee, Judges and Advocates take an oath of truth
  - a. Judge Oath: "I, Judge <Surname>, solemnly declare that I will perform my duties and exercise my powers as a Judge honorably, faithfully, impartially, and conscientiously"
  - b. Advocate and President Oath: "I solemnly declare upon my honor and conscience that I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth"
6. Objections - Objections occur only during witnesses' cross-examination. Final decisions on all objections are made by the President, and this decision is not subject to appeal except by a successful motion to appeal the decision of the President. Objections may interrupt speakers and are only posed by advocates.

- a. Hearsay - When the testimony given by the witness is not about what they know personally, but based on something they have heard from another person. Such insinuation is not permitted in court proceedings, and can not be considered evidence. Such testimonies must be based solely on the experiences of the witness as a delegate.
- b. Leading Questions - During cross-examination it is typical for the prosecution of defense to use leading questions. These questions suggest an answer the witness should give, such as “yes” or “no.” A witness, in such an event, are under no obligation, and in fact should not, answer these types of questions.
- c. Speculation - Speculation occurs when a witness attempts to theorize over matters either have not happened or they have no knowledge pertaining to. This is often used when a witness attempts to predict future events, but is irrelevant to ICJ proceeding.
- d. Irrelevance - All statements must be relevant, thus if assertions are made and are deemed irrelevant to the case, the other party has the right to object.
- e. Badgering - When an advocate intimidates or threatens a witness to pressure the witness into changing their testimony. Such actions are not allowed in court and the other party has a right to object.
- f. Competence - As in speculation, witnesses can only make assertions or theories on details on which they are educated on. Witnesses may not make assertions on technical knowledge or laws that cannot be assessed by them
- g. Immaterial - Any assertions made in court must be in line with available evidence, which must have a logical connection with the Evidence List provided by the prosecution. The Evidence List is always regarded as substantial and final fact, and any evidence which attempts to contradict it cannot be considered as substantive evidence
- h. Prejudicial - Any Assertions which harm the integrity of the judges, present advocates, or the witnesses and any other representative in the courtroom can not be made. This includes insinuations of assertions of being guilty of other crimes.
- i. Special Motions
  - i. Appeal - A delegate within the ICJ can motion to appeal the decision of the president which typically requires a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority
  - ii. Closure of the Debate - Typically voted on by the delegates once all evidence has been heard and deliberation completed. It requires a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority from the committee, after which point discussion on the matter will end and the committee will move into substantive voting on a judgement

- iii. Change Speaker's Time - This can be motioned by a delegate to reduce or increase the speaking time of an established caucus or during deliberation. It requires a simple majority.
  - j. Voting - Voting on Procedural Matters requires a vote from all delegates. The final vote of the simulation will have the judges pass final judgment on the case, depending on the evidence presented. A two-thirds majority of judges is required for the prosecution to succeed, and because this is a substantive meter abstentions of any kind are not in order.
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## Crisis Committees

Crisis Committees delegate the most power and abilities to their delegates out of all committee types, giving them access to resources and the ability to enact immediate change during the committee proceedings. Delegates will usually represent important figures during a historical event, or even characters from a fictional universe or event. Given the controversial nature of some historical figures, crisis delegates may be given entirely manufactured personas.

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1. Flow of Committee - The flow of a crisis committee is typically very fast-paced. This is facilitated by the rapid change in the reality of the committee presented during crisis updates and through crisis notes. However, crisis committees still have a defined flow of debate to follow.
  - a. Caucuses - Crisis committees retain much of the same Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses structure as a GA or specialized committee, where delegates will propose a caucus, with a defined duration and speaking time, to discuss a more specific issue within the wider crisis itself. Like all caucuses this requires a simple majority vote.
    - i. Round Robin - Crisis committees will also sometimes employ the use of a "Round Robin" caucus, in which each and every delegate will be given time to speak on a specific topic. The order of delegates speaking being defined by the chair and at their discretion.
    - ii. Gentleman's Unmod - A Gentleman's Unmod differs from a normal unmod in such that delegates must remain in their seats for its duration, but are still able to converse with or pass notes to other delegates.

- b. Directives and Notes - Delegates will be able to employ their own personal powers and abilities through the use of Group Directives, Joint Personal Directives, and their Crisis Notes within a crisis committee.
- i. Group Directives - Group Directives, or simply Directives, represent the cumulative powers of the committee, or at least a substantial part of it. Directives allow all delegates to add their powers and personal resources to a collective action which will heavily influence the crisis itself. Once a directive is passed, which requires a simple majority, crisis staff will then inform the committee of the effects the directive had in the next crisis update. Note that chairs have the ability to apply a directive limit, along with a sponsor limit and signatory minimum, to all directives as to incentivize cooperation.
  - ii. Joint Personal Directive - Joint Personal Directives, or JPDs, allow delegates to employ their powers in ways known exclusively between the signatories of the directive. JPDs will typically lay out how delegates will employ their powers and resources in coordination with one another. While the delegates involved might sacrifice some secrecy, they do gain more power in the action and thus a greater chance for success.
  - iii. Crisis Notes - Crisis Notes allow a delegate to execute their powers and engage in a crisis arch, which personifies their goals and objectives in a committee. Through crisis notes delegates can accumulate resources and power, It is important to consider, however, that such arcs should be theoretically reachable within the established circumstances of the crisis. Also, consider that the arcs of other delegates may influence or directly conflict with each other.

## General Rules

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- a. Exceptions: Rules of Procedure may change at the discretion of the Committee Chairs and the Upper Secretariat who will be required to communicate such changes to all affected delegates.
- b. Staff Powers: The Secretary-General will open and close the conference during formal ceremonies. Members of the Upper Secretariat will also supervise members of the Secretariat and conference staff throughout the conference. Head and Vice Chairs will declare opening and closing of all committee sessions, rule on points and motions, moderate debate, and choose committee award recipients. The Chairs will have the power to rule a motion “dilatory” based on its level of disruptiveness to the committee’s proceedings. The Upper Secretariat and

additional members of the conference staff will oversee non-committee-based activities.

- c. Language: English is the official working language of the conference.
- d. Attendance: Registered delegates are required to attend all committee sessions unless a written request is submitted to the delegate's Committee Chairs, and approved by that delegate's advisor. Admittance into the conference is subject to the delegation's submission of the required fees and registration forms by or before the due date.
- e. Courtesy: Exemplifying courteous and diplomatic behavior to the Secretariat, advisors, and delegates is an absolute expectation of TritonMUN participants. Failure to comply may result in Committee Chairs or Upper Secretariat members invoking a call to order. In extreme cases, the TritonMUN Secretariat reserves the right to expel delegates from their committee room.
- f. Attire: Delegates are highly encouraged to wear Western Business Attire. Any exceptions must be brought to the attention of the Secretary-General or an authorized member of the Upper Secretariat by an advisor. Exceptions will not be considered for a country's national dress or any other large deviation from Western Business Attire.
- g. Credentials: Delegates are required to wear credentials at all times. Credentials will be issued to the advisor of each delegation upon arrival at the conference.
- h. Quorum: At least 10% of the voting members within a committee must be present for debate to be declared open. Dual delegate committees will meet quorum if at least one delegate from one-fourth of the voting delegations are present.
- i. Electronic Devices: Laptops and tablets may be used in committee at the discretion of the Head Chair. If a delegate does not have access to the aforementioned devices, phones will be accepted, with prior notification given to the Committee Chairs or Upper Secretariat. Delegates must use electronics appropriately.
- j. Position Papers: Delegates are required to submit a position paper per committee topic in order to qualify to win an award. Position papers should explain the topic background, past international actions, national policy, and possible solutions. Position papers must be submitted by or before the deadline to the committee's google form.
- k. Awards: Committee awards will be decided upon by the dais. Awards will be given on the basis of topic knowledge and understanding, diplomatic skill, and committee insight. Awards will be presented in the closing ceremonies of the conference.

## General Points & Motions

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- a. Quorum: Quorum will be considered met when at least one-eighth of the voting members are present. Specialized Committees will meet quorum if at least one representative from one-eighth of the voting delegations are present.
- b. Motion to Open Formal Debate: When quorum is met and the committee believes that formal debate on the matter at hand should begin, a Motion to Open Formal Debate will be in order. The motion passes with a simple majority.
- c. Motion to Close Formal Debate: When the committee believes that formal debate over the matter at hand has culminated (or when the committee runs out of time), a Motion to Close Debate will be in order. After two speakers for the motion and two speakers against the motion have spoken, the committee may pass the motion with a simple majority.
- d. Point of Personal Privilege: In the event that a delegate faces a condition in which they feel uncomfortable in the committee room or are unable to hear a speaker, they will be able to interrupt the speaker to express a Point of Personal Privilege.
- e. Point of Order: If a delegate observes an incorrect use of these Rules of Procedure, they may call a Point of Order to correct the error. Points of Order should not be used to interrupt a speaker unless the speech directly violates the Rules of Procedure.
- f. Point of Inquiry: Delegates that have a question for the Chair regarding procedural matters should raise a Point of Inquiry. The Chair will answer the question to the best of their ability.
- g. Order the Agenda: Once quorum is met and the committee enters formal debate, delegates will move to order the agenda, assuming the committee is hosting multiple topics.
  - i. All agenda topics will be regarded by the entire committee.
  - ii. The Chair will choose how many permutations of the agenda are proposed. Once the Chair has recorded all possible proposed orders, delegates will vote on the options in the order in which they were received.
  - iii. A simple majority of votes allocated to an order will automatically be adopted. Any proceeding orders will be disregarded.
- h. Open Substantive Debate: When the committee believes that substantive debate over a selected agenda topic should begin, a Motion to Open Substantive Debate will be in order. The motion passes with a simple majority.
- i. Motion to Open/Close/Re-Open the Speaker's List: After opening substantive debate, delegates will be invited to move to open the Speaker's List. Subsequently, the Chair will request that any delegates that would like to be added to the Speaker's List raise their placards. The Chair will add the delegates to the Speaker's List in an unbiased procedure. The Speaker's List will activate in descending order once the committee enters substantive debate without an

interrupting motion. If the Speaker's List is exhausted, substantive debate is automatically closed, and the committee will enter voting bloc. Closing the Speaker's List simply means that no more delegates may be added to the Speaker's List, and this motion may be reversed by a Motion to Re-Open the Speaker's List. After resuming debate from a different motion, it will automatically restart if there are no other points or motions on the floor.

- i. The content of speeches should be relevant to the regarded topic at all times.
- j. Motion to Allow/Disallow Comments/Questions: When the Speaker's List is first opened, delegates will vote on whether to allow or disallow comments/questions on speeches. At any time during which the Speaker's List is active and comments/questions are allowed, delegates may Motion to Disallow Comments/Questions. However, if comments/questions are disallowed, they cannot be allowed again for the duration of that Speaker's List.
- k. Motion to be Added to/Removed from the Speaker's List: Delegates may send a note to the dais requesting to be added to or removed from the Speaker's List. Delegates may not be added if the Speaker's List is closed.
- l. Suspend Debate: Delegates who wish to halt all committee functions until the next session of the same day may Motion to Suspend Debate.
- m. Adjourn Debate: At the end of a day's final session, delegates may Motion to Adjourn Debate within their committee.
- n. Close Substantive Debate: When the committee believes the agenda topic has reached its conclusion, a Motion to Close Substantive Debate will be in order. After hearing from two speakers for the motion and two speakers against the motion and a simple majority passes the motion, the committee will move into voting procedure on the matter, as closing substantive debate includes terminating the Speaker's List and thus moving into voting bloc.
- o. Right of Reply: In the event that a delegate receives an excessively abusive remark in the form of a public announcement, a delegate can appeal for a Right of Reply. This must be submitted to the dais as a written note and will be processed solely at the Chair's discretion.

## Debate Procedure

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- a. Roll Call: One of the dais members will conduct roll call at the beginning of each committee session. They may, at their discretion, conduct a roll call at any point during formal debate. Delegates may announce themselves as "present" or "present and voting".

- i. Present: Delegates declaring themselves “present” announce their intention to participate in committee and indicate their nation’s concern for the issues at hand.
  - ii. Present and Voting: Delegates declaring themselves “present and voting” indicate that the issues at hand are ones of grave concern to their nation. Delegates who announce themselves as “present and voting” deliberately forfeit their right to abstain on any substantive measures put to a vote.
- b. Setting the Agenda: Committees that have multiple topics are required to order the agenda at the beginning of formal debate.
  - i. Delegates may suggest a preferred Agenda order when Motioning to Order the Agenda. Enough motions to exhaust the combinations of topics will be accepted by the Chair. The committee will then vote on the motions on the floor in the order they were received. The first motion to be passed by a majority of the committee will be regarded as the Order of Agenda.
- c. Speaker’s List: After setting the agenda, the Chair will open the floor to a Motion to Set the Speaker’s List. After the motion passes, delegates will be able to add their countries to the Speaker’s List. The Speaker’s List will be active when the committee is in formal debate without a moderated caucus, unmoderated caucus, or other procedural motion.
  - i. Speaking time will be set at a standard one minute unless otherwise amended by delegates. Chair discretion will be honored if any of the speaking times are ruled dilatory. These time limitations shall not undercut a minimum of thirty seconds nor exceed a maximum of two minutes for General Assembly Committees or three minutes for Specialized Committees.
- d. Speeches: Following the order prescribed by the Speaker's List, delegates will be recognized by the Chair and will be permitted to speak on the issue at hand within the time prescribed.
  - i. Comments: Delegates may wish to comment on speeches after a speaker has yielded their time to the floor. Commenting delegates are chosen at the Chair’s discretion. Commenting delegates should refer specifically to the previous delegate’s speech and should not offer their own speech.
    - 1. Change Number: The number of comments permitted after a speaker yields to the floor may be changed at any time by moving to do so and successfully attaining a simple majority of the committee. If comments are allowed, the default number of comments is two.
    - 2. Change Time: The duration permitted for each comment may be modified at any time by motion, contingent upon its reception by a simple majority. Default comment time is thirty seconds for a

General Assembly Committee. The Chair will use the default times unless amended by the committee.

- ii. Questions: Delegates may wish to question the speaker after yielding their time to points of information or questions. Delegates with questions are chosen at the Chair's discretion.
  - 1. The response time for a question will be counted against the speaking time. Questions may be asked until the speaker has exhausted their time. Questions must not be of excessive length (determined at Chair's discretion).

### **Formal Caucus**

- e. Presentation of Draft Resolutions: After working papers have been submitted to the dais for its review, they are reclassified as draft resolutions. These draft resolutions are then presented to the committee in Formal Caucus. During formal caucus, the draft resolutions will be displayed and presented to the committee by representatives from the draft resolution's sponsors. The Motion to Present Draft Resolutions must include the times for presentations and for a question and answer period. Delegates with questions are chosen at the Chair's discretion.
- f. Moderated Caucus: A moderated caucus may be used to address a specific topic and direct the focus of the content of debate. Moderated caucuses must be for a specific topic, with a specific duration, and with a specific individual speaking time.
  - i. Extension: A delegate can motion for an extension of a moderated caucus after the caucus expires and the Chair opens the floor to any points or motions. By a simple majority, a moderated caucus may be extended, after which no additional extensions will be considered. The extension may not be for longer than half of the initial time. Extensions may not alter individual speaking times or the specific topic.
  - ii. Delegates must address the topic of the moderated caucus during their speeches. Any speech not on the topic will be ruled Out of Order by the Chair.
- g. Informal or Unmoderated Caucus: Unmoderated caucuses are an opportunity for delegates to discuss events in committee without the structure of formal debate. When motioning to enter an unmoderated caucus, delegates must offer the duration. This duration is subject to approval by the dais before it may be voted upon by the committee. During unmoderated caucus, delegates may move and speak freely throughout the room. However, when unmoderated caucuses end delegates will be expected to move quickly and quietly to their seats.

- i. Extension: A delegate can motion for an extension of an unmoderated caucus after the caucus expires and the Chair opens the floor to any points or motions. By a simple majority, an unmoderated caucus may be extended by a set time, after which no additional extensions will be considered.

## Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, & Amendments

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- a. Working Papers: Serve as a description of possible solutions to the current topic.
  - i. Working papers are in no capacity official papers.
  - ii. Working papers have no formalized formatting requirements.
  - iii. Signatories are not required for working papers.
  - iv. The dais will specify the minimum number of signatories required for working papers to become draft resolutions.
- b. Draft Resolutions: Draft resolutions constitute a description of a course of action that a committee as a whole may wish to take.
  - i. Draft resolutions are required to follow the conference resolution format.
  - ii. Draft resolutions must have a sponsor and the proper number of signatories.
  - iii. Draft resolutions become resolutions only after they are passed in voting bloc.
- c. Amendments: Delegates may submit amendments to alter draft resolutions on the floor.
  - i. Friendly Amendments:
    - 1. All sponsors of the draft resolution must be a sponsor or signatory to the friendly amendment.
    - 2. Once submitted to the dais, friendly amendments are immediately incorporated into the draft resolution.
  - ii. Unfriendly Amendments:
    - 1. Unfriendly amendments must have one-fifth (1/5) of the committee as signatories to it.
    - 2. Unfriendly amendments must first be introduced on the floor of the committee which will immediately move into voting procedure on it. To send an unfriendly amendment into voting bloc, a simple majority is required. After the voting procedure on the unfriendly amendment, debate will return to the Speaker's List.

### B. Voting

- a. Reordering Draft Resolutions: Draft resolutions may be reordered prior to a vote on any draft resolution by simple majority vote. The delegate making the motion must propose the new order, although the Chair will accept suggestions on

alternative orders of draft resolutions from other delegates if the motion is in order.

b. Voting Procedures:

- i. Enter Voting Bloc: Delegates wishing to vote on draft resolutions must move into voting bloc. A Motion to Enter Voting Bloc requires two speakers for and two speakers against, and if such a motion passes, debate is suspended in favor of moving into voting bloc. This motion is automatically passed, without speakers for or against, if the committee closes substantive debate.
  - c. Standard Voting Procedure: Voting for substantive matters requires a simple majority and will be conducted by the dais while delegates use placards to vote. Delegates will be permitted to vote “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain”.
    - i. Roll Call: A delegate may Motion for a Roll Call Vote, which will bring about Roll Call Voting Procedure. During a Roll Call Vote, the member states in committee will be called in alphabetical order for their delegates to vote “Yes”, “Abstain”, or “No”. If a delegate passes in the first round of roll call, they will not be allowed to abstain.
  - d. Motion to Adopt by Acclamation: If a Motion to Adopt by Acclamation is called for, then the Chair will accept any objections to the motion from delegates. If there are no objections from delegates, then the resolution automatically is passed. If there are objections, then the motion fails and the committee returns to voting procedure.
  - e. Division of the Question: If a Motion to Divide the Question is passed, then the prescribed operative clause(s) will be voted on separately as if they were unfriendly amendments.
    - i. All suggestions to separate the operative clauses will be voted on
    - ii. in the order they were received.
    - iii. Divisions that receive majority support from the committee will be included in the adopted resolution, while divisions that do not receive majority support will be excluded from the resolution.
  - f. Exit Voting Bloc: At any time during voting procedure, delegates may Motion to Exit Voting Bloc. This motion will pass with a simple majority.
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## Resolution Example

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### UN Resolution Terms & Tips

1. UN Resolution—written UN action/recommendation upon an issue; one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons.
2. Heading –lists committee , topic, resolution number, sponsors, and signatories
  - ❖ subject –UN body making the statement (e.g., the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, or Security Council).
  - ❖ Sponsors—countries who wrote/contributed to the resolution
  - ❖ Signatories—countries that does not necessarily agree with your resolution policies, but is interested in hearing about your ideas
    - \*NOTE: Need signatures (signatories) from 20% of countries present in order to present a resolution
3. Preamble/Preambulatory Clauses (ends with comma)—describes the current situation; historic justifications for action. The significance of the issue (Why is this problem so important? Why do we need to solve this issue now?) The purpose, the focus of your resolution. Includes:
  - ❖ References to the UN Charter;
  - ❖ Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
  - ❖ Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
  - ❖ Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue;
  - ❖ General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.
  - ❖ (EX): Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,
4. Operative/Operative Clauses (ends with semicolon)—your solution to the issue; actions that the committee will take; what the committee recommends. (What do you propose to solve the issue?)
  - ❖ EX: 3. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid by
    - a) Creating a new branch of the administration
    - b) Implementing more workers into the bureaucracy by
      - i. Requesting volunteers from member countries and
      - ii. Recruiting experienced administrative officials from other

**Resolution Format**

Committee Name (no abbreviation)  
 Official Name of Sponsoring Country Topic

SKIP TWO LINES , CAPITALIZED AND CENTER TITLE  
 WHICH CANNOT BE CHARGED BY AMENDMENT  
 The General Assembly. (or the other organ)

The General Assembly. (or other program)

*Recalling* that five spaces should be intended before each perambulatory phrase,

*Recognizing* that one line should be skipped before each title and before and after every phrase,

*Noting* that every resolution begins with the name of the organ, not with the name of the committee,

*Acknowledging* that perambulatory phrase cannot be amended,

*Aware* that the format of the resolution is one big sentence,

1. Nevertheless recognizes that while this is the most common format, you should always follow the specific format for each separate conference;
2. That two lines separate the perambulatory portion from the operative portion of the resolution;
3. Welcome clear, specific wording, and splitting complex ideas into sub-operatives:
  - (a) With a colon introducing the first sub-operative,
  - (b) With no lines between each sub-operative,
  - (c) With no underlying in the sub-operative,
    - (i) With a semicolon at the end of each operative, even if its at the end of a sub-sub-operative;

4. Observes that a resolution, being only one very long sentence, always ends with a period.
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### **Sample Resolution**

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution A/60/265 to establish a Follow up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the objectives highlighted within the first two Millennium Development Goals to halve the percentage of extreme poverty and hunger by the year 2015 and to achieve universal primary education,

Acknowledging marked improvements concerning the fact that while population has continued to increased at a high regional growth of 2.3, the number of impoverished people has leveled with previous external efforts toward financial support and aid provided by the international community,

Recognizing additional marked improvements in enrollment in education increasing 57 percent to 70 percent in accordance toward, though not achieving, Millennium Development Goals targets,

Further recognizing that the reduction and elimination of enrollment fees have equated enrollment in primary education in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya among many other countries within only few years time

1. Calls upon developed nations in support of achieving the Millennium Development Goals targets to help provide further debt relief;
2. Additionally proposes that funds from the UNDP be sent to the NEPAD New Partisanship For Africa's Development (resolution 57/2), to assist African nations toward economic and social self-sustainment as per the draft resolution in A/61/89;
3. Encourages the reduction and elimination of duty fees in trading regimens concerning underdeveloped African countries;

4. Requests that said sent Africa from donors will be doubled by the year 2010 as agreed upon by the 2005 World Summit pledge.

### **Operative Phrases**

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

### **Preambulatory Phrases**

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

## Crisis Notes Tips and Example

As explained, crisis directives exist within one of three types of directives: Personal Crisis Notes, Joint Personal Directives, and Group Directives. Below are a few examples of how these directives and notes might be structured and how to use that structure to get the most out of a crisis committee.

### **Personal Crisis Notes:**

Personal Crisis Notes, or simply Crisis Notes, represent the power and abilities of the delegates and their ability to engage subversively with the committee. Delegates use their notes to tell the backroom within a crisis how they desire to allocate resources and use their powers, while also acquiring more resources and power. In a usual crisis note, delegates should seek to move their personal arch forward as well, which most delegates will establish as their ultimate goal in their very first note to the backroom. It is also recommended that delegates refer to a character when sending in their notes, either a made up associate or a real person from the character's life.

Below is an example of such a note from the perspective of a social leader;

To my secretary,

1. Use my sway as a **social leader** to create the Beneficiaries of the American Dream (BAD) Union to join disenfranchised individuals in an effort to maximize the benefits of the American Dream Resolution
2. Suggest that individuals create communities (that will take on the nature of communes) where a few will take out the maximum allowable amount of welfare to create startups such as factoring, farms, and stores that employ current recipients of the American Dream Welfare Funds
3. Use the wealth of knowledge by those students receiving welfare to ensure success and efficiency of these communities

4. These communities should reflect the separate but equal mentality, allowing minorities to declare independence from those who oppress them
  5. These communities shall be Roose-villes
  6. The BAD Union will stand for the American values of Roosevelt and will operate only with those who support such ideals
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