



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



McKendree Invitational Model United Nations Handbook

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General Information

The United Nations was established in 1945 as a forum to discuss international disputes and solve international problems through peaceful means. The United Nations Charter includes the following purposes of the organization:

- 1) To maintain international peace and security.
- 2) To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.
- 3) To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems.
- 4) To promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language and religion.
- 5) To harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

The McKendree Invitational Model United Nations (McIMUN) is a student-run organization of McKendree University and has been in existence since 1972. It provides a forum for students to simulate the real United Nations and deal with the pressing global issues of the day. McIMUN has three overall goals:

- 1) To promote interest and understanding of the nations of the world.
- 2) To help students gain a broader perspective of global issues and the role of the United Nations in world politics.
- 3) To help students develop their writing, speaking, social, and critical thinking skills.

McKendree Invitational Model United Nations Staff

The McIMUN relies on a dedicated student staff to produce the simulation. The McIMUN Executive Committee consists of the following:

Executive Administrator – Serves as a liaison between the McIMUN program and the McKendree University administration. Dr. Joni Bastian, Vice-President of Student Affairs, is responsible for the continuation and quality of each Model United Nations session. The Executive Committee ultimately reports to Dr. Bastian.

McKendree Faculty Advisors – Responsible for the preparation of the students selected to organize and operate the McIMUN. Current faculty advisors include Dr. Brian Frederking, Dr. Patrick Folk, and Dr. Irwin Halfond.

Secretary General – Responsible for the operation of each McIMUN session, including scheduling rooms, registration, printing, and coordinating information with high school advisors. The Secretary General organizes the student staff and allocates staff responsibilities.

Secretariat – Responsible for assisting the Secretary General in the operation of the McIMUN. All McKendree students with a Model United Nations scholarship hold the title of Under Secretary General. The Secretariat also includes the chairpersons of all McIMUN committees.

High School Advisors – Responsible for preparing the student delegations. They ensure that all delegates are familiar with the UN Charter, the rules of procedure, their country's positions, and the agenda topics discussed during the session. The advisors work with the Executive Committee to select topics for each session and offer advice on the functioning of the sessions.

McKendree Invitational Model United Nations Committees

The McIMUN includes the following United Nations committees:

Security Council – The primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. It can authorize collective security measures (force, sanctions, etc.) against threats to the peace. It includes 15 members, including five permanent members with veto power (China, France, Russia, US, UK). All Council resolutions must have nine “yes” votes without a “no” vote from a veto power.

General Assembly – The General Assembly (GA) is the central organ of the United Nations. It makes recommendations on international issues, oversees other UN bodies, approves the UN budget, and apportions UN expenses. On the recommendation of the Security Council, it elects the Secretary General and can admit or expel members. All member states have one vote. While voting is ordinarily done by simple majority, on “important questions” a two-third majority is required.

First Committee – Political – The GA First Committee deals with political issues in all regions of the world, particularly conflict resolution and civil wars.

Third Committee – Social, Cultural and Humanitarian – The GA Third Committee deals with a wide variety of social, cultural and humanitarian issues, including human rights, gender equality, hunger, education, and drugs.

Fourth Committee – Special Political – The GA Fourth Committee deals with disarmament and proliferation issues regarding conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, as well as other related international security concerns.

Sixth Committee – Legal – The GA Sixth Committee deals with a wide variety of international legal issues, including judicial tribunals, humanitarian international law, self-defense, terrorism, global commons (oceans, outer space) and environmental law.

General Assembly Plenary – During its plenary session, the GA considers resolutions passed by the First, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Committees. The delegates from those committees sit in the GA during the plenary session. The McIMUN simulates the GA plenary session on the final day of each session.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) – ECOSOC is the primary body dealing with the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural work of the UN. It oversees its own committee system and expert bodies in a wide variety of areas.

Science and Technology (Sci-Tech) – Sci-Tech is an ECOSOC sub-committee dealing with a wide variety of scientific and technological issues, including disease, bioterrorism, energy, genetic engineering, and cyberspace.

McKendree Model UN Scholarships

McKendree University offers annual \$1,000 scholarships to McKendree students committed to participating in the McIMUN. The application includes the following:

1. A copy of the resolution submitted for the fall session.
2. A letter of recommendation from the high school UN Advisor.
3. A completed scholarship information form (available on the McIMUN web

page). This scholarship is renewable to McKendree University students who fulfill the following obligations:

1. Maintains a 2.75 grade point average.
2. Satisfactorily participates in the McIMUN program, including attending staff meetings, chairing committees, and performing other duties as delegated by the Secretary General.
3. Participates in, whenever possible, the college level Model UN conferences attended by McKendree University.
4. Follows all the student conduct rules and regulations of McKendree University.

Delegate Preparation

All delegates must conduct research to prepare for the conference. The quality of the simulation relies on well-informed delegates playing the role of their member state in an appropriate way. The simulation experience is harmed by uninformed delegates or delegates acting “out of character.” The research preparation can be broken into six areas:

1. **The United Nations.** All delegates should understand the structure and purpose of the organization, including the committee to which they are assigned. Delegates will then better understand the scope of what they can reasonably accomplish during the simulation.
2. **General background of the member state.** All delegates should research the historical and demographic background of their member state. This should include information like population, government type, natural resources, trade, traditional allies and adversaries, colonial context, ethnic and/or religious cleavages, amount of social conflict, etc.
3. **Specific policies of the member state.** All delegates should research their country’s position on the issues to be discussed in their committee. These positions can be found in UN documents, foreign ministry websites, and secondary sources like books, articles and periodicals. Delegates may also try contacting the country’s permanent mission to the UN. It is particularly helpful to know your country’s past voting record on these issues in the UN. It is not possible to know exactly what a country would do in every situation. Delegates should strive to know their country well enough that they can make reasonable assumptions about how their country would act and avoid acting “out of character.”
4. **The member state’s role in the contemporary world.** All delegates should recognize that the United Nations might be dealing specifically with their own country in certain committees. Situations like civil war, sanctions, or specific issues particularly relevant to their own country (drugs, AIDS, humanitarian aid, etc.) might require delegates to uniquely contribute to the simulation by conveying specific information about their country to the committee.
5. **Various perspectives on the issues.** All delegates should be aware of the varying viewpoints that countries might have on the issues within their committee. Important differences often exist between rich and poor nations, for example, or between various regions of the world. All delegates should try to know which countries are likely to support their positions and which countries are not likely to support their positions.
6. **The rules of procedure.** All delegates should know the rules of procedure, particularly the primary motions used during committee meetings.

General sources of information include the following:

Basic Facts about the United Nations (UN Department of Public Information)

The World Almanac

The Europa Yearbook

A Guide to Delegate Preparation (UNA Publication)

Model United Nations Preparations (UNA Publication)

A Global Agenda: Issues before the General Assembly (UNA Publication) Internet

sources include the following:

The UN website (www.un.org)

UN Documents (documents.un.org)

UN Voting Records and Country Speeches (unbisnet.un.org)

Permanent missions to the United Nations (www.un.org/members)

One of the best sources of information is the *UN Wire* daily newsletter. It includes over twenty stories each day on UN related issues and topics. The UN Foundation can email this to you free of charge.

See www.unwire.org.

Delegation Strategy

Each delegation should determine its strategies and goals for the session. Working toward solutions in the UN requires much negotiation and compromise, and each delegation must decide how it will participate in that process. Some questions to consider include: Will your delegation play a conciliatory, obstructive, neutral, aggressive, or leadership role? How can your delegation achieve your country's goals and interests? With which nations will your delegation attempt to work? How important is your country's regional bloc? How will your delegation deal with your main adversaries?

Policy Statements

This is an overall statement outlining a nation's view on a particular topic. An outline of the statement on a topic assigned to the delegate's committee must be submitted by the date stated by the Secretary General. Each school may have one speaker, and the speech must be given on the assigned date and time. The regulations regarding Policy Statements are as follows:

1. The speech will be no longer than four minutes in length.
2. A speaker can use no more than four 4 x 6 note cards.
3. Visual aids may be used.

Position Papers

All delegates must submit a position paper to be considered for an Outstanding Delegate award. The position paper should conform to the country's foreign policy on a topic in each delegate's assigned committee. It should be between two and five pages and include a bibliography or list of sources. It should include the school name, country, delegate name, and committee.

The following outline may be helpful in writing your paper.

1. Background

- a. Main elements of the issue.
- b. General position of the issue of the major power, blocs, etc.
- c. Past UN resolutions and work done by relevant UN agencies
- d. Relevant language in the UN Charter and international treaties
- e. Statements by the Secretary General or the heads of relevant UN organs.

2. National Position

- a. List the objectives of the issue and identify possible sources of support and opposition.
- b. Outline strategy for introducing resolutions and securing support.

3. Justification of position and summary

- a. Primary reasons for supporting your nation's views.
- b. Strongest opposing positions and rebuttal.

Resolutions

Resolutions are the primary tools for action in the UN. They may state a policy that the UN will undertake, suggest a course of action, or condemn an action. Resolutions are divided into two parts: preambular and operative. The preambular clauses are justifications for action, and the operative clauses specify the action: they state what the UN is going to do. No body other than the Security Council may require action or place sanctions on member states. Resolutions should neither go beyond the purview of the relevant committee nor duplicate past UN resolutions on the topic.

Delegates may submit more than one resolution per committee. However, only one resolution will generate points for the overall delegation awards. Delegations must submit one resolution in each of their assigned committees to be considered for delegation awards. Each delegate is responsible for submitting his/her resolution(s) in the required format before the resolution deadline. Resolutions that do not meet the format requirements will not be included in the committee packet. A sample resolution is on page 28.

The formatting rules for all resolutions are as follows:

- Resolutions should not exceed **1 page with 1 inch margins** on all sides
- Resolutions should be submitted in **11pt –12pt Times New Roman** font
- Headings must include four lines:

1. Committee Topic (as stated on the agenda topic list) 2. Committee in which the Resolution is Being Submitted 3. Sponsoring Nation 4. Date of Conference (for example, Spring 20xx)

- Resolutions are one long sentence, with commas and semicolons separating all clauses.
 - **Preambular clauses** begin with words such as “Taking note of,” “Recalling,” or “Believing” which are CAPITALIZED and underlined. Each clause ends with a *comma* and the word “*and*”—the last preambular clause should end in a *semi-colon*.
 - **Operative clauses** begin with verbs such as “Requests,” “Demands,” or “Condemns” which are also CAPITALIZED and underlined. Each clause ends with a *semi-colon* – the last clause ends with a *period*. Each operative clause must be numbered and have a one-half inch left indent.
- Clauses should be written as a separate paragraph with the first line indented five spaces. Each clause is single spaced, with double spaces between the clauses. If a clause has subclauses, the main clause should end with a colon.
- Sub-clauses are lettered (a), (b), (c), etc., and end with a comma (for preambulars) or a semi-colon (for operatives).
- Beginning with the first line of the introductory clauses, each line of the resolution is to be numbered in the left margin (the resolution template on the MUN homepage is formatted in this way).

Conduct of Delegates / Dress Code

All delegates should represent their country well and behave appropriately during the conference. As diplomats, the delegates are expected to treat both their colleagues and members of the McKendree community with respect and courtesy. Delegates cannot deface their badges or their placards. Students participating in McIMUN are subject to the rules of their high school, McKendree University, and local, state and federal laws. Students are solely responsible for the actions and McIMUN will not be liable for any infraction or injury resulting from violations of those rules.

McIMUN reserves the right to expel any delegate not acting in a courteous and professional manner. This code of conduct includes a dress code. Western business attire must be worn to all meetings. Delegates may not wear their country's traditional native dress. No flags, flag pins, or other country insignia are allowed. Delegates must wear their official McIMUN credentials at all times. Delegates not adhering to this dress code will be asked to leave the meeting.

Use of Electronic Devices

The use of electronic devices – including laptops, tablets, e-readers, and cell phones – is permitted under the following conditions: 1) they are silenced; 2) they are set up and powered in a manner which does not create a safety hazard for other delegates; 3) groups may not congregate around them during formal session; 4) their use must relate to the purposes of the conference; and 5) their use must comply with expectations of diplomatic courtesy. Delegates are expected to comply with all directions of the Secretariat regarding the use of electronic devices.

Plagiarism

The McIMUN views plagiarism as an offense of the gravest consequence and will be dealt with as such. Plagiarism is presenting someone else's ideas or words as your own. The penalty for plagiarized policy statements, position papers, or resolutions will be expulsion from the conference. No points accumulated by the offending delegate will count toward delegation awards.

Crisis Scenarios

The McIMUN may introduce reality-based "crisis situations" that the Security Council or any other committee may have to address. These situations are usually presented to the committees via news updates read by the chair or other staff members. Also, some countries may receive specific instructions from their government advising them of their policy during the crisis. Committees dealing with a crisis scenario may invite a country not on that committee to speak to the body and/or answer questions about the crisis. Sometimes a high school student representing that country may go to that committee; sometimes a staff member will play that role.

Any committee presented with a crisis scenario may address the situation in one of two ways: 1) table the current topic and move to discuss the crisis scenario; or 2) close debate on the current topic, vote on the current resolution, and move to discuss the crisis scenario. Any crisis presented to a General Assembly committee is meant for that committee only and may not be seized by the Security Council or any other committee for any reason.

Awards

The McIMUN gives a variety of awards. Delegates win awards for policy statements, position papers, and resolutions; they win overall delegate awards; and those awards form the basis of overall best delegation awards. The criteria for the awards are as follows:

Policy statements

- Background knowledge of the issue, including past UN actions.
- An accurate national position and a justification of that position.
- Clear and logical presentation of argument.
- Excellent oral skills.

Position papers

- Background knowledge of the issue, including past UN actions.
- An accurate national position and a justification of that position.
- Clear and logical presentation of argument.
- Evidence, source citation, and strength of argument.
- Excellent grammar and sentence structure.

Resolutions

- Background knowledge of the issue, including relevant UN Charter language and past UN resolutions.
- An accurate national position.
- Operative clauses with actions within the committee's purview that will solve the problem.
- Language that will not damage efforts to reach consensus on the issue.
- Formatting in compliance with McMUN guidelines.

Overall Delegate

- Knowledge of committee topics, country policies, and rules of procedure;
- Effective speaking and writing skills; □
Active leadership and diplomatic skills; □ Diplomatic courtesy.

Overall Delegation

The delegation awards are based on accumulated individual awards. Delegates earn the following points toward overall delegation awards: four points for every outstanding award; three points for every superior award; two points for every honorable mention award; and one point for every acceptable position paper and resolution per delegate. An outstanding delegation award will be given to all delegations with 40 or more points. A superior delegation award will be given to all delegations with 35-39 points. An honorable mention award will be given to all delegations with 30-34 points. A crystal plaque will go to the delegation with the most points, deemed the Most Outstanding Delegation.

Rules of Procedure

R-1 General Rules

These are the official rules of the McKendree Invitational Model United Nations. All rules apply in every committee, except where noted. The General Assembly and the Security Council sometimes use special rules instead of the R-rules. The Secretary General, if necessary in consultation with the faculty advisers, will make all final determinations about the application of these rules.

R-2 Explanation of Terms

The terms listed are defined as follows:

- A. Shall – signifies required compliance.
- B. Will – signifies future actions and does not necessarily indicate required compliance. C. May – signifies that two or more options are present; however, none of these options require compliance.
- D. Chair – refers to committee leaders. When used as a term of address, it shall be prefaced by “Mister” or “Madam.”
- E. President – term which refers to leaders of councils, assemblies, and/or committees unless otherwise noted.
- F. Committee – inclusive term which refers to councils and the General Assembly.
- G. Immediate – used to describe actions which shall occur without delay.

R-3 Rule Changes

The Executive Committee reserves the right to make changes in the rules at any time. If the Executive Committee implements any changes, it shall be presented to the delegates and advisors without delay. Any delegate or advisor may suggest changes in the rules by submitting a letter of request to the Executive Committee.

R-4 Absence of Officers

If a chair or president must be absent during a committee session, the Secretary General shall send a representative to take the absent officer’s place until the regularly appointed officer can return.

R-5 Responsibilities of the Chair

The Chair opens and closes each committee session, directs discussion, insures compliance with the rules, grants the right to speak, and announces results of any votes taken. The Chair rules on points of order, dilatory motions, and otherwise retains control over the committee. A dilatory motion

seeks to obstruct or thwart the will of the body, or to obstruct the progress of the meeting. The ruling by the chair that a motion is dilatory means that the motion is not in order at the time.

The chair may move the following procedural motions:

1. R-22 Committee of the Whole/Rise and Report
2. R-24 Closure of Debate
3. R-42 Suspension of the Meeting
4. R-43 Recess
5. R-44 Adjournment

If no delegates wish to speak against these motions, the chair may pass these motions without a vote.

R-6 Diplomatic Courtesy

Delegates must act in accordance with diplomatic courtesy. The Chair shall expel any delegate whose actions are disruptive or dilatory. The Chair must give at least one verbal warning to a delegate whose conduct meets the preceding definition prior to expulsion. The Secretary General will be informed of all verbal warnings and may take further action if necessary. Expulsions are not subject to appeal.

R-7 Statements by the Office of the Secretariat

Members of the Secretariat may enter any committee at any time in order to deliver written or oral statements.

R-8 Delegates in Committee

Each member nation shall be represented by only one delegate in each committee unless approved by the Secretary General. Two or more delegates from one nation will be allowed in committee only during recess or during special situations such as policy statements or other presentations. Each delegation shall be accorded only one vote.

R-9 Present and Voting

The chair must recognize delegates as present and voting in order to vote. Delegates not present during roll call shall send a note to the chair requesting to be recognized as present and voting. Observer nations and nations which are not members of a committee will not be allowed to vote.

R-10 Quorum

A quorum is the minimum number of delegates necessary for a committee to act. One third of the members of a committee constitute a quorum. The chair shall state the quorum at the beginning of each session. The number constituting a quorum never changes at any point during a session.

Delegates may request a roll call at any time to determine if a quorum is present. The chair may rule the motion out of order if a quorum is obviously present.

R-11 Selection of Agenda Topics and Resolution Deadlines

Agenda topics shall be selected by the Secretary General, the high school advisors, and the McKendree faculty advisors prior to each session. The agenda topics are fixed any may not be changed. Resolutions must be submitted by the deadline named by the UN Secretariat.

R-12 Secondary Movers

Except as noted, all motions require a secondary mover. The chair must ask for a second to all motions. The chair will rule motions not receiving a second to be out of order.

R-13 Order of Consideration of Topics

This rule enables a committee to consider the agenda topics in a specific order. The chair shall immediately generate a speakers list. During this discussion, delegates shall speak only about the

agenda topic and not specific resolutions under that topic. Only the passage of R-16 can override this motion. **This rule is not used in the General Assembly or the Security Council.**

R-14 Order of Consideration of Resolutions

This rule is in order after the passage of R-13 and enables a committee to discuss a specific resolution. This motion must include the number of the resolution. The chair shall allow a brief period of time for the committee to review the resolution and then hold an immediate vote. If the motion passes, the chair shall take a pro-con speakers list concerning the resolution. If the motion fails, the committee must again move R-14 and select another resolution to consider. **This rule is not used in the General Assembly or the Security Council.**

R-16 Multiple Aspect

This rule enables a committee to consider the passage of more than one resolution per agenda topic. The motion must state the topic to be reconsidered. The chair, after ruling the motion in order, shall entertain two speakers for and two speakers against the motion. The chair can set a time limit for the speakers. After the speakers' time has elapsed, there will be an immediate vote. A simple majority is required. If the motion passes, R-14 is in order.

R-17 Appealing a Decision of the Chair

This rule enables the committee to appeal a decision of the chair to the Secretary General under the following conditions: 1) the appeal must be made immediately following the decision in question; 2) the motion must be made by a delegation recognized through a point of order; 3) the appeal cannot apply to decisions concerning diplomatic courtesy, right of reply, dilatory motions, granting a roll call vote, or any time a ruling by the chair is a direct quotation of these rules.

Both the delegate making this motion and the chair shall explain their position to the committee. The motion requires a two-thirds majority vote. Upon passage of R-17, the Secretary General shall be called into committee to resolve the dispute. The decision of the Secretary General is final and will not be subject to further appeal.

R-18 Method of Voting

This rule enables the committee to request a specific manner of voting. Votes are normally conducted by the raising of placards, but a delegate may request a roll call vote for substantive matters (amending a resolution, passing a resolution, etc.). Similarly, if the chair has announced a roll call vote, the delegate may request a placard vote with this rule. Requests for a method of voting will be ruled on immediately by the chair and are not debatable.

A delegate may also request a vote by consensus when the committee is voting on a resolution. The chair will ask for objections, and if there are none, the resolution is passed.

R-19 Conduct during Vote

Once the chair has announced the beginning of a vote, all note-passing and caucusing will cease. Point of Order is the only motion in order during a vote.

R-20 Right of Explanation

This rule enables a delegate to explain his or her vote during a roll call vote. This shall be used only if the delegate is voting out of character or is voting contrary to opinions expressed during debate. The chair may deny a right of explanation.

R-21 Voting Rules

Delegates may abstain on substantive motions. Substantive motions include R-13 Order of Consideration of Topics, R-14 Order of Consideration of Resolutions, R-16 Multiple Aspect, R-31 Division of Question, and R-36 Amend a Resolution.

A motion requiring a simple majority passes if there are more yes votes than no votes. A motion requiring a simple majority that receives the same number of yes and no votes does not pass. A motion requiring a two-thirds vote passes if there are twice as many yes votes than no votes.

Abstentions do not influence the outcome of any vote. For example: if a motion requiring a simple majority vote receives five yes votes, two no votes, and twenty-five abstentions, then the motion passes.

R-22 Committee of the Whole/Rise and Report

This rule enables the committee to engage in informal discussion. The chair shall hold an immediate vote on this motion. In committee of the whole, the chair recognizes a delegate to take the floor for a certain amount of time. The recognized delegate may speak, ask questions of other delegates, answer questions from other delegates, or yield time to other delegates. When the time has elapsed, the chair recognizes another delegate to take the floor. Although committee of the whole is more informal than regular debate, delegates must confine their discussion to UN matters. Committee of the whole is ended with R-22 Rise and Report. During committee of the whole, R-22 Rise and Report is the only motion in order.

R-23 Points of Parliamentary Procedure

Any delegate rising under R-23 must state specifically to which point he/she is rising.

POINT of INFORMATION (PARLIMENTARY INQUIRY): Delegate use this point to obtain clarification of committee procedure: why a particular rule was used, where the committee is in terms of the flow of committee, or how to use the rules of procedure. The chair will address this point without delay.

POINT of INQUIRY: Delegates use this point during debate to ask a question of the delegate who has the floor. The chair will allow the delegate who rises under Point of Inquiry to ask a question after the delegate on the floor has signified a willingness to yield to a Point of Inquiry.

POINT of PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: Delegates use this point to be added to or removed from a speakers list.

POINT of ORDER: Delegates use this point when they feel that the committee is proceeding in a manner contrary to the rules of procedure. Delegates rising to this point shall be recognized by the chair immediately, and the chair shall rule on the point of order without delay.

APPEAL (THE CHAIR): Delegates use this point to appeal a ruling of the chair if the delegate believes that the chair has made an incorrect or biased ruling. The appeal shall be put to vote after the chair and the delegate raising the appeal have each had a chance to explain their positions. The chair's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority.

R-24 Closure of Debate

A delegate or chair may move closure of debate when the speakers' list is exhausted or when there is no one who wishes to speak. This is the only way to end debate in the Security Council. Upon passage, the committee will move to an immediate vote on the issue at hand.

R-25 Right of Reply

The chair may allot time to a delegate for a right of reply when another delegate has made a speech containing inflammatory remarks insulting to national or personal dignity. Right of Reply will be decided immediately by the Chair and is not subject to discussion or vote.

R-26 Procedural Motion Following a Speech

A delegate who is on the speakers' list may conclude his or her speech with a procedural motion.

R-27 Speaker Limitations

Delegates wishing to make a motion or speak on an item must raise their placards. No delegates may address the committee without obtaining recognition from the chair. The only exceptions are when delegates call for a point of order or a point of information (R-23). On these occasions, the delegates should raise their placard and call out "point of _____" to the chair.

A speaker may either take questions if time is remaining after making a speech, unless otherwise specified, or waive the remaining time. A speaker may also yield either a specific amount of time or the remaining time to a second speaker. The second speaker may either use the time remaining for a speech or to answer questions. However, the second speaker may not yield any remaining time to a third speaker.

All speakers must restrict their comments to committee business. If the committee is debating R-13, the delegate shall not refer to a specific resolution.

R-28 Invited Participants in Security Council

Any member of the United Nations that does not have a Security Council representative may be invited by the Security Council to participate in the Security Council. Invited participants may submit proposals and resolutions, but they must be sponsored by a representative of the Security Council or the Secretary General.

R-29 Invited Participants in the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council may invite any non-member of the Council to participate in its deliberations on any matter that the Council considers of particular interest to that non-member. Any non-member thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit resolutions which must be sponsored by a representative of the Economic and Social Council or the Secretary General. The non-member will be accorded all other rights allocated to Council members during those deliberations.

This motion is debatable by two speakers in favor and two speakers against, after which the motion shall be voted on immediately. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

R-30 Withdrawal of Motions

Motions for withdrawal are in order any time prior to a vote on a motion. Delegates may only withdraw motions they have made. If a motion for withdrawal occurs before there is a second or before the chair opens a speakers' list, then the motion shall cease to exist. If the motion has already been seconded and/or if the chair has already opened a speakers' list, the motion for withdrawal must be decided by committee vote. The motion for withdrawal is not debatable.

R-31 Division of Question

This rule enables the committee to divide a resolution into multiple parts and vote on each part separately. This motion requires an immediate second and must specify how the resolution will be divided. Resolutions may be divided by lines, sentences, or clauses. The chair will entertain one speaker for and one against the motion.

If the motion passes, the committee votes on each part of the resolution. Only the parts of the resolution passed by the committee will remain in the resolution. After the division of question process, the chair shall resume the speakers list on the resolution.

Once a resolution has gone through the division of question process, no further amendments shall be allowed for that resolution.

R-32 Tabling

Motions to table take a substantive matter (such as resolutions or amendments) off the agenda. It may or may not be considered later. Only substantive matters may be tabled.

R-33 Take From the Table

This motion is used to place a tabled matter back on the agenda. R-33 is in order only after substantive business has taken place after the original tabling.

R-34 Previous Question

This motion ends debate. It is in order after five delegates on a speakers list have spoken for and against a motion. This motion requires an immediate vote and a 2/3 majority. **This rule is not used in the Security Council.**

R-35 Postpone Definitely

This motion postpones debate until a specific date and time. The chair shall allow a vote after one delegate has spoken in favor and one delegate has spoken against the motion. When the specified time arrives, the postponed matter shall be brought before the committee. The only exception to this is if the committee is considering substantive business. If this is the case, then the committee will conclude the substantive business already on the floor before returning to the postponed matter.

R-36 Amend a Resolution

This motion amends a resolution that is currently on the floor. A motion to amend must be signed by at least ten delegates and ruled in order by the chair. Amendments ruled in order will be distributed to members of the committee. The chair shall generate a speakers' list. After the passage of R-34 or R-24, the committee shall move into vote an immediate vote on the amendment.

R-37 Friendly Amendments

This motion amends a resolution that is currently on the floor. A friendly amendment must be signed by at least ten delegates, including the author of the resolution. After the chair verifies the signatures of the amenders and reads the amendment, it immediately becomes part of the resolution.

R-38 Amending Motions

Motions to amend (R-36 and R-37) become the committee's primary consideration. Motions to amend are in order on any resolution under discussion until a vote is called for that resolution.

R-39 Dilatory Amendments

The chair may rule dilatory any amendment that 1) resubmits or closely approximates a substantive matter on which the committee has already expressed its opinion or 2) do not pertain to the resolution being discussed.

R-40 Reconsideration of Resolutions

This motion enables the committee to reconsider a resolution that the committee has already discussed. This is not in order until the committee has conducted substantive business after the resolution to be reconsidered passed or failed. This motion is voted on after one delegate speaks in favor and one delegate speaks against. These speakers shall not answer questions. This motion requires a 2/3 majority.

R-41 Decisions of Competence

This motion is used to rule that the committee is not competent to discuss a particular resolution. The chair may immediately rule on this motion. The chair may also allow the committee to vote after recognizing one speaker in favor and one speaker against. The effect of this motion would be the same as a motion to table (R-32).

R-42 Suspend the Meeting

This motion enables the committee to act as an unmoderated caucus. It must specify the amount of time the meeting shall be suspended, not to exceed 30 minutes. This motion should be used when informal interactions (e.g., the need to write and generate support for significant amendments) are necessary to facilitate committee business. The chair may rule this motion out of order. The chair may also move this without a vote.

R-43 Recess

This motion enables the committee to recess, usually for lunch or until the next morning. It must specify the time that the committee will reconvene. The chair may move a recess or let the committee vote on the matter. After the recess, the chair shall immediately return to committee business.

R-44 Adjournment

This motion enables the committee to adjourn after the committee has considered all its agenda topics. The Secretary General has the authority to add or delete agenda topics from a committee.

R-45 Languages

English is the official language of this Model United Nations conference. Any person who wishes to address the committees in another language must provide his or her own interpreter.

R-46 Time Limits

Time limits are subject to the discretion of the chair. Ordinarily the times allowed for each delegate to speak shall be as follows: Speakers' lists – 5 minutes

Committee of the Whole – 5 minutes

Right of Explanation – 1 minute

Pro/Con Speakers – 1 minute.

R-47 Country Identification

Delegates' placards and credentials may not be defaced any time during session and should clearly display the nation represented by the delegate.

R-48 Standing of the Rules

Standard R rules are in order unless superseded by GA or SC rules. Delegates must preface their rising under a rule with the proper "R" designation of the rule. (i.e. "I rise under R-13, order of consideration of topics.")

Call to Order
Roll call
Announcement of quorum
Chair opens floor for motions
R-13 Order of Consideration of Agenda Topics
Pro/Con Speakers' List
R-34 Previous Question (after 5 pro/5 con) OR R-24 Closure of Debate (no list/list exhausted)
Vote on R-34 (2/3 majority needed) OR R-24 (simple majority)
If R-34 or R-24 passes, immediate vote on agenda topic
If R-34 or R-24 fails, resume speakers' list
If vote on agenda topic fails, return to R-13
If vote on agenda topic passes, R-14 Order of Consideration of Resolutions
Immediate vote on R-14 (voting consideration of resolution, NOT pass it)
If R-14 fails, return to R-14, selecting a different resolution
If R-14 passes, Pro/Com Speakers' List on resolution
R-34 or R-24
If R-34 or R-24 passes, immediate vote on agenda resolution
If R-34 or R-24 fails, resume speakers' list
If resolution passes, return to R-13

Other Common Rules

R-16	Multiple Aspect
R-22	Committee of the Whole/Rise and Report
R-23	Point of Inquiry
	Point of Information
	Point of Personal Privilege
	Point of Order
	Appeal
R-36 and R-37	Amending
R-42	Suspension of Meeting
R-43	Recess

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RULES OF PROCEDURE

G-1 Order of Consideration of General Assembly Topics

This motion enables the GA to consider an agenda topic. A vote is held after the President generates a pro/con speakers list.

G-2 Order of Consideration of General Assembly Resolutions

This motion enables the GA to consider a specific GA resolution or resolution passed by a GA committee. The President shall allow a brief period of time to review the resolution and then move to an immediate vote. If G-2 passes, the President shall take a pro/con speakers list.

G-3 Primary Amendments

This motion enables the GA to amend a resolution on the floor. It requires signatures from at least 15 delegates. The President must rule the amendment to be in order and verify the signatures of the sponsors. The President will also distribute the amendment to the delegates and take a pro/con speakers list concerning the amendment.

G-5 Important Question

This motion enables the GA to designate a resolution an “important question,” which would require a 2/3 vote to amend and/or pass that resolution. The President shall recognize two speakers for and against, followed by an immediate vote on the change of status.

Some issues are automatically designated as important questions by the Secretary General. They include: the maintenance of peace and security (when the Security Council fails to act), admission of new members, suspension of member rights and privileges, expulsion of members, and the UN budget.

G-6 Special Session

Special sessions of the GA may be held at the request of either the Secretary General or the Security Council. Once the GA has received notification of such a request, the President shall entertain a motion for G-6. The motion for a special session must contain a specific agenda and a specific amount of time. The special session shall be run according to the regular rules of procedure. The only exception is that delegates may write and consider resolutions not authorized by the Secretariat which relate specifically to the agenda item of the special session.

G-7 General Assembly Plenary Rules

During plenary sessions, the GA will use the following exceptions to General Assembly rules:

- The Secretary General will determine the order of the resolutions to be discussed. The order of the resolutions will be staggered so that the plenary session will address a resolution from each committee before it considers a second resolution from any particular committee. This order will not be given to delegates prior to the plenary session.
- Rule GA-1 is thus not in order, and the President of the General Assembly will move a resolution to the floor via rule GA-2 without a committee vote.
- Each resolution will have a speakers list of no more than three speakers for and against. The GA President will set the speaker’s times. The maximum time is five minutes.
- Delegations on the speakers list can have either their GA delegate and/or their relevant GA committee delegate speak to the plenary session and/or answer questions about the resolution. Delegates may not yield their time to other delegates. □ No amendments are allowed.
- When the speaker’s list is exhausted, the plenary will vote on the resolution.
- Delegates may move G-5 Important Question to require a 2/3 vote to pass the resolution.

FLOW OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Call to Order

Roll Call

Announcement of Quorum

Floor is opened for motions

G-1 General Assembly Agenda Topics

Pro/Con Speakers’ List

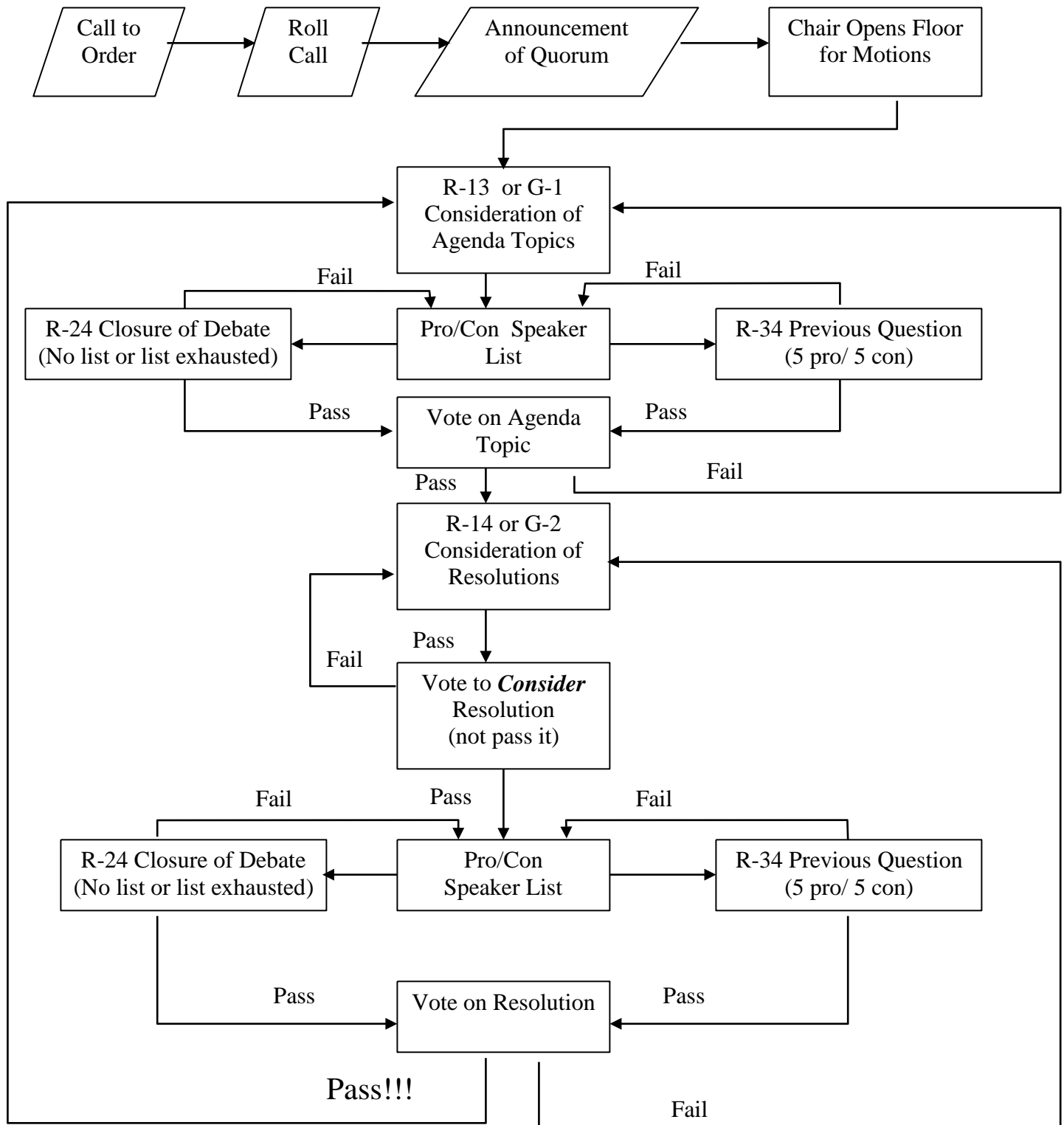
R-34 Previous Question (after 5 pro/5 con) OR R-24 Closure of Debate (no list/list exhausted)

Vote on R-34 (2/3 majority needed) OR R-24 (simple majority)

If R-34 or R-24 passes, immediate vote on agenda topic
If R-34 or R-24 fails, resume speakers' list
If vote on agenda topic fails, return to G-1
If vote on agenda topic passes, G-2 General Assembly Resolutions
Immediate vote on G-2 (voting consideration of resolution, NOT pass it)
If G-2 fails, return to G-2, selecting a different resolution
If G-2 passes, Pro/Con Speakers'
R-34 or R-24
Vote on R-34 or R-24
Immediate vote on selected resolution
Return to G-1

Other Common Rules R-16

Multiple Aspect
R-22 Committee of the
Whole/Rise and
Report
R-23 Point of Inquiry Point
of Information
Point of Personal Privilege
Point of Order
Appeal
R-36 and R-37 Amending
R-42 Suspension of Meeting
R-43 Recess



SECURITY COUNCIL AND HISTORIC SECURITY RULES

SECURITY COUNCIL AND HISTORIC SECURITY RULES

SC-1 Security Council Priority

The Security Council shall have priority over the General Assembly on issues that pertain to the maintenance of international peace and security. While these issues are under discussion at the

Security Council, the General Assembly shall not vote on – it may discuss and amend – any resolutions that deal with the seized issue. The Council may declare itself actively seized on a topic by stating this in a resolution. Such a seizure will prevent the General Assembly from acting on that topic. The Secretary General will keep the General Assembly informed of any seized issues.

SC-2 Membership

Membership on the Security Council shall consist of the real-world members of the Security Council at the time of the simulation. Membership on the Historic Security Council will consist of the real-world members of the Security Council during the year of the simulated crises.

SC-3 Delegates in Committee

Each delegation shall have only one representative and shall receive only one vote.

SC-4 Meeting of the Security Council

The Security Council cannot adjourn until it has completed all its business and no new business has arisen in the course of the session. Non-members may be invited by the Security Council or the Secretary General.

SC-5 Quorum and Majorities

Nine members, including at least one permanent member, must be present to discuss any issue. All motions require the affirmative vote of nine members for passage. The five permanent members have veto power on substantive motions. All permanent members must either abstain or vote in favor to pass a substantive motion. A substantive motion fails if a permanent member votes against it.

SC-6 Consideration of Security Council Resolutions

This motion enables the Council to consider a resolution. The President shall allow a brief period of time for the Council to review the resolution before an immediate vote. Following the passage of SC-6, the President shall take a speakers' list concerning the resolution.

SC-7 Amendments

This motion enables the Council to amend a resolution on the floor. It requires the signature of five delegates. The President will rule the amendment in order and verify the signature of the sponsoring delegates. The President will then distribute the amendment to the Council and take a speakers list. After the speakers list is exhausted and R-24 passes, the President shall take an immediate vote on the amendment. This is a substantive motion. No friendly amendments are allowed in the Security Council.

SC-8 Security Council Agenda Topics

This motion enables the Council to consider an agenda topic. The President shall take a speakers list concerning the topic. After the speakers' list is exhausted and R-24 passes, the committee shall move to an immediate vote.

SC-9 Security Council Speaker Recognition and Limitations

The President must recognize every delegate who addresses the Security Council. The only exception is during Committee of the Whole.

SC-10 Nonmember and Member Invitation to Security Council- Parties to the Dispute

This motion enables the Council to invite nonmembers and members of the United Nations to address the Council on issues relevant to the invited nation. Invited nations are not allowed to vote.

The motion may specify how long a nonmember is allowed to stay. Nations may also be invited by the Secretary General.

Any request by the Council to invite a nation to participate as a Party to the Dispute must first be submitted formally to the Dias by members of the Council while in formal session. A period of 1 hour must be permitted between the time of Council invitation and the time of actual participation of a party to the dispute. Once a nation has been invited to the Council as per Party to the Dispute, they may be asked questions concerning the relevant crisis as the Council sees fit. When a Party to the Dispute is found, and has consented to participation, the Council must move into Committee of the Whole/Rise and Report in order to ask questions of the participating nation. After the nation's time has expired as a participant, they may be asked back to the Council, but advanced notice must be given to the Dias.

SC-11 Proposals and Resolutions of Nonmember Participants

Any nonmember who wishes to submit proposals and/or resolutions to the Security Council must have the sponsorship of a member of the Security Council.

SC-12 Emergency Session

The Secretary General or any member nation of the Security Council may request the Security Council to meet in an emergency session. An emergency session shall be requested only when a clear threat to international peace and security exists. If the Secretary General requests an emergency session, it shall become the next order of business. If a member nation requests an emergency session, the President shall ask for a second, and, upon receiving one, shall take a speakers' list on the matter. After R-24 is moved and passed, there shall be an immediate vote on the matter. Once the Security Council is in emergency session, the committee shall remain in session until the matter is resolved. The President may grant an open recess of one hour only after the committee has been in session for three hours. Short closed recesses for the purposes of drafting resolutions, amendments, or other solutions may be granted by the President. The Security Council may request a special session of the General Assembly to run concurrently with the emergency session or after the completion of the emergency session.

FLOW OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND HISTORIC SECURITY COUNCIL
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Call to Order
Roll Call
Announcement of Quorum
Floor is opened for motions
SC-8 Security Council Agenda Topics
Pro/Con Speakers' List
R-24 Closure of Debate (R-34 is not in order)
Vote on R-24 (simple majority needed)
If R-24 passes, vote on agenda topic
If R-24 fails, resume speakers' list
If agenda topic fails, return to SC-8
If agenda topic passes, SC-6 Security Council Resolutions
Immediate vote on SC-6 (vote to consider, NOT pass)
If SC-6 fails, return to SC-6, selecting another resolution
If SC-6 passes, Speakers' List

R-24

Vote on R-24

If R-24 passes, vote on resolution

If R-24 fails, resume speakers' list

If resolution passes, return to SC-8

If resolution fails, return to SC-6, selecting another resolution

Other Common Rules

R-16

Multiple Aspect

R-22

Committee of the Whole/Rise and Report

R-23

Point of Inquiry

R-36 and R-37 Amending

Point of Information

R-42 Suspension of Meeting

Point of Personal Privilege

R-43 Recess

Point of Order

Appeal

Substantive Matters (Veto Power in Effect)

SC-6 Security Council Resolutions

SC-7 Amendments

SC-8 Security Council Agenda Topics

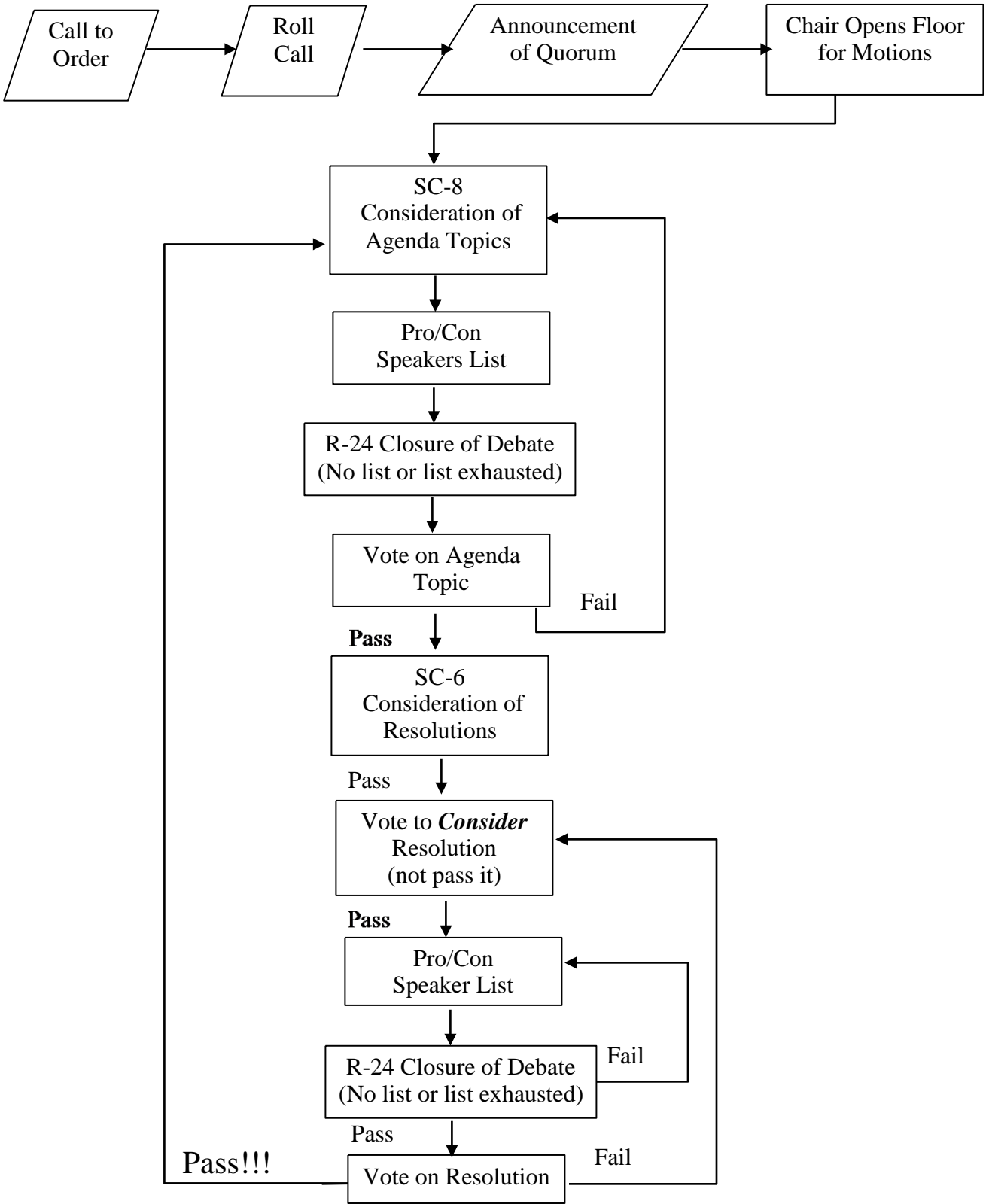
SC-10 Nonmember Invitation to Security Council

R-22 Committee of the Whole (but not Rise and Report)

SC-12 Emergency Session

R-16 Multiple Aspect

R-31 Division of Question



Initiating Phrases in Resolutions

Preambular Clauses

Operative Clauses

Affirming	Acknowledges
Alarmed	Adopts
Anxious	Appeals
Appreciating	Applauds
Aware	Appreciates
Bearing in mind	Approves
Believing	Authorizes
Cognizant	Calls upon
Concerned	Commends
Confident	Confirms
Conscious	Considers
Considering	Decides
Deploring	Declares
Determined	Demands
Emphasizing	Deplores
Encouraged	Designates
Endorsing	Directs
Expressing deep concern	Draws attention to
Grieved	Emphasizes
Having considered	Expresses its appreciation
Having decided	Expresses the belief
Having received	Expresses its conviction
Having regarded	Expresses the hope
Having reviewed	Expresses its regret
Mindful	Expresses its sympathy
Noting with grave concern	Expresses its thanks
Noting with regret	Instructs
Reaffirming (once again)	Invites
Realizing	Notes with appreciation
Recalling	Notes with approval
Recognizing	Notes with interest
Referring	Notes with satisfaction
Reiterating	Reaffirms (its belief)
Stressing	Recognizes
Taking into account	Recommends
Taking note	Regrets
Welcoming	Reiterates
Wishing	Renews its appeal
	Requests
	Repeats
	Stresses
	Suggests
	Supports
	Takes note
	Urges
	Welcomes



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1
2 **Topic: International Technological Development**
3 **Submitted to: Science and Technology**
4 **Submitted by: Philippines**
5

6 Emphasizing the fact that, in order for the world's economy to experience even a slight sense of
7 uniformity, technological advancements must be made in every corner of the globe, including those
8 who are currently unable to match the high financial capabilities of more developed nations, and
9

10 Stressing the fact that, in order for the above mentioned underdeveloped countries to gain the tools
11 necessary for technological advancement, an effort must be put forth by more developed countries
12 involved in the United Nations to aid these countries financially, and
13

14 Fully acknowledging the effort which has already been put forth by more developed nations in the
15 form of substantial economic aid, and
16

17 Noting with deep concern, however, the fact that a substantial lack of cooperation between developed
18 and underdeveloped nations exists in the area of sharing information concerning the development of
19 technological resources despite the promises made by developed nations to improve the
20 communication of this information, and

21 Emphasizing further that the economical development of these countries via technological
22 improvements will improve not only the lives of countless individuals, but also the current stability of
23 the world's economy, and
24

25 1) Stresses the importance of sharing information concerning the development of
26 technological resources in an organized manner with other more underdeveloped nations so
27 as to benefit the world as a whole;
28

29 2) Promotes the improvement of policy environments for the development of these
30 resources for economically unsound countries by identifying potential risks and benefits of
31 new and emerging technologies;
32

33 3) Implores the cooperation of more developed countries in the United Nations to aide
34 these countries in identifying new technologies and tailoring the applications of these
35 technologies to the needs of individual countries;
36

37 4) Encourages strongly cooperation between underdeveloped and developed nations in
38 the area of sharing information concerning technological developments and research for the
39 ultimate goal of improving the global economy;
40

41 5) Suggests that the United Nations sanction an annual International Summit which
42 would focus solely on communication of technological advancement information between
43 underdeveloped and developed nations, so that the apparent lack of communication between
44 these nations can be remedied.