

The Premier Model United Nations Conference in the Northwest



**DELEGATE
PREPARATION GUIDE**

Northwest Model United Nations | November 22-24, 2013 | Seattle, WA

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Northwest Model United Nations
(NWMUN)

www.nwmun.org

Hosted By:
The Northwest Association for Global Affairs
(NWA)

and

Lewis and Clark College
Model United Nations
www.lclark.edu

Model United Nations at the
University of Washington
www.uw-mun.org

Western Washington University
International Affairs Association
www.westerniaa.com

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Model United Nations of Cascadia
(MUNC)

WELCOME FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear Delegates, Faculty Advisors and Esteemed Guests,

It is my privilege to welcome you to Northwest Model United Nations 2013. My name is Neil Rotta, and I have the distinct honor of returning to serve as your Secretary-General for a second and final year. This year NWMUN has taken great care to continue to build on our strong tradition of providing a highly-trained staff, unique committees and topics, and a professional forum for diplomacy that is also exceptionally affordable.

We are excited to offer six committees to discuss some of the most relevant and critical issues facing the international community, including sustainable development, protection of human rights and peaceful resolution to conflicts. NWMUN will continue to simulate the exciting Security Council as it is today and a Reformed Security Council as we might wish it to be. With identical topics in each committee we will pay close attention to the impacts that membership reform might have on the resolution of international conflicts. Additionally, we are offering the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Executive Committee) which will carry out negotiations on an international agreement on Environmentally Displaced Persons. Finally, the General Assembly Plenary, UNEP and ECOSOC will examine issues including Syria, human trafficking, environmental resource management, sustainable development, and Palestine.

Although the Secretariat has worked hard all year to create the best possible conference atmosphere, we know that ultimately it is the quality and preparedness of our delegates and staff that brings NWMUN the success we have come to enjoy. We strive to provide an unparalleled academic experience to each delegate, and toward that end our staff and Secretariat are accessible at any time before and during the conference. If there is anything we can do to make your experience more enjoyable and academically fulfilling for you, please feel free to us.

On behalf of the entire staff at NWMUN 2013, thank you for being a part of this year's conference, and I look forward to meeting all of you in November!

Sincerely,



Neil M. Rotta
Secretary-General
NWMUN 2013

NWMUN 2013 SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General | Neil Rotta

Neil Rotta is returning for a second year as Secretary-General of NWMUN in 2013 after serving in this capacity in 2012 and previously as Chief of Staff in 2011. Neil has been involved in Model United Nations for eight years, and has served in a variety of capacities at both the high school and collegiate levels. The majority of his experience comes from his involvement with Model United Nations at the University of Washington, where he served as President in 2010-2011 and Advisor in 2011-2012. Neil has previously served as a Director, Chair or delegate at over 25 collegiate-level conferences. Neil is a graduate of the University of Washington with a B.A. in Political Economy and a B.A. in Latin American Studies, with a Minor in History.

Neil will be overseeing all aspects of NWMUN 2013 in his role as Secretary-General. He can be reached via email at sg@nwmun.org.

Director-General | Sasha Sleiman

Sasha Sleiman has been involved with Model United Nations since 2006. She has been involved with NWMUN as a delegate in 2007 and previously served as ASG-CS in 2008. Sasha also has experience staffing several other conferences, most recently as Under Secretary-General of ECOSOC at National Model United Nations in New York City. Sasha graduated in 2009 from Western Washington University, where she served as Advisor of their Model United Nations program. She is a recent recipient of an MA in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding, with a focus on women, from the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California.

As Director-General, Sasha will be overseeing all substantive work at NWMUN 2013. Sasha can be reached via email at dg@nwmun.org.



Chief of Staff | Sabrina Grover

Sabrina Grover joins the 2013 Executive Secretariat this year as Chief of Staff. Sabrina has been involved with Model United Nations since 2006 in a variety of roles; she previously served for five years as the Secretary-General of the Calgary High School Model UN, as well as serving as a staff member at National Model United Nations – New York since 2010. Sabrina graduated from the University of Calgary with a BA in Political Science and a minor in Economics. She currently works at the University of Calgary in the Legal Unit.

As Chief of Staff, Sabrina primarily oversees staff logistics at NWMUN 2013. Sabrina can be reached via email at cos@nwmun.org.

Assistant Secretary-General for Logistics | George Benson-Patterson

George Benson-Patterson is a fourth-year student in honors political science and history at the University of Victoria. He has been involved in Model United Nations since 2009 and has attended local conferences in the Pacific Northwest as well as NMUN and WorldMUN. He also served as Assistant Secretary-General for Logistics for NWMUN 2011. George recently returned from living in Bangladesh for six months, where he was working for a local migrant workers' rights organization, the WARBE Development Foundation. Outside of work and school, George is an avid writer and amateur mountaineer.

As ASG-L, George oversees external contacts and special events at NWMUN 2013. George can be reached via email at asgl@nwmun.org.

Assistant Secretary-General for Conference Services | Jesse Barnett

Jesse Barnett has been an active participant in Model United Nations since 2009. Having previously served as a delegate on various NWMUN committees since then, Jesse joins the Secretariat as the Assistant Secretary-General for Conference Services. As a student at Western Washington University, Jesse led his University's Model United Nations team and International Affairs Association from 2011 to 2013 and is currently chasing two majors in Economics and Political Science.

As ASG-CS, Jesse oversees the logistical side of many elements of NWMUN 2013. Jesse can be reached via email at asgcs@nwmun.org.



Neil Rotta
Secretary-General



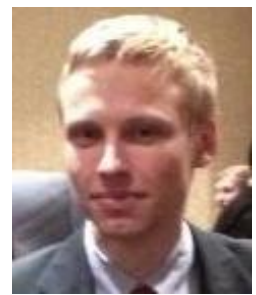
Sasha Sleiman
Director-General



Sabrina Grover
Chief of Staff



George Benson-Patterson
ASG, Logistics



Jesse Barnett
ASG, Conference Services

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday, November 22

10:00 AM – 1:00 PM	Registration
11:30 AM – 1:00 PM	Delegate Preparation and Training Session
1:30 PM – 2:30 PM	Opening Ceremonies (Courtyard Ballroom)
3:00 PM – 5:30 PM	Committee Session I
5:30 PM – 7:00 PM	Dinner Break
7:00 PM – 9:45 PM	Committee Session II
10:00 PM – 10:30 PM	Head Delegate Meeting *

Saturday, November 23

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Committee Session III
12:00 PM – 1:14 PM	Lunch Break
12:15 PM – 1:15 PM	Leadership Reception
1:15 PM – 7:30 PM	Committee Session IV and V (<i>see breaks below</i>)
3:45 PM – 4:15 PM	Break (GA; UNEP)
4:15 PM – 4:45 PM	Break (SC/RSC; UNHCR; ECOSOC)
3:30 PM – 5:00 PM	Opportunity Fair
3:45 PM – 4:15 PM	Head Delegate Meeting
7:30 PM – 9:00 PM	Dinner Break
9:00 PM – 12:00 AM	Delegate Social

Sunday, November 24

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Committee Session VI
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM	Lunch Break
1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	Committee Session VII
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM	Closing Ceremonies & Awards Presentation

* Please note that the Model United Nations of Cascadia (MUNC) meeting will be held immediately following the Leadership Feedback meetings. For more information on MUNC or its meetings, please contact MUNC's Fall 2013 Chair, Jesse Barnett, at chair@muncascadia.org.

COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

General Assembly Plenary (GA)

- I. Trafficking in Women & Girls
- II. The Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

Please note: Additionally, the General Assembly will simulate Security Council Elections. The elections of the Security Council non-permanent members are not a topic, but rather a process that will be simulated in the General Assembly. Therefore, it should not be addressed within GA position papers. This process will take place during the committee sessions on the Sunday of the conference.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- I. Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management
- II. Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Environmental Programs

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- I. Private Sector Involvement in Sustainable Development
- II. Economic and Social Repercussions of the Israeli Occupation on the Living Conditions of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

Security Council (SC) and Reformed Security Council (RSC)

- I. The Situation in Somalia
- II. The Situation in the Middle East
- III. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – Executive Committee (Negotiations of an international agreement on Environmentally Displaced Persons)

- I. Preamble
- II. Scope & Definitions
- III. Assistance & Protection
- IV. Implementation
- V. Final Provisions

DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

Dress Code

All clothing must adhere to guidelines that portray professionalism and modesty. If a delegate's attire is deemed inappropriate by the NWMUN staff, the delegate will be asked to leave the session and return with appropriate attire.

- Standard delegate attire for the conference is business jacket, slacks (or skirts for women), dress shirt (with tie for men) and dress shoes.
- Dress sweaters, shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers and sunglasses are considered too casual. Clothes that expose excessive bare skin or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate.

Western business dress is preferred. Cultural dress is only permitted for international delegates in whose native countries "professional business dress" includes traditional cultural dress. NWMUN will not tolerate any delegate's attempt to portray a "character" using traditional cultural attire as costume.

As role models for delegates, staff, faculty advisors and guests are required to dress in Western business attire while participating in scheduled conference sessions.

This is what appropriate business attire looks like for women:



This is what appropriate business attire looks like for men:



Photo Sources: National Association of Colleges and Employers; Ben Goldstein

Delegate Conduct

While participating in NWMUN, delegates have a responsibility to always maintain the highest level of professionalism and diplomacy. Conference staff, faculty, and fellow delegates should always be treated with the highest level of courtesy and respect. Professionalism in speech, actions, and appearance on behalf of delegates is a requirement of this conference and necessary to its educational mission. It is assumed that all delegates will respect the property of the host hotel.

Delegates are expected to treat one another in a manner suited for conduct between the representatives of Member States meeting to discuss serious issues facing the world today.

Personal respect is expected even if delegate disagreement is intense; any personal disrespect, including but not limited to verbal harassment, insults, defamation, plagiarism, theft or vandalism of personal property, and/or sexual harassment, will not be tolerated.

Included in the expectation of delegate conduct is that delegate conduct towards the venue will be respectful both during and after conference hours. Our venue has been gracious towards Northwest Model United Nations, and NWMUN expects that all participants will be as courteous towards the hotel and its other guests as they have been towards us.

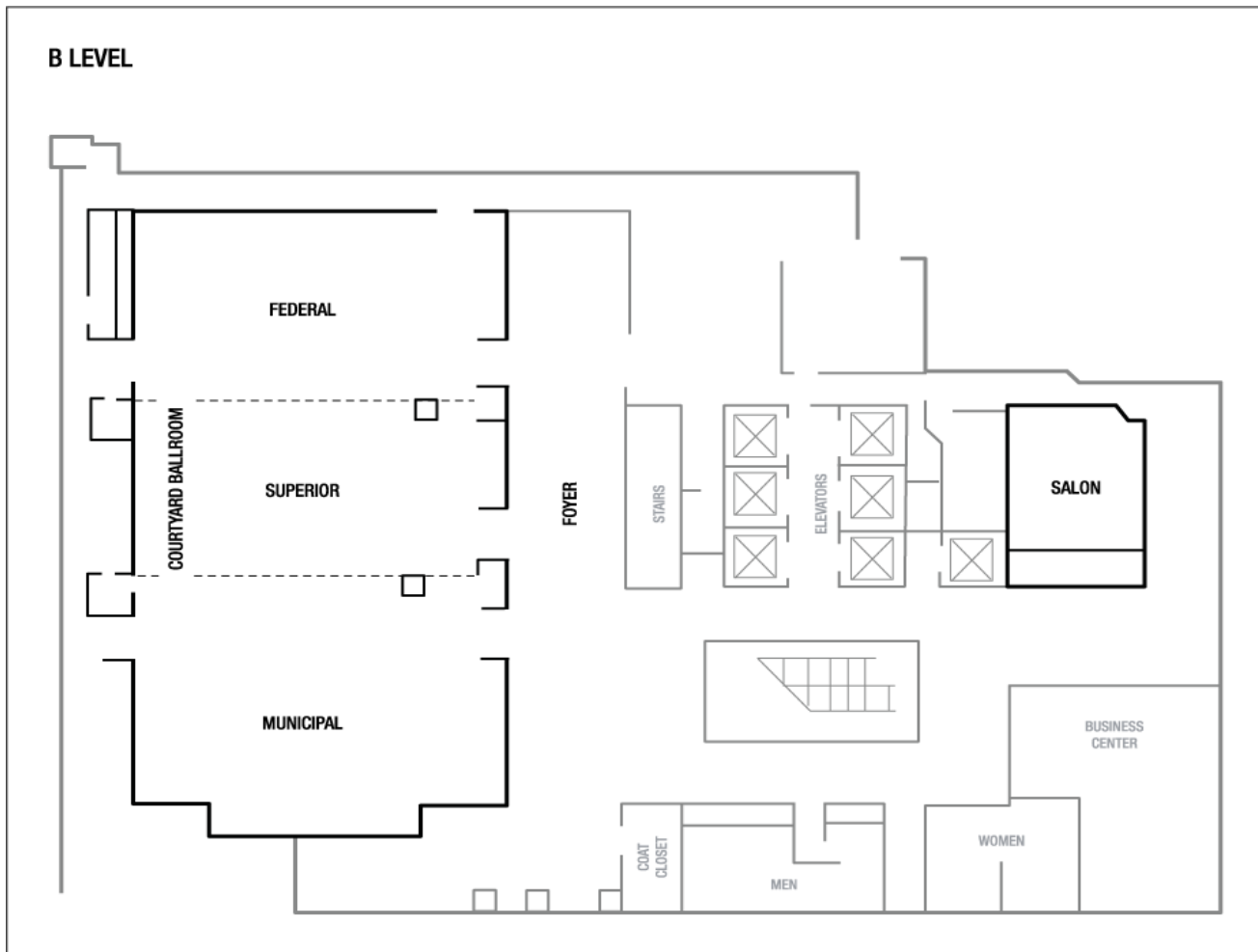
NWMUN reserves the right to restrict future registration for any participant or school if their delegates or faculty are not able to uphold their responsibility to the conference's code of conduct.

Delegates are expected to:

- Remain “in character” at all times by consistently advocating the interests and representing the policies of the country assigned. To act “in character” also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideas of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideas conflict with a given delegate’s own country priorities.
- Collaborate with fellow delegates where possible.
- Conduct themselves in a courteous and professional manner at all times:
 1. Excessive alcohol consumption should be avoided. The legal drinking age in Seattle is 21.
 2. The consumption of alcohol and other drugs in committee sessions is forbidden.
 3. Any issues related to illicit drugs will be immediately directed to the attention of Seattle authorities.
 4. Delegates who disrupt committee sessions or create problems in the hotel may be barred from further participation in the conference.

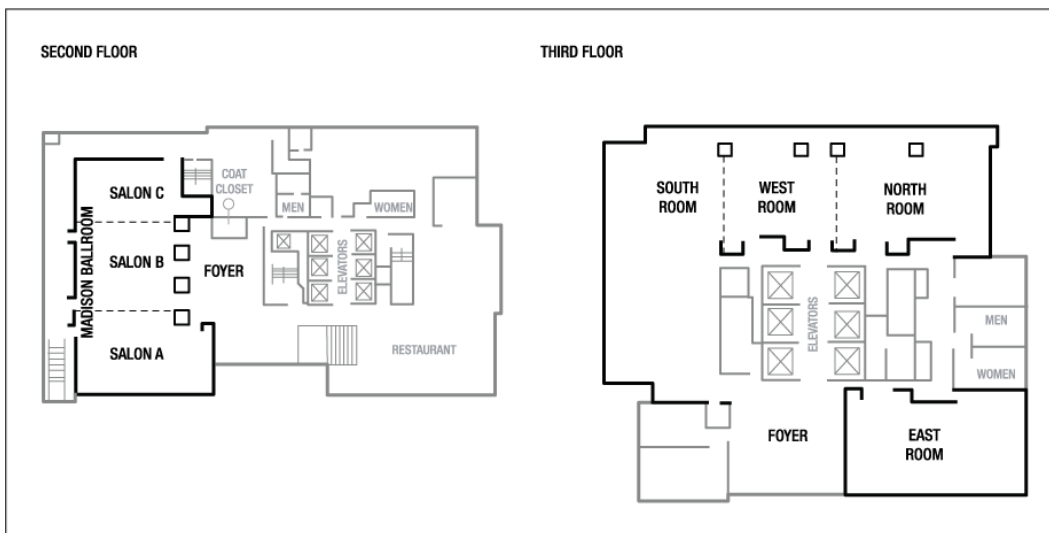
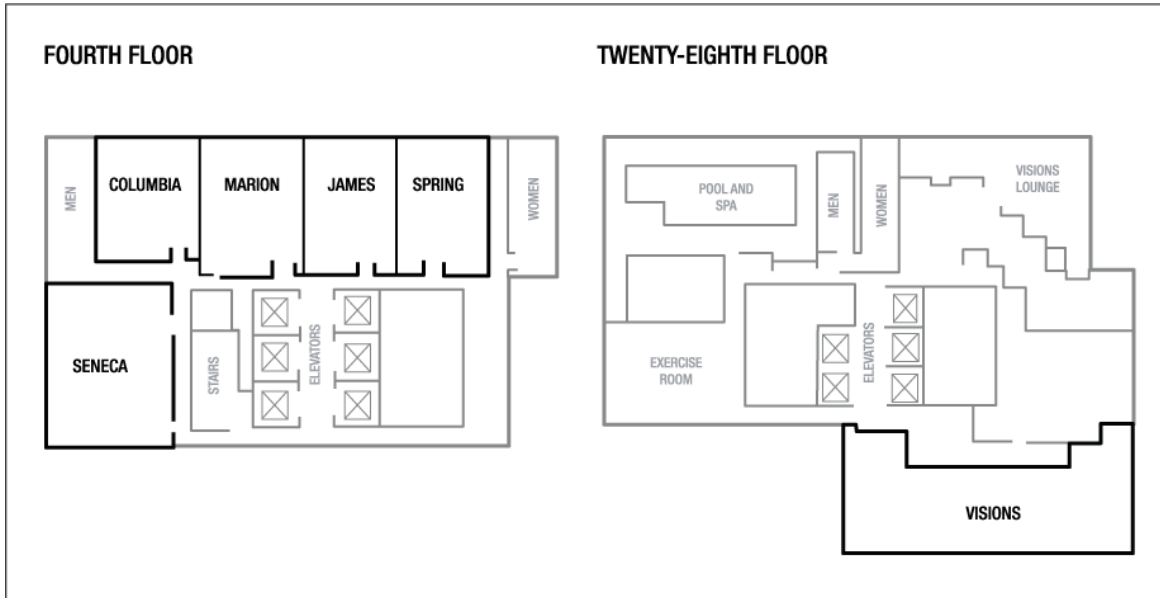
Delegates are encouraged to enjoy the variety of nighttime activities available in Seattle. Please bear in mind, however, that the purpose of your being here is to participate in NWMUN.

HOTEL FLOOR PLAN



COMMITTEE AND CONFERENCE ROOMS

Opening and Closing Ceremonies.....	Courtyard Ballroom (B Level)
Registration, Opportunity Fair and Conference Services Annex.....	Courtyard Foyer (B Level)
Coat and Bag Check (Sunday).....	Courtyard Closet (B Level)
General Assembly.....	Municipal (B Level)
United Nations Environment Programme.....	Superior (B Level)
UNHCR Executive Committee.....	Federal (B Level)



COMMITTEE AND CONFERENCE ROOMS

Human Rights Council.....	East (3 rd Floor)
Security Council.....	Spring (4 th Floor)
Reformed Security Council.....	Marion (4 th Floor)
Conference Services & Home Government.....	Columbia (4 th Floor)
Delegate Social.....	Madison Ballroom (2 nd Floor)
Leadership Feedback Meetings	East (3 rd Floor)
Leadership Reception	R View (28 th Floor)

CONFERENCE SERVICES

Open to delegates throughout the conference and run by our knowledgeable and friendly staff, Conference Services houses the computer lab available for delegates. Conference Services is also the access point for delegates, head delegates and faculty to use for a variety of other helpful services available to all of our conference participants.

Computer Lab

A limited number of computers are available for delegate use during conference hours. Use is restricted to NWMUN-related business, including research, writing working papers, and printing documents as needed. No checking personal e-mail or social networking sites will be allowed.

Printing

Conference Services is able to print 1 copy of NWMUN-related documents, such as working papers or background research. Additional copies may be made or printed for a cost of 5¢ per copy. Draft resolutions and draft treaty segments, once approved by the dais, will be provided by the NWMUN staff to delegates; individual delegates do not need to imitate printing of approved documents.

Badge and Placard Replacement

If a delegate loses his or her placard, the delegate(s) will be responsible for a \$5 replacement charge. Badge and placard replacement requests can be made at Conference Services

Document Generation

Conference Services will receive any and all working papers and draft resolutions from the delegates for the purposes of back up, documentation and printing.

Home Government

Home Government is a resource made available to delegates so that they may check on the positions of their country on issues and events that arise during the conference's activities. Home Government is available to all delegates, but is particularly helpful for delegates who represent countries under discussion in the Security Council or the Reformed Security Council.

Merchandise

Conference Services will carry a limited amount of NWMUN branded items for sale. Items will be offered for sale at both the main Conference Services room, as well as the Annex.

Conference Services Annex

The Conference Services Annex is a booth that will be set up in the Courtyard Foyer on the B level throughout most of the conference. At this booth, merchandise and concessions will be available for sale, as well as Delegate Social tickets. Late registration on Friday will also be available at the Annex.

Questions or Concerns?

Any questions of NWMUN policy or procedure can be answered by members of our Executive Secretariat who can usually be found in Conference Services when not walking around the committee rooms.

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers should be written in

1. Times New Roman,
2. Size 10 – 12 font
3. Single spaced,
4. 2 pages in length

Please Note: Anything over two pages will not be read.

Your position paper should consist of a well-developed introduction and a summary of the position of your country on each of the topics to be discussed in your committee. It is important to remember that while you will have lots of information on your country's actions on a local or national level, you must discuss your country's position on an international level, particularly including suggestions for policies and future action that could be taken. Examples of excellent position papers are available on the NWMUN website.

Submission Process

We request each submit the position papers to the committee staff **by 11:59 pm (PST) on Sunday, November 10th**. The processes as follows:

1. Please send each position paper in a separate e-mail to the committee with the subject line **COUNTRY - COMMITTEE**
2. Please send all position papers to the committee email address listed bellows; please also CC all position paper submissions to positionpapers@nwmun.org.

Committee E-Mail Addresses

General Assembly:	ga@nwmun.org	UNHCR:	unhcr@nwmun.org
Economic and Social Council:	ecosoc@nwmun.org	UNEP:	unep@nwmun.org
Reformed Security Council:	rsc@nwmun.org	Security Council:	sc@nwmun.org

Please Note: Delegates who have not submitted a position paper by the specified deadline will not be given consideration for awards.

Position papers should include, and will be evaluated, on the following items

1. Formatting and presentation;
2. Conventions such as proper spelling and grammar;
3. The content should include:
 - a. Paragraph #1: Background information on the topic, why your country thinks it is important, relevant national commitments and action on the issue. Remember to focus on national policies which influence your country's action on this topic within the UN and internationally.
 - b. Paragraph #2: International commitments and your country's support of specific resolutions, initiatives, conventions or treaties. Describe what actions have been taken by your country to address prior international agreements made by your country.
 - c. Paragraph #3: Specific and concrete proposals for next steps on the topic, priority issues,

and how your country can move forward on addressing the topic. This is the most important section of the position paper, and should be the longest paragraph.

Note: Citations are not necessary; position papers are a summary of the official policy of your country that you, as a delegate, are representing.

Primary Sources for Information on your Country's Position

1. Speeches or statements made by your country on particular issues within the United Nations.
Research tip: Go to <http://unbisnet.un.org> and search for speeches made by your country, or go to your country's Mission to the UN website, which can be found here: <http://www.un.int>.
2. Voting record of your country, indicating its support or lack of support for particular resolutions.
Research tip: Go to <http://unbisnet.un.org> and search for Voting Record of your country
3. Stated position on issues available online either via the country's Mission to the United Nations, Embassy, or Foreign Ministry.
Research tip: Go to <http://www.un.int> for your country's Mission to the United Nations, and go to <http://www.usip.org/resources/foreign-affairs-ministries-web> for your country's Foreign Ministry.

SAMPLE FORMAT AND CONTENT OUTLINE FOR POSITION PAPER

Delegation from [Member State]
(Bold, Italicized, Times New Roman, Size 10-12)

Represented by [School Name]
(Bold, Italicized, Times New Roman, Size 10-12)

Position Paper for [Committee Name] ***(Bold, Italicized, Times New Roman, Size 12)***

Introductory sentence providing an overview of the topics and, if appropriate, your delegation's relationship with the committee. (Times New Roman, Size 10 – 12)

I. Topic One Title (Bold, Times New Roman, Size 10-12, Centered)

Paragraph #1: Background information on the topic, why your country thinks it is important, relevant national commitments and action on the issue. Remember to focus on national policies which influence your country's action on this topic within the UN and internationally. (Times New Roman, Size 10 – 12)

Paragraph #2: International commitments and your country's support of specific resolutions, initiatives, conventions or treaties. Describe what actions have been taken by your country to address prior international agreements made by your country (Times New Roman, Size 10 – 12)

Paragraph #3: Specific and concrete proposals for next steps on the topic, priority issues, and how your country can move forward on addressing the topic. This is the most important section of the position paper, and should be the longest paragraph. (Times New Roman, Size 10 – 12)

II. Topic Two Title (Bold, Times New Roman, Size 10-12, Centered)

Same content, structure and formatting and Topic I.

III. Topic Three Title (Bold, Times New Roman, Size 10-12, Centered)

Same content, structure and formatting and Topic I.

EXAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from
Canada

Represented by
University of Southern Washington

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council Plenary

The topics before the Economic and Social Council are: 1) Promoting Economic and Social Gender Equality as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Peace, 2) Implementing International Agreements to Ensure Global Public Health, and 3) Promoting Sustainable Cities. Canada is committed to strengthening the role of ECOSOC on the issues before it, and looks forward to promoting enhanced cooperation amongst Member States in order to reach consensus and take concrete action.

I. Promoting Economic and Social Gender Equality as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Peace

In conflict and post-conflict societies, economic and social rights are often given lower priority than political and civil rights. In these cases, women are not treated equally, and are often the victims of gender discrimination, which manifests itself in violations of human rights such as rape, violence and displacement. The prevalence of these crimes is exacerbated by a lack of protection for women, who often do not possess the right to own land, have no means to receive adequate health care and have no access to justice.

Canada has long been a champion of women's economic, social, and cultural rights. As an original signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Canada has a formal commitment to gender equality and, more specifically, supports the explicit and systematic integration of a gender perspective into all peacebuilding and foreign aid initiatives. Canada continues to press for specific initiatives with concrete and measurable outcomes when addressing gender inequality. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has developed its own Framework for Addressing Gender Equality Results. This framework has been an important advance in assessing the effectiveness of its initiatives and has consistently provided CIDA with useful and relevant data. Canada recognizes the advancements made in Security Council resolution 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) to strengthen the original principals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). However, Canada firmly believes that ensuring the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) at the national level is vital. That is why Canada suggests that the CEDAW committee issue recommendations to both the Security Council and ECOSOC on positive models for National Action Plans (NAP) for incorporating SCR 1325 (2000), a set of progress and impact indicators through which its implementation can be monitored, and benchmarks designed towards strengthening the principals of SCR 1325 (2000).

Canada recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), along with the ECOSOC Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) reach out to local NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) to coordinate the monitoring of, and reporting on, the progress of these NAPs. CSW will then report its findings to ECOSOC, the Security Council, and the Secretary General. Canada urges for the adoption of benchmarks requiring 30% of UN-mandated peacekeeping forces and negotiating delegations be women. Canada also believes that while peacekeeping troops are vital to facilitating the cessation of hostilities, a separate unit with a specialized mandate is necessary to deal with the psychological and health issues of women that continue in post-conflict situations long after the

violence is over. The specialized mandate will also lay the groundwork for legal procedures that may need to be taken to ensure just peace. Canada calls for the creation of this specially trained unit to be deployed in post-conflict situations, with a specific mandate to address sexual and gender based violence, help to eliminate impunity, and offer same-sex interviewers for rehabilitation purposes. The newly created unit will facilitate reconciliation and violence prevention.

II. Implementing International Agreements to Ensure Global Public Health

Effectively addressing global public health lies at the center of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Through agreements such as the Paris Declaration on AID Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), and global health initiatives such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria, the international community has made significant progress in addressing the world's health concerns. Canada is focused on creating frameworks and resolutions that foster greater coordination, eliminate corruption and overlap, improve AID consistency, encourage the untying of AID, emphasize a focus on national health systems, and hold all the countries involved accountable for producing tangible and measurable results.

Canada has been a leader in the use of innovative funding mechanisms, such the Advance Market Commitment (AMC), which provides incentives for pharmaceutical companies to accelerate the development of vaccines and sell them at prices that poor countries can afford. This project, which is being implemented in coordination with the World Bank and GAVI, is expected to save an estimated 7.7 million lives by 2030. Canada will continue to urge its fellow member states to become more involved in the creation and implementation of such innovative funding mechanisms.

Especially now, due to the downturn in the global economy, where the world's poor are disproportionately suffering, there is a greater need for all donor countries to fulfill their Official Development Aid (ODA) commitments. Canada was the first country to fulfill its G8 commitment to double ODA in Africa by 2008, and throughout the world by 2010. This has been accomplished through both the African Health Systems Initiative (AHSI) and the Catalytic Initiative to Save a Million Lives. Canada has not only committed USD 450 million to these initiatives, but with them has demonstrated its focus on both strengthening, and developing local ownership, of national health systems. Canada urges the implementation of year-by-year funding targets to ensure that ODA commitments for health initiatives are kept. Currently The Measles Initiative is facing a funding gap of \$59 million for 2010, and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria is also facing a funding crisis of \$5 billion for this year. These gaps in funding could cause millions their lives. Canada strongly urges it fellow member states to fulfill their commitments to these funds.

Canada is also a strong proponent of the International Health Partnership & Related Initiatives (IHP+). The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), through the IHP+ framework, is the chair of the Mozambique National AIDS Council (CNCS) and has made long-term financial commitments to IHP+. Canada believes that IHP + will not only prove to be extremely effective in addressing the issues of AID effectiveness, redundancy, and accountability, but will also go a long way towards creating a united front dedicated to improving global public health. Canada urges for the creation of new commitments that compel 15 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries to join in either bilateral or compact agreements through IHP+ by 2020.

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING RESOLUTIONS

What is a Resolution?

A Resolution is a statement of international opinion, or a piece of international law. It is the primary output of committees produce resolutions that are essentially statements of international opinion; however, the Security Council (and Reformed Security Council) produces resolutions that may be defined as having the force of law, and are legally binding on UN Member States.

Stages in the Life of a Resolution

WORKING PAPER

When delegates have just begun working on the document, the document is not a “resolution,” but a “working paper.” A document is a **working paper** from the moment it is created until it is “codified” or “approved by the dais,” which essentially means that it has been edited and meets the format rules of the conference, at which point it becomes a **draft resolution**. Prior to this approval, it is not officially property of the committee, and cannot be referred to in speeches.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The **draft resolution** phase begins with being codified, at which point the code is added to the top of the document, and the sponsor and signatory lists are removed. At this point the members of the committee can vote it upon. It can be printed and distributed to the delegates and now it can be referred to in speeches. It is also now the “property of the body,” meaning that it is no longer “owned” by the authors but by the committee at large. The **draft resolution** phase ends when delegates move into Voting Bloc on the topic.

RESOLUTION

After a **draft resolution** has been voted on in voting bloc, it becomes a Resolution (if it passes).

Parts of a Resolution

CODE

The code is used for identification and consists of four parts – the committee acronym (i.e. “SC”), the status (“RES” for Resolution, “DR” for **draft resolution**), the number of the topic (you can find this in the background guides), and the number of the document itself, with 1 being the 1st one being approved by the Dais.

Example: For the General Assembly’s 1st draft resolution on its 3rd topic, the code is GA/DR/3/1.

COMMITTEE

This is the full name of your committee.

SPONSORS

Sponsors of a draft resolution are countries that support the resolution; they are bound to support it and vote in favor of it by virtue of being a sponsor. Usually, the list of sponsors is the list of the primary authors of the draft resolution. The dais removes the list of sponsors when the working paper is codified.

SIGNATORIES

Signatories are similar to sponsors, except that they are not bound to support the document. “Signing on,” or becoming a signatory, means that you want the resolution to be debated and/or voted upon – no more, no less.

Note: The number of total signatories and sponsors will be announced by the dais at the end of the first committee session, and will be written up visibly within the committee room. The total minimum number of sponsors + signatories is equal to 20% of delegates present during the first committee session, with minimum of 1 sponsor.

An example of this is, if you have 50 delegates present after the first roll call has taken place, the minimum number of sponsors+ signatories is 10; thus you must have at least 9 signatories and 1 sponsor to present the working paper to the dais for consideration and edits.

TITLE

The title is usually the title of your topic (i.e. “The Situation in Iran”), though it can also refer to a particular proposal within the document at the discretion of the sponsors and the dais.

PREAMBULAR / PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Preambular clauses (also known as “perambulatory clauses” or “pre-ams”) are the clauses that provide context, reasoning and justification for the operative clauses. They usually “set up the problem” or explain why the committee feels a need to act. They also usually get more specific and state why the committee feels a need to act in the specific way they’re going to. The first portion of the clause is italicized. Preambular clauses may not be amended or divided.

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses are the parts of the resolution that actually do something. If you’re sending in peacekeepers, condemning a country’s actions, calling for a ceasefire, or allocating money, it takes place in the operative clauses. The first portion of the clause is underlined, and each operative clause is numbered.

Please see the next two pages for words that can be used to begin preambular and operative clauses as well as examples of the language, tone and structure of these clauses.

Preambular Clauses

Affirming	Appreciating	Bearing in mind
Also bearing in mind	Believing	Calling attention
Commending	Conscious	Deeply alarmed
Deeply appreciative	Deeply concerned	Deeply conscious
Deeply disturbed	Desirous	Determined
Emphasizing	Expressing concern	Expressing its concern
Expressing its regret	Expressing particular concern	Expressing its satisfaction
Expressing its support	Having considered	Having examined
Having received	Looking forward	Noting with concern
Noting with gratitude	Noting with satisfaction	Profoundly concerned
Reaffirming	Realizing	Recalling
Re-emphasizing	Regretting	Reiterating its appreciation
Reiterating its conviction	Reiterating its dismay	Stressing
Stressing its desire	Strongly emphasizing	Strongly supporting
Taking note	Taking note with satisfaction	Welcoming

Examples of Preambular Clauses:

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant human rights instruments,
[Note the broad reference to the UN Charter and all relevant international human rights instruments – often at the beginning of a resolution]

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and international law, in particular international human rights and humanitarian law,
[Note the specific references to international documents of particular relevance to the topic at hand, which in this case is gender equality]

Calling upon the [Member State] to cooperate with the international community in order to achieve concrete progress with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to take immediate steps to ensure a free and fair electoral process which is transparent and inclusive, leading to a genuine democratic transition through concrete measures,
[Note the specific calls for a Member State in particular to take action broadly within their country]

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions and statements by the President of the Council on the situation in [Country], in particular resolutions 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, 1817 (2008) of 11 June 2008, 1868 (2009) of 23 March 2009 and 1890 (2009) of 8 October 2009, as well as the statements by the President of the Council of 11 July 2008 and 15 July 2009,
[Note the specific list of relevant resolutions and presidential statements]

Operative Clauses

Acknowledges	Affirms	Affirms its confidence
Appeals	Appoints	Appreciates deeply
Approves	Authorizes	Calls
Calls for	Call upon	Calls once more upon
Commends	Condemns	Considers
Declares	Declares its firm opposition	Declares its solidarity
Demands	Denounces	Deplores
Determines	Encourages	Endorses
Expresses concern	Expresses its appreciation	Expresses its deep concern
Expresses its full support	Expresses its gratitude	Fully supports
Notes with appreciation	Notes with interest	Notes with satisfaction
Proclaims	Reaffirms	Recalls
Recommends	Rejects	Renews its appeal
Renews its request	Requests	Shares the concern
Stresses	Strongly condemns	Suggests
Supports	Takes note	Takes note with appreciation
Takes note with satisfaction	Urges	Welcomes

Example:

6. *Requests* the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation, in accordance with the procedures defined in those instruments, and to refrain from resorting or threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another to resolve their concerns;

[Note: Clause calls upon Member States that are party to specific agreements to adhere to guidelines and take action on implementation]

12. *Strongly calls upon* [Government] to take urgent measures to put an end to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including the targeting of persons belonging to particular ethnic groups, the targeting of civilians by military operations, and rape and other forms of sexual violence, and to end impunity for such acts;

[Note: Clause calls upon a specific Government to end human rights violations in country]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of [issue] and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

[Note: Requests that the Secretary-General submit a report on a specific aspect of an issue for the next session]

NWMUN 2013 RULES SHORT FORM AND EXPLANATION

** These Are the Only Points or Motions Accepted During Voting Procedure **

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote	Explanation
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None	Delegates should cite a rule to correct a procedural error made by the committee staff only
** Point of Information **	Ask a question regarding procedure	None	None	Question directed at the dais; Used to clarify or request information
** Appeal of the Chair **	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	2/3	Questions the Chair's ruling; should follow a Point of Order
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting	None	Majority	Used to go into caucus or to break for a given time (such as lunch/dinner, or a break until next day)
Adjournment of the Meeting	End meeting	None	Majority	Used only on Sunday; ends the committee for the year
Adjournment of the Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority	Tables the topic; requires a roll call vote .
Decision of Competence	Declare committee unable to consider issue or resolution	None	Majority	Used to declare that the issue or topic is outside of the powers or mandate of the committee (and move to another topic)
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote on this topic	2 con	2/3	Ends all discussion on current topic and moves committee immediately into voting
Declare an Important Question (GA Plenary only)	Require all substantive actions to obtain a 2/3 majority to pass;	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority	See GA Plenary long form rules for explanation
** Division of the Question **	Consider operative clause(s) separately from rest of draft resolutions; highlights importance of clause. <i>Part I:</i> Procedural vote on the matter of whether or not the motion should even be considered (all members of committee may vote); <i>Part II:</i> Substantive vote to accept/reject separated operative clause(s) if separation is approved by procedural vote in Part I.	2 pro/ 2 con None	Majority Majority	Voted on in order of most to least destructive (this determination made by Director/President). If <i>Part II</i> passes: operative clause(s) are passed as an annex to resolution (Please refer to Voting Procedure handout) If <i>Part II</i> fails: operative clause(s) discarded completely
** Vote By Acclamation **	Pass a draft resolution without a placard or roll call vote	None	None	Chair asks for objections to passage; if there are no objections, document passes (if objected to, placard or roll call vote used.)
** Roll Call Vote **	Vote by roll call, rather than show of placards	None	None	Automatically granted once requested (used to highlight an important vote and to record each member's vote individually)
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on a topic previously tabled through Adjournment of Debate	2 con	2/3	If passed, un-tables topic. <i>Must be made by a member which voted in favor of the initial motion for Adjournment of Debate</i>
Set the Speakers' Time	Set or change the speakers' time limit	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority	First thing done after opening the Speakers List and adjusted as needed by delegates
Close the Speakers' List (also re-open the list)	No additional speakers added to speakers' list on topic (also to remove this restriction)	None	Majority	Prevents new speakers from being added to list (also applies to re-opening list);
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of the agenda order	None	Majority	Determines the order in which the topics will be discussed

All points and motions are listed in their order of precedence, with those listed higher on this list taking precedence over those listed lower. If there are multiple motions of the same type they will be considered and voted upon in the order they were received, unless otherwise stated here (or in the Long Form).

RULES OF PROCEDURE: LONG FORM

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules, which apply to the General Assembly Plenary (hereinafter referred to as “the Assembly”) and shall be considered adopted by the Assembly prior to its first meeting. These rules shall also apply to all other committees, except where superseded by a rules addendum for that body.
2. The United Nations Environmental Programme and the Economic and Social Council may also use these rules of procedure. The Security Council and Reformed Security Council shall use these rules of procedure except where they are superseded by the rules of procedure addendum for each of these Councils. The Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall use these rules of procedure except where they are superseded by the rules of procedure addendum for that committee. Rules that apply solely to specific organs of the United Nations shall be noted as such.
3. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), Chairperson(s) and the Director-General are designates and agents of the Secretary-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat”.
4. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of Northwest Model United Nations (herein referred to as “NWMUN”) and in furtherance of the educational mission of the conference.
5. For the purpose of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson or acting chairperson of the body.

I. COMPOSITION

Rule 1 – Membership

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all members of the United Nations.
2. Each member shall have no more than one representative in each body.

II. SESSIONS

Rule 2 – Dates of convening and adjournment

The Assembly shall meet every year, when possible, in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 3 – Place of sessions

The Assembly shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

III. AGENDA

Rule 4 – Provisional agenda

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 5 – Adoption of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 6 – Revision of the agenda

During a session, the Assembly may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to two representatives in favor of, and two opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Assembly so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. No additional item may, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, be considered until a committee has reported on the question concerned.

As the General Assembly Plenary determines the agenda for its Committees, this rule is applicable only to the Plenary body. Items cannot be amended or added to the agenda by any of the Committees of the Assembly. For purposes of these rules, the determination of an item of an “important and urgent character” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to be placed on the agenda. It will, however, not be considered by the Assembly until a committee has reported on the question, or a second two-thirds vote is successful to keep the Plenary body seized of the matter. The votes described in this rule are substantive vote, and, as such observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “the members present and voting” mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 7 - Explanatory Memorandum

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

IV. SECRETARIAT**Rule 8 – Duties of the Secretary-General**

1. The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Assembly.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide the Director-General, who will provide and direct the staff required by the Assembly. The Secretary-General will also be responsible for all the arrangement that may be necessary for its meeting.

Rule 9 – Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Assembly, and shall distribute documents of the Assembly to the Members of the United Nations and generally perform all other work, which the Assembly may require.

Rule 10 – Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, or his/her representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Assembly concerning any question under consideration, or concerning any matter they deem to warrant the Assembly's attention.

Rule 11 - Selection and replacement of the President

The President shall be appointed prior to the first meeting of the Assembly. For the purposes of facilitation of debate, the President shall not be a delegate. Instead, the Director-General, who will choose the President from applications received by the specified deadline, shall do this appointment. The President shall chair the Assembly for the duration of the conference, unless otherwise decided by the Director-General. If the President is unable to perform his or her functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Director-General.

Rule 12 - Security Council and Reformed Security Council representatives

The Director-General reserves the right to pull a representative of a member of the General Assembly to fill a vacant spot of that same member in the Security Council or Reformed Security Council. The Security Council will have priority over the Reformed Security Council in the case that both representatives are not present.

V. LANGUAGE**Rule 13- Official and working language**

English shall be the official and working language of the Assembly.

Rule 14 – Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations organ or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**Rule 15 – Quorum**

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Assembly shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, “members of the Assembly” means the total number of members (not including observers) in attendance at the first meeting of the conference.

Rule 16 – General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Assembly, direct the discussion, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Assembly and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or she shall rule on points of order. He or she may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers, the adjournment or closure of debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendments. Further, the President is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of NWMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstance where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Assembly" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own accord.

Rule 17 – Order of motions

The order of precedence of motions shall be the order that the motions are listed in the short form of the rules. If there are multiple motions of the same type, they will be considered in the order in which they were received by the President, except as otherwise indicated within these rules.

Rule 18 – Points of Order

1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the decision of the President shall stand unless overruled by a 2/3 majority of the members present and voting.

2. A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. Point of order pertains only to procedural matters.

Such points of order should not interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 19 – Point of Information

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of information, which shall be immediately answered by the President or Secretariat. A point of information may pertain to procedural matters of the committee, substantive matters dealing with the question before the body, but may not pertain to a speech that a representative has made.

When answering a point of information pertaining to the question, the President or Secretariat may only answer with facts pertaining to the question, and not with personal opinion or with recommendations on how to deal with the question.

Rule 20 – Speeches

1. No one may address the Assembly without having been previously recognized by the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly, and the President may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Assembly may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of NWMUN and its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Assembly in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.

Rule 21 – Short Comments

Immediately following a speech, members of the Assembly may comment on the previous speech. This ability must be authorized by a majority vote of the Assembly (and may also be removed by the same threshold); a motion to allow short comments following speeches will allow exactly two short comments of a time to be determined by the President after each speech and is not debatable. Until short comments are authorized by the majority vote of the Assembly, they will not be recognized by the President. Short comments must refer to the substance of the original speech and may not refer to other short comments.

Short comments must be reauthorized by a new motion on each day of sessions; in the absence of a new motion, short comments will not be allowed on a subsequent day.

Rule 22 – Closing of the list of speakers

1. Members may only be on the list of speakers once, but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Assembly.
2. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move to close the speakers list. The motion shall be put to a vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Assembly. A motion to close the speakers list is within the purview of the Assembly and the President should not act on his/her own accord.

Rule 23 – Right of reply

If a remark during a representative's speech impugns the integrity of another representative's State or is a gross misstatement of fact regarding another representative's State, the President

may permit that representative to exercise his or her right of reply following the conclusion of the speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. The right of reply must be submitted to the President in writing and upon approval will be read by the representative. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that “impugns the integrity of a representative’s State” or is a “gross misstatement of fact regarding a representative’s State” is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State’s sovereignty or a portion thereof. All interventions in the exercise of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. The representative shall read the reply to the Assembly only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 24 – Suspension of the meeting

1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for a suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

2. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for a moderated debate, which is a form of a suspension of the meeting, specifying an amount of time for the moderated debate as well as a speaking time. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 25 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Assembly shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Assembly’s next regularly scheduled session the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NWMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Assembly.

Rule 26 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move for an adjournment of debate of the question. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment of debate, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. This vote must be taken by roll call. If a motion for adjournment of debate passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 27 – Decision of competence

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a decision of competence, which shall be decided by a majority vote of the Assembly. The decision of competence shall be moved when a representative feels that a question or proposal is out the purview of the committee.

Rule 28 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move for the closure of debate on the question. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Assembly favors the closure of debate, the Assembly shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” means those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion is voted upon by the body.

Rule 30 – Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Assembly that would like the Assembly to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of proposals and amendments, even though such proposals and amendments have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of an amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the amendment. If any sponsors should oppose the adoption of an amendment, a substantive vote on the amendment shall be taken prior to the consideration of the proposal during voting procedure. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Assembly for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Assembly by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of NWMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution.

After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Assembly. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Assembly and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 31 - Withdrawal of proposals, amendments and motions

A proposal, amendment, or motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor(s) at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal, amendment, or motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

VII. VOTING

Rule 32 - Voting rights

Each member of the Assembly shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to "member(s)" do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 33 - Request for a vote

A proposal before the Assembly shall be voted upon if any representative so requests. Where no representative requests a vote, the Assembly may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, "proposal" means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a representative may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without a vote.

Rule 34 - Majority required

Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Assembly shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members that abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All members declaring their representative States as "present and voting" during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 35 - Important questions

1. The Assembly may declare a question as important. Motions to declare a topic an important question must be made at the outset of the voting procedure for that topic; such motions may only be made by the Assembly. On such a motion, two members may speak in favor of the motion and two may speak against it. The motion shall then be immediately put to the vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations

with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the Trusteeship Council, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

2. Decisions of the Assembly on amendments to proposals relating to important questions, and on parts of such proposals put to the vote separately, shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members that abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All members declaring their representative States as "present and voting" during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain. This rule does not apply to any body besides the General Assembly Plenary.

Rule 36 – Arrears in payment

A member of the United Nations that is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the Assembly. The Secretary-General may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if he or she is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member and that the payment shall be received by the end of the conference.

For the purposes of this rule, the phrase "financial contributions to the Organization" means conference fees owed to NWMUN.

Rule 37 - Method of voting

1. The Assembly shall normally vote by a show of placards, except when a representative requests a roll call vote, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call vote, and one of its representatives shall reply "yes," "no," "abstention," or "pass."

2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call vote. Any representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Assembly shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.

3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Only those members who designate themselves as "present" or "present and voting" during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying, "pass," must, on the second time through, respond with either "yes" or "no." A "pass" cannot be followed by a second "pass" for the same proposal or amendment, nor may it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment, nor may the representative explain their vote.

Rule 38 – Explanations of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of an explanation of their vote after the voting has been completed. A representative sponsoring a proposal shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

Explanations of vote may only be made by sponsors of a draft resolution who voted against passage of the document – a case only allowed if the draft resolution is amended via unfriendly amendment. To explain such a vote, the delegate must vote “No with rights” during a roll call vote on the draft resolution and will be granted a length of time to speak after the cessation of voting, but prior to the announcement of the vote total and the outcome of the vote. This speaking time shall be used only for the explanation of the shift in the delegate’s position as a result of amendment to the draft resolution.

Rule 39 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting. No communication of any variety shall take place between representatives during voting procedure.

Rule 40 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If opposition is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment that are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 41 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 42 - Order of voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the

amended proposal shall be voted upon following consideration of all proposed amendments.

For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 43 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

For purposes of this rule, “the order in which they were submitted” shall refer to the order in which proposals were approved by the Secretariat and thus the order in which proposals became draft resolutions.

Rule 44 - Elections

All elections shall be held by secret ballot. The decision of whether to take nominations prior to the election shall be at the discretion of the President.

Rule 45 – Elections for One Position

When only one Member is to be elected and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes during the first ballot. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, and a majority is required, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots. If a two-thirds majority is required, the balloting shall be continued until one candidate secures two thirds of the votes cast; provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible person or Member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, and the following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on until a Member is elected. These provisions shall not prejudice the application of rules 57 and 58 of the General Assembly Plenary Rules of Procedure.

Rule 46 – Elections for Two or More Positions

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining in the first ballot the majority required shall be elected. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons or Members to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled; provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible person or Member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled, and the following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on until all the places have been filled. These provisions shall not prejudice the applications of rules 57 and 58 of the General Assembly Plenary Rules of Procedure.

VIII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 47

Credentials – in the form of a badge – must be worn by representatives at all times. Credentials,

in the form of placards provided by NWMUN, must be used to cast votes during committee sessions. If a representative lacks either of these credentials she/he may be asked to leave the committee room and will not be allowed to vote without these credentials.

To replace lost, stolen, or damaged credentials, representatives must contact the Assistant Secretary-General for Conference Services and will be required to pay a fee for their replacement.

IX. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

Rule 48 – Invitation to silent prayer or meditation

Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting of the Assembly, representatives may request to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This is the only time this motion will be entertained and its approval is at the discretion of the Secretariat.

X. COMMITTEES

Rule 49 – Establishment of committees

The Assembly may establish such committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

XI. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Rule 50 - Applications

Any State that desires to become a Member of the United Nations shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. Such application shall contain a declaration, made in formal instrument that the State in question accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

Rule 51 - Notification of applications

The Secretary-General shall, for information, send a copy of the application to the General Assembly, or to the Members of the United Nations if the Assembly is not in session.

Rule 52 - Consideration of applications and decisions thereon

If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, the Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and shall decide, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon its application for membership.

Rule 53

If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of a special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion in the Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

Rule 54 - Notification of decision and effective date of membership

The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant State of the decision of the Assembly. If the applicant is approved, membership shall become effective on the date on which the Assembly takes its decision on the application.

XII. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Rule 55 - Membership

The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations. The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council with a two-year term.

The Reformed Security Council shall consist of twenty-five non-permanent members to be elected by the General Assembly with a two-year term.

Rule 56 - Annual elections

The Assembly shall each year, in the course of its regular session, elect five non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years.

The Assembly shall elect twelve members in odd-numbered years and thirteen members in even-numbered years to the Reformed Security Council for a term of two years.

Rule 57 - Qualifications for membership

In the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard shall, in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter, be specifically paid, in the first instance, to the contributions of the Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographic distribution.

Rule 58 - Re-eligibility

A retiring member of the Security Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

Rule 59 - Regional elections

1. The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected as follows:
 - (a) Five from African states and Asian states (including the Middle East and Central Asia);
 - (b) One from Eastern European States;
 - (c) Two from Latin American States (including the Caribbean);
 - (d) Two from Western European and Other States (including Australia, Canada, Israel, and New Zealand).

The African and Asian states have been subsequently subdivided into three from the African states and two from the Asian states, though the ballots are still written with African and Asian states together. Additionally, one of the African and Asian States must be an Arab State.

2. The twenty-five non-permanent members of the Reformed Security Council shall be elected as follows:
 - (a) Five from Sub-Saharan African States;
 - (b) Two from Central American and Caribbean States;
 - (c) Four from Asian States;
 - (d) Three from Eastern European States;
 - (e) Five from Western European and Other States (including Australia, Canada, Israel and New Zealand);

- (f) Two from South American States;
- (g) Three from Middle Eastern and North African States;

The seats with terms beginning in an odd-numbered year for the Reformed Security Council shall be one Eastern European seat, one Central American and Caribbean seat, two Sub-Saharan African seats, three Western European and Other seats, two Asian seats, one South American seat, and two Middle Eastern and North African seats. The seats with terms beginning in an even-numbered year for the Reformed Security Council shall be two Eastern European seats, one Central American and Caribbean seat, three Sub-Saharan African seats, three Asian seats, one South American seat, two Western European and Other seats, and one Middle Eastern and North African seat.

The Asian seats have been subsequently divided into three from East Asia and the Pacific and two from Central and South Asia, though the ballots are still written with all Asian states together. It should be noted that states in Asia that fall into the Middle East and North Africa group are excluded from the Asian States group and both sub-groupings.

RULES ADDENDUM: SECURITY COUNCIL

Introduction:

1. These rules shall, along with the Long Form of the Rules of the General Assembly Plenary, constitute the rules of procedure for the Security Council.
2. In the event that this document should conflict with the Long Form of the Rules of the General Assembly Plenary, this document shall take precedence.

I. COMPOSITION

Rule 1 – Membership

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations.
2. Each member shall have no more than one representative in each body.

II. SESSIONS

Rule 2 – Dates of convening and adjournment

The Council shall meet at a regular basis at the discretion of its membership, its President, or the Secretary-General. The Council shall convene at the written request of the President, the Secretary-General, or a majority of its membership as transmitted to the Secretary-General.

III. AGENDA

Rules 5/6 – Adoption and Revision of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered proposed as of the beginning of the session. The Council may vote to accept such a proposal or may vote to approve an agenda consisting of the items within the proposed agenda in a different order, or consisting of any items deemed by the Secretary-General to be within the mandates of the Council.

The vote described in this rules is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. *For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.*

Should the body want to add a new topic to the agenda during debate, the delegates must motion to adjourn the debate; a single motion may be made to adjourn all remaining topics on the agenda. Once the body has adjourned debate on all topics on the agenda, they may adopt a new agenda using the same process above.

Rule 11 - Selection and replacement of the President and Vice President

1. The President shall be appointed prior to the first meeting of the Council. For the purposes of facilitation of debate, the President shall not be a delegate; instead, this appointment shall be done by the Director-General. The President shall chair the Assembly for the duration of the conference, unless otherwise decided by the Director-General. If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointment for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Director-General.

2. The Vice Presidency of the Council shall rotate among its membership, with an equal amount of time reserved for each member; this amount of time shall be determined by the Secretariat. The Vice President shall aid the President in chairing the Council, and shall be responsible for management of debate. During this time, the Vice President shall not be awarded the right to speak during formal session (though they may take part in the work of the Council during Suspensions of the Meeting of any type).

The representative of the member whose time it is to serve as Vice President may choose to waive their right to serve for that time. In the event that the Vice President is unable to perform his or her functions, or chooses to waive such a right, the President shall chair the Council alone.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 15 – Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least nine of the fifteen members of the Council are present. The presence of nine members shall be required for any decision to be taken.

VII. VOTING

Rule 34 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, procedural decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority consisting of nine or more members of the Council voting in favor.

2. All substantive decisions of the Council shall require for passage the approval of nine members of the Council, including the concurrent vote or abstention of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

For the purpose of tabulation, absent members of the *Security Council* are considered “abstentions,” including the Permanent Members.

Rule 37 - Method of voting

1. The Council shall conduct all substantive votes by roll call, except when a member shall request an approval by acclamation. Roll call votes shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call vote, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “no with rights,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

2. The vote of each member participating in a roll call vote shall be inserted in the record.

Only those members who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying, “pass,” must, on the second time through, respond with either “yes,” “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor may it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment, nor may the representative explain their vote.

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 38 – Invitations

1. Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Council when the Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

2. Any Member of the United Nations, or Non-Member State with Observer Status at the General Assembly, which is not a member of the Council, but who is a main subject of an item on the Council's agenda, shall be considered automatically invited to participate pursuant to Article 38(1) for the duration of the Council's deliberations on that agenda item as a consequence of the Council entering discussion on that agenda item. States participating pursuant to this rule will have speaking rights at the Council, but will be unable to propose motions or vote at the Council.

For the purposes of this rule, the decision of whether a Member State or Non-Member State with Observer Status is "a main subject of an agenda item" will be made by the Director-General.

RULES ADDENDUM: REFORMED SECURITY COUNCIL

Introduction:

1. These rules shall, along with the Long Form of the Rules of the General Assembly Plenary, constitute the rules of procedure for the Reformed Security Council.
2. In the event that this document should conflict with the Long Form of the Rules of the General Assembly Plenary, this document shall take precedence.

I. COMPOSITION

Rule 1 – Membership

1. The Reformed Security Council shall consist of twenty-five members of the United Nations.
2. Each member shall have no more than one representative in each body.

II. SESSIONS

Rule 2 – Dates of convening and adjournment

The Council shall meet at a regular basis at the discretion of its membership, its President, or the Secretary-General. The Council shall convene at the written request of the President, the Secretary-General, or a majority of its membership as transmitted to the Secretary-General.

III. AGENDA

Rules 5/6 – Adoption and Revision of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered proposed as of the beginning of the session. The Council may vote to accept such a proposal or may vote to approve an agenda consisting of the items within the proposed agenda in a different order, or consisting of any items deemed by the Secretary-General to be within the mandates of the Council.

The vote described in this rules is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. *For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.*

Should the body want to add a new topic to the agenda during debate, the delegates must motion to adjourn the debate; a single motion may be made to adjourn all remaining topics on the agenda. Once the body has adjourned debate on all topics on the agenda, they may adopt a new agenda using the same process above.

Rule 11 - Selection and replacement of the President and Vice President

1. The President shall be appointed prior to the first meeting of the Council. For the purposes of facilitation of debate, the President shall not be a delegate; instead, this appointment shall be done by the Director-General. The President shall chair the Assembly for the duration of the conference, unless otherwise decided by the Director-General. If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointment for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Director-General.

2. The Vice Presidency of the Council shall rotate among its membership, with an equal amount of time reserved for each member; this amount of time shall be determined by the Secretariat. The Vice President shall aid the President in chairing the Council, and shall be responsible for management of debate. During this time, the Vice President shall not be awarded the right to speak during formal session (though they may take part in the work of the Council during Suspensions of the Meeting of any type).

The representative of the member whose time it is to serve as Vice President may choose to waive their right to serve for that time. In the event that the Vice President is unable to perform his or her functions, or chooses to waive such a right, the President shall chair the Council alone.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 15 – Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least fifteen of the twenty-five members of the Council are present. The presence of fifteen members shall be required for any decision to be taken.

VII. VOTING

Rule 34 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, procedural decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority consisting of fifteen or more members of the Council voting in favor.

2. All substantive decisions of the Council shall require for passage the approval of fifteen members of the Council.

Rule 37 - Method of voting

1. The Council shall conduct all substantive votes by roll call, except when a member shall request an approval by acclamation. Roll call votes shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call vote, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “no with rights,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

2. The vote of each member participating in a roll call vote shall be inserted in the record.

Only those members who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying, “pass,” must, on the second time through, respond with either “yes,” “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor may it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment, nor may the representative explain their vote.

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 38 – Invitations

1. Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any

question brought before the Council when the Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

2. Any Member of the United Nations, or Non-Member State with Observer Status at the General Assembly, which is not a member of the Council, but who is a main subject of an item on the Council's agenda, shall be considered automatically invited to participate pursuant to Article 38(1) for the duration of the Council's deliberations on that agenda item as a consequence of the Council entering discussion on that agenda item. States participating pursuant to this rule will have speaking rights at the Council, but will be unable to propose motions or vote at the Council.

For the purposes of this rule, the decision of whether a Member State or Non-Member State with Observer Status is "a main subject of an agenda item" will be made by the Director-General.

RULES ADDENDUM: UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) – EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Introduction:

1. These rules shall, along with the Long Form of the Rules of the General Assembly Plenary, constitute the rules of procedure for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee.
2. In the event that this document should conflict with the Long Form of the Rules of the General Assembly Plenary, this document shall take precedence.

III. AGENDA

Rules 5/6 – Adoption and Revision of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. At the discretion of the President, the Committee may vote to reorder, divide, or merge items within the agenda. Any such motion must be considered by the President to result in an agenda within the mandate of the Committee.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 27 – Decision of competence

Decisions of competence are motions in which representatives challenge the relevance of a given agenda item or proposal to the Committee. No motions for a decision of competence on the agenda of the Committee shall be permitted.

Rule 30 – Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Committee that would like the Committee to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Committee unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of proposals and amendments, even though such proposals and amendments have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of an amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the amendment. If any sponsors should oppose the adoption of an amendment, a substantive vote on the amendment shall be taken prior to the consideration of the proposal during voting procedure. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Committee for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Committee by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working

papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of NWMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution.

After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft treaty segment and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Committee. These draft treaty segments are the collective property of the Committee and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

VII. VOTING

Rule 37 - Method of voting

1. The Committee shall normally vote by a show of placards, except when a representative requests a roll call vote, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call vote, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”
2. Only one draft treaty segment may be passed per segment. In the event that two or more draft treaty segments are submitted to the President, all will be voted on. In the event two or more draft treaty segments pass within a given treaty section, the draft treaty segment for that section which passed with the highest percentage of support from the body will be included in the final draft treaty.
3. The Committee must approve the final draft treaty through a roll call vote.
4. The vote of each member participating in a roll call vote shall be inserted in the record.

Only those members who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying, “pass,” must, on the second time through, respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor may it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment, nor may the representative explain their vote.

Rule 41 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal. An amendment can add, revise, or delete any part of any proposal.

Rule 43 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same agenda item, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

For purposes of this rule, “the order in which they were submitted” shall refer to the order in which proposals were approved by the Secretariat and thus the order in which proposals became draft resolutions. The second portion of the rule means that only one draft treaty segment for Scope & Definitions may pass, only one for Assistance & Protection etc. Therefore, delegates are advised to merge all draft treaty segments for a given agenda item together unless there are irreconcilable differences in approach, which shall be resolved by voting.

Following the consideration of all draft treaty segments pursuant to these rules, draft treaty segments that have been approved by the Committee shall be considered part of the final draft treaty, pursuant to rule 37 (2) above. This final draft treaty shall be put immediately to a vote of the Committee, and shall require a two-thirds majority to be adopted (and opened for signature).

NOTES

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