UPMUNC XLVI

University of Pennsylvania Model United Nations Conference | Nov. 8-11, 2012

Model UN 101

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Brief History of the United Nations

With the conclusion of World War II, the leading world powers of the time decided that an international body needed to be created in order to prevent future global conflicts and to provide a forum for peaceful international relationships. The United Nations was established on October 24, 1945, with four main purposes:

- To maintain international peace and security,
- To develop friendly relations among nations,
- To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, and
- To be a center for harmonizing the action of nations.[1]

The United Nations has six major organs: the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice. Today, the General Assembly is made up of 193 member-states, ECOSOC has 54 members, Trusteeship Council has 5, and Security Council and ICJ each have 15 members/judges.

What is "Model United Nations"?

At its most basic level, Model UN is exactly what the name suggests – it is a simulation of the proceedings of the United Nations and other international organizations. Delegates are assigned to a specific United Nations committee or crisis simulation in which they take on the role of a government diplomat representing a state, an international organization, or a specific political or historical character. Through active research, debate, and cooperation, delegates work to solve some of the world's most dire problems over the course of the conference.

Delegate Preparation

A variety of things contribute to a delegate having a successful experience at any Model UN conference, and UPMUNC is no exception. A few tips to help:

- Read the committee's Background Guide
  The Background Guide for each committee will detail the most relevant information relating to the issue, and your specific character or country.

- Research
  After familiarizing yourself with the issues presented in the background guide, look at some of the links that the author of the Background Guide used via the endnotes, bibliography, and Further Research suggested [if this is presented]. Look through the Research section on the UPMUNC website for reliable sources that could provide more information on the topic. A general Google search could be helpful as well, but be sure to be wary of the source from which you are extracting information. Finally, if your topic is a current one, look through some recent news articles regarding the issue, as the background guide might not have the latest developments.

1 Baylis, John, Smith, Steve, Owens, Patricia. "The Globalization of World Politics". Oxford University Press: New York. Pp. 315.

- Write a Position Paper
  In the UPMUNC Rules and Procedures section, we will go into the specifics regarding how to write a Position Paper. Position Papers are mandatory at UPMUNC, so please be aware of the date of submission.

- Review Model UN Procedure
  The UPMUNC Rules and Procedure section will detail specific information for delegates of each organ.

- Discuss, debate, collaborate, and contribute
  A successful delegate must have a firm grasp of his/her country and/or character's position. A successful delegate must also be dedicated to finding creative, collaborative solutions to the international problems addressed in committee.

- Interact and learn
  Delegates at UPMUNC come from almost 100 different universities in America and from around the world. UPMUNC is an ideal forum to interact with students from such a diverse range of universities.

UPMUNC Organs Explained

General Assembly

Purpose: The General Assembly is the organ that is centralized around making policies that are representative of all the member nations.[2]

Established: June 26, 1945 under the United Nations Charter[3]

Size: 193 nations

The Six Main Committees:

The First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
The Second Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)
The Third Committee: Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)
The Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)
The Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary
The Sixth Committee: Legal

The Functions and Powers of the GA[4]:

1. Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
2. Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
3. Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
4. Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
5. Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among nations;
6. Receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
7. Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
8. Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General.

2 http://www.un.org/ga/about/background.shtml
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.

General Assembly at UPMUNC:

- A GA is the largest type of committee offered at UPMUNC with 100-250 delegates in a given committee
- The three GAs at UPMUNC 2012 are DISEC, ECOFIN, SOCHUM, SPECPOL, and Legal
- All GA committees are double delegation committees, i.e. two delegates represent one member-state, except ECOFIN
- At UPMUNC 2012, GAs strictly adhere to the United Nations Parliamentary Procedure

Parliamentary Procedure: See page 9

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Specialized Agencies

Purpose: The ECOSOC handles the economic and social work of the UN specialized agencies, functional commissions and five regional commissions. Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level[5].

Established: The ECOSOC was established June 26, 1945 under the United Nations Charter[6]. Other agencies established at the discretion of member states of the UN.

Size: ECOSOC consists of 54 nations, and other agencies vary in size.

Committee Types Include:

- Functional Committees such as the UN Commission on Human Rights, the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development
- Regional Committees such as the Economic Commission on Africa (ECA) and Economic and the Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Standing Committees such as the Committee for Program and Coordination and Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Specialized agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Functions and Powers of the ECOSOC:

With its broad mandate the Council's purview extends to over 70 per cent of the human and financial resources of the entire UN system. ECOSOC works with those in academia, business, and over 21,000 registered non-governmental organizations. ECOSOC is responsible firstly for discussing international economic and social issues and secondly creating policy suggestions for the member states, based on the discussion that has taken place. More specifically, it is responsible for:

- Promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress;
- Identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems;

5 http://www.un.org/aboutun/chart_en.pdf
6 http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/

- Facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- Encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.[7]

ECOSOC and Spcialized Agencies at UPMUNC:

- An ECOSOC/Specialized committee is the second largest type of committee offered at UPMUNC, with 50-100 delegates in a given committee
- The ECOSOC/Specialized committees at UPMUNC 2012 are the International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), and World Bank.
- All committees are single delegation committees, except UNRWA, a dual delegation committee
- At UPMUNC 2012, ECOSOC/Specialized committees strictly adhere to the United Nations Parliamentary Procedure

Parliamentary Procedure: See page 9

Crisis Committees

Purpose: Crisis committees are slightly different than any other committee offered at a Model UN conference. They are simulation committees, where delegates must react to various crises that arise throughout the weekend. Crisis committees offer a unique, fast-paced committee experience. They involve quick thinking and spontaneous debate. As a result of the variety of committees, the structure of the committee is often up to the chair's discretion. General information that applies for the vast majority of crisis committees is discussed below.

Size: 10 – 30 delegates

Committee Types:

1. Single Committee
2. Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) – Two or more committees interacting with each other where the actions of one affect the other
3. Historical, Future, Present, 'Alternative'

The Crisis Committees at UPMUNC:

- Crisis committees are the smallest type of committee offered at UPMUNC with 10 – 20 delegates in a given committee
- The crisis committees at UPMUNC 2012are the United Nations Security Council, Ad-Hoc Committee of the Secretary-General, The Prohibition (1920), American Civil War (JCC: Union and Confederacy), Star Wars Galactic Conflict, Mesoviridae Containment Unit, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Pakistani Cabinet, Jekyll Island Conference 1910, The Wire, and Reign of Terror.

[7] http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/

- All committees are single delegation committees.
- At UPMUNC 2012, Crisis committees follow, in general, the parliamentary procedure discussed below.
- A crisis committee may quickly switch between topics, most often without a formal decision, making it the most fast-paced type of committee.

Security Council:

The Security Council, while classified under crisis committees, is slightly different from most crisis committees. The Security Council is considered one of the most important organs in the UN. The Parliamentary Procedure in the Security Council is much stricter; the Security Council typically adheres to the same Parliamentary Procedure rules as GA and ECOSOC committees. The committee consists of five permanent members- China, Russia, United Kingdom, France and the USA- each of which has a veto power. A veto power is an absolute vote that permanent members can use to unilaterally block any resolution or directive. Besides the five permanent members there are 10 non-permanent members in the committee and some observer nations. The Security Council normally debates through a Speaker's list and moderated caucuses. The committee passes directives or resolutions, or a combination of both. The Security Council has the power to take direct actions that GA committees may not, such as sending troops and imposing sanctions.

Parliamentary Procedure: See page 19

UPMUNC 2012 Rules and Procedures

As you read through this section, if you have any questions or concerns, kindly contact us at upmunc@upmunc.org, ask the instructor during the Model UN 101 training session, or ask your Chair. Understanding parliamentary procedure can be overwhelming and we are here to help you.

Before committee, your chair will expect that you have read the following rules. Note that some rules may be a deviation from the typical Model UN procedures that you may be used to. Any major deviations in a given GA and Eco Soc committee or the Security Council are clearly stated by the Chair at the start of Session One.

General Remarks

Scope of the Rules: At UPMUNC every delegate is expected to understand and follow the rules detailed in Parliamentary Procedure (Set One).

Language: English will be the working language of all UPMUNC committees. If a delegate wishes to address a committee in a language other than English, he must provide a translation. If there is a time limit on speeches, the translation as well as the original speech will count against the speaker's time.

Attire: All delegates are expected to wear professional business attire during committee sessions.

Conduct: Delegates are expected to maintain decorum during UPMUNC committee sessions. This includes respecting staff decisions at all times, being recognized before addressing the committee, standing when addressing the committee, and refraining from the use of undiplomatic language.

Topics for Debate: A committee's topics for debate will be established by the Secretariat and communicated to the Member States prior to the opening of the conference. These are recommended topics and delegates are encouraged to debate them first. However, in crisis situations, other topics may be added if the committee so desires.

Functions of the Chair: The Chair shall open and close each committee session, enforce these rules, recognize speakers, put questions to a vote, and announce decisions. The Chair has the right to act at his own discretion to ensure the smooth operation of the committee. To this end, he has ultimate authority over the committee's proceedings and the maintenance of order therein. The Chair has the power to entertain, deny, or question the propriety of any motion. This being said, a delegate may motion to appeal the Chair's ruling on a discretionary matter. The appealing member speaks first in favor of overturning the Chair's decision. The Chair then speaks in defense of his ruling. Two-thirds of the committee must vote in favor of this motion to overrule the Chair's decision.

Rules Specific to the General Assembly, ECOSOC, Specialized Agencies, and Security Council:

Introductory Rules:

Roll Call: The first order of business at any committee session is a roll call. The Chair shall call the name of each delegation. If that delegation is present, it shall answer, "Present". In certain committees, "Present and Voting" is an acceptable response, meaning that the delegate withdraws the right to abstain on substantive matters. If a delegation is not present when the Chair calls that delegation, but arrives later during that session, a note must be sent to the Chair stating that the delegation is present. Roll call should be taken at the beginning of each session.

Quorum: One-third of the expected members of a committee must be present for committee session to be opened and for debate to proceed. A majority of the expected members (one half of them plus one) must be present for any substantive votes to be taken. The number of expected members shall be communicated to the committee Chair by the Secretariat prior to the conference.

Voting Rights: Each member-state of an UPMUNC committee will have one vote in all matters. Only when voting upon a resolution or amendment may a member-state abstain; that is, they may not abstain on a procedural motion. Member-States that abstain from voting are considered as not voting and shall not be counted in determining majority or the effective number of voting member-states. Observer States will have one vote in procedural matters only. These nations are not allowed to vote on amendments or resolutions.

Simple Majority: A simple majority vote is herein defined as one in which there are more member-states voting in favor of a motion than voting against. Numbers for simple majority should be announced at the beginning of each session.

Two-Thirds Vote: A two-thirds vote is herein defined as one in which there are more than twice as many

member-states voting in favor of a motion as voting against. Numbers for two-thirds majority should be announced at the beginning of each session.

Substance and Procedure: A substantive matter is herein defined as a resolution or amendment. A substantive vote is a vote on a substantive matter. A procedural matter is all that which is not substantive. A procedural vote is one which decides a procedural matter.

Opening Debate

Opening Debate by Setting a Topic: The Chair will open a temporary speakers list for the purpose of debating which topic will be discussed. At any time during that debate, a motion to set the topic will be in order, pending the Chair's discretion. In the event of such a motion, the Chair will entertain one speaker in favor of and one speaker against setting that topic. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion carries, debate will be opened on that topic and no other (i.e. there shall be only one topic discussed at a time). If the motion fails, then the committee will proceed with the temporary speakers list until another such motion is made. If all topics fail such a motion, the Chair shall have the discretion to select a topic or to continue debate.
Question of Competence: A motion to Question the Competence of a committee to discuss a resolution, working paper, or amendment is in order if a member feels that a topic is outside the scope of the committee's jurisdiction or expertise. This motion is not intended to cut off debate but merely to prevent misguided discourse. The Chair shall have the power to rule on this motion at his discretion. Such motions are not applicable to the issued debate topics. Two members may speak for and two may speak against the motion. This procedural motion requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If the motion passes, the committee will immediately cease all consideration of the target of this motion.

Speeches

Addressing the Committee: No member may address a committee without having first obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject matter under discussion.

Speakers List: Once a topic has been chosen, the Chair shall open a speakers list to be followed for all debate on that topic area. Speakers may comment generally on the topic area being considered, any resolution on the floor, or any proposed amendment to any resolution on the floor. Separate speaker's lists may be opened by the Chair for motions that require discussion different from direct debate on the topic. After a speakers list has been created, a member-state may add its name to the list if it is not already on the list and if the list has not been closed. Such a request may be submitted in writing or, if the Chair specifically allows, by a show of placard. When the speakers list is exhausted and no other nations wish to speak, debate will be considered closed and the committee will move directly into voting procedure.

Closure and Re-Opening of the Speakers List: A member may at any time make a motion to close or re-open the speakers list. When a speakers list is closed, debate continues, but no further speakers may be added to the list. There shall be two speakers in favor and two speakers against the motion. This motion requires a simple majority vote.

Time Limit on Speeches: The committee shall allocate a limited amount of time for each speech and comment. A motion must be made for this to occur. The member making the motion must specify the amount of time that he proposes set. One member may speak in favor of and one against the motion. The motion requires a simple majority vote. The Chair shall set a time limit for speeches regarding procedural motions.

Yields: A member who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield his time in one of the following manners:
a. To the Chair.
b. To Points of Information.
c. To another Member. The member to whom time is yielded may not yield his time during that speech.

Comments on Speeches: If a member nation fails to yield time after a Speakers List speech, two thirty-second comments may be made by a delegate, pertaining to the original speech.

Right of Reply: A member's right of reply to a scathing or snide speech or comment which personally defames a delegate or the nation he/she represents will be granted at the Chair's discretion. Right of reply requests must be submitted in writing to the Chair. The Chair's decision on this matter may not be appealed. There will be no rights of reply to a right of reply.

Points and Motions

Point of Order: A point of order is used when a member wishes to draw attention to a possible procedural error made by a member or the Chair. This point must be raised at the time of the incident. The Chair must rule immediately on the matter.

Point of Parliamentary Procedure: A point of parliamentary procedure is an inquiry to the chair regarding these rules.

Point of Information: A point of information is a question to a speaker. When the speaker yields to points of information, the Chair shall recognize in turn those members of the committee who have questions, as time allows. Once recognized by the Chair, the member shall rise and ask one concise question directed to the speaker. The member then returns to his seat and the speaker answers the question. Only the speaker's response will be counted against his time limit. If the speaker needs the question clarified, he shall ask the Chair, and the Chair shall have the member clarify his question. At no time shall the member asking the question and the speaker enter into dialogue.

Point of Personal Privilege: At any time a member experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he may rise to a point of personal privilege. The Chair will attempt to relieve the cause for discomfort.

Motion to Set the Topic: See "Opening Debate by Setting a Topic."

Motion to Postpone Debate on the Topic: When it becomes necessary for a committee to postpone debate on the topic for a period of time (e.g. when faced with a crisis), a motion to postpone debate on the topic may be made. This is done with the intention to resume that debate at a later time. To re-open debate on a postponed topic the procedure set out in Rule "Opening Debate by Setting a Topic" must be followed. If

debate resumes on a postponed topic during the same session, the previously established speakers list will continue. There may be one speaker in favor of and one against this motion, and it requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Close Debate: If at any time a member wishes to end debate and move directly into voting procedure on that topic, he may make a motion to close debate. There will be two speakers against this motion and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If this motion passes, all debate on the topic ends and all resolutions and amendments on that topic are brought to a vote.

Motion for Moderated Caucus: The committee may choose to depart from the speakers list and have the Chair call on countries at his discretion. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The Chair should set a time limit for such speeches and may allot a total time for the moderated caucus. He may ask the delegate making the motion to recommend such time limits.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: During debate a member may motion to caucus. The delegate making the motion must specify the length of the caucus. The time limit is subject to the Chair's approval and will not exceed thirty minutes. The motion will be put to an immediate vote. This requires a simple majority to pass.

For a full description of Points and Motions see the following Table:

Motions	Requirements	Explanation	Vote
Adjourn	At the Chair's discretion	Typically motion is made at the end of a committee session. Delegates would be free to leave the committee session	2/3 majority
Appeal the Chair's Decision	Delegate who motioned speaks in favor, Chair speaks against	Motion is made if a delegate disagrees with the ruling that a chair made	2/3 majority
Bring back a Tabled Resolution	None	If a resolution has been tabled, this motion brings it back to discussion	Simple majority
Close Debate	2 speakers against	Usually made in conjunction with a motion to close the speakers' list. Ends debate, usually to move into voting procedure	2/3 majority
Divide the Question	2 speakers for and against after which committee votes on the idea of dividing the question. If the motion passes (simple majority), the chair entertains proposals for dividing the question. After all proposals are taken, they will be voted on in order of most disruptive to least disruptive. All motions for dividing the question are voted upon before voting on resolution. Each motion requires a simple majority.	Dividing the question implies breaking the resolution into different parts, each of which is voted on separately during voting procedure.	Simple Majority
Introduce a Resolution, Working Paper, or Amendment	At Chair's discretion	Motion is used to bring a written submission to the attention of the entire body. When introducing a resolution, the creator, sponsors, or chair may read it.	None
Moderated Caucus	Purpose, speaking time, caucus time	A moderated caucus is a less formal form of debate than a speakers' list. The caucus has an overall time and individual speaker time. The chair chooses the speakers.	Simple Majority
Postpone Debate on the Topic	1 speaker for and against	When it becomes necessary for a committee to postpone debate on the topic for a period of time (e.g. when faced with a crisis)	2/3 majority
Question the Competence of a Resolution or Amendment	1 speaker for and against	A motion to Question the Competence of a committee to discuss a resolution, working paper, or amendment is in order if a member feels that a topic is outside the scope of the committee's jurisdiction or expertise	2/3 majority

Recess	Only in order at the end of the last session	Motiontoendthecommittee's meeting in	2/3 majority
Reorder the Resolutions	Proposed order for the resolutions	A motion is made to change the order upon which the resolutions are voted (instead of it going in order of resolution number). Could be valuable if certain resolutions are redundant.	Simple majority
Right of Reply	Submitted in writing to the Chair, Chair's discretion to read at earliest convenience	A right of reply is merited when the speaker feels personally slighted by a comment made. Note: Does not include comments made against one's position.	None
Roll Call Vote	At the Chair's discretion, not voted on	Each country is called and must vote "Yes, No, or Abstain" on the Resolution in Question	None
Set the Agenda	1 speaker for and 1 speaker against	After a primary discussion, a delegatemaymotiontosetthe agenda a certain one topic	Simple majority
Set Speaking Time	Time limit	Set a time limit on the speeches from the speakers' list, or the time limit for comments	Simple majority
Suspend the Rules of Debate	At the Chair's discretion	Due to some extenuating circumstance, the chair could suspend the rules	2/3 majority
Table a Resolution	2 speakers for and against	If a resolution is tabled, it is not discussed (unless it is brought back)	2/3 majority
Unmoderated Caucus	Caucus time	Rules are temporary suspended, typically for delegates to discuss matters informallyamongsteachother	Simple Majority

Resolutions and Amendments

Resolutions: All actions of an UPMUNC committee take the form of resolutions. A resolution is introduced to a committee by one or more member states who choose to sponsor the resolution.

These sponsors are interested in passing the resolution and usually author it. A sponsor of a resolution may withdraw his sponsorship of that resolution at any time before voting procedure begins. If at any time a resolution is without sponsors, sponsorship of that resolution will be offered to any members of the committee that wish to accept it. If no member of the committee wishes to accept sponsorship of that resolution, it will be removed from consideration.

For the committee to consider a resolution, signatures from one-fifth of the member states present must be obtained. Therefore, the sponsors must obtain signatures from other member states to make up the remainder of the one-fifth. Signatory member states do not necessarily support the resolution; they merely wish to see it debated. Member states may sign more than one resolution per topic.

A resolution is termed a working paper until it has the necessary signatures, has been submitted to and approved by the chair, and has been read aloud to the committee. At the discretion of the Chair, sponsors may request an amount of time to discuss their resolution and to take questions. This is done in the format of a moderated caucus.

Amendments: An amendment changes a resolution by adding, striking out, or substituting a word or phrase in a resolution. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. All amendments must be submitted to the Chair in writing. A friendly amendment is an amendment agreed upon by all sponsors of the resolution. The amendment must be submitted to the Chair with the signatures of the sponsors of the resolution. Then the amendment is read aloud by the Chair and it becomes part of the resolution. An unfriendly amendment is an amendment that is not supported by all of the sponsors. Therefore, as with a resolution, an unfriendly amendment requires signatures from one-fifth of the body to be considered. Unfriendly amendments are voted upon at the closure of debate, before their respective resolutions, and in the order submitted. An unfriendly amendment requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If an unfriendly amendment passes, the changes it dictates shall be incorporated into the resolution. Amendments may not be amended.

Withdrawal of a Resolution: All sponsors must agree.

Voting

Conduct During Voting: Upon entering voting procedure, the chamber shall be sealed and silent; no persons may not enter or leave with the exception of Secretariat members. All points and motions are out of order unless directly related to the execution of voting.

Voting on Procedural Matters: All member states present and voting must vote upon all procedural matters (i.e. one may only abstain when voting on a resolution or amendment).

Roll Call Votes: A member may request a roll call vote on a resolution. If the request is granted, the Chair shall read through the committee roster and each member, when called, shall vote only: Yes, Yes with Rights, No, No with Rights, Abstain, or Pass. When the Chair finishes reading through the roster, those members who previously passed shall be asked to vote in turn. Members who pass may only vote Yes or No and may not pass again or abstain on that matter. Rights should be to the point and regard only those instances in which a delegation, by its vote, is straying from national policy.

Important Question: A resolution may be deemed an important question, thereby requiring a two-thirds vote to pass. This request is made of the Chair immediately prior to voting on the resolution. Included in the request must be an explanation of how the resolution fits into one of the following categories required of an important question:

a. recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security;
b. the admission of a new member to the United Nations;
c. the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership;
d. the expulsion of a member; and/or
e. budgetary questions.

If the Chair determines that the resolution does fall within one or more of the categories, the body shall vote to label the resolution an important question.

Division of Resolution: Immediately after debate is closed on a topic and after any unfriendly amendments are voted upon (see rule 43), a member may motion to divide the question. This motion indicates that the member wishes to consider two or more parts of the resolution separately. Before specifying the nature of the division, the Chair will recognize two speakers in favor and two speakers against the motion. The committee will then vote on whether or not to allow divisions of the question. Should the motion be approved, the Chair will accept all propositions to divide the question. No motions to divide a resolution will be accepted after this time. At the Chair's discretion, the committee will entertain the motions to divide in order of severity, moving from most to least severe. If and when the committee passes a motion to divide, the remaining motions will become dilatory. Each separate motion will require one speaker for and one speaker against and a simple majority in order to pass. If the division passes, then each portion shall be voted upon as though it were a separate resolution.

Voting on Unfriendly Amendments: See "Amendments" Section

Reordering Resolutions: If there are multiple resolutions on a topic, the committee will normally vote on the resolutions in the order in which they were submitted. However, a member may motion to change the voting order before any voting begins. When this motion is made, the member must specify the new voting order he proposes. There shall be one speaker in favor of and one against this motion. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. This motion must be made before the consideration of unfriendly amendments and divisions.

Voting on Resolutions: Resolutions require a simple majority vote to pass unless deemed an important question (see Rule 40).

Working Papers and Resolutions

Most of the discussion pertaining to an agenda issue will lead to two types of documentation: first, a working paper and second, a resolution.

Working Paper

A working paper is the first piece of documentation where delegates collectively write down their ideas. There is no set format for a Working Paper; though they usually take the form of a Resolution. As Working Papers are being drafted, blocs are starting to form, though they are not solidified. For this reason, several Working Papers are generally presented and entertained

Below is a sample Working Paper[8]

Committee: The General Assembly,
Topic: World Food Summit: five years later
Working Paper 2B- World Food Summit

Recalling its resolution 51/171 of 16 December 1996, in which it welcomed the outcome of the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,
Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,
Recalling further its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit,

1. Welcomes the holding of the World Food Summit: five years later, which was organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 10 to 13 June 2002;

2. Urges Member States to implement in a coordinated manner and in close cooperation with relevant bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional financial institutions, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later — International Alliance against Hunger;

3. Requests all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Program and the International Fund For Agricultural Development, as well as the international and regional financial institutions, to pursue, at the global, regional and country levels, the implementation of the outcome of the World Food Summit: five years later in the context of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular the goals of halving the levels of hunger and absolute poverty by 2015, and in the context of relevant follow-up to the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Resolutions

The final product of a working paper is a Resolution. Resolutions aim to address a specific issue, and once passed, are the United Nations equivalent of a law. At UPMUNC, more than one Resolution can be presented, entertained and ratified. Note: Delegates must be careful to not pass contradictory Resolutions. Passing 1-3 Resolutions is acceptable. Typically, Chairs will urge delegates to collaborate and will not allow a committee to pass more than three Resolutions on a given agenda issue.

The resolution should read as a single sentence, meaning that there is only one period – at the end of the resolution. If there is a subclause under the main, numbered operative clauses, then there has to be more than one subclause. For example, in order for there to be a 1.a), there must be a 1.b). See below for formatting:

8 http://www.ntumun.org/twmun/2008/documents/rop_package/TWMUN-WP.pdf

1. Urges the member states involved in this issue to utilize local educational material to reach the affected population by but not limited to:
a) Radio and other mass media, including government approved pamphlets,
b) Grassroots educational programs and more engaging material designed by the local government to educate children;

The General Assembly and Economic and Social Council committees do not have the same authority as the Security Council. Therefore, for GA and Eco Soc committees, when placing sanctions or demanding does when placing sanctions or demanding action words such as Decides, Condemns, and Demands cannot be used as the first word in an operative clause.

The first section of a resolution, called the header, consists of the UN committee, topic on the agenda, sponsors and signatories.

The second section of a resolution, called the preambulatory clauses, are statements that reiterate history pertaining to the issue in the header. These statements are never discussed during debate, and are separated by commas. The first word of each preambulatory clause is italicized. A list of commonly used preambulatory clauses can be found in the UPMUNC 2012 Delegate Guide.

The third and final section of a resolution, called the operative clauses, consists of statements that are numbered and suggest methods to help mollify and/or solve the issue in the header. Operative clauses are always separated by semicolons, and the first words of operative clauses are
underlined. A list of commonly used operative clauses can be found in the UPMUNC 2012 Delegate Guide.

Sample Resolution:
General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, Gabon
Topic: Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in Complex Emergencies

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,
Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

Crisis Rules and Procedures:

The same parliamentary procedures which are used for GA or ECOSOC committees apply to Crisis Committees. However Crisis Committees tend to be more informal than GA or ECOSOC committees, that is, they require a limited use of parliamentary procedure. They are often times more unstructured, and the flow of the committee is heavily dependent on the discretion of the chair. The chair will make his/her procedural preferences clear in the background guide and/or at the start of the first committee session.

There may be a speaker's list, yet most committees do without one. There is often no official setting of the agenda, as debate tends to flow between topics and is determined by the pertinent crisis at hand.

In general, discussion occurs through moderated caucuses in which the chair calls upon delegates to speak. Delegates motion for moderated caucuses of a specified length and speaking time and on a specified topic. Many issues may be discussed concurrently, and crises introduced by the crisis staff may interrupt discussion. Occasionally, unmoderated caucuses (motioned for by a delegate) are held in which formal debate is suspended and delegates speak at will in groups of their choosing. In voting, a motion for an unmoderated caucus takes precedence over a motion for a moderated caucus. Often, motions are simply passed without voting if there are no competing motions.
Action is taken through directives, and there are generally no working papers or resolutions, unless the chair so desires. Notes are used to communicate between delegates while the committee proceeds. They may also be sent to delegates on another committee if it is a JCC. They are often used to work with delegates of similar viewpoints to coordinate actions. Questions can also be sent to the chair (or crisis staff) in a note.

Directives and Notes

Directives

In order to carry out any action during committee, a directive must be sent by an individual, a group of individuals, or the committee as a whole. If it is not on behalf of the entire committee, then the delegate(s) can choose to make the directive private and it will not be revealed to the whole committee. If the chair deems necessary, the directive may need to be introduced by a requisite number of writers. To pass a directive on behalf of the whole committee, a simple majority vote is required. The chair will hold a vote as each directive is introduced.

Types of Directives:
There are three types of directives – Action Orders, Communiqués, and Press Releases. Action orders are used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order if it is within his powers (check the background guide for a summary of the characters and their committee roles and powers). A communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, the other committee if it is a JCC, or individuals outside the committee. A press release is used to reveal information to the public.

Examples of Directives:
Action Order:
Direct Allied forces to invade Normandy, France on June 6th. Paratroopers shall be dropped behind enemy lines on June 4th. Landings shall take place at Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches.
- The Allies

Communiqué:
To the Emperor of Japan:
We demand an immediate, unconditional surrender by all Japanese forces within 48 hours, or we shall be forced to unleash heretofore unimaginable devastation upon your cities.
- The Allies

Press Release:
Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt

Notes

Examples of Notes:

*Notes are usually folded before being sent
To a member of the same committee:
[Address Section on outside of Note]
To: Franklin D. Roosevelt
From: Winston Churchill

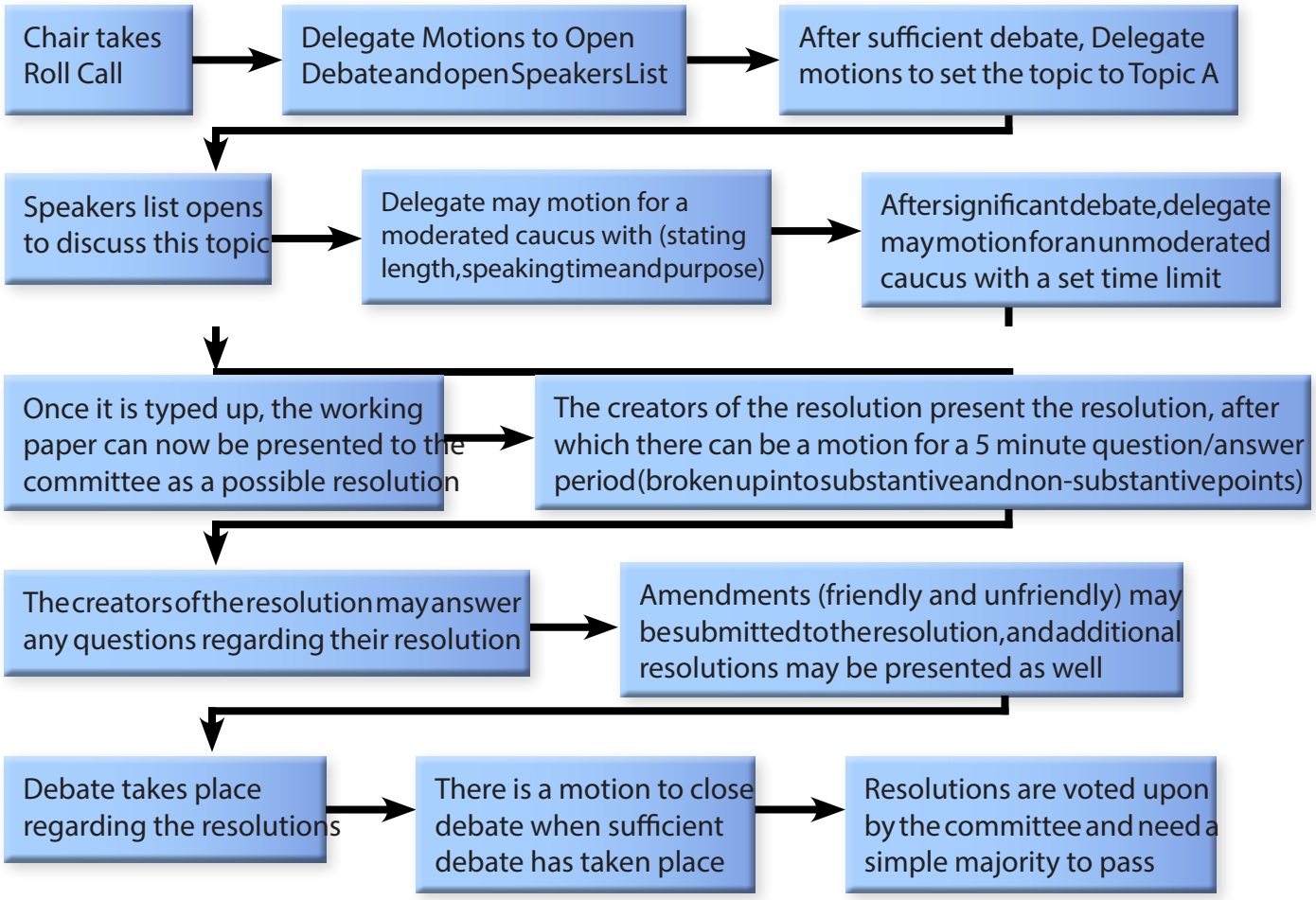
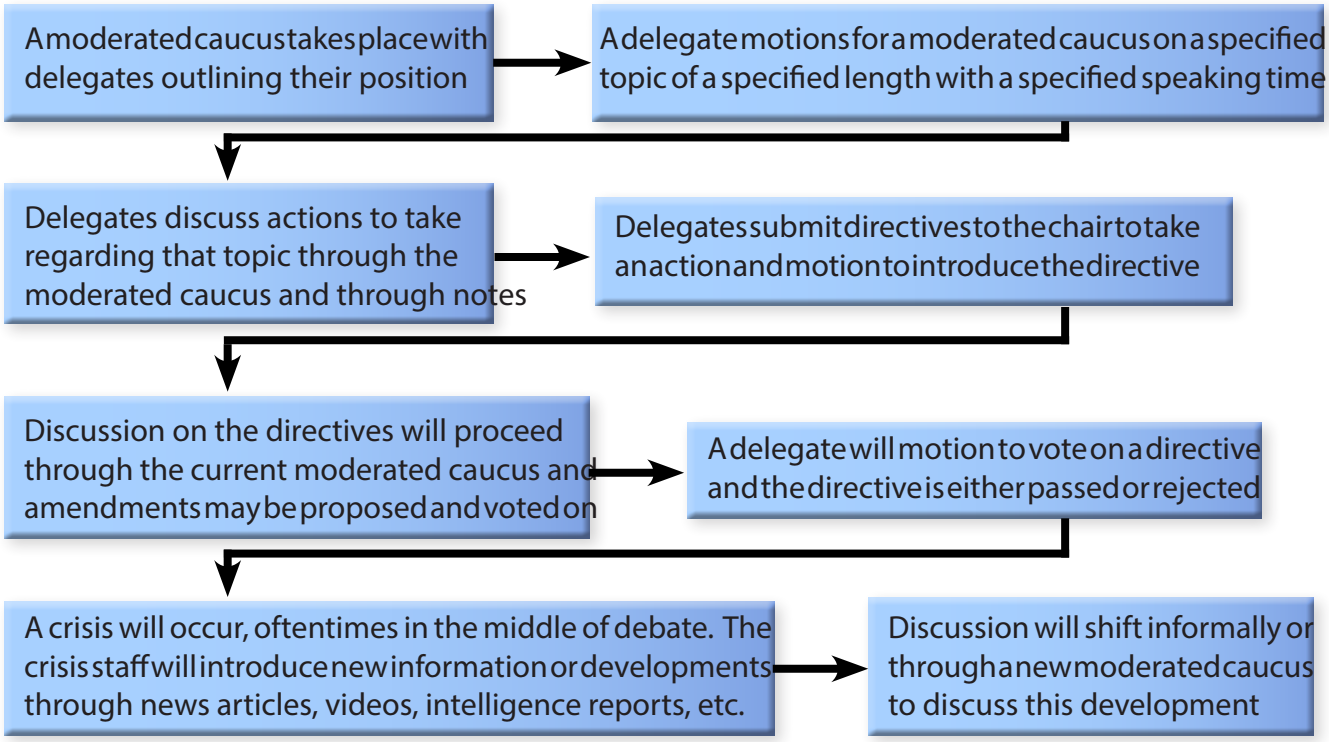
[Message on inside of Note]
We ask that you work with us to increase intelligence efforts directed against our so-called allies, the Soviets, so that we will not be surprised by any actions they take after the war. – Winston Churchill

To a member of another committee in JCC:
[Address Section on outside of Note]
To: Leaders of Romania, Axis
From: Josef Stalin, Allies
[Message on inside of Note]
Seeing as the defeat of Nazi Germany is near, we would advise you to make a deal with the Soviet Union now or we will show no mercy when the time for your defeat arrives. – Josef Stalin

To chair/crisis staff:
[Address Section on outside of Note]
To: Chair/Crisis
From: Winston Churchill
[Message on inside of Note]
What is the current disposition of British forces in the Middle East? – Winston Churchill

Flow of Debate

An Outline of How a Typical GA and ECOSOC/Specialized Committee and the Security Council 'Flows'



An Outline of How a Typical Crisis Committee 'Flows'