



# Rules of Procedure

Secretary General

NCMUN Celaya 2020



# NCMUN CELAYA 2020

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*Model United Nations*

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## DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

The NCMUN staff reserves the right to dismiss any participant from the conference due to violation of any regulation. The NCMUN Conference will enforce the following rules of conduct:

### NAME BADGES

Delegates must wear their name badges at all times; they are the only identification recognized by the NCMUN staff and other officials. **Badges must be kept visible at all times.**

### ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES & SMOKING

Any delegate found in possession of alcohol or illegal drugs will be barred from the conference and sent home immediately. Smoking is prohibited in all conference buildings at all times, and any delegate found smoking will also be sent home.

### AUTHORITY

Delegates must obey instructions from any advisor, faculty or conference staff member, both inside and outside of committee sessions.

### LAPTOP/CELL PHONE POLICY

Delegates are allowed to use electronic devices such as iPads, tablets or laptops during the conference, the primary purpose of these devices is the drafting of resolutions. On the contrary the use of cellphones is always prohibited. NCMUN staff is not responsible for lost or stolen property.

### TRASH

Delegates are responsible for their own trash. After each committee session, each delegate is to clean his/her own area before leaving the room.

### MEETING ROOM USE

Delegates must respect the meeting rooms and furniture of Nuevo Continente School at all times. Delegates found writing on tables or chairs will be immediately removed from the conference. Delegates may not bring food into the committee rooms.

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## CONFERENCE DRESS CODE

All delegates at the NCMUN Conferences must adhere to the following dress code. As a general rule, delegates must be dressed in formal attire. *Delegates who are not dressed appropriately will have a Warning.*

### SUITS

A suit always looks professional and is the best option. Be sure to keep suits clean and wrinkle-free.

### SHIRTS & TOPS

Males must wear a collared button-down shirt. Females may wear a blouse, sweater or button-down shirt.

Dresses are also appropriate as long as they are adequate in length, *No T-Shirts.*

### PANTS & BOTTOMS

Slacks and suit pants are acceptable, preferably in dark colors. Females may wear skirts but should also wear pantyhose or stockings. *No jeans or shorts.*

### SHOES

Females may wear high-heels, but they may prove uncomfortable after some time. Open-toed shoes must be professional. Males should wear dress shoes. *No sneakers or flip-flops.*

### HAIR

Keep hair looking professional at all times; hair style should not detract from your overall appearance.

### JEWELRY & PIERCINGS

If you have piercings on your face that is not for cultural purposes or that is on your ears, it is best to remove the rings or studs during the conference for a professional presentation.

## Dress Code

### NCMUN Celaya

#### Suits

Dark colored suits are a great option as formal dressing



#### Bows & Ties

It is mandatory to use bows or ties as a complement of your attire, avoid red

#### Shoes

Dark dress shoes must be used, be sure to wear appropriate dark socks

#### Dress

Sober colors. No cleavage and length below the knee

#### Skirts

Formal skirts are a good option, length must be below the knee

#### Shoes

High-heels are appropriate, but formal flats are recommended

#### Suits

Dark colored suits are a great option as formal dressing

#### Tops

May wear a blouse, sweater or button-down shirt.

#### Pants

Slacks and suit pants are acceptable, preferably in dark colors. Leggings or Jeans, are NOT allowed

#### Hair Style

Classic and formal hair styles are expected for this event

#### Shirts

Must wear a collared button-down shirt

#### Pants

Slacks and suit pants are acceptable, preferably in dark colors. Leggings or Jeans, are NOT allowed

**DON'T'S**

Use of color red in ties, tops or accessories  
Use of sunglasses  
Use of cleavage and miniskirts  
Use of flip-flops or sneakers  
Use of leggings, jeans or shorts  
Use of T-shirt or tank tops



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## EXPECTATIONS FOR PERFORMANCE

All delegates are expected to:

- Prepare for the conference by researching their country and topic in advance;
- Obey the Delegate Code of Conduct;
- Listen to instructions from the conference staff.
- Actively participate in the committee's debate, including (but not limited to) making speeches, caucusing, proposing resolutions and amendments, and voting.
- Listen attentively during opening ceremonies.

The NCMUN Conference will acknowledge delegates who do a superb job of representing their country. Although the NCMUN provides awards, this should not be the sole purpose of attending a Model UN conference.

Awards will be based on the following criteria:

- Represents assigned country, realistically conveying a thorough understanding of the country's policy;
- Conducts oneself in a diplomatic manner during formal and informal debate;
- Shows willingness to negotiate through topics for the benefit of the committee;
- Conveys knowledge of United Nations structure and function;
- Understands and follows the conference rules of procedure;
- Displays the ability to verbally present policy, ideas and questions during committee.

The following awards will be given:

- Best Delegate
- Excellent Delegate
- Honorable Delegate
- Best Position Paper

## WARNINGS

During the session, delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing other delegates and the Chairpersons. The Chairpersons have the authority to address diplomatic warnings to delegates who obviously violate the diplomatic courtesy. In case that the delegate's conduct seriously hampers the process within the debate, the Chair reserves the right to request his expulsion from the conference room.

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## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

It is essential that you have a sense of the conference schedule. While there are breaks in the meetings, and times when delegates may leave the committees to get some air, delegates should realize that they are expected to attend all meetings; they are not to be wandering around outdoors or out of session for any length of time. In short, know what to expect in terms of the conference schedule, as well as what the staff expects from you in meetings, from the other delegates, etc.

### SCHEDULE

<b>Thursday, April 2<sup>nd</sup> 2020</b>	
<b>8:00-8:45</b>	Registration
<b>8:45-10:00</b>	Opening Ceremony
<b>10:00-10:15</b>	NC MUN PICTURE
<b>10:15-10:30</b>	Locate Committees
<b>10:30-12:00</b>	1st Session
<b>12:00-12:30</b>	Break
<b>12:30-14:30</b>	2nd Session
<b>14:30-16:00</b>	Cocktail

<b>Friday, April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2020</b>	
<b>9:00-11:00</b>	3rd Session
<b>11:00-11:30</b>	Break
<b>11:30-13:00</b>	4th Session
<b>13:00-13:20</b>	Break
<b>13:20-15:00</b>	Closing Ceremony

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## CONFERENCE PROCEDURES

While in committee, the chair will smoothly facilitate debate between the delegates. It is important to practice the rules and procedures prior to attending the conference

### ***While in committees***

Your goal is to articulate your delegation's perspectives on the issues in the meetings. To do so, you need to get your delegation onto the speakers list. This list grows fairly long, so make it a habit to get your country on the list regularly. This will enable you to speak more frequently during the sessions. If your turn comes up and you have nothing to say, you can simply *yield* the time to another delegation or to the chair.

## ***Rules of Procedure***

### I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### ***Rule 1. Official and working languages***

English shall be the official and working language of all committees during formal and informal debate.

#### ***Rule 2. Decorum***

Delegates are to obey instruction given by NCMUN staff. Those who do not obey directions will be dismissed from the conference.

### II. SECRETARIAT

#### ***Rule 3. Statements by the Secretariat***

The Secretary-General or her representative may make oral as well as written statements to any committee concerning any issue.

#### ***Rule 4. General Functions of the Secretariat***

The Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motions to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and shall moderate discussion, announce decisions, rule on points or motions, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chair may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the committee staff. All procedural matters in committee are subject to the discretion of the Chair. The Chairperson may undertake any action that is not covered in the Rules of Procedure in order to facilitate the flow of debate at the conference.

# NCMUN CELAYA 2020

## III. AGENDA

### ***Rule 5. Agenda***

The Under Secretary shall communicate the agenda to the delegates before the conference.

### ***Rule 6. Revision of the Agenda***

Additional items of an important and urgent nature may be placed on the agenda during a regular session by the Secretary-General who may add additional topics to the agenda at his/her discretion.

### ***Rule 7. Adoption of the Agenda***

The first order of business for the committee shall be the adoption of the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "I propose a motion to open topic "x"

- The motion requires a second and is debatable;
- A provisional for-against speakers list shall be established, with two separate lists, one for speakers in favor of the motion and one for those against. Speeches shall alternate between those in favor of the proposed agenda order and those against.
- After there have been two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, a motion to close debate may be raised, requiring two speakers against and a two-thirds majority (or, after the provisional speakers list is exhausted the committee shall move into an immediate vote). A simple majority is required for the motion to pass the agenda order.
- A motion to proceed to the second topic area is in order only after the committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first topic area or debate has been adjourned;
- In the event of a crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or Under Secretary may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be addressed.
- After a resolution has been addressed and voted upon, the committee will return to debate the tabled topic. If a resolution on the crisis topic fails, the committee may return to debate on tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary-General or Under Secretary.

## IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

### ***Rule 8. Speakers List***

The Chair shall open the speakers list for each topic to be discussed at the request of a delegate. Any delegate wishing to be added to the speakers list shall indicate so when asked by the Chair or shall submit such a request in writing to the dais.

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## ***Rule 9. Limitation of Speaking Time***

The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. However, delegates can motion to increase or decrease the speaking time, which will be voted upon by the committee or council. When a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay.

## ***Rule 10. Speeches***

No delegate may address the body without the previously obtained permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. The Chair shall enforce the time limit as described by Rule 9.

## ***Rule 11. Yielding Time***

The delegate, who has been recognized by the Chair to address the body on a substantive issue, may yield any speaking time following their remarks before they proceed with their speech. Yields may be made in three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair.

- *Yield to another delegate.* Delegates should state "I yield my time to the delegate of Mozambique." His/her remaining time shall be given to another delegate. This is especially useful when the following speaker will support the position and views of the previous speaker.
- *Yield to questions.* Delegates shall be selected by the Chair to ask one question per speech. The Chair has the right to call order to any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, not designed to elicit information. Answers to questions are limited to the time remaining in a delegate's speech.
- *Yield to the Chair.* Delegates should state "I yield my time to the Chair." Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to comments. Such a yield should also be made if the speaker has stated their points earlier than the allotted time. The Chair shall then move on to the next speaker.
- Once a delegate yields his/her time, the second delegate (the one who has been yielded to) may not yield any remaining time.

## ***Rule 12. Right of Reply***

The Chair may recognize the Right of Reply only in instances of a grave personal insult or an insult to the nation represented by the delegate. Rights of Reply must be submitted in writing to the Chair, and may only be granted after a speech is completed. No ruling on this matter is subject to appeal. Rights of reply are only in order during formal debate.

## ***Rule 13. Appeal to the Chair's Decision***

An appeal is made when a delegate feels that the Chair has made an incorrect ruling. The delegate formally challenges the Chair in writing by sending a note to the dais, moving to appeal the Chair's decision. Once the motion is acknowledged, the opposing delegate speaks and the Chair defends him or herself before the vote. It requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

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## V. POINTS

### ***Rule 14. Point of Personal Privilege***

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege, and the Chair shall immediately address the Point of Personal Privilege. A Point of Personal Privilege must refer to a matter of personal comfort, safety and/or well being of the members of the committee. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Personal Privilege if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

### ***Rule 15. Point of Order***

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Order, and the Chair in accordance with the rules of procedure shall immediately consider the point of order. A Point of Order must relate to the observance of the rules of the committee or to the way the Chair is exercising his or her power, conferred by the Secretary-General. A delegation raising a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum governing the use of such a right, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

### ***Rule 16. Point of Inquiry***

If there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry to request clarification of the present procedural status of a meeting. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

## VI. MOTIONS

### ***Rule 17. Suspend the Meeting (Motion to Caucus)***

Upon the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate, the committee may consider a motion to Suspend the Meeting for the purpose of a moderated or un-moderated caucus. The recommendation must include a time limit for delegate remarks (in moderated caucus), a purpose for the caucus (in moderated caucus), and a time limit for the entire caucus (in both moderated and un-moderated). " This motion requires a majority decision. During moderated caucus, the chair shall recognize delegates for remarks without the use of a speakers list and yields shall be out of order.

### ***Rule 18. Extraordinary session of Questions***

When the floor is open a delegate may propose a motion to open an extraordinary session of questions to any other delegate. This motion must be second, voted and requires a majority decision. The delegate can accept or refuse the questions.

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## ***Rule 19. Closure of Debate***

A delegate may at any time move for the closure of debate on the item under discussion, after which debate will end and all draft resolutions and amendments will be put to an immediate vote. Permission to speak on the closure of debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority decision. Upon passage of this motion the Chair shall declare the closure of debate and immediately move into voting procedure on the substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee. The committee shall also close debate and move into voting procedure when the speakers list has been exhausted regarding the substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee.

## VII. RESOLUTIONS

### ***Rule 20. Submission of Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Amendments***

Working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments shall be submitted to the Chair typed and with the proper number of signatures, 20 percent of the committee, as designated in the *Resolutions* section of the delegate guide. The Chair may permit discussion and consideration of proposals and amendments once approved, even if the documents have not been circulated through the committee.

### ***Rule 21. Introducing Draft Resolutions***

Once a draft resolution has been approved by the Chair and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may raise a motion to introduce the draft resolution. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and after it has been seconded the draft resolution is immediately considered to be introduced. The author of the resolution may read aloud the operative clauses of the draft resolution.

Such an introduction shall be considered procedural in nature, and hence yields and comments are out of order. A draft resolution shall remain on the floor until debate on that specific resolution is postponed or closed.

### ***Rule 22. Amendments***

Both friendly and unfriendly amendments require the approval of the Chair. An amendment is considered friendly if all of the sponsors of the initial draft resolution are signatories of the amendment. Such an amendment is adopted automatically.

Unfriendly amendments are a decision of the Committee. An unfriendly amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures by 20% of the committee. *Amendments to amendments are out of order.*

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## VIII. VOTING

### ***Rule 23. Voting Rights***

Each present delegation shall have one vote. Observing nations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) cannot vote on substantive matters. Each vote may be a Yes, No, or Abstain.

### ***Rule 24. Passage of Resolutions***

If a vote does not result in a simple majority in favor, the resolution shall be regarded as rejected.



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## *POSITION PAPERS*

### INTRODUCTION

In an effort to expand upon the high quality of debate at NCMUN, delegates are **required** to submit position papers at the registration table. Position papers allow delegates to organize their ideas and aid in formatting and representing a country's policy. The position papers will also aid delegates in formulating their speeches. Position papers should define each topic on the agenda, as well as that topic's relationship to the country's national interests. An outline is included on the following page.

### LENGTH

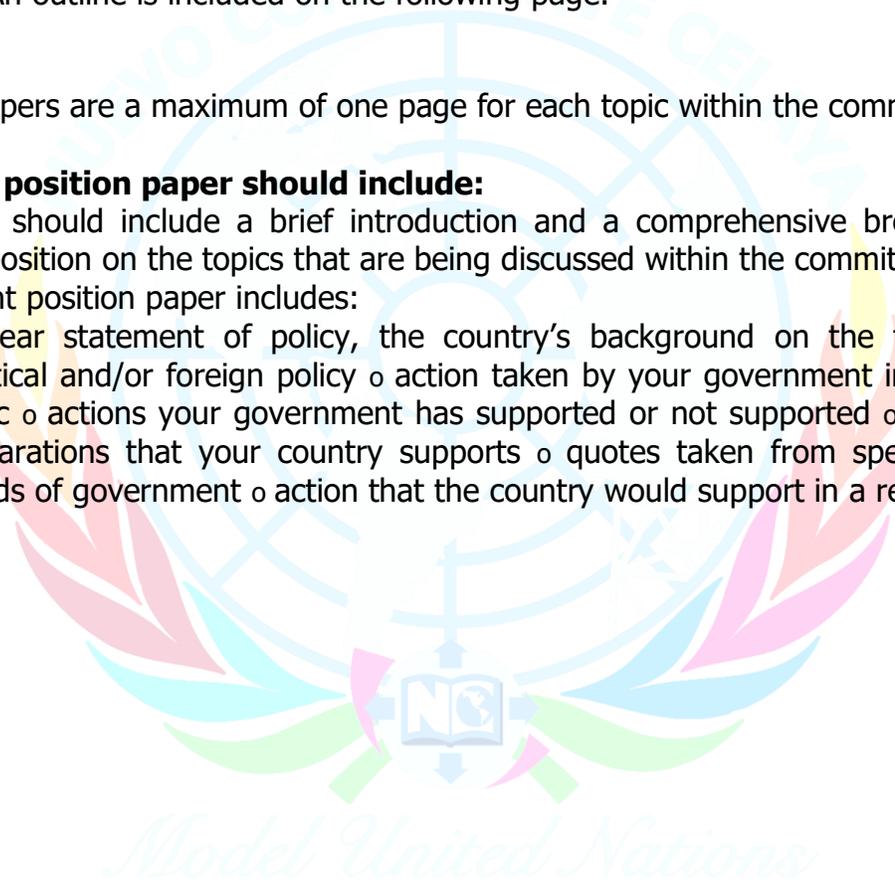
Position papers are a maximum of one page for each topic within the committee.

#### **What the position paper should include:**

The paper should include a brief introduction and a comprehensive breakdown of the country's position on the topics that are being discussed within the committee.

An excellent position paper includes:

- a clear statement of policy, the country's background on the topic, including:
  - political and/or foreign policy
  - action taken by your government in relation to the topic
  - actions your government has supported or not supported
  - resolutions and declarations that your country supports
  - quotes taken from speeches made by heads of government
  - action that the country would support in a resolution.



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## POSITION PAPER OUTLINE

### HEADING

Delegate:

School:

Country:

Committee:

Topic:

### 1ST PARAGRAPH – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Why is this topic important for the committee to address?
- How did the problem begin?

### 2ND PARAGRAPH – COUNTRY'S POSITION

- Is the topic an issue in your country?
- What actions has your country taken to address the issue on a national level?
- How has your country addressed the issues on an international level?
- What actions has your country taken on the issues on an international level?
- What conventions, treaties and resolutions has your country supported on this issue?
- What organizations is your country a member of, that address this issue?
- Do you have quotes from government officials on this issue?

### 3RD PARAGRAPH – POSSIBLE SOLUTION

- What role would your country like to see the international community take to address the problem?
- What are your country's recommendations to the committee on how to best resolve the issue?

### TIPS

Research, Research, Research

DO NOT restate information found in the topic guide. DO NOT include information about your country that is not related to the issue.

DO NOT just list facts

Give recommendations on issue specifics.

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## *SAMPLE POSITION PAPER:*

Delegate: Karla Ximena Gonzalez Guerra

School: Nuevo Continente Celaya

Country: State of Palestine

Committee: League of Arab States

Topic: Promoting Water Security



Through the years, water resources in the Middle East have become increasingly scarce, this has been a longstanding problem and whether it's from drought, climatic stress or poor agricultural practices, people in the Arab world don't have enough clean water. The issue of water security in this region has been historically linked to violent conflicts, either causing it or intensifying it. As water is a basic need, it is this committee's responsibility to ensure basic supply to every person in every region especially the Arab World.

The UN has been actively cooperating towards providing the world with clean water since 1945. Resolution 64/292 from the General Assembly "The Human Right to Water and Sanitation", approved in July 2010, affirms water and sanitation rights as "essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights." Additionally, Resolution 18/1 approved on September 2011, takes the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation a step further by putting particular emphasis on practical solutions. These resolutions recognize the UN's commitment to reducing the proportion of people who don't have access to water and sanitation. As for The State of Palestine, The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) was created on 1995 to manage water resources, provision of water and the wastewater services. The PWA has developed their water strategy for 2017-22 in which one of the priority is to secure resources and improve wastewater management. Palestine passed The National Water Policy and Strategy in 2013 which ensures the sustainable management and provision of water supply in The Palestinian Territories.

Nowadays, the average per capita water consumption by the Palestinian population is approximately 55 l/c/d, of the WHO minimum standard of 100 l/c/d. Clearly, thousands of Palestinians are unable to access sufficient water supplies due to the rapid population and high demand growth. Therefore, in recent years, various projects related to water services have been implemented in Palestine, such as: The North Gaza Emergency Sewage Project and the Wastewater Treatment Plan in Hebron. Both projects aim to improve the sanitation status and wastewater management while reducing the environmental and social risk. Furthermore the UN adopted the "International Water Decade 2018-2028" which focuses on achieving international agreed water-related goals and targets serving into the development of the situation.

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, promoting water security is an issue that concerns every nation in the world, principally the Middle East. The available water resources in Palestine are scarce and almost completely exploited affecting millions of people as we speak. For this reason, strategies should be taken into action immediately. Water security is an urgent target, but it is also a target within reach. Some potential solutions to the region's water scarcity include managing water resources in a sustainable, efficient, and equitable way, delivering affordable water services to people financed by donations, improving farming and irrigation practices by educating nations on how to do so, improving sewage systems, and supporting clean water initiatives proposed by NGOs and other institutions. To make these solutions work, countries in the region will also need to better engage water users, civil society and youth. The State of Palestine is willing to work hard and join forces with as many nations as needed in order to prevent this issue from getting even worse.

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## DRAFT RESOLUTION FORMAT & STRUCTURE

### ***PART 1: HEADING***

Committee: (i.e. the committee or organ in which the resolution is introduced)

Topic: (the topic of the resolution)

Sponsors: (list of sponsoring countries)

Signatories: (list of countries that have signed the draft)

### ***SPONSORS AND SIGNATORIES***

*Sponsors* of a resolution are those countries that have been the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. A sponsor will vote in favor of the draft resolution he or she has helped create.

*Signatories* are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the resolution, but would like to see it debated on the floor. A signatory may or may not vote in favor of a draft resolution he or she has signed on to.

### ***PART 2: PREAMBLE***

The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. However, the preamble of a resolution does not propose action or make any substantive statement in the topic at hand.

The preamble begins with the name of one of the three major organs (e.g. "Human Rights Council,"). The preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties that have been ratified under the topic of discussion;
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the work or efforts of regional organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance, and its effects.

### ***PART 3: OPERATIVE CLAUSES***

Operative clauses are set out to achieve the committee's main policy goals on the topic. Each operative clause begins with a number and ends with a semicolon (the final clause ends with a period). Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. Keep in mind that all resolutions except those passed by the Security Council are nonbinding.

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## Preambulatory Phrases:

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

## Operative Phrases:

Accepts...	Directs...	Takes note of...
Adopts...	Emphasizes...	Transmits...
Affirms...	Encourages...	Urges...
Appeals...	Endorses...	Welcomes...
Appreciates...	Instructs...	
Approves...	Invites...	
Authorizes...	Notes...	
Calls upon...	...with appreciation	
Commends...	...with approval...	
Concurs...	...with satisfaction...	
Condemns...	Reaffirms...	
Confirms...	...its belief...	
Congratulates...	Recognizes...	
Considers...	Recommends...	
Decides...	Regrets...	
...accordingly...	Reiterates...	
Declares...	Repeats...	
Deplores...	Suggests...	
Designates...	Supports...	

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## ***RESOLUTION SUBMISSION PROCESS***

### ***STEP 1***

One or more delegates write a "working paper." The authors of a working paper, also known as the sponsor(s), then obtain a required number of country signatures. The Chair will inform delegates of the number of required sponsors and signatories for that committee.

### ***STEP 2***

The sponsor(s) take the working paper to the Chair, who approves the working paper only if:

- it is in proper format, does not contain a substantial number of mistakes, and is legible if handwritten;
- it carries the required number of signatures;
- it is in character for the sponsor(s); and
- its subject matter and proposed actions are within the power of the respective committee or organ.

If any of these conditions are not met, the Chair returns the working paper to the sponsor(s) explaining his or her reasons.

Only approved working papers can be referred to by the delegates on the floor.

Since at this stage many delegates may not yet have seen a working paper, it is advised that the sponsors talk about the ideas and /or provisions contained in the papers, instead of referring to particular preambulatory and/or operative clauses.

### ***STEP 3***

If the conditions under Step 2 are met, and there are no other working papers circulating which are similar in substance, the Chair approves it. He/she then assigns it a number and a priority and sends it to Conference Services for typing/copying. At this point, the working paper can now be referred to as a draft resolution.

### ***CONCLUSION***

Delegates should not feel that the purpose of the MUN simulation is to pass as many resolutions as possible in the limited time available. The success of a committee does not rest on the number of resolutions passed. It is much more important that delegates work toward a valid simulation of the diplomatic interactions that occur at the UN, which may mean that no resolutions are passed at all. However, the committee will attempt to create a coherent and unified solution.

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## **AMENDMENTS**

The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections of the resolution. There are two types of amendments:

*Friendly amendment.* A friendly amendment is a change to the resolution that all sponsors feel is appropriate. The amendment must be signed by all of the sponsors, and approved by the Chair. After this, the amendment is automatically incorporated into the resolution.

*Unfriendly amendment.* An unfriendly amendment is an amendment that the sponsors of the resolution do not support. In this case, the author(s) of the proposed amendment must obtain the same number of signatures as they would need for a working paper. After the appropriate number of signatures has been obtained, the Chair must approve the amendment. Unfriendly amendments are voted on in order of severity (established at the discretion of the Chair).

Once the debate is closed and the body moves into formal voting procedure, the draft resolution(s) and unfriendly amendments, if any, are voted upon in the order determined by the Chair.



# NCMUN CELAYA 2020

## Sample Resolution

**Committee:** G.A. Third Committee – Social, Cultural and Humanitarian

**Topic:** Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

**Sponsors:** United States, Austria, Italy

**Signatories:** Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, Belgium, United Kingdom, India and Gabon

(USE COMMAS TO SEPARATE PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE)

*Reaffirming* resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with established UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, and

*Noting* with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations,

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

(USE SEMICOLONS TO SEPARATE OPERATIVE CLAUSES AND NUMBER AND UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE)

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 and humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies; and

(PUT THE WORD 'AND' BEFORE THE LAST PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSE)

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

END RESOLUTION WITH A PERIOD

N.B. Security Council resolutions always conclude with 'Remains actively seized of the matter.'

Model United Nations



*Model United Nations*

All information included in this document was  
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