



# Midwest Model United Nations Delegate Handbook

## 58th Conference

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## Purpose

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Midwest Model United Nations (MMUN) is an all-collegiate organization dedicated to the concept of a "Venture in Practical Education." It is designed to furnish a structure and forum for students to work with the most pressing international issues from a perspective outside of the classroom, and thus broaden their awareness of world politics. Representing the role of another nation's delegation to the United Nations, students further realize the difficulties and complexities of international relations.

Our Conference has three goals: (1) to promote interest and understanding of the nations of the world, (2) to help students gain a broader perspective of global issues and the role of the United Nations in world politics, and (3) to encourage investigation into the field of international studies and the process of diplomatic negotiations.

Midwest Model United Nations has been in existence since 1960. It is governed by MMUN, Inc., an educational, non-profit corporation operating under the laws of the state of Missouri. MMUN, Inc. has an official, ongoing relationship with the United Nations as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).

## Conduct of Delegates

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Participants in Midwest Model United Nations represent their assigned nation in the same capacity as official delegates to the United Nations. This requires that all MMUN delegates conduct themselves with the highest degree of propriety at all times during the conference. As diplomats, delegates are expected to ***treat their colleagues with respect and the highest sense of courtesy***. Delegates are also expected to extend their good behavior to all conference observers and other patrons of our host facility. Delegates are to conform their actions to these policies during formal and informal sessions, recesses, and overnight recesses.

Delegates should remember that they are participating in a simulation of the highest-level diplomatic activities of Member States of the United Nations. Therefore, professional Western business dress must be worn in all meetings. Delegates may wear their country's traditional native dress to the opening session only. Flags, flag pins, and other country insignia will not be allowed. Each delegate will be provided with official credentials in the form of a conference badge. These badges must be worn, within the host facility, at all times during the conference. Specifically, delegates are to wear their badges during all meetings, breaks, and after-session events. Delegates not wearing an official badge of MMUN will be asked to leave that function.

Smoking is not allowed inside the hotel conference area, subject to the policies of the host facility. The use of alcohol is subject to applicable laws of the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. Diplomats must be prepared to represent their nation at all times. Any activity which would impair an individual's ability to participate fully in all activities of the conference is strongly prohibited by the Secretariat and Staff of MMUN. The use of alcohol during scheduled meetings is inappropriate and contrary to the purpose of the conference. Delegates imbibing or under the influence of such substances will be immediately required to leave the Conference.

Students participating in MMUN are reminded that they are subject to the rules of their sponsoring institution, the MMUN Secretariat, our host facility, and local, state, and federal laws. Delegates are not allowed to bring weapons, concealed or otherwise, on to conference facilities.

***The Secretariat of MMUN reserves the right to expel, without refund, any delegation or delegate whose conduct is inappropriate, disruptive, in violation of the host facility's policies, or which otherwise threatens the functioning of the conference. MMUN shall not be limited to any remedy deemed necessary for addressing delegate misconduct. Delegates are solely responsible for their acts and MMUN will not be liable for any infraction or injury resulting from violations of the standards of conduct. By participating in the conference the delegate agrees to abide by applicable rules, regulations, laws, and standards and to indemnify MMUN against all costs, including attorney's fees, related to any misconduct by the delegate.***

## **Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment**

### **General**

MMUN, Inc. and Midwest Model United Nations are committed to maintaining a work environment that is free of discrimination and harassment based on a person's race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender identity, ancestry or national origin, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, military status, weight, or any other legally protected class, consistent with applicable laws.

All delegates, staff, steering, and board members should respect the rights, opinions, and beliefs of others. Harassment of any person because of person's race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender identity, ancestry or national origin, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, military status, weight, or any other legally protected class is strictly prohibited, whether directed at a delegate member, staff member, steering member, board member, vendor, or customer. Any such harassment is prohibited by this policy whether or not it also violates the equal employment opportunity laws. This policy applies to all delegates, staff, steering, and board members of MMUN, Inc. and Midwest Model United Nations.

### **Discrimination**

MMUN, Inc. and Midwest Model United Nations are an "equal opportunity organization." MMUN, Inc. and Midwest Model United Nations will not discriminate and will take measures to ensure against discrimination in staffing, advertisements, promotions, or other conditions regarding an individual's or group's participation or association with MMUN, Inc. or Midwest Model United Nations. Discrimination based on a person or group's race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender identity, ancestry or national origin, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, military status, weight, or any other legally protected class is strictly prohibited.

### **Sexual Harassment**

Sexual harassment, either quid pro quo or hostile work environment, is strictly prohibited by the Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. and Midwest Model United Nations. No one may subject another delegate, staff, steering, or board member to any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. This includes unwelcome physical conduct such as touching, blocking, staring, making sexual gestures, and making or displaying sexual slurs, insults, jokes, and other sexual comments. A delegate, staff, steering, or board member's conduct will be considered unwelcome and in violation of this policy when the individual knows or should know it is unwelcome to the person subjected to it.

No one may threaten or imply that a delegate, staff, steering, or board member's submission to or rejection of sexual advances will in any way influence any decision about that delegate, staff, steering, or board member's association with or advancement in the organization. No one may take any personnel action based on a delegate, staff, steering, or board member's submission to or rejection of sexual advances.

### **Other Harassment**

No one may harass anyone because of that person's race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender identity, ancestry or national origin, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, military status, weight, or other legally protected class. Examples of conduct prohibited by this policy include using racial and ethnic slurs or offensive stereotypes and making jokes about these characteristics.

### **Making Complaints and Reporting Violations**

If you are a victim of discrimination or harassment, you are requested and encouraged to make a complaint to the Under Secretary-General of Administration of Midwest Model United Nations. You are not required to complain first to the person who is discriminating against or harassing you. If you prefer, you may complain directly to the Secretary-General of Midwest Model United Nations or to the President of the

Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. Similarly, if you observe discrimination or harassment of another delegate, staff, steering, or board member, you are requested and encouraged to report this to one of the persons described above. No reprisal, retaliation, demotion, harassment, or other adverse action will be taken against any delegate, staff, steering, or board member for making, in good faith, a complaint or report of harassment, or for assisting, in good faith, in the investigation of any such complaint or report. Any suspected retaliation or intimidation should be reported immediately to one of the persons described above.

### Investigation of Complaints and Reports

The person receiving the complaint will immediately notify the President of the Board of Directors. The President of the Board of Directors will then appoint an individual to promptly and thoroughly investigate any complaint or report of a violation of this policy. A thorough investigation can take several weeks, or months, in some cases. You may at any time ask the person assigned to investigate the complaint or report, or the person to whom the complaint or report was given, the status of the investigation.

### Penalties for Violations

The investigator will report the findings to the President of the Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. at the next official board meeting. The Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. will take prompt disciplinary and remedial action if its investigation shows a violation of this policy. Disciplinary action may range from a warning to a discharge.

A complaint or report that this policy has been violated is a serious matter. Dishonest complaints or reports are also against MMUN, Inc. policy, and the Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. will take appropriate disciplinary action if the investigation shows that deliberate dishonest or bad faith accusations have been made.

### Additional Information

If you have any questions about this policy, please contact the President of the Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. for additional information. If you have any questions or concerns about harassment you may ask the Under Secretary-General of Administration or contact the local office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of MMUN, Inc. at the Summer Board Meeting in July 2015.

## **Staff at MMUN**

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The conference relies on a dedicated, volunteer staff to produce the simulation. Over the years the staff has been composed of students, international business or government workers, and others committed to educating college students about global issues and the United Nations. Anyone who is interested is encouraged to apply and interview during the conference. Questions about the staff application process and the staff experience can be directed to Committee Chairs and the Under Secretary-General of Operations.

Applications for MMUN Staff can be found at each committee Dais or at Conference Services or online at <http://mmun.org/conference-info/staff/>. Committee Chairs will further instruct delegates on the application process during the Session. Below you will find an overview of the duties and responsibilities of staff members at MMUN:

### *The MMUN Steering Committee*

The MMUN Steering Committee is composed by the most senior staff members, and is responsible for the

overall functioning of the conference. The Steering members are:

**Secretary-General (SG): Adam Wolf [sg.mmun@gmail.com]**

The SG is the chief operating officer of the conference. This position is responsible for overseeing the work of the entire Secretariat in preparing for and running the MMUN Conference. The SG is responsible for the overall planning of the conference, in consultation with the Under Secretary-General of Administration and the Under Secretary-General of Operations, as well as other members of the Secretariat. The SG is may be supported by an Assistant Secretary-General as the need arises.

**Under Secretary-General of Operations (USGO): Amanda McCubbins [usgo.mmun@gmail.com]**

The USGO is responsible for all substantive aspects of the conference, including the process of drafting topic guides, hiring and training of conference staff members, as well as any aspects of the simulation during the conference. The USGO is responsible for the conduct of committees, councils, and plenary committees, as well as being the final authority on interpreting the rules outlined in the Delegate Handbook. Finally, the USGO oversees the work of the Presidents of the General Assembly, ECOSOC, and the Security Council.

**Under Secretary-General of Administration (USGA): Joshua Jackson [usga.mmun@gmail.com]**

According to MMUN by-laws, the USGA is in charge of “all ministerial functions of the conference including but not limited to finances, facilities, conference services and [school] recruiting,” and may be assisted by an Assistant USGA. Any questions relating to the financial and administrative aspects of MMUN should be directed at the USGA.

**Conference Services: Tyler Mathews (CS):**

The CS is responsible for the oversight of Conference Services during the annual conference. The CS works in coordination with the SG and the Technical Director to secure rental copiers, computers, and printers. Further, the CS works with the USGO to determine and gather supplies for the conference.

*Other MMUN Staff Positions*

**President of the General Assembly (PGA): Chase Mitchell**

The PGA is responsible for the conduct of all General Assembly Committees during the conference, as well as ensuring that the rooms are properly staffed and supplied at all times. The PGA oversees the work of the Chairs and other substantive staff members in the Committees that fall under the General Assembly area of operations, namely the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> Committees. The PGA will also chair, at his/her discretion, and supervise the meeting of the General Assembly Plenary committee on Friday and Saturday, and ensure that the resolution packets for the GA Plenary session are correctly printed, ordered, and prepared on time.

**President of ECOSOC (PECOSOC): Lindsey Newhauser**

The PECOSOC is responsible for the conduct of the ECOSOC Committee and its Sub-Committees during the conference, as well as ensuring that the rooms are properly staffed and supplied at all times. The PECOSOC oversees the work of the Chairs and other substantive staff members in the Committees that fall under the ECOSOC area of operations, namely the ECOSOC Committee, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The PECOSOC will also chair, at his/her discretion, and supervise the meeting of ECOSOC Plenary committee on Friday and Saturday, and ensure that the resolution packets for the ECOSOC Plenary session are correctly printed, ordered, and prepared on time.

**President of the Security Council (PSC): Caitlin Hopper**

The PSC is responsible for the conduct of the Security Council committees during the conference, as well as ensuring that the rooms are properly staffed and supplied at all times. The PSC

oversees the work of the Chairs and other substantive staff members in the Committees that fall under the Security Council and Other Committees area of operations, namely the Security Council North and Security Council South. The PSC may chair one of the Councils or appoint a staff member, and is responsible for the creation and implementation of crisis simulations for each SC simulation.

**Crisis Simulation Manager (CSM): Caitlin Hopper**

The CSM is responsible for the conception, planning, and execution of the Security Council Crisis simulations each year. The CSM will chair one of the Councils or appoint a staff member, and is responsible for assisting the PSC in preparing for and conducting the operations of the Councils leading up to and throughout the conference.

**Chairs, Rapporteurs, Legal Assistants and Secretaries**

These are the actual face of MMUN. Each committee has a Chair, responsible for facilitating the general functions of the Committee. The Chair is supported by a Legal Assistant, who is responsible for ensuring that committee sessions are in order according to MMUN Rules of Procedure, a Rapporteur, who is responsible for record keeping and Committee documentation, and one or more Secretaries, who are responsible for general committee functions as deemed necessary by the Chair.

**Conference Services Center**

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The Conference headquarters and Secretariat are located in the Conference Services Center (CSC). Contained within the CSC are the following functional areas: Delegate Computing Service, Faculty Computing Service, International Press Delegation Headquarters, Document Services, and the Main Service Desk. The Delegate Computing Service and Faculty Computing Service houses conference-supplied computing services for document generation or research. The International Press Delegations Headquarters serves as the location of production of UN News and World Report, the journal produced during conference. Document Services handles all conference printing needs. The purpose of the Main Service Desk is to provide answers for all questions and concerns raised by delegates, faculty, and staff during the operational hours of the conference.

## Delegation Information

### Delegate Preparation

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The most important factor in the proper functioning of Midwest Model United Nations is the preparation each and every delegate does before Conference. It is for this reason that MMUN publishes every year the *MMUN Topic Guides*, developed in order to provide delegates with a starting point and solid directions for further research. The *MMUN Topic Guides* can be found on the MMUN Web site, [www.mmun.org](http://www.mmun.org). Besides researching the United Nations System and those topics to be discussed at the MMUN Conference, delegates should also be fully informed about the country that they will be representing. An excellent aid in preparing for the MMUN conference is the Model UN Preparation section of the UNA-USA website, which can be found here: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/>.

When conducting research, delegates should be well-versed in three main areas:

**Your country**

Knowledge about your country can be found in **books** and **journals** about your country, country profiles (found at [www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov), [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov), as well as several international relations encyclopedias), the UN Web site section on permanent missions (<http://www.un.int/index-en/webs.html>), or the Foreign Ministry Web site of your country, among other sources.

**Your Committee**

In order to truly understand the opportunities and limitations of the actions you may be able to pursue, it is crucial that delegates understand the Committees to which they are assigned. In that light, make sure to visit the Web site of your assigned committee, and browse through the documentation available in those sites. In order to avoid mistakes of the past, it is imperative that delegates understand the actions previously taken in their committees (or even in other forums related to the topic).

**Your topics and your country's position**

Finally, after familiarizing yourself with your country's background and foreign policy, and your committee, the next step is to research the topics in your committee, and most importantly, research your country's stance on these issues. Make sure to understand how other countries (in your region as well as worldwide) see the topics at hand, and how your position on these issues is similar or different from other Member States. This information can be found as you research these issues as well as in your country research. Additionally, the MMUN Topic Guides will be an invaluable asset in gathering this knowledge. With that knowledge, delegates will be able to develop several proposals for action that can be brought into committee to be discussed and eventually transformed into a Resolution. However, please note that **pre-written Resolutions are not allowed at MMUN**. But delegates are encouraged to bring their research and notes.

## **MMUN Committees and Topics**

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The agenda of the conference can be found at [www.mmun.org](http://www.mmun.org), along with MMUN Topic Guides for each committee. These publications should serve as a guide to the delegate and as a starting point for more detailed research. The Topic Guides are not to be considered substitution for detailed research. Delegates should also be alert to additional information provided by the Secretariat regarding agenda items, deadlines for submitting material, and other important information. At MMUN 58, the following committees will be simulated:

### **General Assembly Sub-Committees:**

#### *FIRST COMMITTEE*

- A. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East.*
- B. Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.*

#### *SECOND COMMITTEE*

- A. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable and Reliable Energy for All.*
- B. Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction.*

#### *THIRD COMMITTEE*

- A. Literacy, Education, and the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4.*
- B. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.*

#### *FOURTH COMMITTEE*

- A. Human Rights of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem.*
- B. Strengthening Field Support for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and United Nations Police.*

### **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Sub-Committees:**

#### *ECOSOC*

- A. Science and Technology for Food Security.*
- B. The Role of Sustainable Development in the Eradication of Poverty.*
- C. Economic Development of States Emerging from Conflict.*

#### *INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)*

- A. Human Rights in Regard to Multinational Corporations and other Business Entities.*
- B. International Labor Standards and Socially Inclusive Globalization.*
- C. Migrant Labor and the Flow of Remittances.*

#### *WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)*

- A. Cybersecurity and the Theft of Intellectual Property Online.*
- B. Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems.*
- C. Healthcare and Pharmacological Patents.*

### **Security Council (SC): SC North and South will run concurrently**

- A. Addressing Children in Armed Conflict.*
- B. Protection of Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage from Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime.*
- C. Measures to Combat Terrorism and Militancy in Africa.*

## International Press Delegation

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MMUN first introduced and pioneered the simulation of the International Press Delegation (IPD) at the 1987 conference. This simulation was added to MMUN to represent the role of the media in diplomacy and international politics. The program is open to all students who have an interest in international relations, communications, journalism, or similar areas of interest.

The IPD publishes a daily newspaper, *UN News & World Report*, during the conference covering MMUN committee proceedings, world developments, and other related news. IPD participants represent correspondents and news services, which are represented in the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA). Participating students have the opportunity to examine the role of regional and national press organizations in reporting and shaping differing opinions on current world issues.

The IPD can only accommodate a limited number of students. Those interested in participating should submit an application, available from the Secretariat, as soon as possible. There is no limit on the number of participants from any one school.

In publishing the newspaper, IPD delegates use computers to write articles, design the paper, and publish. Knowledge of computers is helpful but not necessary. Since there are some additional expenses to produce this program, **there is a \$20.00 per delegate fee for students interested in being a part of IPD.** The Policies and Procedures for IPD are included later in this delegate guide. *UN News & World Report* has been a unique and special feature, as well as an effective communication tool of MMUN.

## Crisis Simulations

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The MMUN staff may develop during each conference a unique, reality -based “crisis situation” that the Security Council(s) or any other Committee may deal with. In the past, these crises have included situations relating to North Korea, the DR Congo, and issues relating to cybersecurity. These situations are usually presented to the committee via news updates read by the Chair or other MMUN staff. Also, some countries may receive specific instructions (communiqués) from their “home governments” advising them of their policies regarding the crisis situation. These instructions are to help guide the delegates in their policy during the crisis.

When there is a crisis in the Security Council, the Council may invite (or the staff may ask) a country that does not have a seat on the Council to come into the Council chambers and speak to the body and/or answer questions regarding the crisis. When this occurs, the school that is representing this country (if that country is represented at MMUN) will be asked if they wish to send any one delegate into the Council to address the crisis situation. The school does not have to send a representative to the Security Council, as that would mean taking that delegate away from discussions in his/her own committee. If the school does not wish to send a delegate, MMUN staff will play the role of that country during the crisis simulation. MMUN staff is not required to ask delegates from countries not having a seat on the council to participate during crises. A request for non-member participation must be submitted in writing to the President of the Security Council. Approval of such request is at the sole discretion of the President of the Security Council and the MMUN Secretariat. The ruling cannot be appealed.

Delegates from Member States are only allowed to observe Security Council proceedings at the request of the Security Council or at the request of the Secretariat. If a delegation believes that they should be afforded an opportunity to observe the debate, they may make a request in writing to the Secretariat. The Secretariat has the final authority to approve or deny the request, or to refer the request to the Security Council body for consideration. This decision cannot be appealed and does not require justification.

**Any crisis presented to a General Assembly or ECOSOC Committee may not be seized by the Security Council.**

When a crisis is presented, it is the decision of that committee whether or not to move to discuss the crisis. To discuss the crisis topic, the committee may do so in one of two ways: 1) table the current topic, which may then be brought back up later by a motion to reconsider (remember that if this occurs, there must be a roll-call vote to table the topic, since a motion to reconsider may only be made by a country voting on the prevailing side of the motion to table); or 2) close debate on the topic, vote on any resolutions on the floor, and then move to discuss the crisis topic.

Any countries wishing for guidance on their position on the crisis situation may submit a note to the dais staff of the committee conducting the simulation with their specific question written on it. They will receive a prompt response from the crisis staff with instructions regarding their policy. Other countries not represented at MMUN or specific persons involved in the crisis will be role-played by members of the MMUN staff crisis committee.

## Delegation Evaluations and Awards

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It is difficult to judge the quality of diplomatic representation at a simulation like MMUN. There are a multitude of factors that impact on a delegation's performance. Among the factors that will be considered are: **consensus building, constructive caucusing, coalition building, research and preparation, resolution drafting, role playing, diplomatic courtesy, attendance at scheduled meetings, strategy, and public speaking.**

*Schools should not evaluate their students for course grade, based on their winning awards, passing resolutions or the number of times a delegate speaks. Quality, not quantity, is the key consideration in awards deliberations. All award determinations will be made by MMUN Staff and approved by the Secretariat. Awards will be for delegations in sub-committee and in plenary sessions. The criteria for both sub-committee and plenary awards will be the same. Delegation awards will be based on the observations of the dais staff. The staff will make every effort to observe delegations' contributions both during formal session and during recess.*

## Role-Playing

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In years past, some delegates attending MMUN have had misconceptions as to the nature of a Model United Nations and the purpose of role-playing within the model United Nations framework. MMUN is an educational tool. Its primary purpose is to inform its participants about the United Nations, international politics, and contemporary problems of international relations. This includes providing participants with an opportunity to explore how diplomacy, consensus building, caucusing, and committees operate.

Please note, however, that this does not mean delegates have a "license" to act out of character. All delegates are responsible for the quality of their role-playing and are expected to be adequately prepared in order to properly play the role of a delegate of the Member State they represent. Failure to do so is disruptive to the conference and adversely affects the quality of the simulation. The Secretariat reserves the right to take whatever action it deems necessary to preserve the quality of delegate role-playing.

The United Nations is evolving and so should the role-playing of our delegations. Gone are the days of pariah nations walking out of the General Assembly as well as the days of destructive individualism and rigidity. Caucusing, alliance building, and consensus are built on relationships, trust, and common goals. "No country is an island," and so too **no delegate should stand-alone or take actions disrespectful of other delegations, delegates, or staff members.**

## Dress Code

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An important part of the role playing aspect of Model United Nations is adherence to the MMUN Dress Code. Delegates are expected to adhere to the MMUN Dress Code during all scheduled activities,

including formal and informal (caucus) sessions.

For men: business jacket, slacks, button down shirt with tie, and dress shoes. Shirts that expose excessive bare skin on the chest, stomach, or are in any way revealing, are inappropriate. Clothes that reveal undergarments are also inappropriate. Dress sweaters, polo shirts, as well as shorts, ball caps and other hats, jeans, stretch pants, tube tops, tank tops, sneakers and sunglasses are considered too casual and will not be permitted.

For women: business jacket, skirt or slacks, blouse and dress shoes. Shirts that expose excessive bare skin on the chest, stomach, shoulders, or are otherwise revealing, are inappropriate. Skirt length should be no shorter than just above the knee. As a general guideline, **a skirt should extend beyond your fingertips when standing with your hands at your sides.** Clothes that reveal undergarments are inappropriate. Dress sweaters, polo shirts, as well as shorts, ball caps and other hats, jeans, stretch pants, tube tops, tank tops, sneakers and sunglasses are considered too casual and will not be permitted.

National symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc are not permitted on the delegate's person during committee sessions; United Nations symbols may be worn.

This list is not an exhaustive list of all non-allowed attire options, but to provide delegates with an idea of the appropriate dress options at MMUN and professionally. **There is a difference between western business attire and business casual.** Attire that might be appropriate in social settings, such as a bar or night club, would not be appropriate during formal or informal (caucus) sessions.

If a delegate has a question regarding their adherence to the dress code, they should error on the side of dressing in a conservative manner. They can also ask any member of the MMUN staff if something is appropriate for any session. If a delegate has a question regarding another delegate's adherence to the dress code they should bring this to the attention of their dais during an informal session, or to the USGO. Under no circumstance should a delegate question the adherence of another delegate during formal sessions.

This year the MMUN staff will be hosting a Delegate Dance. This event is an "official activity" of the conference, but differs from formal debate. Western business attire is not required for the event. The event is a formal event, and offers the conference and the students a different interaction with their peers and the conference staff. Delegates are encouraged to prepare in advance and bring attire that is fitting for a more social event. We would also ask that delegates remember that though the dress code enforcement may be relaxed compared to other sessions, it is appreciated if students maintain appropriate attire.

The MMUN Secretariat has the final authority in addressing issues of adherence to the dress code. **The first time a delegate is found to be in violation of the dress code, the delegate will be asked to return to their room and change into appropriate attire.** The second time the same delegate is found to be in violation of the dress code, the delegate's head delegate and faculty advisor will be asked to meet with the delegate and MMUN staff to determine an appropriate remedy, which may include removal from the conference.

## Grading

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Since caucusing and consensus building are the foundations of the MMUN simulation, grading based on an individual's quantitative participation is highly suspect and is contradictory to the principles embodied at MMUN.

If grading a delegate is necessary, please conclude such assessment before the conference begins, allowing them to participate unhindered. However, if Faculty Advisors still feel the need to grade based on delegate performance at conference, despite all of the compelling arguments to not do so, MMUN would recommend the following alternatives to quantitative evaluation: students should be asked to submit a

paper before the conference, detailing their positions, preparation, and goals for the conference and be graded on how well they achieved those goals. Additionally, evaluations of conference participation should be conducted using the following criteria: cooperation with other delegations in caucusing and consensus building, participation in writing resolutions and substantive speeches given to the body. By following these guidelines, delegates will be unlikely to compromise their respective Member State's positions to meet the requirements of a quantitative grade.

## Delegation Size

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The maximum number of delegates in the General Assembly Sub-Committees (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th) and the ECOSOC Committee is two (2). The maximum number of delegates in the ECOSOC Sub-Committees (UNHCR and UNCTAD) and in a Security Council Committee is one (1). **MMUN strongly encourages that each delegation has one delegate per committee.** Under no circumstances will a delegation be issued more badges than the maximum number of delegates allowed per committee. Schools are required to fill each delegation. It is essential that each country delegation be represented on each of their committees. The Secretariat strongly encourages that surplus delegates be used to represent new delegations, rather than pairing up students on committees.

***A delegation might be composed as follows:***

<u>Committee</u>	<u># of Delegates</u> <u>Min/Max</u>
General Assembly	4 (1delegate per committee [1st-4th])/8 (2 delegates per committee)

If represented, the delegation would also include the following:

ECOSOC Committee	1 / 2
ILO	1 Only
WIPO	1 Only
Security Council North	1 Only
Security Council South	1 Only

A matrix with the committee assignments of each delegation is available on the MMUN Web site, at <http://mmun.org/registration/available-countries/>.

## Head Delegate

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Each delegation must designate one person to act as the Head Delegate. This person will be responsible for the overall operation of the delegation. Most importantly, the Head Delegate will be the primary contact of the delegation with the Secretariat.

The Head Delegate's responsibilities begin long before the MMUN conference. The Head Delegate should work with the Faculty Advisor to recruit, prepare, and organize the delegation. The Head Delegate is responsible for corresponding with the Secretariat. It is the duty of the Head Delegate to ensure that all deadlines for submitting materials and all arrangements for fees, transportation, and lodging are accomplished in advance of conference. This requires organization, coordination, and attention to detail.

Detailed information will be provided on our website or sent to the Head Delegate from the Secretariat regarding deadlines for position papers, hotel reservations, participant lists, etc. The information provided to the Head Delegate must be shared promptly with the delegation and Faculty Advisor. Delays in meeting deadlines or responding to requests from the Secretariat can have serious consequences for the delegation's ability to fully participate in MMUN. The Head Delegate, in conjunction with the Faculty Advisor, should prepare the delegation for the simulation. Note the suggestions outlined in the Topic Guide for delegate preparation. Be sure to review the agenda topics and the Rules of Procedure. It is

important that everyone in the delegation participate in the research and preparation for the conference. Once individuals or small groups within the delegation have researched specific topics, the entire delegation should meet and discuss the topics. Group meetings should be organized by the Head Delegate to review the Rules of Procedure, delegation strategy, and logistical details.

Three of the most important aspects of the Head Delegate's job involve: assisting delegates in their pre-conference research and developing their resolution writing skills, attending Head Delegate meetings at the conference, and responsibility for the conduct of the delegation. The Secretariat expects the Head Delegate to review all submissions presented on behalf of the delegation for compliance with standards, accuracy, and timeliness. Important information will be relayed at Head Delegate meetings that will need to be communicated to the delegation. These meetings may also provide for further opportunities for multilateral negotiation. Finally, the Head Delegate is responsible for the delegation's adherence to the standard of conduct outlined above. The Secretariat will hold the Head Delegate personally responsible to the appropriate authorities for any infraction or abuse of the standards of conduct.

The Head Delegate, in addition to the above duties, is required to serve on a committee or council. ***There are no floating Head Delegates*** as they often times will disrupt the dynamics of existing delegate relationships and undermine consensus building. Only delegates credentialed for a committee will be allowed to participate in formal debate.

## Faculty Advisor

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The MMUN simulation is for students, but the Faculty Advisor also plays a very important role. The Faculty Advisor helps students experience the educational benefits of the MMUN simulation in five major ways. The Faculty Advisor assists students in the areas of recruitment, preparation, promotion, institutional support, and guidance.

One of the most important contributions of the Faculty Advisor is in recruiting a core group of students who will commit themselves to the success of a model UN delegation. These students should be responsible, articulate, and dedicated. Their competence could help attract other students and garner support from school administrators. These core students may serve as Head Delegates, organizers, and as valuable resources once they have established their expertise.

One successful method of establishing ongoing support for model UN programs at many schools is by organizing a Model UN club. These student-run organizations can appeal to students across disciplinary boundaries. The club can serve as the basis for student recruitment, organization, and fund-raising. Keep in mind that the cost of participating in MMUN involves the delegation fee, lodging, transportation, meals, and other miscellaneous expenses.

The means for funding a delegation depends a great deal on the sponsoring institution and the students involved. The Faculty Advisor can advise the delegation on the institutional guidelines for raising funds and recommend institutional sources of support. Groups have received partial or complete funding in a variety of ways, including:

- Club dues
- Club fund-raising projects
- Funding allocations from student government
- Money allocated from activity fees
- Inclusion in the academic budget
- Departmental funding
- Funds from discretionary funds of deans
- Department chairs
- Gifts from local chapters of the United Nations Association, gifts from local civic groups such as the World Affairs Council, Rotary Club, Kiwanis, Elks, Lions, Chamber of Commerce, local media, and local businesses.

## Position Papers

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Once a delegation has thoroughly researched the agenda topics and the international implications concerning their Member State, it should begin outlining its policies by preparing a position paper. Although not a requirement for participation at MMUN or for delegate/delegation awards in committee and plenary, delegations are highly encouraged to submit their position papers. The awards will be for individual committees. Awards will be announced during closing ceremonies.

### Position Paper Guidelines:

1. Each delegation should submit one position paper for each committee represented.
2. The submission cannot be longer than **one side of one sheet of 8½** by 11-inch paper and should include the position of the delegation on all of the designated topic areas of the committee or council.
3. The margins of the submission must be ½ inch on all sides.
4. The font of the submission must be "Times New Roman", and 10 point.
5. The top of the paper must include the delegation name on the left hand side of the page and the name of the committee on the right hand side.
6. Topics must be labeled and Bolded in 10 point font. No italics is required.
7. The submission must be saved in doc, docx, or PDF file format. Other formats, including Works, Word Pad, or Mac compatible will not be accepted.
8. The submission must look similar to the example below:

<b>Delegation Name</b>	<b>Committee Name</b>
<b><u>Topic A: (Write it Out!)</u></b>	
Body Paragraph	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Address three documents not mentioned in the topic guide to demonstrate research of the Member State's position</li><li>• Provide specific information about the Member State's policy on topic</li><li>• Provide an action plan outlining what this committee should do</li></ul>	
<b><u>Topic B: (Write it Out!)</u></b>	
Body Paragraph	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Address three documents not mentioned in the topic guide to demonstrate research of the Member State's position</li><li>• Provide specific information about the Member State's policy on topic</li><li>• Provide an action plan outlining what this committee should do</li></ul>	

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### Position Papers will be evaluated on the following Criteria:

1. **Does the paper conform to all of the Guidelines listed above? Submissions deemed to not be in compliance with the above eight requirements will not be evaluated.**
2. The paper should be well written and free of all grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors.
3. This is not a research paper of your Member State or the topic area. The paper should be written from the perspective of a diplomat. This means that the paper should include policy statements about the topic, and how your designated Member State wants to address the topic. Additional

information that may be included within the paper might consist of: policies, initiatives, actions, internal government agencies, or global initiatives that have been enacted within the country relevant to the topic.

4. **Papers submitted that include either the school's name, the name of the delegates writing the guide, or any letterhead with the country's symbols (flags, crests, or symbolic language that is relevant to the country) will be disqualified!**
5. Since the staff will be awarding papers deemed to be outstanding, it is important to avoid any hint of favoritism. The staff will score each submission multiple times, and the scores will be averaged. The submissions with the highest average scores will be selected as winners.
6. The submission must be sent to their respective committee before **5:00:00 PM (CST) Friday, February 16, 2018**. Submissions received after this deadline will not be considered. A confirmation e-mail will be sent to the submitting e-mail address. This confirmation e-mail is not a confirmation that the attached guides meet all of the requirements, only that an e-mail was received prior to the submission deadline. The only e-mail that will accept Position Paper submissions is the committee specific email address below. MMUN will no longer accept position papers via USPS. All submissions must be through e-mail to the provided address.

[ga1.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:ga1.mmun@gmail.com)

[ga2.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:ga2.mmun@gmail.com)

[ga3.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:ga3.mmun@gmail.com)

[ga4.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:ga4.mmun@gmail.com)

[ecosoc.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:ecosoc.mmun@gmail.com)

[ilo.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:ilo.mmun@gmail.com)

[wipo.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:wipo.mmun@gmail.com)

[scnorth.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:scnorth.mmun@gmail.com)

[scsouth.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:scsouth.mmun@gmail.com)

## Resolutions

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Most decisions of the United Nations are expressed in the form of resolutions. Resolutions are submitted in draft form under the sponsorship of several delegations (see Rule 4.2). Each delegation should assume the responsibility for negotiating the content of resolutions with other delegates, involving as many nations as possible, in reaching consensus on the wording on the resolution.

In order to move a draft resolution to the floor in committee, a resolution must (see rule 4.2)

1. Be written in the proper resolution format (See Sample Resolution in Appendix B),
2. Be germane to the topic area,
3. Have substantial support from the body and proof of that support (for example, multiple sponsors or signatories equal to at least 25 percent of delegations present),
4. Be submitted to the Dais for format and content review and an identification number.

Resolutions will be reviewed for clarity, possible conflicts with the UN Charter, scope, breadth, and extent of sponsorship. The Chair will meet with the sponsors and discuss revisions that must be made to grammar, spelling, punctuation, and clarity. The Chair may also make suggestions to the sponsors that will help build consensus. These suggestions are strongly encouraged, but are not required to be incorporated. Resolutions sponsored by single delegations or those lacking broad support may not be accepted. The Dais will then accept and sign off on the resolution allowing for it to be copied and distributed.

All draft resolutions should deal with topics that are specifically designated as agenda topics of the current conference. The purpose of the agenda is to limit the number of topics to a manageable number. Draft resolutions that deviate from the agenda provided are not acceptable. Additionally, delegations

should write resolutions on the topic at hand. If the body is in consideration of Topic Area A, delegations should be working on addressing topic A and not working on Topic Area B.

All draft resolutions are the property of the group of sponsoring delegations until the body votes on their passage. At that time the resolution becomes the property of the body. The Chair will be instructed to note the *sponsors* of the resolution at the time of *passage*. Those sponsors, at the discretion of the Chair, will be allowed presentation rights at the General Assembly if the resolution is moved to the floor (Please see Presentation Rights, rule 4.4).

## Resolution Guide

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Draft resolutions follow a specific ordered pattern. **The heading of the resolution indicates the agenda topic, the committee or council to which it is submitted, and the sponsoring delegations.** The text of the resolution consists of the perambulatory and operative clauses.

### *Preambulatory and Operative Clauses*

Preambulatory clauses describe the recent history of the situation and the issue, as it currently exists, additionally referencing past U.N. actions when they apply. Operative clauses describe those actions to be taken on the issue; delegates should make sure that resolutions do not merely duplicate earlier U.N. actions.

When preparing resolutions, it is important to avoid overtly political or condemnatory remarks that may alienate members of the body; such language often impedes the building of a consensus on the issue. Additionally, resolutions should be written from an international perspective, thus including as many countries' points of view as possible. **Resolutions should also avoid creating new U.N. bodies or organizations.** Instead, they should address such actions through an existing U.N. body unless no other body is appropriate.

A list of suggested opening phrases for perambulatory and operative clauses can be found in Appendix A of this Handbook.

### *Proper Resolution Format*

- The topic, committee submitted, and list of sponsors and signatories must be at the top of the page.
- A two-inch top margin and a one-inch margin around the sides and bottom
- Single spacing throughout the resolution with double spaces between clauses
- **All opening phrases in capital letters**
- All lines numbered
- Preambulatory clauses concluded with commas and operative clauses concluded with semicolons
- Each operative clause numbered and indented
- A period at the conclusion of the final operative clause
- For a sample of proper format for a resolution please see Appendix B

### *Role of Sponsors of a Resolution*

So as to not limit the consensus and coalition building process after a resolution is moved to the floor, it is important to spell out the new responsibilities of resolution sponsors. A coalition that has moved a resolution to the floor has the primary responsibility of consensus building in that body. Sponsors may make any changes they so choose in their resolution any time prior to closure of debate on the resolution. For this process to work, sponsors need to work with the rest of the delegates to expand their base to assure the resolution represents the viewpoints of as many nations as possible and has the support of

those nations. Sponsors are encouraged to discuss amendments with the sponsors of particular amendments in advance to work out wording to friendly amendments.

It is the responsibility of sponsoring delegations to attempt to achieve unanimous support, or as close to unanimous support as possible. **At the United Nations, few resolutions pass by narrow margins.** The purpose of the negotiations in caucusing is to secure the greatest support (or consensus) possible for the resolution.

### *Presentation Rights of Resolutions*

Resolutions will only come to the floor after extensive and substantive negotiations. They should have wide support and multiple sponsors before being submitted to the Committee. The Chair or President of each body, except the Security Council may grant to multiple sponsor resolutions "Presentation Rights" not to exceed ten minutes. These rights are designed, first, to promote consensus and coalition building and second, to guarantee that all members of a given body have access to the sponsors. Designated sponsors will be asked to address the committee, give a brief opening statement, and answer any questions about the content and purpose of the resolution and the specific measures contained within. Advocacy for resolutions or of national viewpoints will not be allowed at this time. Presentation Rights are not for the advocacy of the resolution, but to facilitate the flow of information, from the sponsors to the committee.

Examples of using this time wisely would be: asking questions about facts, dates, and figures, and asking the sponsors how they would react to an amendment. Additionally, sponsors should incorporate suggestions made during this time to their resolution. These suggestions should be brought back to the body during formal session in the form of friendly amendments, amendments or new resolutions.

### *Amendments (Please see Rule 4.5)*

Amendments are substantive changes to a resolution that have been accepted by the Dais and moved to the floor. Sponsors of an amendment to a resolution are encouraged to discuss their amendment, in advance, with the sponsors of that resolution, to negotiate such changes. If delegates come to an agreement with the sponsors of a resolution, the sponsors of that resolution can announce the changes to the body as 'friendly amendments.' Additionally, the Chair or President shall require that all announcements of friendly amendments go through the Dais for secretarial reasons.

Normally in the United Nations, amendments are not introduced from the floor. Changes in wording and content come from negotiations in caucus. Changes resulting from caucusing are based on broad support and are incorporated into the resolution as friendly amendments. As well as allowing friendly amendments, other aspects of the amendment process have been codified in the rules so as to be uniform in every body.

## **Closing Comments**

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If this is your first time at MMUN, please take a look at our *New Delegate Guide* as well. Over half of the participants every year are first year delegates. Sometimes, the format of the meetings and documents can be intimidating. At the beginning of the conference, a brief rules review and Q&A session will be held immediately prior to the opening ceremony. Additionally, your Chairs and support Dais staff will be available throughout the entire conference to answer whatever questions you may have. It is our job to ensure that each delegate makes the most out of the MMUN experience!

Finally, should you have any questions regarding any substantive aspects of the conference (including interpretation of the rules, formatting requirements, or any of the information contained herein), feel free to e-mail Amanda McCubbins, the Under Secretary-General of Operations, at [usgo.mmun@gmail.com](mailto:usgo.mmun@gmail.com).

Until next time, best regards, and we'll see you in February

# ***Rules of Procedure***

## **I. General Provisions**

### **1.1 Precedence.**

These rules shall govern the procedure for the operation of business in all bodies of Midwest Model United Nations (MMUN), unless otherwise provided herein. Legality of proposals will be determined by the Secretariat in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unless otherwise provided. These rules take precedence over any other rules.

### **1.2 Changes.**

The Secretariat will be the final authority on the interpretation of these rules. The Secretariat has the power and authority to amend or change these rules at any time. Changes will be made when necessary to facilitate the business of MMUN, to accommodate extraordinary concerns, or to otherwise improve the conduct of business. Changes may be announced to delegates at any time.

### **1.3 Suspension.**

These rules may not be suspended under any circumstances, unless specifically provided herein or approved in advance by the Secretariat.

### **1.4 Conduct.**

Delegates are expected to adhere to the applicable standards of conduct and are required to treat fellow delegates with the highest respect and diplomatic courtesy at all times. Anyone's failure to abide by these standards or otherwise attempts to disrupt the proceedings shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions, including but not limited to expulsion from the Conference by the Secretariat.

## **II. Officers**

### **2.1 Secretariat.**

The Secretariat shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Under Secretary-General of Administration, and the Under Secretary-General of Operations.

### **2.2 Steering Committee.**

The Steering Committee shall consist of the Secretariat plus any at-large members appointed by the Secretariat.

### **2.3 Committee Appointments.**

The Secretariat shall appoint the Chair, Legal, Rapporteur, and subsidiary officers for each MMUN Committee.

### **2.4 Secretariat Statements.**

The Secretariat, or authorized individual, may make oral or written statements to any committee at any time.

### **2.5 Chair.**

In addition to exercising such authority conferred upon the Chair elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session of each committee, direct its discussions, ensure observance of the rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote, and announce decisions of the group. The Chair shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the body and the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chair may in the course of discussion propose limitation of time accorded to speakers, and the closure of debate. The Chair may propose the suspension or adjournment of a meeting or closure of

debate on the topic under discussion. The Chair shall not be accorded a vote. The Chair shall present adopted resolutions to main MMUN bodies, where applicable. The Chair shall designate another officer to act in his/her absence if necessary. The Chair has final authority before the body, and all who exercise these or similar duties, is under the direction of the Secretariat.

### **III. Members**

#### **3.1 Assignments.**

All Member States shall be represented in the General Assembly and its committees. Members of the Security Council, Economic & Social Council and sub-committees, and any other MMUN deliberative bodies shall be designated by the Secretariat.

#### **3.2 Delegates.**

In the Security Council and Economic and Social Council Sub-committees, only one delegate per delegation will be allowed. In all General Assembly committees and the Economic and Social Council Committee, a maximum of two delegates per delegation will be allowed. In the plenary sessions of both the GA and ECOSOC four delegates, per delegation, will be allowed in formal session at a delegation's placard. Additional delegate representation during plenary sessions can be accommodated in the rear of the committee room, and full participation is allowed during informal sessions.

#### **3.3 Quorum.**

One-third of the members of a body shall constitute a quorum. It is the responsibility of the Chair to ensure that a quorum is present at all times. Any delegate who doubts the presence of a quorum or a majority may ask the Chair for a ruling. The Chair shall then determine, by appropriate means, whether the required number is present. The number of delegates for a quorum during committee session shall be based upon the number of delegations in attendance in the respective committee based on the first session and will remain the same for the rest of committee sessions. Quorum will also be calculated based upon the number of delegations in attendance during the first plenary session and will remain the same for the rest of the plenary sessions.

#### **3.4 Observer Status.**

Those delegations recognized as having Observer Status at MMUN by the Secretariat shall be accorded the following rights: (a) to be recognized to speak on all substantive matters pending in committee or plenary session; (b) to be recognized to speak on all procedural matters; (c) to make any and all motions, and to second any motion requiring a second except (i) table, (ii) closure of debate, (iii) adjournment, or (iv) decision of competence.

#### **3.5 Non-Member Participation.**

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may only, at the invitation of the Council, participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Council considers of particular concern to that member. Any non-member invited shall have no right to vote, make motions, or seconds, but may submit proposals, which may be put to a vote by request of any member of the Council.

#### **3.6 Roll Call**

Roll Call will be taken at the beginning of each session of the body and will be taken in English alphabetical order beginning with a member selected at random by the Dias. Members may signify their presence with "present" or "present and voting." Any members not present during roll call may send written notice to the Dais indicating if they are "present" or "present and voting." Members indicating that they are "present and voting" will not be allowed to "abstain" on substantive matters. Only members who have indicated their presence to the Dais during a particular session, either during roll call or through written notice, will be allowed to vote should the body enter formal voting procedure during that session or for any roll call vote.

## **IV. Substantive Proposals**

### **4.1 Discussion.**

Discussion will begin in committee with opening statements. The Chair may choose to limit the time for these statements. At the beginning of the session, the floor is open to debate on any topic before the body until a specific topic is brought to the floor (see rule 7.3). Once a motion to move into a topic is made it must be seconded and passed by a majority to become the topic before the body. Once the body has moved into a topic area, it will be the only topic debated on the floor until a motion to close or table the topic is passed (see 4.6). Once a topic area is closed it cannot be reopened until the body completes substantive action on the other topic areas.

### **4.2 Resolutions.**

Pre-written resolutions (written before the conference) are not acceptable at MMUN. The order of appearance of draft resolutions before the assembly is determined by the order in which they are brought to the floor by the body. To qualify for consideration, draft resolutions must (a) be in proper form, (b) have 25% of all delegations declared 'present' during the first roll call as sponsors or signatories, (c) be approved by the Dais, and (d) be germane to the topic area. The body may consider more than one resolution at a time. The Dais will not accept single sponsor resolutions. Once brought to the floor, draft resolutions may only be changed by an amendment. Once approved by the Dais, a change in the number of sponsors or signatories will not affect the status of the draft resolution.

### **4.3 Reporting of Resolutions.**

The Chair of each subsidiary body shall report on resolutions passed by the body and the status of Agenda Topics to the appropriate primary body for its consideration. If a group fails to approve a resolution on an agenda item, it shall submit a Declaration of No Report on that agenda item and submit the agenda item to the appropriate body.

### **4.4 Presentation Rights.**

A group of delegations sponsoring a draft resolution are entitled to be recognized for Presentation Rights once the draft resolution has been brought to the floor. The time allotted for Presentation Rights shall be determined by the Chair of each Committee. The division of allotted time shall be determined by the resolution sponsors. The Chair reserves the right to limit the remarks of sponsors during Presentation Rights speeches if the content of their remarks is not within the approved limits. This Decision may not be appealed.

### **4.5 Amendments.**

Amendments may be made to operative and preamble clauses of draft resolutions. Amendments to draft resolutions may consist of adding words, inserting words, striking words, replacing words, or substituting another section. Two copies of any amendment must be submitted to the Dais. All of the sponsors of the amendment must be identified on the same copy. The second copy only requires a description of the proposed modifications.

Amendment forms must be submitted to the Dais for review and an identification label. Obvious typographical, punctuation, or format errors will be brought to the body's attention and corrected without any vote required. To bring an amendment to the floor a motion must be made by the body to bring the amendment to the floor. No vote is required. You cannot amend an amendment.

In the case of **Friendly Amendments, all of the sponsors** of the draft resolution must agree for the amendment is to be considered "Friendly." The establishment of an amendment as "Friendly" is the sole right and responsibility of the sponsoring delegations of the draft resolution. If the sponsors of a draft resolution agree to the changes addressed in an amendment, an amendment form, signed by all sponsors, must be submitted to the Dais for approval. The Chair will announce the receipt and approval of all friendly amendments. The Chair will read the amendment in its entirety to the body

prior to any substantive vote on the affected draft resolution. Friendly Amendments must be moved to the floor (see rule 7.6) prior to the closure of debate on the topic area.

Amendments are considered **Unfriendly Amendments** if even one sponsor of the draft resolution that is being amended considers it to be unfriendly. Before an unfriendly amendment may be proposed, the amendment must be signed by at least 25% of all delegations declared present during the first roll call. Unfriendly amendments are not automatically incorporated into the draft resolution but are voted on in the order in which they are moved to the floor by the body. Once unfriendly amendments are approved by the body, they are incorporated prior to the final vote on the affected draft resolution.

#### **4.6 Multiple Motions.**

The chair will, during formal session, ask for points or motions. When a point or motion is made, the chair will restate the motion and ask for a second, if required. If a second is made, the point or motion is considered to be moved to the floor. The Chair will then ask for other points or motions, and repeat the process. After the Chair has accepted multiple motions, the Chair will then address them in order, first according to precedence and second according to the order by which they were received. Points or motions that are debatable will be debated just prior to voting on that particular point or motion.

If a motion is approved by the body, all similar motions will be cancelled and the body will move on to consideration of other points or motions. If a motion for a recess is made, and is approved by the body, additional points and/or motions, that have not been cancelled and were made prior to voting on the recess, are still considered to be on the floor and will be entertained directly following the conclusion of recess. The Chair will entertain these upon entering formal session prior to asking for additional points or motions or allowing speakers to address the body. If the body closes debate or tables debate on a topic area, all motions on the floor are dropped, and the floor is considered clear.

## **V. Debate**

### **5.1 Speeches.**

The Chair shall call upon speakers at the Chair's discretion. During formal debate, no delegate may address the body without prior permission from the Chair. The body may choose to establish a speakers' list as described in rule 7.4. At MMUN, a speaker's list is discouraged, but is considered in order. The Chair may call a speaker out of order if the remarks made are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or if the speaker has spoken longer than the allotted time. Diplomatic courtesy shall be respected at all times.

### **5.2 Interruption.**

The speaker may be interrupted only when: (a) an appeal is made of the decision of the Chair, if made immediately after the decision and before debate has progressed, or (b) a point of order is raised requiring an immediate ruling.

### **5.3 Yielding.**

During substantive debate a speaker may yield to only one other speaker. Once a speaker yields to points of information the speaker may not yield the floor to another speaker, but may still make a motion. If there are limits on speaker's time, then the speaker may yield the balance of speaking time to another delegate as time allows. A speaker who has been yielded to may yield to points of information, make a motion, or both. Once a motion has been made, the speaker yields the floor. The time it takes for a delegate to ask a question counts as part of the speaker's allotted time.

### **5.4 Rights of Reply.**

During debate, the Chair may accord the right of reply to a delegate if a speech by another delegate contains unusual or extraordinary language clearly insulting to personal or national dignity. The decision of whether to grant a right of reply is within the sole discretion of the Chair. The decision is not appealable. Requests for a right of reply shall be made in writing to the Chair. The right of reply

statement must be submitted, in writing, to the Chair for approval. The reading of the right of reply statement may be made by the Chair or the delegate at the Chair's discretion. The Chair will limit the time for the right of reply and there shall be no reply to the reply.

## **VI. Points - In Order of Priority**

### **6.1 Point of Order.**

A point of order may be raised by a delegate whenever it is believed that the proceedings are not being conducted according to the rules. Such a point must be raised while the subject or concern is pending. A point of order may interrupt the speaker, it does not require a second, is not debatable, and requires a ruling of the Chair. Only one point of order may be considered at a time; i.e., it is not in order to raise another point while one is pending. A delegate rising on a point of order may not speak on the substance of any matter under consideration.

### **6.2 Point of Privilege.**

Points of privilege must relate to either the body as a whole or to a personal concern, such as ventilation, lighting, noise, etc. A point of privilege may not interrupt the speaker. This point does not require a second, is not debatable, and requires a ruling of the Chair.

### **6.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.**

A point of parliamentary inquiry is directed to the Chair for information or guidance on procedure. This point may not interrupt the speaker. It is a question and does not require a second and is not debatable. Replies by the Chair are not appealable.

### **6.4 Point of Information.**

A point of information is used for a delegation to ask a question of the speaking delegation. It may not interrupt the speaker without the speaker's consent. After the speaking delegation yields to points of information, the Chair will ask if there are points of information. When a delegation is recognized for a point of information, they will address the question to the Chair, and ask that the Chair direct the question to the speaker. When the speaker responds, they will ask the Chair to direct the response to the delegation raising the point of information

## **VII. Motions - In Order of Priority**

### **7.1 Adjourn.**

A motion to adjourn ends the session of the body until the next conference. This motion is only in order when the business of the body is complete. The Chair will not recognize the motion if the body still has business to consider or if the schedule has session time remaining. If the Chair rules the motion out of order, the decision may not be appealed. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is not debatable. A motion to adjourn is only appropriate during the end of the last committee session, the end of the last plenary session, and at the end of closing ceremonies.

### **7.2 Recess.**

The motion to recess suspends the meeting for the purpose of caucusing until a time specified in the motion or for a designated length of time. After the recess the body resumes formal proceedings from the point at which the motion was made. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is not debatable. A motion to recess is in order any time prior to the beginning of the actual vote on closure of debate on a topic area.

### **7.3 Consideration of a Topic Area.**

At the start of deliberations and following a substantive vote on a Topic Area, the committee is in open substantive discussion. A motion to consider a specific Topic Area must pass in order to prioritize the committee's Agenda for discussion. Draft resolutions may not be submitted to the Dais

or brought to the floor until the appropriate Topic Area is in consideration. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is debatable.

#### **7.4 Establishment of a Speakers' List.**

If the body so chooses, it may establish a speakers' list to facilitate substantive discussion. If the body chooses a speakers' list as its means of choosing speakers, after the initial establishment of a list by placard, a delegation may place itself on the speakers' list at any time by sending a note to the Dais. No delegation may be on the list twice. The Dais will still recognize procedural matters and points raised from the floor. Should the body wish to discontinue use of an established speakers' list, **this motion may be used to cancel the list**. Should the end of a speakers' list be reached the body will move into immediate voting procedure on the topic area, skipping a vote on Closure of Debate. This motion may not interrupt a speaker, requires a second, and is debatable.

#### **7.5 Closure of Debate of a Topic Area.**

A motion to close debate on a topic area closes debate on all substantive measures before the body at that time. This motion requires a second, is debatable, and requires a simple majority to pass. If this motion passes the body will enter voting procedure, whether there are items to be voted on or not.

#### **7.6 Move a Resolution/Amendment to the Floor.**

A motion to move a resolution to the floor is used to bring an approved, copied resolution to the floor. This motion may also be used to bring approved amendments to the floor. This motion may not interrupt a speaker, does not require a second, and is not debatable.

#### **7.7 Limits.**

This motion is used to establish a limit on speaker's time or to limit the total time on debate for a topic area. When setting a speaker's time, limits must be based on a specific time frame, but can include a time frame for speeches and a separate time frame for points of information. There is no default speaker's time at the beginning of the conference. The Chair has absolute discretion to limit the time and number of speeches allowed for procedural debate.

When establishing a limit on debate for the topic area, the limit must be based on a specific time frame. If the limit expires, the body moves into immediate voting procedure. Limits to debate on a topic area include time that the body moves into recess during a session, but does not include time that elapses from breaks planned in the schedule approved by the Secretariat.

After a limit on debate has been established, this motion may be used to establish a new limit of debate which would supersede the previous limit. This motion may also be used to remove the limit on debate on a topic area. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is debatable.

#### **7.8 Division of the Question.**

A motion to divide the question must be made in writing at any time prior to entering into voting procedure through a motion for Closure of Debate (see rule 7.5), exhausting a Limit on Debate (see rule 7.7), or exhausting an Established Speaker's List (see rule 7.4). A question can be divided only if its contents are capable of logical and intelligible separation into independent parts (the clauses being divided out must make sense by themselves). The motion must clearly state the division proposed. If the division cannot separate the question into independent parts or would require rewriting the question, the motion to divide is out of order.

If division is accepted by the Dais it will be addressed during voting procedure, prior to conducting a final vote on the item wishing to be divided. The first vote on division of the question is whether the body wishes to divide the indicated parts of the resolution or amendment out from the original document (this is normally done because an item is important enough that it should be annexed and highlighted). A "yes" vote indicates a delegations wish to see the clauses divided out. A "no" vote

indicates a delegates wish to see the clauses remain a part of the original document. The second vote on division of the question is whether the body wishes to adopt the divided out clauses (like voting in favor of a resolution) or reject the clauses (like voting against a resolution). Divided out clauses are treated as separate and distinct from the original document. The motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is debatable.

#### **7.9 Adoption by Consensus.**

This motion is only in order during voting procedure on the topic and is used solely to adopt a substantive proposal without objection from a member present. Once the motion to adopt by consensus is made, the Chair will then ask if there are any voting delegations that object to adoption by consensus. If there are no objections, the proposal is approved without a vote. If any delegation objects to consensus, the motion fails, and a substantive vote will be conducted. The motion may not interrupt the speaker, does not require a second, and is not debatable.

#### **7.10 Decision of Competence.**

A motion for a decision of competence shall be decided before a vote is taken on the proposal in question. If a body decides it is not competent to discuss or vote on an amendment or resolution, the effect is the same as to table. The Secretariat has determined that each committee is competent to discuss the agenda topics before it; therefore, this motion may affect only resolutions and amendments. The chair has the ability to overrule the decision of the body concerning a decision of competence. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is debatable.

#### **7.11 Table.**

The motion to table a specific proposal or topic area, if adopted, has the effect of removing the current proposal (and related motions) from consideration indefinitely. The body then moves on to the next order of business. If the motion fails, the body continues its consideration of the question. In order to bring an item from the table, a motion to reconsider must be offered by a delegation voting to table the item. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, and is debatable.

#### **7.12 Reconsideration.**

When a proposal has been accepted, defeated, or tabled it may be reconsidered if the motion to reconsider is accepted by a two-thirds vote. A member who voted on the original prevailing side must make the motion. Therefore, only items that have been voted on by a roll call vote may be reconsidered. This motion may not be used to reconsider a topic area unless all other topic areas have had action taken by the body. This motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second (from any delegation present), and is debatable.

#### **7.13 Appeal the Decision of the Chair.**

A ruling of the Chair is appealable unless otherwise specified in these rules (such as where the Chair is given absolute or sole discretion on a matter). Appeals must be made immediately following the decision. A motion to appeal may interrupt the speaker and it requires a second. When an appeal is proposed and seconded, the Chair must state the decision appealed and may state the reasons for the ruling. This motion is debatable. When debate is concluded, the Chair shall conduct a placard vote. A "yes" vote supports the Chair's decision and a "no" vote signifies dissent to the decision. After the vote the Chair has the complete discretion to maintain the previous ruling or to reverse the decision. The Chair's authority in this matter is established in rule 2.5. An answer to a parliamentary inquiry is not a decision and cannot be appealed.

#### **7.14 Dilatory Motions.**

Motions that are obstructive to the progress of the session, are without merit, or which duplicate a recently failed motion are out of order and will not be considered. The Chair may rule a motion to be dilatory either in response to a point of order or on its own initiative. A dilatory ruling by the Chair is not appealable.

#### **7.15 Withdrawal.**

A motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the motion has not been amended. A withdrawn motion may be reintroduced by any other delegation.

This motion can also be used to withdraw as a sponsor of a draft resolution or an amendment once the draft resolution or amendment has been brought to the floor. The motion will be accepted and does not require a second or a vote. The motion does however follow the order of precedence. If a delegation withdraws as a sponsor to a draft resolution or from an amendment, and the work is already brought to the floor, the document is still considered to be "on the floor." The authors of the document are not required to find additional sponsors to satisfy the 25 % requirement (rule 4.2 and 4.5). If the document has not been approved by the Chair, there is no need to make the motion, but the delegation should request that the authors remove the delegation from the listed sponsors.

## **VIII. Voting**

### **8.1 Voting Rights.**

Each member delegation shall have one vote in each body in which it is represented. No delegate may cast a vote on behalf of another delegation.

### **8.2 Vote Required.**

Unless otherwise specified in these rules, decisions shall be adopted by a simple majority vote (more "yes" votes than "no" votes) of the nations present and who are voting during voting procedure.

"Present and voting" refers to the members casting "yes" or "no" votes. Members who indicate their status as "present and voting" during roll call must vote "yes" or "no" and may not abstain. Members who cast a final vote of "abstain" are not voting. If a vote is equally divided between those in favor and those against, the motion fails. The Chair will announce the results of all substantive votes. Votes on procedural points will not be announced.

### **8.3 Method of Voting.**

All votes on procedural motions, amendments, and resolutions will be conducted by a show of raised placards, unless a request is made for a roll call vote and is granted by the Chair. The decision to grant or deny a request for a roll call vote is not appealable. During voting procedure no member may enter the assembly hall. A roll call shall be called in English in alphabetical order beginning with a member selected at random by the Secretary. Delegates shall reply "yes," "no," "abstain," or "pass." A member may pass once during the roll call; a second pass will be recorded as an abstention. At the end of the roll call, the Secretary shall ask if any delegation wishes to change its vote; following changes, the Chair shall recognize delegations wishing rights of explanation. Then the Chair shall announce the result of the vote.

### **8.4 Rights of Explanation.**

Rights of explanation are permitted on roll call votes, but the time allowed shall be strictly limited by the Chair. Votes by placard or consensus do not permit rights of explanation. Rights of explanation are to be used only to explain a vote when it may appear to be out of character; it is out of order to discuss policy matters or anything other than to explain a possible anomalous vote. Those abstaining **are not** accorded rights of explanation. If during a roll call vote a delegation attempts to "Abstain with rights" the Chair shall record the vote as an abstention, but rights of explanation will not be offered. A member may not change vote from "abstention" to "yes with rights" or "no with rights." A member delegation may not change its vote from "yes" to "yes with rights of explanation" or from "no" to "no with rights of explanation." When the roll call is complete, the Chair shall recognize those members with rights of explanation.

### **8.5 Conduct During Voting.**

Immediately prior to a vote, the Chair shall describe to the body the proposal to be voted on and the consequence of a yes or no vote. Voting shall begin on the Chair's declaration and shall end when the results of the vote are announced. Once voting has begun, on any matter, no delegate shall

interrupt the voting, except on a point of order. Delegates must remain seated and refrain from talking or passing notes during voting procedure. If a delegate leaves the chamber during voting, or is not in the chamber when voting begins the delegate will not be permitted to enter the chamber until voting for the entirety of the topic area has been concluded.

## **IX. Supplemental Rules**

### **9.1 Supplemental Rules.**

The rules in articles X, XI, and XII will be supplemental to the rules above and only apply to the body referenced. On matters where supplemental rules directly conflict with the rules above, the supplemental rules shall govern, unless the Secretariat directs otherwise. If the supplemental rules are silent on a matter or if there is a gap, the rules above apply.

## **X. General Assembly Plenary Rules**

### **10.1 General Assembly Plenary.**

The following rules will govern the plenary session of the General Assembly and supplement the rules above. They do not apply to General Assembly committee sessions. All rules not addressed below are to be considered the same as in committee sessions.

### **10.2 The President of the General Assembly and the Rules.**

The President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the Under Secretary-General of Operations, has the power and authority to amend or change these rules at any time to facilitate the business of MMUN, to accommodate extraordinary concerns, or to otherwise improve the conduct of business. Changes may be announced to delegates at any time.

### **10.3 Precedence of Officers.**

The Chair or a member of the Dais staff of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by a committee to the Secretariat and/or the General Assembly.

### **10.4 Order of Consideration of Resolutions.**

The agenda of the General Assembly shall be set as to allow consideration of one topic area (and at least one resolution), from each committee before a second item from any one committee is considered. Upon passage of a resolution by the appropriate General Assembly committee the resolution will be placed in the General Assembly packet and go to the General Assembly for final consideration. New resolutions may be proposed in the General Assembly Plenary, but they must have the support of at least 35% of members present at the beginning of the plenary sessions. New resolutions may be submitted to the Dais and brought to the floor only when the body has moved to the appropriate topic area.

### **10.5 Amendments.**

All amendments proposed to amend resolutions coming out of committee will be considered **unfriendly** amendments. The reason for this is resolutions passed out of committee have had their delegation sponsors removed because the resolution is submitted to Plenary by the entire committee. Before the amendment may be proposed, the amendment must be signed by at least one-third of all delegations declared present during the first roll call. Amendments to resolutions coming out of committee cannot alter, remove, or add preamble clauses. Amendments to draft resolutions made during Plenary session may amend preamble clauses and can be either **friendly** or **unfriendly**.

The President of the General Assembly may establish a deadline for the submission of formal amendments to General Assembly Resolutions. This decision may not be appealed.

### **10.6 Important Questions.**

The motion requires a majority vote. If the motion is accepted the question is designated an important question, which would then require a two-thirds (supermajority) vote of all members (yes, no, and abstentions) for adoption. As stated in the Charter of the United Nations important questions include: (a) recommendations with respect to maintenance of international peace and security (only when the Security Council fails to act); (b) admission of new members to the UN; (c) suspension of rights and privileges of membership; (d) expulsion of Member States; (e) questions in relationship to the trusteeship system; and (f) budgetary questions of the United Nations. This motion may not interrupt the speaker; it must be seconded, and is debatable.

#### **10.7 Security Council Priority.**

If a matter has been seized by the Security Council, the General Assembly may discuss but may not conduct substantive votes on matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security under the jurisdiction of the Security Council until the Council has come to a vote on the topic. A suspension of discussion or action of more than six hours by the Council will be considered its final action on a particular issue, allowing the General Assembly to come to a vote. While the Security Council is exercising the functions assigned to it in the Charter with respect to any dispute or situation, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to the dispute or situation, unless the Security Council so requests. The Secretary-General shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that is being dealt with by the Council, and also shall notify the Assembly and its committees immediately after the Council has ceased to deal with such a topic.

#### **10.8 Applications for Admission of New Member States.**

Any States, which desires to become a Member State of the United Nations, shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. Applications shall contain a declaration, made in a formal instrument that the State in question accepts the obligations contained in the UN Charter. The Secretary-General shall inform the Security Council and the General Assembly of the application.

#### **10.9 Consideration of Applications for Admission.**

If the Security Council recommends the application of a State for membership, the General Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving state and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the UN Charter. The application for membership must be moved from the floor of the General Assembly in the form of a resolution. It is automatically an important question. If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership, or if it postpones consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of the special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion of the General Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

#### **10.10 Notification of Decision and Effective Date of Membership.**

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

## **XI. Economic & Social Council Plenary Rules**

### **11.1 Economic & Social Council.**

The following rules will govern the plenary session of ECOSOC and supplement the rules above. They do not apply to ECOSOC committee sessions. All rules not addressed below are to be considered the same as in committee sessions.

### **11.2 The President of ECOSOC and the Rules.**

The President of ECOSOC, in cooperation with the Under Secretary-General of Operations, has the power and authority to amend or change these rules at any time to facilitate the business of MMUN, to accommodate extraordinary concerns, or to otherwise improve the conduct of business. Changes may be announced to delegates at any time.

### **11.3 Precedence of Officers.**

The Chair or a member of the Dais staff of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by a committee to the Secretariat and/or the Economic and Social Council.

### **11.4 Commissions.**

The council may establish commissions for the performance of its functions as required. It shall define the powers, scope, and composition of each commission. Commissions may use these rules or adopt other, suitable rules of procedure.

### **11.5 Order of Consideration of Resolutions.**

The agenda of ECOSOC shall be set as to allow consideration of one topic area (and at least one resolution), from each committee before a second item from any one committee is considered. Upon passage of a resolution by the appropriate ECOSOC committee the resolution will be placed in the ECOSOC packet and go to ECOSOC for final consideration. New resolutions may be proposed in ECOSOC Plenary, but they must have the support of at least 35% of members present at the beginning of the plenary sessions. New resolutions may be submitted to the Dais and brought to the floor only when the body has moved to the appropriate topic area.

### **11.6 Amendments.**

All amendments proposed to amend resolutions coming out of committee will be considered **unfriendly** amendments. The reason for this is resolutions passed out of committee have had their delegation sponsors removed because the resolution is submitted to Plenary by the entire committee. Before the amendment may be proposed, the amendment must be signed by at least one-third of all delegations declared present during the first roll call. Amendments to resolutions coming out of committee cannot alter, remove, or add preamble clauses. Amendments to draft resolutions made during Plenary session may amend preamble clauses and can be either **friendly** or **unfriendly**.

The President of ECOSOC may establish a deadline for the submission of formal amendments to ECOSOC Resolutions. This decision may not be appealed.

## **XII. Security Council Rules**

### **12.1 Security Council.**

The following rules will govern the Security Council committees and supplement the General Rules of Procedure.

### **12.2 Suspension of the Rules.**

When the Council wishes to do something it cannot do without violating its regular rules (such as putting aside rule 7.3 in order to consider a crisis topic), it can adopt to suspend the rules of procedure, including the supplemental rules, that interfere with the proposed action. A motion for a suspension of the rules must specify which rule(s) are to be suspended and the purpose for the suspension.

The motion to suspend the rules requires nine affirmative votes. The Chair, in conjunction with the President of the Security Council and the Under Secretary-General of Operations may place a limit on the duration of a suspension of the rules and may reinstate the rules to facilitate the business of MMUN, to accommodate extraordinary concerns, or to otherwise improve the conduct of business. Changes may be announced to delegates at any time.

### **12.3 Non-Member Participation.**

In informal session the Security Council may request the participation of any member present or not

present at MMUN. In addition to the terms of rule 3.5, the Security Council may invite any Member State which is not a member of the Council to participate, without the right to vote, make a motion, or second a motion in the discussion of a question brought before the Council. Such a request can occur when the Council or President feels that the interests of the member is specifically affected, or when the member brings to the attention of the Council any matter in accordance with Article 35, Section 1 of the UN Charter. The privileges and limits of debate for the party will be determined by the Council with approval of the President. The Council may also invite representatives of organizations to discuss specific matters or to make statements to the Council under the restrictions herein. A request for non-member participation must be submitted in writing to the President of the Security Council. Approval of such request is at the sole discretion of the President of the Security Council and the MMUN Secretariat. The ruling cannot be appealed.

#### **12.4 Meetings.**

All meetings of the Security Council and its committees shall be held at the call of the President and at the time(s) and place(s) as published in the schedule of events. Any schedule may be revised by the President as the need arises. The President shall also call the Council into session if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Council under Article 35 or under Article 11, Section 3 of the UN Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Council under Article 11, Section 2, or if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Council any matter under Article 12, Section 2. Unless it decides otherwise, the Council shall meet at all times in public. If the Council decides to meet in closed session, the President shall issue a communiqué at the end of each such meeting, approved by the members, detailing issues discussed and progress.

#### **12.5 Voting on Resolutions.**

All draft resolutions are considered to be substantive and are subject to the veto. The Council may consider several resolutions on the same topic area simultaneously. In order for the Council to vote on resolutions, a motion for Closure of Debate on the appropriate Topic Area must pass, at which point the Council moves into voting procedure.

Amendments to resolutions will be voted on in the order of their submission prior to voting on the resolution they propose to amend. Multiple amendments may be on the floor at any given point for all resolutions that are currently on the floor. Motions to divide the question or to propose passage of a resolution by consensus are the only motions permitted during voting procedure. All votes on resolutions will be done by a roll call vote.

#### **12.6 Presidential Statements.**

In the event the Security Council cannot reach a consensus, or is deadlocked due to a permanent member veto or threat of veto, delegates may adopt a Presidential Statement. Presidential Statements are similar in nature, content, format, and wording as a resolution but are not legally binding. Presidential Statements must be adopted by consensus, though Member States have the option to abstain. Presidential Statements will be voted on in the order they are received during regular voting procedure.

#### **12.7 Procedural and Substantive Motions.**

All motions must receive a vote of nine Council members to pass. Substantive motions must receive an affirmative vote of at least nine Council members without a negative vote from any of the permanent members. All substantive motions are voted upon in the order of their being brought to the floor.

#### **12.8 Resolutions.**

It shall not be necessary for any draft resolution proposed by a member of the Council to be supported by any other member of the Council to be brought to the floor for consideration or to be voted upon. Resolutions may be brought to the floor with a single sponsor.

#### **12.9 Security Council Priority.**

If a matter has been seized by the Security Council, the General Assembly may discuss, but may not conduct substantive votes on matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security under the jurisdiction of the Security Council until the Council has come to a vote on the topic. A suspension of discussion or action of more than six hours by the Council will be considered its final action on a particular issue, allowing the General Assembly to come to a vote. While the Security Council is exercising the functions assigned to it in the Charter with respect to any dispute or situation, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to the dispute or situation, unless the Security Council so requests. The Secretary-General shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that is being dealt with by the Council, and also shall notify the assembly and its committees immediately after the Council has ceased to deal with such a topic.

#### **12.10 Matters Seized.**

The Under Secretary-General of Operations or the President of the Security Council shall communicate each day to the members of the Security Council a summary statement of the matters on which the Council remains seized from the preceding meetings and the stage reached in its decisions.

#### **12.11 Voting Procedure.**

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant articles of the Charter and with the Statutes of the International Court of Justice. A member may request a roll call vote on any issue. If a member delegation does not answer the roll call the first time through (effectively an “abstention” or “pass”), it may not vote on the second reading.

### **XIII. Crisis Simulation Rules**

**The following rules apply to any committee presented with a crisis during the conference.**

#### **13.1 Rules of Procedure.**

When dealing with a Crisis Simulation the body in question shall conduct itself in accordance with the general rules of procedure and the aforementioned supplemental rules that pertain to the body in question.

#### **13.2 Considering the Crisis Topic.**

If a committee wishes to discuss the crisis situation, it may decide to do so in the following manner:

- a. **Motion to Table the current topic (see rule 7.11).** Under this procedure, the committee may, by a majority vote, decide to table the current topic of discussion. This action will result in tabling all resolutions and amendments currently on the floor. The committee could then return to the topic after discussing the crisis through a motion for reconsideration of the topic.
- b. **Closure of Debate on the topic (see rule 7.5).** Delegates may make a motion to close debate on the current topic, which would then result in taking a vote on any and all amendments and resolutions on the floor. After voting procedure, the committee could then motion to consider the crisis topic.
- c. **Suspension of the rules (see rule 12.2).** The Security Council may motion to suspend the rules in order to go directly into consideration of the crisis. Upon conclusion of the crisis and a return to the application of the rules, the Council would resume work as if nothing had changed from prior to suspension of the rules.

#### **13.3 Crisis Speakers.**

There may be occasion when the committee may believe it to be beneficial to hear from a party

involved in the crisis. This may be a country not represented at MMUN, a representative from the UN or NGO, or other third parties. During discussion of the crisis, the committee may request to hear from a specific party to the conflict and grant that representative a specific period of time to speak and/or take questions.

#### **13.4 Dais Staff.**

During a crisis, the Dais staff may announce news events, bring in a speaker to the committee, issue press releases, or provide countries with policy communiqués. The Chair has complete discretion on when to take these actions and to grant speaking/question time to parties.

#### **13.5 Committee Jurisdiction.**

It is quite possible that more than one committee may be dealing with a crisis topic, which may or may not be related to one another. All crisis topics are meant for the committee to which they are presented. No crisis topics presented to the GA or ECOSOC committees may be seized by the Security Council. In the same token, no crisis presented to the Security Council may be discussed by the GA or ECOSOC, unless it is so presented to them by MMUN Staff.

#### **13.6 Policy Communiqués.**

MMUN Crisis Staff will release policy communiqués to certain countries involved in the crisis. These communiqués will provide “classified” information regarding that country’s policy. Not all countries will receive these, but delegates may submit a written request to the Dais, stating their specific question(s) regarding their country’s policy on the crisis. These requests will be responded to by the crisis staff as quickly as possible.

## Appendix A

### Initiating Phrases

#### Perambulatory Phrases

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

#### Operative Phrases

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

## Appendix B

### Sample Resolution

**Topic: Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction**

**Submitted to: General Assembly First Committee**

**Submitted by: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela**

The General Assembly,

- 1 GUIDED BY the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as outlined in Articles I and II
- 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly in relation to international peace and security,
- 3 peaceful relations among nations, and national sovereignty,
- 4
- 5 RECOGNIZING the United Nations' efforts to maintain international peace and security in line
- 6 with Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly through agreements to counter
- 7 the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) through the *Treaty on the Non-*
- 8 *Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,*
- 9 *Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction* (CWC), the
- 10 *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological*
- 11 *and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction* (BTWC), and Security Council Resolution
- 12 *S/RES/1540* of 2004,
- 13
- 14 RECALLING the CWC, the BTWC, and the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear*
- 15 *Material*, which call for the security of WMD stockpiles,
- 16
- 17 EMPHASIZING the threat to international security posed by unilateral military action relating to
- 18 air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace, which threatens to undermine the multilateral efforts of
- 19 securing WMDs and addressing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
- 20
- 21 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the barriers that developing countries face when creating and
- 22 implementing national legislation in the fulfillment of their international security obligations,
- 23
- 24 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of North-South cooperation, regional cooperation, and
- 25 confidence building and transparency in the creation of best practices for ensuring that WMDs
- 26 do not fall into the hands of non-state actors,
- 27
- 28 ALARMED BY the dangers of orphaned chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
- 29 (CBRN) materials to the security of Member States, and the disability and the inability of lesser
- 30 developed Member States to keep such material secure against the threat of non-state actors,
- 31
- 32 REITERATING the Border Security Initiative (BSI) for countering terrorism, addressing the
- 33 challenges specifically in the area of integrated border management, surveillance, and the

34 prevention of travel by hostile non-state actors, with particular care so as not to infringe upon  
35 national sovereignty,

36  
37 FULLY ALARMED by the Non-Proliferation Education Centre's revelation of ten tons of  
38 unaccounted fissile material, currently in unmonitored circulation, that could potentially end up  
39 in the possession of non-state actors,

40  
41 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and UN  
42 Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) efforts on the cybersecurity of nuclear materials  
43 against the threat of hacking by non-state actors, so that they cannot gain access to these volatile  
44 materials,

45  
46 FULLY AWARE of the inherent technical requirements and difficulties and large cost of  
47 Securing chemical and biological materials associated with the ability of individual Member  
48 States in the handling of these materials,

49  
50 KEEPING IN MIND the vulnerability of chemical and biological materials by non-state actors  
51 during the import and export process and the UNODA to deal with such vulnerabilities,

- 52
- 53 1. CALLS UPON the 1540 Committee to redouble its efforts to assist Member States in  
54 complying with their obligations under Security Resolution *S/RES/1540* in preventing  
55 non-state actors from acquiring WMDs;  
56
  - 57 2. AFFIRMS the need to address the threat posed by terrorists acquiring weapons of mass  
58 destruction in a multilateral way while respecting the sovereignty of all Member States,  
59 in accordance with Article 2.7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;  
60
  - 61 3. INVITES Member States to utilize programs within international financial institutions,  
62 such as the World Bank's Committee and Markets Infrastructures, which coordinates  
63 with Member States to submit financial payment plans, and through the Payment  
64 Aspects of Financial Inclusion program, which confirms submitted payment plans, in  
65 order to ensure that allocated funds are used in a responsible manner and that finances  
66 are not being diverted to non-state actors for the potential apprehension of WMDs;  
67
  - 68 4. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to collaborate with international  
69 research institutes such as United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research  
70 (UNIDIR) to strengthen voluntary best practice sharing being Member States'  
71 security sectors in order to conduct research on strengthened laws and agreements  
72 that promote the eradication of WMDs and their delivery to non-state actors;  
73
  - 74 5. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for strengthened coordination between the UN Office on  
75 Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNODA, and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation  
76 Task Force CTITF) in order to assist developing states in the creation of legislation to  
77 prevent non-state actors from acquiring WMDs through the voluntarily assisted  
78 implementation by organizations such as,  
79

- 80 a. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center's (UNCCT) Integrated  
81 Assistance for Countering Terrorists,  
82
- 83 b. Establishing a partnership between the CTITF and the UN Institute for  
84 training and research for providing technical, logistical, and financial  
85 assistance in the implementation and upkeep of national task forces;  
86
- 87 6. REITERATES the need for the UNCCT's Border Security Initiative to greater assist  
88 Member States, specifically developing states, in implementing border controls to  
89 prevent the trans-border movement of terrorists and WMDs, and coordinate with  
90 regional and national programs;  
91
- 92 7. RECOMMENDS the implementation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological  
93 screening on internationally bound cargo vessels through the creation of Joint Port  
94 Control Units with assistance from the UNODC and World Customs Organization  
95 Global Container Control Programme;  
96
- 97 8. CONFIRMS the critical necessity for not only current, but also, future Member States  
98 that possess nuclear technology and the materials to obtain nuclear technologies, to  
99 work in collaboration with the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme in regards to  
100 facilitating peaceful uses of nuclear technology, which build necessary economic  
101 diversification of the developed and developing world, enhancing political stability  
102 while addressing the root causes of civilians turning to non-state actors;  
103
- 104 9. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the IAEA reinstitute its Vinca Institute Nuclear  
105 Decommissioning (VIND) program for the decommissioning and proper disposal  
106 of nuclear materials from nuclear reactors to ensure that fissile material cannot get  
107 into the hands of non-state actors at any point in the fuel cycle;  
108
- 109 10. REQUESTS INTERPOL's Project Stone include best practice sharing on detecting,  
110 intercepting, and monitoring the flow of illicit CBRN's, in collaboration with the  
111 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to improve regional practices of border  
112 and customs control for the detection of CBRN weapons, and the materials that may be  
113 used for their creation;  
114
- 115 11. FURTHER INVITES the International Telecommunications Union to collaborate with  
116 the UNODA to help Member States to create guidelines and assist in the  
117 implementation of national legislation that pertains to the role of cybersecurity in the  
118 safety of agents that may be used to create CBRN weaponry so as to prevent their  
119 diversion to non-peaceful uses in the hands of non-state actors and terrorist groups.

## Appendix C

### Short Form of Points and Motions

Points					
6.1	Point of Order	Yes	No	No	None
6.2	Point of Privilege	No	No	No	Ruling of the Chair
6.3	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	No	None
6.4	Point of Information	No	No	No	None

Rule	Motion	Interrupt Speaker?	Second Required?	Debatable?	Vote Required?
7.1	Adjourn	No	Yes	No	Simple Majority
7.2	Recess	No	Yes	No	Simple Majority
7.3	Consideration of a Topic Area	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.4	Establishment of a Speakers List	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.5	Closure of Debate on a Topic Area	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.6	Move a Resolution to the Floor	No	No	No	None
7.7	Limits (speaking/debate)	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.8	Division of the Questions	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.9	Adoption by Consensus	No	No	No	None - any objection fails the motion
7.10	Decision of Competence	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.11	Table	No	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority
7.12	Reconsideration	No	Yes	Yes	Two-thirds Majority
7.13	Appeal the Decision of the Chair	Yes (by point of order <i>only</i> )	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority

## Appendix D

### United Nations Member States and Select regional organizations.<sup>1</sup>

#### Africa

African Union (AU) (Note: Morocco not a member)

#### North Africa

Algeria (A)(M)(N)(O)(15)(77)  
Chad (EC)(N)(O)(77)  
Egypt (A)(N)(O)(15)(77)  
Libya (M)(N)(O)(77)  
Mali (E)(N)(O)(77)  
Mauritania (A)(M)(N)(O)(77)  
Morocco (A)(M)(N)(O)(77)  
Sudan (A)(CO)(N)(O)(77)  
Tunisia (A)(M)(N)(O)(77)

#### Central Africa

Burundi (CO)(EC)(N)(77)  
Cameroon (EC)(CH)(N)(O)(77)  
Central African Rep. (EC)(N)(77)  
Congo (EC)(N)(77)  
DR Congo (Sa)(CO)(EC)(N)(77)  
Equatorial Guinea (EC)(N)(77)  
Gabon (EC)(N)(O)(77)  
Rwanda (CO)(EC)(N)(77)  
Sao Tome and Principe (sis)(EC)(N)(77)

#### East Africa

Comoros (A)(sis)(CO)(N)(O)(77)  
Djibouti (A)(N)(77)  
Eritrea (CO)(N)(77)  
Ethiopia (CO)(N)(77)  
Kenya (CO)(CH)(N)(77)  
Madagascar (CO)(N)(77)  
Mauritius (sis)(CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Seychelles (sis)(Sa)(CH)(N)(77)  
Somalia (A)(N)(O)(77)  
Uganda (CO)(CH)(N)(O)(77)  
UR Tanzania (Sa)(CO)(CH)(N)(77)

#### West Africa

Benin (E)(N)(O)(77)  
Burkina Faso (E)(N)(O)(77)  
Cape Verde(sis)(E)(N)(77)  
Cote d'Ivoire (E)(N)(77)  
Gambia (E)(CH)(N)(O)(77)  
Ghana (E)(CH)(N)(77)  
Guinea (E)(N)(O)(77)  
Guinea-Bissau(sis)(E)(N)(O)(77)  
Liberia (E)(N)(77)  
Niger (E)(N)(O)(77)  
Nigeria (E)(CH)(N)(O)(15)(77)  
Senegal (E)(N)(O)(15)(77)  
Sierra Leone (E)(CH)(N)(O)(77)  
Togo (E)(N)(77)

#### Southern Africa

Angola (CO)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Botswana (CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Lesotho (CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Malawi (CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Mozambique (CO)(CH)(N)(O)(Sa)(77)  
Namibia (CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
South Africa (CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Swaziland (CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Zambia (CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)  
Zimbabwe (CO)(CH)(N)(Sa)(77)

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

Organization of American States  
(OAS)

#### Latin America

Argentina (ME)(15)(77)  
Belize (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(77)  
Brazil (ME)(15)(77)  
Bolivia (An)(N)(77)  
Chile (Ap)(N)(ME)(77)  
Colombia (acs)(An)(N)(77)  
Costa Rica (acs)(77)  
Cuba (acs)(sis)(N)(77)  
Ecuador (An)(N)(77)  
El Salvador (acs)(77)  
Guatemala (acs)(N)(77)  
Guyana (C)(CH)(N)(77)  
Honduras (acs)(N)(77)  
Mexico (acs)(Ap)(NF)(OE)(15)  
Nicaragua (acs)(N)(77)  
Panama (acs)(N)(77)  
Paraguay (ME)(77)  
Peru (An)(Ap)(N)(15)(77)

Suriname (acs)(sis)(C)(N)(O)(77)  
Uruguay (ME)(77)  
Venezuela (acs)(An)(N)(15)(77)

### Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(77)  
Bahamas (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(77)  
Barbados (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(77)  
Dominica (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(77)  
Dominican Rep. (acs)(77)  
Grenada (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(77)  
Haiti (acs)(77)  
Jamaica (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(15)  
St. Kitts and Nevis (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(77)  
St. Lucia (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(77)  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
(acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(77)  
Trinidad and Tobago (acs)(sis)(C)(CH)(N)(77)

## **Asian and the Pacific**

### Middle East

Bahrain (A)(G)(N)(O)(77)  
Iran (N)(O)(77)  
Iraq (A)(N)(O)(77)  
Jordan (A)(N)(O)(77)  
Kuwait (A)(G)(N)(O)(77)  
Lebanon (A)(N)(O)(77)  
Oman (A)(G)(N)(O)(77)  
Palestine\*(A)(N)(O)(77)  
Qatar (A)(G)(N)(O)(77)  
Saudi Arabia (A)(G)(N)(O)(77)  
Syria (A)(N)(O)(77)  
Turkey (NT)(O)(OE)  
United Arab Emirates (A)(G)(N)(O)(77)  
Yemen (A)(N)(O) (77)

### Far East Asia

China (Ap)(77)  
Japan (Ap)(OE)(7)  
DPR Korea (N)(77)  
Rep of Korea (Ap)(OE)  
Mongolia (N)(77)  
Viet Nam (Ap)(AS)(N)(77)

### South-East Asia

Brunei Darussalam (Ap)(AS)(CH)(N)(O)(77)  
Cambodia (N)(77)  
Indonesia (Ap)(AS)(N)(O)(15)(77)  
Lao PDR (AS)(N)(77)

Malaysia (Ap)(AS)(CH)(N)(O)(15)(77)  
Myanmar (AS)(N)(77)  
Philippines (Ap)(AS)(N)(77)  
Singapore (Ap)(AS)(sis)(CH)(N)(77)  
Thailand (Ap)(AS)(N)(77)  
Timor Leste

### South Asia

Afghanistan (N)(O)(77)  
Bangladesh (CH)(N)(O)(S)(77)  
Bhutan (N)(S)(77)  
India (CH)(N)(S)(15)(77)  
Maldives (sis)(CH)(N)(O)(S)(77)  
Nepal (N)(S)(77)  
Pakistan (CH)(N)(O)(S)(77)  
Sri Lanka (CH)(N)(S)(77)

### Pacific

Fiji (sis)(SP)(77)  
Kiribati (sis)(CH)(SP)(77)  
Marshall Islands (sis)(SP)(77)  
Micronesia (sis)(SP)(77)  
Nauru (sis)(SP)(77)  
Papua New Guinea  
(Ap)(sis)(CH)(N)(SP)(77)  
Samoa (sis)(CH)(SP)(77)  
Solomon Islands (sis)(CH)(SP)(77)  
Tonga (sis)(CH)(SP)(77)  
Vanuatu (sis)(N)(SP)(77)

### Central Asia

Kazakhstan (cis)(O)(P)  
Kyrgyzstan (cis)(O)(P)  
Tajikistan (cis)(O)  
Turkmenistan (cis)(N)(O)(P) (77)  
Uzbekistan (cis)(N)(O)(P)

## **Europe and Others**

Organization for Security and  
Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

### West Europe

Andorra  
Austria (EU)(P)(OE)  
Belgium (EU)(NT)(OE)  
France (EU)(NT)(OE)(7)  
Germany (EU)(NT)(OE)(7)  
Holy See\*  
Ireland (EU)(OE)  
Italy (EU)(NT)(OE)(7)

Liechtenstein (EF)  
Luxembourg (EU)(NT)(OE)  
Malta (sis)(CH)(N)  
Netherlands (sis)(EU)(NT)(OE)  
Portugal (EU)(NT)(OE)  
San Marino  
Spain (EU)(NT)(OE)  
Switzerland(EF)(P)(OE)  
United Kingdom (EU)(CH)(NT)(OE)(7)

#### Scandinavia

Denmark (EU)(NT)(OE)  
Finland (EU)(P)(OE)  
Iceland (EF)(NT)(OE)  
Norway (EF)(NT)(OE)  
Sweden (EU)(P)(OE)

#### Eastern Europe

Belarus (cis)(P)

#### Caucasus

Armenia (cis)(P)  
Azerbaijan (cis)(O)(P)  
Georgia (cis)(P)

#### Southern Europe

Albania (O)(P)(N)

Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria (P)  
Croatia  
Cyprus (sis)(CH)(N)  
Greece (NT)(OE)  
fYR Macedonia (P)  
Romania (P)  
Czech Rep. (NT)(OE)  
Estonia (P)  
Poland (NT)(OE)  
Russian Fed. (Ap)(cis)(P)(7)  
Slovakia (P)  
Ukraine (cis)(P)  
Slovenia (P)  
Yugoslavia (N)(15)  
Hungary (NT)(OE)  
Latvia (P)  
Lithuania (P)  
Moldova (cis)(P)

#### Others

Australia (Ap)(CH)(OE)  
Canada (Ap)(CH)(NT)(NF)(7)  
New Zealand (Ap)(CH)(OE)  
USA (Ap) (NT) (NF) (77)

## **Key to Regional Blocs**

- (A) League of Arab States
  - (sis) AOSIS Alliance for Small Island States
  - (An) Andean Group
  - (AS) ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations
  - (acs) (ACS-AEC) Association of Caribbean States (Ap)
  - (APEC) Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation
  - (C) CARICOM Caribbean Community and Common Market (CH)
  - (CHoGM) Commonwealth Heads of Government
  - (cis) Commonwealth of Independent States
  - (CO) COMESA The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
  - (E) ECOWAS The Economic Community of West African States (EC)
  - (ECCAS) The Economic Community of Central African States (EF)
  - (EFTA) European Free Trade Association
  - (EU) European Union
  - (G) GCC The Gulf Cooperation Council
  - (M) Maghreb Union
  - (ME) MERCOSUR
  - (N) Non-Aligned Movement
  - (NT) NATO The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - (NF) NAFTA The North American Free Trade Association
  - (O) Organization of the Islamic Conference
  - (OE) OECD The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
  - (P) Partnership for Peace
  - (S) SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
  - (Sa) Southern African Development Community
  - (SP) SPF South Pacific Forum
  - (7) Group of 7 +Russia Industrialized Economies
  - (15) Group of 15 largest Developing Economies
  - (77) Group of 77 + China Developing Economies
- \*Observer to the United Nations