

# MUN HANDBOOK

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND PROCEEDINGS

#LETSBEEUNITED

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ÜNİVERSİTESİ



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# MUN 101

Model United Nations is an academic simulation of the United Nations where delegates represent countries and debate over real world issues with the aim of solving them with the policies and perspectives of their assigned countries. It functions under committees in the same manner and procedure as the UN, in addition to similar structure.

Model UN provides the opportunity for individuals to learn a wide variety of skills from public speaking to research while also providing an entertaining and social environment. Participants also learn about global policies, many different cultures and structures of government.

The different **roles** in an MUN conference include:

**Delegates:** Delegates are individuals representing countries, organizations, entities, or individuals with the purpose of debating on a given topic. Their aim is finding common solutions while maintaining country views and policies.

**Committee Directors / Chair board:** Chairs oversee all aspects and proceedings of a committee. Their purpose is to keep the committee going, take points and motions, conduct voting procedures, and many more.

**Organization Team:** Led by the Director General and Deputy Director General, the organization team functions to make the conference run as smoothly as possible with the logistics team, manages all communication with participants through the PR team, and ensures the participants have everything they need wherever and whenever they need it through the administrative team. Additionally, the IT team guarantees all technological aspects of the conference are perfected.

**Academic Team:** The academic team encompasses the committee directors, under-secretary generals, academic assistants, crisis team and most importantly, the head of a conference, the Secretary General in addition to their Deputy Secretary General. All academically related activities are under the management of the Secretary General.

# I. Conference Preparation

Once you have been accepted to a conference and assigned a country, you should now act as a representative and get very familiar with the country's policies and views in order to debate on the given issue(s) and find effective solutions. Your allocation (country and committee assigned) will determine your scope of research in addition to the study guides, which will be your guide for the topic.

Most importantly, solutions and debate upon the issue must be under the capabilities and responsibilities of the committee, with the consideration of its authoritative power.

**Below are some recommended steps you should take before the conference:**

- Read the study guide provided for your committee.
- Understand your committee's responsibility within its scope and power.
- Gather information on your assigned country like general statistics and framework, political attitudes, and opinions.
- Delve deeper on your country's policies towards the issue including its perspective and previous prevention measures it has taken, efforts and attempts to solve the issue, and the ways in which they have failed or succeeded.
- Scope out possible allies in support of your country's stance in order to garner support during committee proceedings.
- Consider previous work done by related UN bodies and other international organizations on this issue.
- Get really familiar with your country's approach to the subject and capacity to engage in the problem.
- Begin to develop ideas for strategic solutions for the problem.

## II. Position Paper

A position paper is an essay about the country's policies on the agenda item to detail their ideas on specific issues. It is recommended to keep the position papers at one-page length. It may contain three or four main paragraphs.

The first paragraph should give a short introduction of the position of the country about the discussion topic. For example, if you are the delegate of the USA in the committee Security Council, you can introduce your country's ideas about general security issues. It is worth to highlight that a good position paper should include facts, but do not forget to support these facts with the causes and policies followed by the state. You can give brief information about the history of your country here.

The second paragraph should include the topic and its effects for the country. You can emphasize the policies you follow regarding to the agenda item here. You can add quotes from your government by giving the source. You can provide statistics and actions taken by the government about the issue. You can specify UN actions that your country supported, and resolutions has signed.

For the last paragraph, you may want to talk about the beliefs of the country about the issue. What should you do as the member states in the committee? What are your resolution ideas? Which topics need to be discussed upon? What is the overall aim of your country? Since you have addressed the information needed at the second paragraph, no new information is allowed to give here. The third paragraph is just for conclusion.

You are expected to use 1.5 spacing, aligned Times New Roman 12 pt. Do not forget to add your country's name, your name, the name of the committee and the agenda item at the beginning of the paper.

**NOTE: TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR AN AWARD, DELEGATES OF ALL COMMITTEES ARE REQUIRED TO WRITE A POSITION PAPER PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE AND SUBMIT IT AS HARD COPY TO THE CHAIRBOARD ON THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE**

## Sample Position Paper 1

FORUM: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Developing effective measures to eradicate poverty

Submitter: Canada

When recognizing that a large sum of the global population still lives in oppression, in constant lack of nutrition, lack of shelter, lack of healthcare, Lack of education, a profound question arises: why haven't we abolished poverty yet? Poverty, for centuries, has been a severe dilemma that has troubled many nations while impeding economic developments and progress.

Eradicating poverty requires a focus on both government action and individuals venture; a combination of responsible policies and responsible behavior. Canada is not one of the countries that is heavily stricken by poverty, not an African country nor an LEDS; however, like all the 194 other countries, poverty does involve us, and Canada will do everything in its will power to abolish poverty. In Canada, poverty rates has detected various fluctuations throughout the years; nevertheless, currently our poverty rate is 9.8%, which is compared to the 30% in the 1990, ,an adequate decline. Ultimately, Canada believes that this is not enough; poverty shall be eradicated to the fullest by ending the cycle of poverty.

One of the biggest aspects that shall be considered when discussing this impending calamity is the core reasons that has lead the world to still not annihilate poverty. Canada is fully aware of how complicated and multi-dimensional this issue at hand is. But also, Canada believes that governments are not applying their fullest efforts to eradicating poverty as many corruptions are evidently occurring when they should be actually considering how much poverty affects everything adversely.

As Canada is following a Poverty Reduction Strategy that will eventually end poverty as proven by research, it has many contributions and solutions to the abolishment of poverty. There are many approaches to consider when regarding solutions for ending poverty. Some of the aspects that must be looked at is the need to give full acknowledgement to children as children are the most vulnerable in any community and they are usually not even having a legal guardian ensuring all of their basic human rights. In fact, over 1 billion children are severely deprived of at least one of the essential goods and services they require to survive; consequently, the United Nations shall work to , at the least, provide those verdant children with basic human rights that include education, health care, nutrition, medical care, and protection through housing and other services.

As Canada has increased Precarious employment by nearly 50% over the past two decades, it believes that providing job opportunities is a must to the full abolishment of poverty. Providing those at the bottom of the pyramid with productive jobs that lead to them actually acquiring an income with their own hard work. All matters considered, Canada is determined to terminate of poverty and will do everything possible to achieve this goal globally.



## Sample Position Paper 2

Committee: The United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: The Question of Nuclear Proliferation

Country: Canada

When recognizing the fact that humanity with nuclear weapons is less stable, more dangerous, and lethal to everyone, a profound question arises: why hasn't the question of nuclear proliferation been resolved as in abolishing and suspending nuclear weaponry? Humanity has created a monster that has the power to demolish our humanity more than any other weapon ever known, that we have created, nourished, and developed to a point where its nefarious power today literally a million times greater than when it was created 70 years ago. We have created a monster that has the capability to destroy not only a small region on earth but the earth as a whole. That's why nuclear non-proliferation, or limiting the spread of nuclear arms and the capacity towards delivering them, is a top priority globally. Nonproliferation which is the use of resources and strategies to reduce or eradicate this spread is vital to the security of existence as we know it. One of the main issues is that the use of weapons of mass destruction, causing unnecessary human suffering, was said to be prohibited in the past, as being contrary to the laws of humanity and to the principles of international law, by international declarations and binding agreements, such as the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, the Declaration of the Brussels Conference of 1874, the Conventions of The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which the majority of Nations are still parties. However, to an extent now, with the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been signed which aims to control the use and spread of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, signed by 189 countries excluding, North Korea (withdrew in January 2003), Pakistan (never signed), India (never signed), Israel (never signed), nations are complying the treaty they signed upon as sanctions get tougher. Only 5 non-compliances have occurred in the past: Iraq in 1991, Romania in 1992, North Korea in 1993, Libya in 2004, and Iran in 2006. One of the major representations of nuclear proliferation is the high tensions between the United States and North Korea. Furthermore, a major party involved in the question at hand is the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); which is an international organization that promotes the use of nuclear weapons only in peaceful manners.

As of 1984, Canada has not formally sustained and retained weapons of mass destruction and has signed contracts denouncing their mere possessions of nuclear firearms as of 1998. Canada signed the 1930 Geneva Protocol and the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, but still prohibits payments to U.S. military activities. The non-proliferation and denuclearization agenda of Canada's administration was centered all across the Agreement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) and supported by similar programs. The objective is to minimize the risk of nuclear weapons resources slipping into improper hands. Canada is firmly in favor of a gradual strategy for nuclear non-proliferation and denuclearization. We want to prohibit nations from obtaining nuclear arms, increasing the number of nuclear warheads globally, and ultimately completely eradicate them in a manner that is permanent.



Previous solutions include the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. By 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was implemented to prevent the distribution and production of nuclear arms and encourage denuclearization. The NPT also provides safeguards that facilitate the constructive use of nuclear energy and insure that denuclearization and non-proliferation initiatives do not interfere with the right of states to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. The new global nuclear security framework is the Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty (TPNW), which was approved and implemented by the First General Assembly in 2017. The Treaty bans the research, production, handling, use, and risk of the use of nuclear weapons. Additionally, the Treaty allows NWS to fully dismantle all of its nuclear stockpiles with the assistance and supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). While it is the first substantive nuclear disarmament treaty, it needs the approval of the NWS, none of which is sponsored by nuclear weapons.

Some possible solutions that Canada believes would be of great help are related to the contribution of the NNWS in the scene. To Encourage the nuclear-weapon States that did not sign or ratify the NPT to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of their nuclear weapons, in an irreversible, verifiable and transparent manner, as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament as defined by Article VI of the Treaty is a great solution. Another solution gives the idea of salvaging nuclear technology rather than directly eliminating it; it is that all nuclear-weapon states shall redirect their usage of nuclear technology from weapons to beneficial research by the aid of IAEA such as Nuclear powered ships and Hydrogen, electricity and cars. All in all, there seems to be so much potential in resolving the question of nuclear proliferation as nations put their hands together into ensuring a better tomorrow.

# RULES OF PROCEDURE

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1. **Scope:** These rules apply to all committees except for modifications provided by the Secretariat and will be considered adopted in advance of session.
2. **Language:** English and French will be the official and working languages of the conference, depending on the committee.
3. **Delegations:** Each member state will be represented by one delegate and shall have one vote on each committee.
4. **Participation of Non-Members:** A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is neither a member of the committee nor an accredited observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Committee Board.
5. **Credentials:** The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. The Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary General.
6. **Statements by the Secretariat:** The Secretary General or a member of the Secretariat whom they designate may make either written or oral statements to the committee at any time.
7. **General Powers of the Committee Board:** The Board will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. Subject to these rules, the Board will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chairs will direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chairs may temporarily transfer their duties to another member of the Committee Board. Committee Board members may also advise delegations on the course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, they will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary General.
8. **Appeal:** Any decision of the Chair, with the exception of those matters for which the Rules of Procedure explicitly prohibit appeal, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The Chair may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Chair will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority. The Secretary General has ultimate discretion on any ruling, whether it is appealed successfully or not.

**9. Quorum:** The Board may declare a committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-fourth of the voting members of the committee is present. A member of the committee is considered present if at least one delegate representing that member is in the committee chamber. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for a vote. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a point of order and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.

**10. Courtesy:** Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

**11. Electronic Devices:** No laptops, tablets, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the committee room during formal debate or moderated caucus. Computers may be used outside the committee room at any time, or in the committee room during unmoderated caucus at the discretion of the Committee Board. **Rule can be altered at the discretion of the Committee Board.**

### **Rules Governing Debate**

**12.** In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary General or their representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. Under such circumstances, a delegate may motion to table the topic and temporarily set the agenda to the crisis situation. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis, the committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. Until a resolution has passed, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary General or their representative.

**13. Debate:** One continuously open speakers list will be established for the duration of the topic area, except as interrupted by procedural points or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of draft resolutions. Speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any working paper or any draft resolution currently on the floor. A draft resolution can only be referred to as such once it has been introduced to the committee.

**14. Unmoderated Caucus:** An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a simple majority is required for passage. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory, and their decision is not subject to appeal. The Chair may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the Chair feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

**15. Moderated Caucus:** A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage. If no delegates wish to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus. The Chair may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early.

**15. Semi-moderated Caucus:** A motion for a semi-moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate and after a moderated caucus has been entertained. The delegate making the motion must briefly specify a topic, and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage. The Chair may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early.

**15. Tour de Table:** A motion for a tour de table is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate and after a moderated caucus has been entertained. The delegate making the motion must briefly specify a topic, an individual time limit not exceeding 60 seconds and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage.

**16. Closure of Debate:** When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The Chair may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favour of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the committee is in favour of closure, the Chair will declare the closure of debate, and the resolutions or amendment on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote.

**17. Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** This motion is made to suspend the meeting for the purpose of a regular caucus or a moderated caucus, but its use also depends upon the conference you are attending. When moving to suspend the meeting, the delegate should specify a certain amount of time and the purpose. This motion requires an immediate vote.

**18. Adjournment of the Meeting:** Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all committee functions for the duration of the conference. The Chair may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

**19. Postponement and Resumption of Debate:** Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a resolution or amendment currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as “tabling,” will require a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favour and two opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed, and if debate on a resolution or amendment has not been resumed before debate is closed, that resolution or amendment may not be voted upon. A motion to resume debate on an amendment or resolution on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favour and two opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

**20. General Speakers' List:** The committee will have an open speakers' list for the topic being discussed with one minute per speaker unless otherwise is proposed by delegates. Separate speakers list will be established as needed for debate on amendments. Periodically, the Chair will call on delegations wishing to be added to the speakers list, and delegations may remove their name from the list via written request. If all motions on the floor fail, the committee will temporarily return to the speakers list until a consensus on debate can be established.

**21. Speeches:** No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or offensive to committee members or staff. Delegates who are absent when recognized by the dais automatically forfeit their time, and debate will continue.

**23. Yields:** A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers list may, after speaking, yield in one of three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the dais.

- **Yield to another delegate:** Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who may not, however, then yield any remaining time to a third delegate. To turn the floor over to a codelegate is not considered a yield.
- **Yield to questions:** Questioners will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- **Yield to the Chair:** Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate or to questions, and further does not wish their speech to be subject to comments. The Chair will then move to the next speaker. A yield to the Chair is in order, but not automatic, when a speaker's time has elapsed.
- Yields are in order only on substantive speeches and not during moderated caucus.

**24. Comments:** If a substantive speech is followed by no yields, the Chair may recognize two delegations, other than the initial speaker, to comment for thirty seconds each on the specific content of the speech just completed. Delegates who make comments may not yield. No comments will be in order during debate on procedural motions, moderated caucus, or debate on amendments.

**25. Right of Reply:** A delegate whose personal integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Chair's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee until requested to do so by the Chair.

## Points

**26. Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected.

**27. Point of Order:** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately ruled upon by the Chair in accordance with these Rules of Procedure.

**28. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the Rules of Procedure.

**29. Working Papers:** Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not be written in resolution format. Like Resolutions, working papers do not have sponsors – but the Board will set a minimum number of signatories required for a working paper to be discussed in committee. Working papers are introduced at the discretion of the Board and no substantive motion is needed.

**30. Resolutions:** A resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Board and is signed by a sufficient number of countries. Signing a resolution need not indicate support for the resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one draft resolution. There are no official sponsors of resolutions. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated in specific committee rules. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one resolution may be passed per committee.

**31. Introducing Resolutions:** Once all resolutions have been approved as stipulated above and have been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the resolutions. This motion should specify the order in which the resolutions will be introduced. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. Traditionally, a panel of those involved in the drafting of the resolution will present a summary of the document, followed by a question-and-answer period. There is some flexibility in how this arrangement may work, which delegates should discuss with the Board.

**32. Amendments:** Delegates may amend any resolution on the floor after it has been introduced. The Board will set a minimum number of signatories required for an amendment to be considered, which will be communicated to delegates following the introduction of resolutions. Amendments to amendments are out of order. There are no official sponsors of amendments. Not every amendment may be introduced and voted on.

The procedure for amendments is as follows:

- Each amendment must be introduced by a motion to introduce an amendment. This requires a simple majority to pass and is a procedural vote.
- If the motion to introduce the amendment passes, then the chair will draw an alternating list of for and against speakers. The delegate who made the motion may introduce may speak as the first for the speaker at the Chair's discretion. A motion to close debate will be in order after at least one for and one against speaker.
- Votes on amendments are substantive votes and require a simple majority to pass.

## Rules Governing Voting

**33. Division of the Question:** After debate on a resolution or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question on any item which is about to be voted on. Division of the question means that a specified set of operative clauses may be voted on separately from the rest. Preambulatory clauses may not be removed by division of the question. The motion may be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass:

- The Chair will accept motions to divide the question on a specific resolution. This motion is about dividing the question in general and does not specify a manner by which to divide the question. This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority.
- If the motion passes, the Chair will accept proposals on how to divide the question. Such proposals may divide the question into two or more parts. After all proposals have been accepted, the Chair will arrange them from most severe to least, and each will be voted on, in that order. This is a substantive vote and requires a simple majority. If no division passes, the resolution, or amendment remains intact. If any proposal passes, all other
- proposals are discarded, and the resolution or amendment is divided accordingly. A substantive vote must then be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. A simple majority is required for inclusion of each part. After all divided parts have been voted on, those that were voted to be included are recombined into the final draft resolution which must then be voted upon under regular Rules of Procedure. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

**34. Reordering Resolutions:** The default order in which resolutions are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the order in which resolutions on the committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order.

**35. Voting:** Once the committee is in voting procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the committee will vote on the resolutions on the floor. Voting occurs on each resolution in succession; once a resolution has been passed, no further resolutions will be voted on. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain.” All matters will be voted upon by placards, except in the case of a roll call vote. After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting,

no delegate will interrupt the voting except on a point of personal privilege or on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total. A two-thirds majority vote requires at least twice as many “Yes” votes as “No” votes. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or resolution and requires every country to vote either “Yes” or “No” on the question.

**36. Roll Call Voting:** After debate is closed on any topic area or amendment, any delegate may request a roll call vote. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions. The Chair’s decision whether to accept the motion for a roll call vote may not be appealed.

- In a roll call vote, the Chair will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” “Pass,” “Yes with rights,” or “No with rights.”
- A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote “Yes” or “No” during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right of explanation.
- A delegate may only request the right of explanation if their vote appears to constitute a divergence from his or her country’s policy and if he or she votes “Yes with rights” or “No with rights” in the first round of voting. After all delegates have voted, delegates who stated their vote with rights will be granted 30 seconds each to explain their votes.
- The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

# Sample Draft Resolution

## **United Nations**

### **Security Council**

***Protecting, Resolving, and Organizing the Central African Republic***



#### **SC 1/1.1**

**Sponsors:** Albania, Dominican Republic, France, Russian Federation, United States

**Signatories:** Bahrain, Belgium, China Germany, Indonesia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom

**Topic:** Topic 1 - The Crisis in the Central African Republic

*The United Nations Security Council,*

*Recognizing the Charter of the United Nations,*

*Noting with deep concern the 2.4 million people who are in dire need of assistance and protection,*

*Alarmed by the 400 thousand people who have already been displaced,*

*Reminding that a strong government is needed to help facilitate funding and initiatives*

*Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the existing MINUSCA peacekeeping force,*

*Having adopted R2P as its guiding principle for the creation of the military force, with precedent as the deployment of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in Macedonia in 1949,*

*Emphasizing the need for international cooperation on this issue,*

1. *Establishes* the creation of a sub-committee to oversee this initiative, called the United Nations African Supervisory Committee for Armed and Educational Programs (ASCAIP);
  - a. This sub-committee will be representative of all the United Nations member state who provide peacekeeping operations, and any nation that wishes to join must be approved by the members of ASCAIP by a majority vote;
    - i. Subcommittee will assemble every five months to discuss whether tangible progress has been made, and whether;
    - ii. The sub-committee will include the government representative of the Central African Republic to ensure the nations opinions are heard;
  - b. The committee will be under the auspices of MINUSCA, from where it will obtain its funding likewise;
  - c. Then, convene a special session of the Security Council in six months so that the subcommittee reports on its progress, to see if it should be given additional time in its mandate, or new resolutions must be put into place;
2. *Urges* more funding from developed countries and UN bodies such as IMF, World Bank, to address the famine in the Central African Republic;

# APPENDIX

## Appendix 1

### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

Source: <https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>

## Appendix 2

### Sample Operative Phrases

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

Source: <https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>