



# **Peking University Asian International Model United Nations 2021**

## **Academic Handbook**



AIMUN 2021 Academic Committee

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## **PREFACE**

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Peking University Asian International Model United Nations (AIMUN) 2021!

Model United Nations (MUN) is a popular educational activity for high school and university students to experience the role of the United Nations in global governance, practice conference skills, and meet people from all walks of life. It furthers their understanding of pressing and controversial global issues by simulating the decision-making process in the UN as representatives of its member states. Organized by the Peking University Model United Nations Association, AIMUN is one of the largest and most influential MUN conferences in China. We are more than glad to have you onboard. Together, we will venture into the core issues of Global Governance in the Post-Pandemic Era, and usher in an era of renewed hope and revival!

This Academic Handbook aims to familiarize you with the AIMUN (Peking University) Rules of Procedure and other pertinent information that should help you get into the thick of the conference quickly and smoothly. Most of the rules listed here, derived from the *Standard Model United Nations Rule of Procedures*, are common to most MUN conferences. However, we also have some elements unique to AIMUN 2021.

The following presents an overview of the Handbook:

**Standard Rules of Procedure** provides detailed explanations to the flow of debate during conference sessions as well as the format of MUN official working documents, including Working Papers, Resolutions, and Amendments.

**Special Rules of Procedure** introduces the difference between specialized committees and regular UN Committees. The Special Committees in AIMUN 2021 include Ambassador Program, ASEAN+6 Ministerial Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity COP15, Council of the EU, CIS Ministerial Conference, UNFCCC COP26, WTO Ministerial Conference, and Main Press Center, which interacts with all the other committees of AIMUN 2021.

**Sample Documents** include sample Working Paper, Draft Resolution, Amendment, and other official substantive documents for different committees in AIMUN 2021.

**Conference IT Guide** introduces the software that AIMUN 2021 will be using, and the various functions and resources that delegates may make use of during the whole course of the conference.

**Awards Policy** describes the forms of awards that are handed out to Delegates and Delegations in recognition of their outstanding performance in AIMUN 2021.

We hope this Academic Handbook can help you get acquainted with the academic arrangement of AIMUN 2021 as quickly as possible. Should you have any questions, do not hesitate to approach our committee staff at [academics@aimun.org.cn](mailto:academics@aimun.org.cn). We hope you have an enjoyable and meaningful time here at AIMUN 2021!

Sincerely yours,

Directors of Academics,

Francis YUAN Zhenyu, SHANG Jinghao, Jihoon NA, Camille LAU  
Asian International Model United Nations 2021

# **STANDARD RULES OF PROCEDURE**

## **I . Structure of The Conference**

### **1. The Committee**

A Committee consists of delegates and members of the Dais.

### **2. Roles and Responsibilities of the Dais**

A Committee is managed and directed by the Dais. The Dais consists of a Dais Head and several Dais Members who take on the roles of Director, Moderator, and Rapporteur during the conference on a rotating basis. The Dais Head is responsible for the overall flow of the conference and usually assumes the role of Director during the conference.

#### **During the conference, the Dais serves three roles:**

*The Committee Director* is in charge of overseeing the running of every Committee session. In most cases, there will be more than one Director, each having an equal scope of power.

The Director is **the only staff member who can approve and sign Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, Amendments, and other documents.** The Director has the right to reject document submissions, or to suggest appropriate changes before accepting them.

The Director is responsible for guiding the general direction of the debate within the Committee. In this regard, the Director may periodically comment on the direction of the debate and may make necessary suggestions during the course of the conference. Any questions on substantive issues should be raised with the Director. The Director retains the right to rule on procedural or substantive motions.

*The Moderator* chairs the Committee and guides the flow of discussion in a formal session. It is the Moderator's responsibility to facilitate the smooth progress of the conference through managing the speaking time, making suggestions on moderated causes, and organizing voting based on the Rules of Procedure stated in this Handbook. Any questions on procedural issues should be raised with the Moderator. Under certain circumstances, the Moderator may apply the Rules of Procedure flexibly according to his/her discretion to facilitate the discussion.

*The Rapporteur* is responsible for facilitating the flow of debate by taking Roll Call, maintaining the Speaker's List, recording the order of points or motions on the floor, verifying vote counts and carrying out other administrative matters.

### **3. Delegations**

In the Committee, each Member State and Observer Entity will be represented by one delegation that consists of one or more delegates, and each delegation has one vote.

#### 4. Observer Entities

Observer Entities include Observer States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, etc. Observer Entities have the right to vote on **all procedural issues** (all voting having to do with the way the Committee is run, such as voting on motions, as opposed to the topic being discussed, is considered procedural), but are **not allowed to vote on substantive issues** (i.e. Draft Resolution, Unfriendly Amendment and Draft Directive).

Observer Entities are participants of the conference but not members of the Committee. They may sponsor Working Papers but not any Draft Resolutions or Amendments. Observer Entities may be signatories for Draft Resolutions or Amendments instead.

Observer Entities are distinct from Conference Observers, including guests, faculty members, and school advisers, who have no rights at the conference.

Below illustrates a summary of the rights of Delegations and Observer Entities in a Committee.

	Member States	Observer Entities
Procedural Voting	O	O
Substantive Voting	O	X
As Sponsors of DRs	O	X
As Signatories of DRs	O	O
As Sponsors of Amendments	O	X
As Signatories of Amendments	O	O
As Sponsors of Working Paper	O	O

## II . Decorum and Language

As Model United Nations is a simulation of diplomatic interaction, delegates and Dais alike are required to conduct themselves with diplomatic decorum. They are to convey respect, de-escalate conflict, and project dignity in their behavior and speech.

### 1. Appropriate Attire

Business Formal is the attire of choice for any self-respecting MUN conference. Men are advised to wear a clean and pressed suit, a buttoned-up stiff collar shirt, and a neatly attached tie with polished dress shoes. For women, a certain degree of variety and flexibility is permitted. For instance, suits and work dresses with closed-toe dress shoes are allowed.

### 2. Etiquette

Delegates should always address the Committee in accordance with the parliamentary rules of procedure. This will keep things in order and maintain mutual respect even when the debate gets heated. Delegates are advised to refer to the Moderator as **“Honorable Dais”** and other delegates as **“Distinguished Delegates”**.

During the Formal Debate and Moderated Caucuses, delegates should always pay attention when other delegates make their speeches. No delegates may address a session without the permission of the Moderator. Delegates should not engage in private conversations as it is considered to be rude and disrespectful. Delegates can send a page to express their views when communication is needed.

During Unmoderated Caucuses and meetings outside of the designated conference rooms, politeness is still essential. Delegates should not bully, shun or badmouth other delegates. Delegates should always attempt to build consensus by exchanging ideas and respecting the opinions of others when working on documents.

### 3. Diplomatic Language

When speaking in the Committee or drafting documents, it is necessary to employ formal and diplomatic language.

The third-person should be used as much as possible when speaking (i.e. use “The delegate of XX” instead of “I” or “You”). Delegates should not address any delegate by their first name.

Delegates should avoid stereotyping other states or using demeaning or controversial phrases such as “undeveloped nations” and “bully states.”. Delegates should address the full name of other countries, such as “United Kingdom” instead of “UK.” Delegates ought to accord full respect to the issues that are being discussed and never make inappropriate jokes.



### **III. Rules of Parliamentary Procedure**

#### **1. General Rules**

##### **1.1 Scope**

The Rules of Procedure introduced in this Handbook lays the foundation for the flow of debate, and applies to the majority of Committees (e.g., UN agencies, regional international organizations, etc.). Under crucial circumstances, the Dais reserves the right to modify certain rules to ensure the smooth running of the conference.

##### **1.2 Language**

Delegates must adhere to the stipulated official language requirements of each Committee; this includes all statements, documents, interactions, and speeches.

##### **1.3 Quorum**

A quorum is the minimum number of delegations required to begin the session. The Moderator may declare a Committee open when at least half of the delegations of the Committee are present. However, substantive voting (i.e., Draft Resolutions, Draft Directives, and Unfriendly Amendments) requires a Two-thirds Majority of the Member States to be present.

##### **1.4 Electronic Devices**

In general, electronic devices may not be used in the Committee rooms during the debate. Delegates using electronic devices during formal sessions may be seen as disrespectful to their colleagues and to the Dais, or to anyone giving a speech. However, this is subject to the discretion of the Dais. During an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates are permitted to use their electronic devices in the Committee room to work on their documents, unless otherwise stipulated by the Dais.

#### **2. Rules Governing Debate**

##### **2.1 Overview**

When the conference commences, the Committee will begin with taking Roll Call and setting the agenda. Roll Call takes place at the beginning of every session, while setting the agenda only takes place at the first session of every topic discussion.

The debate consists of two main parts: Formal Debate and Informal Debate.

Formal Debate is the debate that proceeds throughout the session, according to the General Speaker's List (GSL). The GSL is to remain open unless a motion to close the Formal Debate is passed. If the given GSL is exhausted, the Formal Debate automatically ceases at that point of the conference. In other words, there must be at least one member on the GSL at any point in time in order to sustain the Formal Debate. Once the Formal Debate is closed, no motions except for the motion to adjourn or suspend the conference will be in order.

Informal Debate is debate in the form of Caucuses, interspersed with the flow of

the Formal Debate. It comprises of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

In the event when an Unfriendly Amendment is on the floor, debate concerning the amendment and voting will take place during debate.

When the stipulated time of the conference is nearly exhausted, delegates may motion to close the Formal Debate and enter the voting procedure for Draft Resolution(s), or move onto the discussion for the next agenda, or adjourn the conference, according to the progress of debate.

During the conference, all procedural and substantive motions require voting. Delegates are not to interrupt any voting procedures unless under special circumstances.

## **2.2 Roll Call**

Roll Call is taken at the start of each committee session. During this phase, the Rapporteur will read aloud the names of each Member State and Observer Entity of the Committee in alphabetical order. Delegates should raise their placards when the names of the Member States or Observer Entities they represent are called.

After the Roll Call, the Rapporteur will announce the **Simple Majority**, **Two-thirds Majority**, and **Twenty Percent** based on the number of delegations present.

For reference, the Simple Majority, Two-thirds Majority, and Twenty Percent will be calculated in the following manner:

- **Simple Majority**

$\frac{1}{2}$  of the (total number of delegations present + 1), rounded off to the nearest integer above it;

- **Two-thirds Majority**

$\frac{2}{3}$  of the (total number of delegations present), rounded off to the nearest integer above it;

- **Twenty Percent**

Twenty Percent of the (total number of delegations present), rounded off to the nearest integer above it;

For example, in a Committee where 46 delegations are present, the Simple Majority is 24 ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 47 = 23.5$ , rounded off to the nearest integer above it is 24); the Two-thirds Majority is 31 ( $\frac{2}{3} \times 46 = 30.67$ , rounded off to the nearest integer above it is 31); the Twenty Percent is 10 ( $0.2 \times 46 = 9.2$ , rounded off to the nearest integer above it is 10).

## **2.3 Setting the Agenda**

If the Committee has **more than one topic** to discuss, the Committee should set the agenda in the first session after the Roll Call.

When the Moderator announces the commencement of setting the agenda, a motion to set the agenda on the selected topic will be in order.

Two speaker's lists will be established after the motion is raised, one "**for**" and one "**against**" the motion. Speakers "for" the motion will speak in support of the selected topic, speakers "against" the motion will speak in favor of the other topic(s) in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have **60 seconds** to speak unless a delegate motions otherwise. The Moderator will recognize **at least TWO speakers from each speaker's list**, if there are more delegates who wish to speak, the Moderator should add speakers in an alternating manner to ensure an equal number of speakers is on both speaker's lists.

There will be **no yielding of time** when delegates speak during this phase. No



motions will be in order during this phase except for motions to close the debate on the agenda or to change the speaking time.

A motion to close the debate on setting the agenda will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and two against the motion. The Moderator will recognize up to two speakers against closing the debate on setting the agenda. Each speaker will have 60 seconds. **A Simple Majority** is required to close the debate on setting the agenda. If the speaker's list on setting the agenda is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed.

When the debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion to put a topic first on the agenda. This is a procedural motion and requires a **Simple Majority** to pass.

In the event of two topics, when the motion fails, the other topic will automatically be placed first on the agenda. In the event of more than two topics, a motion to set the agenda for the remaining topic(s) will be in order, thereby repeating the necessary procedures.

If a voting procedure on the first topic is concluded with a Draft Resolution being passed, the Committee will automatically proceed to the second topic, if time permits.

In the event of more than two topics, a motion to set the agenda must be made to decide the next topic. A "for-against" speaker's list as described above is necessary.

If all Draft Resolutions on the first topic fail, a motion to set the agenda is in order; delegates may place the first topic back on the agenda again, or place one of the remaining topics on the agenda. Again, a "for-against" speaker's list as described above is necessary.

In the event where all Draft Resolutions fail in a double-topic Committee, a motion to set the agenda is in order; delegates may place the topic back in the agenda again or may motion to adjourn the conference.

## **2.4 Formal Debate**

### **2.4.1 Establishment of the General Speaker's List (GSL)**

The Formal Debate commences after the agenda has been determined, a GSL will be established for the topic being discussed. The GSL is to remain open unless a motion to close the Formal Debate is passed.

The Moderator may call for delegations to be added to the GSL at any time during the Formal Debate. When the Moderator calls for delegations who wish to be added to the GSL, delegations wishing to speak may be added to the list by raising their placards. After being added to the GSL, names of delegations will be displayed to notify the order of prospective speeches. A country may add its name to the GSL by submitting a page to the Dais at any time, provided that the country is not already on the GSL. Similarly, countries may remove their name from the GSL by submitting a page to the Dais at any time.

During the conference, the Formal Debate will continue until the Committee has passed the motion to close the Formal Debate or until all Delegations on the GSL have completed their statements and no delegations apply to join the list.

The GSL of the remaining topics will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic.

### **2.4.2 Making of Speeches**

During the Formal Debate, speakers may speak generally on the topic being discussed and may address any Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and other

documents that have been approved by the Director. Speakers may not refer to any document that has not been formally introduced to the Committee.

The Moderator may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to other delegates or to the Dais.

All speakers on the speaker's list will be given **90 seconds** to speak. When a delegate exceeds the allotted time for speeches, the Moderator may call the speaker to order. Delegates can motion to change the length of speaking time in the Formal Debate.

### **2.4.3 Yields**

After a delegate has finished his/her speech within the allotted time, the Moderator may allow the remaining time to be yielded. Yielding of time may only take place during Formal Debate. The remaining time will be yielded to the Dais by default if it is **less than 30 seconds**. Note that only one yield is allowed. There are four types of yields:

#### **Yield time to the Dais.**

Upon yielding time to the Dais, a delegate chooses to forego his/her remaining time, and the Moderator will proceed on with the rest of the proceedings.

#### **Yield time to another delegate.**

Once a delegate chooses to yield his/her time to another delegate, the Moderator will ask the delegate who has spoken to select a specific country. The delegate of this country may then choose to utilize the remaining time to speak.

#### **Yield time to questions.**

Once a delegate chooses to yield his/her time to questions, the Moderator will ask for delegates who wish to ask questions to raise their placards, and select **one** delegate to pose his/her inquiries. The selected delegate should raise all the questions at one time. The time taken by the selected delegate to pose questions is **not included** in the remaining time of the previous speech. However, questions posed should be concise and specific. The delegate who has yielded his/her time can use the remaining time to answer all the questions posed.

#### **Yield time to comments.**

Once a delegate chooses to yield his/her time to comments, the Moderator will ask for delegates who wish to comment on the contents of the speech just completed. Delegates will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select **one** delegate to comment. The time taken by the selected delegate to comment is **included** in the remaining time of the previous speech. Comments should be concise and specific. However, the delegate who has yielded his/her time would not be allowed to express his/her opinions again or response to the comments in this same time frame. The Moderator can rule out any comments that do not pertain to the previous speech.

## **2.5 Informal Debate**

During the Informal Debate, the Moderator will temporarily depart from the General Speaker's List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. The Informal Debate consists of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

### **2.5.1 Moderated Caucus**

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantive debate

(discussions on issues and solutions directly related to the topic) at critical junctures in the discussion. A motion for a Moderated Caucus should contain the topic, the length of total time and individual speaker's speaking time.

The Moderator may recognize speakers to add to the speaker's list at his/her discretion while ensuring the total speaking time does not exceed the time limit for the Moderated Caucus.

The Delegation that raised the Moderated Caucus will be considered to give the speech **first** by default. The Dais reserves the right to decide whether the delegation's special request for changing the speaking order should be allowed.

Delegates who have delivered their speech may be added to the speaker's list of the Moderated Caucus again. When the total time of the Moderated Caucus is exhausted, or no delegate wishes to speak during the Moderated Caucus, the Moderated Caucus shall immediately close. The Dais has the right to end a Moderated Caucus early at their discretion.

No motions are in order during a Moderated Caucus.

### **2.5.2 Unmoderated Caucus**

The purpose of the Unmoderated Caucus is to enter a temporary recess where delegates leave their seats to speak freely in small groups. A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus should specify a time limit for the Unmoderated Caucus not exceeding 20 minutes.

Once the motion for an Unmoderated Caucus passes, the Committee enters a temporary recess and delegates may discuss freely in small groups.

When the total time of the Unmoderated Caucus has exhausted, the Unmoderated Caucus shall immediately end and delegates must return to their seats and maintain order.

The Dais has the right to end an Unmoderated Caucus early at their discretion. No motions are in order during an Unmoderated Caucus.

## **2.6 Introduction and Discussion of Documents**

### **2.6.1 Working Paper**

Working Paper does not require any specific procedure of introduction or discussion. It is considered to be introduced by default after being reviewed and released by the Director. Delegates may discuss Working Papers approved by the Director through Formal Debate, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus.

### **2.6.2 Draft Resolution**

Draft Resolution has specific procedures of introduction and discussion. It requires a motion to introduce after being reviewed and released by the Director. Delegates may raise the motion to introduce a Draft Resolution. With the motion passed, the Draft Resolution will be considered "introduced" or "on the floor" and is open for discussion and amendment. If a Draft Resolution was not introduced by a motion, it can not be discussed nor amended.

After the introduction, delegates may discuss the given Draft Resolution through Formal Debate, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus.

### **2.6.3 Friendly Amendment**

Friendly Amendment will be directly incorporated into the corresponding Draft Resolution after being reviewed and released by the Director. The Dais may read out the Friendly Amendment clause by clause.

Friendly Amendment does not require any specific procedure of introduction or discussion. Delegates may discuss the Friendly Amendment through Formal Debate,

Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus after it has been released by the Dais.

#### **2.6.4 Unfriendly Amendment**

Unfriendly Amendment has specific procedures of introduction and discussion. It requires a motion to be introduced after being reviewed and released by the Director. Delegates may raise the motion to introduce an Unfriendly Amendment.

With the motion passed, the Dais may distribute the printed version of the introduced Unfriendly Amendment or read it clause by clause. Delegates should complete all procedures (reading, discussion, and vote) related to the introduced Unfriendly Amendment at one time.

Multiple Unfriendly Amendments can be distributed at a time, but should be dealt with one by one.

### **2.7 Motions**

The Moderator may open the floor for points and motions after at least one speaker or at most three speakers from the GSL have delivered their speeches, unless the Moderator decides otherwise. **Every motion requires a second before it is put to vote.**

The Moderator may recognize up to three motions, depending on the number of delegates wishing to raise them at the time. In the event of having more than one motion on the floor, each motion will be voted on in order of precedence. When any one of these motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered as having failed.

2.7.8 presents the list of motions that delegates may raise in order of precedence.

#### **2.7.1 Adjournment or Suspension of Conference**

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion for the adjournment of the conference to cease all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. A motion to adjourn will only be in order after three-quarters of the time allotted for the last session of the Committee has passed. A delegate may also motion to suspend the conference to temporarily suspend all Committee functions.

The Dais may at their discretion, rule such motions out of order, or suggest appropriate changes before accepting it. Once in order, **such motions will not be debatable and will be immediately put to a vote, barring any motions taking precedence.**

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

#### **2.7.2 Unmoderated Caucus**

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. Delegates who raise this motion should specify a time limit for the Unmoderated Caucus **not exceeding 20 minutes**. The Dais may at their discretion, rule the motion out of order, or suggest appropriate changes before accepting it.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

#### **2.7.3 Moderated Caucus**

A motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. Delegates who raise this motion should specify the **topic of intent** for the Moderated Caucus, a time limit **not exceeding 20 minutes**, and a **time limit for the individual speaker's time**. The Dais may at their discretion, rule the motion out of order, or suggest appropriate changes before accepting it.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

#### **2.7.4 Changing the Speaking Time**

Delegates may motion to change the individual speaking time in the GSL at any time.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

#### **2.7.5 Introduction of Draft Resolution**

Once a Draft Resolution has been reviewed and released by the Director, delegates may motion to introduce the given Draft Resolution.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

Once passed, the Committee will be given **three minutes** to read the Draft Resolution. Thereafter, the authors will decide on up to **three sponsors** to introduce the Draft Resolution, summarizing its contents, not exceeding **three minutes**.

The introduction of the Draft Resolution will be followed by a free-flowing brief question and answer (Q&A) session, not exceeding **five minutes**. Delegates who wish to pose questions may raise their placards, and the Moderator will select delegates to pose questions. Questions are to be concise and specific, distinct from comments. Each delegate only has one chance to pose questions. Both questions and answers are counted into the time limit. The Moderator may limit the length of time for these sessions at his/her discretion.

#### **2.7.6 Introduction of Unfriendly Amendment**

Once an Unfriendly Amendment has been reviewed and released by the Director, delegates may motion to introduce the given Unfriendly Amendment. Only one Unfriendly Amendment may be introduced at any given time. This motion requires a second. This is a procedural motion and requires a **Simple Majority** to pass.

Once passed, the Committee will be given **three minutes** to read the Unfriendly Amendment. Thereafter, delegates may discuss the given Unfriendly Amendment through Moderated Caucus. The Moderated Caucus can be prolonged as long as no further opinions are to be raised.

After the Moderated Caucus, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the given Unfriendly Amendment. This is a substantive vote and requires a **Two-thirds Majority** to pass. Thereafter, the Committee may proceed to discuss other Unfriendly Amendment or return to the Formal Debate.

#### **2.7.7 Closure of Debate**

Delegates may raise the motion to close the debate on the topic under discussion. Once raised, the Moderator may recognize **up to two speakers against** the motion, with a speaking time of **60 seconds** each.

This motion requires a second and a **Simple Majority** to pass.

#### **2.7.8 Precedence**

When the floor is open, the Moderator may recognize **up to three** motions. Once there is more than one motion on the floor, the Committee will vote in order of precedence.

If there is more than one motion of the same kind on the floor, the Committee will vote in order of the motion raised.

For reference, if a 10-minute Unmoderated Caucus has been raised, followed by a 20-minute Moderated Caucus, followed by a 20-minute Unmoderated Caucus, the two Unmoderated Caucuses will be voted first, in the order of 10-minute Unmoderated Caucus, followed by 20-minute Unmoderated Caucus. The 20-minute Moderated Caucus will be voted at last.



When any one of the motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered to have failed. If a delegate wishes to raise the same motion that has failed subsequently, he or she will need to raise it again when the floor is open.

1	Adjournment of the Conference
2	Suspension of the Conference
3	Unmoderated Caucus
4	Moderated Caucus
5	Changing the Speaking Time
6	Introduction of Draft Resolution
7	Introduction of Unfriendly Amendment
8	Closure of Debate

## **2.8 Points**

Points are requests raised by a delegate to the Dais for information or for an action relating to himself or herself. They may be raised throughout the duration of the conference. All three forms of points take precedence over motions.

### **2.8.1 Point of Personal Privilege**

Whenever a delegate experiences any personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may raise a Point of Personal Privilege or may submit in writing to request that the discomfort be corrected.

This is in order even in the middle of a speech, but this right should be exercised with utmost caution and discretion.

### **2.8.2 Point of Order**

When a delegate feels that the Dais or another delegate has made an error in the Rules of Procedure, he or she can raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure.

This is in order only when the floor is open, and cannot interrupt a speech unless the speech itself is out of order. The Moderator may rule points that are dilatory or improper out of order. This right should similarly be exercised with caution and discretion.

### **2.8.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

When the floor is open, a delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Moderator a question regarding the Rules of Procedure.

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions, or questions directly related to the contents of a speech, should not raise this point, but should approach the Dais at an appropriate time.

## **2.9 Right of Reply**

Whenever a delegate feels that his or her personal or national integrity has been insulted by another delegate, he or she may submit a Right of Reply through sending a page to the Director.

The Director has the discretion to decide whether the Right of Reply should be granted. The Moderator will read the submission out if the Director accepts the Right of Reply.



Thereafter, delegates who raise the Right of Reply and who are targeted do not necessarily have the opportunity to speak, but under the discretion of the Director.

### **2.10 Closure of Formal Debate**

At the Moderator's discretion, a motion to close the Formal Debate may be in order. If the given General Speaker's List is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed at that point of the conference.

When the Formal Debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to vote on the Draft Resolution(s) that have already been introduced. In the event where there are no Draft Resolutions on the floor, delegates may raise the motion to set agenda or adjourn the conference.

## **3. Crisis**

A crisis is an emergency that occurs during the Conference, which is relevant to the topic under discussion and requires immediate attention from delegates. A crisis is usually related to the topic(s) of the Committee, such as natural disasters, social unrest, diplomatic accidents, etc.

A crisis can occur at any time during the Conference. It may be released by the Dais, Press Center, Secretary-General of the Conference, etc.

Once a crisis has been released, delegates may raise a motion to postpone the debate on the current issue. With the motion passed, the Committee will enter into crisis mode.

During the crisis, all rules governing debate as mentioned above still apply, and delegates should continue the discussion through Moderated Caucuses and Unmoderated Caucuses.

Depending on the time allotted to deal with the crisis, a failure to pass a Draft Directive may result in the closure of debate on the crisis, or may return to the GSL on the crisis, subject to the discretion of the Secretary-General, the Secretariat, or the Dais. Additionally, after a Draft Directive has been successfully passed, the Committee will return to debate on the table topic.

### **3.1 Postponement of Debate**

The motion to postpone the debate is in order when a crisis ensues.

Once the motion is raised, the Committee will move directly to voting procedures. This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

Once the motion passes, the Committee will suspend the discussion on the current topic and return to the crisis. If the motion fails, the debate on the topic will resume.

### **3.2 Resumption of Debate**

A motion to resume the debate on the agenda may occur only after a crisis or an emergency has been addressed.

Once the motion is raised, the Committee will move directly to voting procedures. This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

Once the motion passes, the Committee will resume the debate under discussion. If the motion fails, the Committee will continue to deal with the crisis.

## 4. Voting Rules

Every Delegation is entitled to one vote each in every Committee. Member States have the right to all votes, while Observer Entities only have the right to procedural voting. After the Moderator has announced the beginning of voting, delegates should not interrupt the voting except on the Point of Order connected with the actual conduct of the vote.

### **4.1 Procedural Voting**

Procedural voting refers to all voting related to the way the Committee is run, as opposed to the documents being dealt with. In other words, all voting will be procedural except for voting on documents. **Delegates must vote on all procedural votes, and no abstentions are allowed.** All procedural voting requires a **Simple Majority**, and all Member States, and Observer Entities have the right to vote in procedural votes.

### **4.2 Substantive Voting**

Substantive voting refers to voting on documents, such as Draft Resolution and Unfriendly Amendment. All substantive votes require a Two-thirds Majority of Member States to be present and voting, excluding Observer Entities. After a Draft Resolution has passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move on to the second topic (if applicable).

It is to be noted that the **Two-thirds Majority** needed to pass a Draft Resolution or an Unfriendly Amendment refers to two-thirds of countries that vote “Yes” and “No”; members who abstain are treated as not having participated in the vote.

#### **4.2.1 Unfriendly Amendments**

Once the discussion on the Unfriendly Amendment has closed, the Committee will enter substantive voting on the Unfriendly Amendment by default. During voting procedure, delegates will raise their placards to vote “Yes”, “No” for the Unfriendly Amendment. **Any Unfriendly Amendment requires a Two-thirds Majority to pass. Abstentions are not counted in the total votes.**

#### **4.2.2 Draft Resolutions**

After the debate has been closed on the topic, the Committee will move on to the final substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. Then, the Dais will conduct a Roll Call prior to voting to determine the number of Member States present.

**In this substantive voting, each country will have one vote.** Each vote may be a “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain”. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a Roll Call voting is accepted.

**Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed per topic.**

In the United Nations Security Council, the Draft Resolution requires at least nine out of the fifteen members to vote “yes” before it can be passed, and the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive voting.

At that point, only the following motions will be in order: Reordering Draft Resolutions, and Roll Call Voting.

#### **Reordering Draft Resolutions**

When the Formal Debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to vote on the Draft Resolution(s). If there is more than one Draft Resolution on the floor, a motion to

reorder the Draft Resolutions will be in order.

Draft Resolutions will be numbered in the order which they have been recognized by the Director. In general, the Draft Resolution with the most sponsors and signatories will be ordered to be the first. The numbering denotes the order of voting by default.

Delegates who wish to reorder the Draft Resolutions will raise their placards, and the Moderator will select one delegate. The selected delegate will indicate clearly his or her desired order of Draft Resolutions.

The Moderator will proceed to recognize all motions to reorder the sequence on the floor. Thereafter, the Committee will vote in order of the motions raised.

This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

When any one of the motions passes, the remaining motions will be considered as having failed. If there are no such motions, or if all motions failed, the sequence will remain as the default order by which the Draft Resolutions have been numbered. The Committee will then proceed to vote.

### **Roll Call Voting**

Roll Call Voting refers to voting by alphabetical order. The Rapporteur will call countries in alphabetical order starting with a selected member. Once the sequence for the voting of Draft Resolutions has been determined, the Committee proceeds to the voting procedure. A motion for Roll Call Voting will be in order.

This motion requires a second and a Simple Majority to pass.

Once passed, the Rapporteur will begin the first sequence of Roll Call Voting. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain”, or “Pass”.

After the first sequence of voting, members who passed during the first sequence of the Roll Call Voting must vote either “Yes” or “No” during the second sequence.

Delegates who abstained are treated as not having participated in the vote, the total number of votes will be reduced accordingly.

The Moderator will then announce the outcome of the vote.

## IV. Conference Documents

### 1. Working Paper

Delegates may propose Working Papers for the Committee's consideration. Working Papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and the formulation of Draft Resolutions. Delegates are suggested to write Working Paper according to the format of a Draft Resolution. The contents of Working Paper may include the summary of debate in previous sessions, as well as the proposed directions and details to be discussed in the upcoming sessions.

Typically, the authors of the Working Paper should indicate the name of the Committee, the topic under discussion, and the sponsors at the top of the first page. The body of the Working Paper has **no fixed formatting requirements**. It is not compulsory to write a Working Paper in the format of a Draft Resolution.

Working Papers are not official documents, but do require the signature of the Director for it to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, it is considered introduced by default and delegates may begin to refer to that Working Paper by its designated number<sup>1</sup>. No formal introduction of a Working Paper is needed. Delegates may discuss it through Moderated Caucus.

### 2. Draft Resolution

The Draft Resolution is the final outcome of the Conference, covering all issues that have been discussed in previous sessions. A Draft Resolution is based on contents of Working Papers and is written by delegates as a collective effort. The contents of a Draft Resolution **must have been discussed during the Formal and Informal Debate**. Clauses that have not been discussed but are included in the document may be grounds for rejection by the Director.

A Draft Resolution can be introduced when it receives the **approval of the Director** and is **sponsored by Twenty Percent of the Member States** in the Committee. The number of sponsors required for each Committee will be publicized at the beginning of each session, as it is contingent on the eventual attendance of the Committee.

Sponsors are the Member States that have contributed to the formulation of the Draft Resolution. Any delegate **can sponsor only one Draft Resolution** and can withdraw it at any time by submitting a request in writing to the Director. If a delegate wishes to sponsor another Draft Resolution, that delegate will have to withdraw his or her sponsorship of the initial Draft Resolution. When the Draft Resolution is submitted, if the number of sponsors becomes less than 20%, the document can not be discussed, revised or voted on.

Signatories are Member States and Observer Entities that do not necessarily agree with the Draft Resolution, but see potential in its contents, therefore deserves further discussions. This means that a Signatory believes that the Draft Resolution has the

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<sup>1</sup> Working Papers for Topic A will be named 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc., while Working Papers for Topic B will be named 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc.

potential for further discussion. As such, the signatory has no further obligations towards the Draft Resolution and can be a party to more than one Draft Resolution.

After a Draft Resolution has been approved by the Director and distributed to all delegates, a motion to introduce the Draft Resolution is in order.

When a Draft Resolution is introduced, it will remain on the floor until a Draft Resolution on that topic has been passed, or until the debate on that specific Draft Resolution is voted down, or when the number of sponsors is less than 20% due to the withdrawal of sponsorship. No delegate may refer to a Draft Resolution until it has been formally introduced. A Draft Resolution that has not been formally introduced may not be voted upon during substantive voting.

When there is more than one Draft Resolution on the floor, delegates may refer to the Draft Resolution by its designated number<sup>2</sup>. More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any time, but at most one Draft Resolution can be passed per topic.

After the Q&A session, the debate proceeds according to the General Speaker's List for that topic. Delegates may motion for Moderated Caucus to discuss the Draft Resolution(s), submit Amendments, or motion to close the Formal Debate and enter the voting procedure.

### 3. Amendment

Delegates may amend the operative clauses of any Draft Resolution that has been introduced. No amendments to preambulatory clauses are in order. Amendments to amendments are out of order.

When there is more than one amendment on the floor, delegates may refer to the amendment by its designated number.<sup>3</sup>

An Amendment is classified into two types: **Friendly Amendment** and **Unfriendly Amendment**.

#### **3.1 Friendly Amendment**

A Friendly Amendment is one drafted by all sponsors of the Draft Resolution at which it is directed or agreed by all sponsors. For amendments not drafted by all sponsors of the Draft Resolution, the director will ask all sponsors whether they agree with the amendment during the review. All sponsors must clearly express whether they agree to this amendment after the Director's inquiry at the latest. If it receives a positive response from all, the amendment will be directly incorporated into the Draft Resolution as a Friendly Amendment; if not, this amendment will be treated as an Unfriendly Amendment, and the Moderator will not make a second inquiry.

A Friendly Amendment requires the **approval of the Director, but no signatories are required**.

After a Friendly Amendment has been approved by the Director, the Moderator shall read out the changes, which are to be immediately incorporated into the Draft Resolution at which it is directed.

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<sup>2</sup> The order of the draft resolutions is composed of the order of the agenda and the order in which the documents are approved. The Dais should set the deadline for submission of draft resolutions in advance, and calculate the total number of sponsors and signatories for each draft resolution submitted by the deadline. Those with more sponsors and signatories will be approved and numbered first. For example, among the draft resolutions submitted for the first topic, the document with the most sponsors and signatories will be numbered as 1.1, the second most numbered as 1.2, and so on.

<sup>3</sup> If the first DR of Topic A accepts an amendment, the amendment should be named Amendment 1.1.1, and then Amendment 1.1.2 and so on. There is no need to specify amendments as friendly or unfriendly.

### **3.2 Unfriendly Amendment**

An Unfriendly Amendment is one not drafted by all sponsors of the Draft Resolution at which it is directed and has not been agreed by all sponsors.

An Unfriendly Amendment must have **the approval of the Director and must also be sponsored by Twenty Percent of the Member States in the Committee**. The final number of sponsors required for each Committee will be publicized at the beginning of each session, as it is contingent on the eventual attendance of the Committee.

After an Unfriendly Amendment has been approved by the Director, a motion to introduce the Unfriendly Amendment is in order.

Once passed, the Formal Debate is paused, and the Committee will debate and vote on the Unfriendly Amendment. Only one Unfriendly Amendment can be debated at any time.

Once an Unfriendly Amendment is passed, the Committee returns to the Formal Debate, and the Unfriendly Amendment is to be immediately incorporated into the Draft Resolution at which it is directed. The Committee returns to the Formal Debate after voting for the Unfriendly Amendment, regardless of the outcome of the vote.

## **4. Draft Directive**

A Draft Directive is the plan of actions and solutions to the crisis. The format of a Draft Directive is identical to that of a Draft Resolution, but omitting preambulatory clauses.

The operative clauses in a Draft Directive should be specific, feasible, and focus on the current situation, instead of being vague or concentrated on long-term issues.

The procedures of submission, introduction, discussion, and voting on Draft Directive are identical to that of Draft Resolution.



# **SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE**

## **I . Ambassador Program and Joint Crisis**

### **1. Overview**

Ambassador Program (AP) is a flagship special committee in AIMUN. It is comprised of up to 40 countries, and each country is represented by an Ambassador. The countries in AP are also represented by delegates in some of other AIMUN committees. An Ambassador and delegates representing the same country in those committees constitute a Country Delegation, where the ambassador serves as the highest representative. The General Rules of Procedure are applied to the Ambassador Program with some exceptions and variances.

The Ambassador Program (AP) is one of the most challenging committees in AIMUN 2021 because of its varied and overarching responsibilities. In the Committee, Ambassadors primarily focus their discussion on the given topic and aim to pass a Joint Statement on the issue. Ambassadors are also expected to communicate with delegates in the same Country Delegation on a daily basis. Ambassadors are expected to showcase leadership skills and provide guidance to other delegates during the joint crisis between the Ambassador Program, the UN General Assembly, the General Assembly First Committee, and the UN Economic and Social Council. By the end of the conference, Ambassadors should update a daily summary of their countries' stances and initiatives in related committees before coming up with a **Country Report**. Well-performed Country Delegations will receive awarding separate to committee-based ones.

### **2. Joint Statement**

Ambassadors are assigned a topic to debate and provide constructive input to the discussion. They are expected to align closely to their country's stance. At the end of the four-day discussion, they are expected to come up with a **Joint Statement**. A Joint Statement is indicative that the member nations have reached a certain consensus on the topic. The Joint Statement should include agreements reached during the discussions within committee, and progress made during joint crisis, i.e. draft directives passed in other committees under the influence of the Ambassador Program's draft directive. Unlike Draft Resolution, a consensus-based Joint Statement requires **unanimity** to be passed. The format of the Joint Statement is identical to the Draft Resolution.

### **3. Joint Crisis**

Ambassadors are expected to discuss the crisis at hand within the committee. After reaching a consensus on a general policy framework, Ambassadors will then proceed to write a draft directive that aims to guide country delegates in other committees to address the crisis. During the joint crisis, Ambassadors can enter other committees, depending on the corresponding stage of the crisis. Ambassadors are to discuss with

their respective country delegates and assist them to address the crisis according to the draft directive. Ambassadors are expected to coordinate their countries' response to the crisis in related committees.

#### **4. Country Report**

As the highest representative of Country Delegation, Ambassadors should communicate with delegates and update a daily summary representing the overall stance of their Country Delegation to the Dais of the Ambassador Program throughout the four-day conference. By the end of the fifth session, Ambassadors must submit their Country Reports to the Dais. The chosen Country Delegations can present their Country Reports led by Ambassadors at the Closing Ceremony.

A typical Country Report should include: the country's presence in different committees, overall stances to the general theme of AIMUN 2021 (i.e. Global Governance in the Post Pandemic Era), specific positions on relevant committees' topic(s), and contributions to the discussion and formation of Draft Resolution in those committees. There is no fixed requirement on the format of Country Report.

### **II. ASEAN+6 Ministerial Conference**

The Standard Rules of Procedure are applied in the ASEAN+6 Ministerial Conference, with the exception that the substantive voting requires the **unanimity** of Member States present to pass. Observing states do not have the right to vote on substantive issues.

### **III. CIS Ministerial Conference**

The CIS Ministerial Conference is a special committee introduced in AIMUN 2021. It is an expanded meeting which consists the Head of Governments, Minister of Finance, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States members, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Turkmenistan also participates as an associate state. Each delegate will assume a specific role within the delegation.

The Standard Rules of Procedure are applied in the CIS Ministerial Conference, with some exceptions and variances as explained below.

#### **1. Identities of Representatives**

The representatives in the CIS Ministerial Conference act as the Head of Government, Minister of Finance, Minister of Defense, and for some member states the Minister of Foreign Affairs (a delegation will consist of three to four participants) rather than Delegates in other regular committees in AIMUN 2021. As such, representatives in the CIS Ministerial Conference are plenipotentiary to formulate national strategies and act upon these accordingly on behalf of their Member State.

## 2. Rules Governing Voting

In the CIS Ministerial Conference, the substantive voting requires the **unanimity** of Member States present to pass. Associate states (i.e. Turkmenistan) do not have rights to vote on substantive issues.

Voting will be done by the Head of Government. However, in the case that the Head of Government is not present, then another minister of the same delegation can act as a substitute.

## IV. Council of the European Union

The Standard Rules of Procedure are applied in the Council of the EU, with the exception that the substantive voting requires the **unanimity** of Member States present to pass. Observing states and EU organs do not have the right to vote on substantive issues.

## V. Convention on Biological Diversity COP 15

The Standard Rules of Procedure are applied in the CBD COP15, with the exception that the substantive voting requires the **unanimity** of all parties present to pass. Observing states do not have the right to vote on substantive issues.

## VI. Main Press Center

### 1. Overview

The Main Press Center (MPC) is a special component of the Model United Nations system that is composed of diversified media that reports on the progress of the meeting in real time, which consistently adheres to the principle of respecting facts and constantly explores more possibilities. MPC interacts with all committees and plays an important role in reporting conference progress, thus stimulates discussions on certain topics.

In order to facilitate better interaction between MPC and other committees as well as adjust to the online conference, MPC in AIMUN 2021 is carrying out certain rules as below:

A) At the beginning of every session, the media delegates are required to enter the Zoom conference room of MPC. After registration and tasks assignment, the media delegates will leave the MPC conference room, enter the Zoom conference room of their appointed committee, to observe the meeting process and write news. The MPC delegates will be called to return to the Zoom conference room of MPC about 10 to 15 minutes before the end of the session. Dais group of MPC will utilize the rest of time to comment on the former session and allocate tasks;

B) The MPC delegates will gain the information of crisis (including basic information of the incident and when/where/how it happened) in advance and enter the committee on time to release crisis. The MPC delegates are required to write 1 to 2

news bulletins during the crisis and 1 news article after crisis (detailed requirements of news writing will be noticed before the release of crisis).

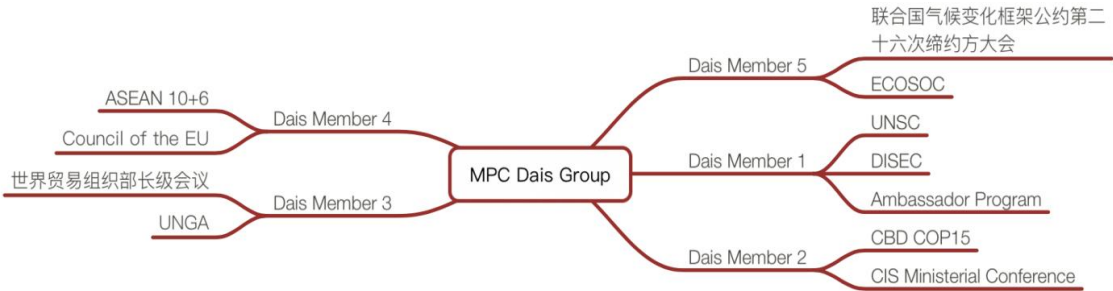


Figure 1 Structure of MPC

## 2. Publications Arrangement

In order to boost productivity of the press and stimulate interaction between MPC and other committees, in AIMUN 2021, MPC will have numerous chances to make an impact on the progress and discussion of other committees. These channels include: AIMUN Insights, AIMUN Daily, news bulletins, press conferences, and AIMUN Review.

Time		Event
Thursday 4.8	Opening Ceremony	Publication of AIMUN Insights
Friday 4.9	Morning	Publication of AIMUN Daily (Day 1)
Saturday 4.10	Morning	Publication of AIMUN Daily (Day 2)
Sunday 4.11	Morning	Publication of AIMUN Daily (Day 3)
	After Closing Ceremony	Publication of AIMUN Review

Figure 2 Publications Timetable

### AIMUN Insights

AIMUN Insights is the compilation of outstanding prospective reports written by MPC delegates before the conference. All MPC delegates will have to submit an but not limited to in-depth research of the topic, interviews with delegates, comparative analysis, case studies, etc. The most well-written prospective reports will be compiled in AIMUN Insights, which will be distributed in PDF format to all the committees’ formal WeChat groups during the Opening Ceremony.

### **AIMUN Daily**

AIMUN Daily will be the standard daily newsletter and major product of the MPC. AIMUN Daily shall be released every day at 8 a.m. In the online AIMUN 2021 Conference, the newsletter will be distributed on AIMUN's website or public account.

AIMUN Daily will be committee-based, serving the major role of reporting key events of the committee which happened on the previous day. Different genres of well-written news work will appear in AIMUN Daily, including news bulletins, news reports, interviews, commentaries, editorials, etc.

### **News Bulletins**

News bulletins are short news work published during conference, which aim to deliver an instant, significant, authentic and time-efficient message to the delegate. News Bulletins should not exceed 100 words, and the Dais group of MPC will hold the discretion whether to publish the news to individual committees.

### **AIMUN Review**

AIMUN Review is the compilation of excellent news work produced by MPC journalists throughout the 4-day conference, in-depth interviews with AIMUN participants (including Organizing Committee, Dais, Delegates, observers, volunteers) and records every moment of brilliant of the key events. AIMUN Review will be distributed to the committees' formal WeChat groups in PDF format during or shortly after the Closing Ceremony.

### **Press Conference**

Basically, a large press conference is required to be held on Day 3 evening in every committee (except AP), while the Dais and journalists can coordinate with the Dais group of respective committees according to the reality of meeting process. All committees will have up to five delegations participating in the press conference. The five representative countries will be selected by the Dais of respective committees, and all other delegates and observers are welcome to attend the press conference.

At the beginning of the press conference, representatives of each committee will give their responses on stage in turns. Afterwards, the upcoming Q&A session will be divided into two parts. The first part involves a universal question posed by the Dais of the MPC to the five delegates on stage to answer in turn. Each Delegate will have 60 seconds of response time. The second part involves opening of the floor, and the Dais of MPC will pick up journalists one by one to raise questions directed to one or more delegates on stage. Every journalist is empowered with the right to raise two different questions towards two different countries, while they are also allowed to raise one additional question towards the same country if they consider either of the two questions is not comprehensively answered.

The journalists are required to submit their questions 10-20 minutes to their appointed Dais for re-examination before the press conference officially starts. If the journalists raise questions against diplomatic courtesy or behave themselves in an over offensive style, the Dais is entrusted with the right to halt the press conference.

### **Reporting Etiquette**

MPC Delegates are responsible for delivering accurate conference news through solid and reliable reporting. The MPC is designed to allow better interactions between the press and country representatives, at the same time ensuring the quality of news reports throughout the conferences. Reporters should always report in a manner that exhibits a spirit of diplomatic courtesy, which will also require the cooperation of

Delegates from other committees. Malicious and offensive reporting will not be tolerated under any circumstance.

MPC Delegates are allowed to observe an unmoderated caucus, but not allowed to report the discussed contents within. To obtain necessary information, MPC Delegates can quote from speeches made during the General Speaker's List and moderated caucuses, send private messages using the chat box of Zoom to delegates for clarification on certain stances and contents. They are also encouraged to conduct interviews with one or more delegates for a deeper insight into the heated or significant topics as well as the delegates' ideas. Detailed instructions of news work writing are elaborated in Background Guide of MPC.





# **SAMPLE DOCUMENTS**

## **I . Position Paper**

**Committee:** UN Security Council

**Topic:** Combating Transnational Terrorism in North Africa

**Country:** Russian Federation

### **[Background]**

North Africa and the Middle East are regions that suffered the most from terrorist attacks from extremist militants such as ISIS, Boko Haram, and more. The influence of these groups has spread across the region, creating new strongholds and recruiting more members, and the interconnections between the two regions should not be neglected. Nonetheless, Russia has been taking on an active role internationally in respect to counter-terrorism, and committed to making substantive contributions to the fight against transnational terrorism in North Africa through cooperation with regional countries and multilateral mechanisms under the framework of the United Nations

### **[Past Actions and Country Stance]**

Russia has always maintained a friendly and cooperative relationship with African countries such as Libya and Algeria. It has always placed importance in its peacemaking role within the region. After finding success in its counter-terrorism operations in Syria, Russia has offered its assistance to countries who need it. For example, in 2013, Russia supplied firearms to Mali to aid the country in its effort to expel dangerous Israeli militants. In 2016, Russia and Tunisia began sharing intelligence on terrorist groups' movement across the region through the use of satellite images. This was later credited by Tunisian officials for helping with thwarting several attacks linked to networks along the Libyan border.

Furthermore, Russia hosted the Russia-Africa Summit Economic Forum in October 2019, wherein the heads of every African state and the leaders of major regional associations organizations were invited in order to develop Russian-African cooperation in political, economic, and security fields. In particular, an exchange of views occurred on the development of coordinated measures to counter terrorism, transnational crime and other threats to national security.

### **[Policy Recommendations]**

Russia's main contributions to combating transnational terrorism in North Africa are establishment of stable and sustainable economic development, as well as providing necessary military support. Possible measures in achieving the above objectives include:

First, preventing transformation to terrorists at the root cause, by tackling the root forces of terrorist recruitment: propaganda, economic instability, transnational crime.....

Second, the establishment of a regional judicial co-operation network between countries that would both manage border control and security, and provide a platform of shared and transparent information on any suspect individual or groups that might plan terrorist acts.....

Third, implementation of reconciliation programs in North African countries, that de-radicalizes radicals to combat violent extremism.....

The measures are effective from regional, transnational and international perspectives, and most importantly, they address the issue of the current situation with both short-term and preventive measures. Russian Federation is ready to work with all parties on this basis to formulate policy plans to defuse the threat of transnational terrorism faced by North African countries.

## **II. Working Paper**

**Committee:** United Nations Commission on Trade and Development

**Topic:** Generalized System of Preferences

**Sponsors:** Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador are dedicated to promoting the fairness and reciprocity of international trade and safeguarding the legitimate wellbeing of Developing Countries. We believe that a General System of Preferences (GSP) should be set up so that Developing Countries receive preferential treatment from Developed Countries. To that end we propose:

1. Each Developed Country to reduce their tariffs to the lowest level possible. This level will be determined by the below created subcommittee,

2. Bilateral trade agreements should be pursued for further reductions in tariffs.

3. Trade preferences should be granted in the following areas:

- Agriculture
- Manufactures
- Semi-manufactures

4. Decisions on product coverage by preference giving nations be made in consultation with the affected Developing Countries. Annual reevaluation of coverage shall take place with the Developing countries with disputed going to the below-created subcommittee.

5. A subcommittee of UNCTAD should be created with equal membership of developed and developing countries. This subcommittee would have the following powers:

- a. To mediate disputes between preference givers and receivers
- b. Make recommendations which all countries should follow
- c. Report regularly to the Secretary-General

6. Membership of the subcommittee of UNCTAD should be as follows:

- a. Five permanent nations from the Developed Countries
- b. Five permanent nations from the Developing Countries
- c. Ten members elected annually by UNCTAD

## **III. Draft Resolution**

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** D.P.R. Korea's Nuclear Test

**Sponsors:** France, United States of America, United Kingdom

**Signatories:** China, Russian Federation

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

*Reaffirming* that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Expressing* the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

.....

*Expressing* profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;

2. *Demands* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;

.....

8. *Decides* that:

(a) All Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) Any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

.....

16. *Underlines* that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

#### **IV. Amendment**

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** D.P.R. Korea's Nuclear Test

**Sponsors:** Indonesia, Nigeria, United Kingdom

**Signatories:** China, Russian Federation, Uganda

1. *Change* the word “immediately” to “gradually” in operative clauses, No. 6.
2. *Delete* the operative clause No. 7.
3. *Add* as the final operative clause: “Decides to remain seized of the matter.”.



# **CONFERENCE IT GUIDE**

## **I . WeChat Group**

The official communication channel is WeChat groups, through which the Dais will make official announcements and distribute meeting documents. The QR code for each committee's WeChat group is available via the Head Delegate for each school's delegation. For technical difficulties regarding WeChat groups, please contact your Head Delegate first, who would then direct your questions to us, if needed.

The committee WeChat groups are for official communication only. Informal communication among delegates should be via other channels. Delegates are also expected not to distribute documents in committee WeChat groups without the approval of the Dais.

## **II . Committee Webpage**

In addition to committee WeChat groups, each committee will have a website as a backup for official announcements and meeting documents. Links to committee webpages are listed as below:

AP	<a href="mailto:aimun2021ap@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021ap@aimun.org.cn</a>
UNSC	<a href="mailto:aimun2021unsc@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021unsc@aimun.org.cn</a>
UNGA	<a href="mailto:aimun2021unga@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021unga@aimun.org.cn</a>
DISEC	<a href="mailto:aimun2021disec@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021disec@aimun.org.cn</a>
ECOSOC	<a href="mailto:aimun2021ecosoc@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021ecosoc@aimun.org.cn</a>
CBD	<a href="mailto:aimun2021cbd@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021cbd@aimun.org.cn</a>
ASEAN	<a href="mailto:aimun2021asean@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021asean@aimun.org.cn</a>
CIS	<a href="mailto:aimun2021cis@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021cis@aimun.org.cn</a>
EU	<a href="mailto:aimun2021eu@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021eu@aimun.org.cn</a>
WTO	<a href="mailto:aimun2021wto@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021wto@aimun.org.cn</a>
UNFCCC	<a href="mailto:aimun2021unfccc@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021unfccc@aimun.org.cn</a>
MPC	<a href="mailto:aimun2021mpc@aimun.org.cn">aimun2021mpc@aimun.org.cn</a>

## **III. Zoom**

### **1. Setting up Zoom**

Our meeting will be held via Zoom, so you'll need to download Zoom and create an account with Zoom first.

It is recommended that you test Zoom's functionality before the meeting. Click "Test Computer Mic & Speakers" to test that your video and audio components are working properly.

Click on "Audio" and use the drop-down menu to select the appropriate speaker

and microphone. Then click “Test Speaker” or “Test Mic” to make sure your audio components are working properly. To minimize playback and background noise, it may be best to use headphones during your Zoom meeting.

Click on “Video” and use the drop-down menu to select the appropriate camera. The window displays a preview of your camera.

More information is available on [Zoom’s official site](#).

Before the meeting starts, the Dais will post the link to the Zoom meeting and the password in the committee WeChat group. Just open the link, enter the password, and you are all set. When you are in the meeting room, be sure to set your alias as “[Country]-[Delegate]” (e.g., ”USA-John Doe“).

## **2. Attendance policies**

The meetings will have 6 sessions (for time schedules, please refer to previous notices). To acquire Certificates of Participation, you must be present for **at least 5 sessions**. Also, if all the delegates in a delegation are absent during one session, you will be ineligible for the Certificate of Participation, so **please make sure there’s at least one delegate present in each session**.

If there are extraordinary situations, please contact your Dais, and we will consider on a case-by-case basis.

We strongly encourage you to open your camera during the meeting. If your camera is off for too long, we might determine that you are absent for the whole session. Also, when you deliver a speech, ***your camera must be on***, to show respect for other delegates and the Dais.

## **3. During the meeting**

To better adapt to the online format, we are making the following implementation guidelines for the Standard Rules of Procedure.

### **Roll Call**

When your country’s name is called, please answer “present” (with your microphone on), and type “present” in the chat box for documentation purpose.

### **Raising placard**

If you’re asked to raise your placard, please select “raise hand” on Zoom. The dais will then be able to see you. This applies to contexts such as General Speaker’s List, Moderated Caucus, and raising motions.

### **Points and Pages**

For all points and pages, including point of personal privilege, point of order, and point of parliamentary inquiry, please select “host/Dais” in the chat box and message the dais in private.

### **Unmoderated Caucus**

All Unmoderated Caucus will be done through breakout rooms in the meeting. In the latest version of Zoom, users may select breakout rooms to join. Please upgrade your Zoom account to the latest version, and enable the breakout room feature. For detailed instructions, please refer to the [official support page of Zoom](#).

During Unmoderated Caucus, the Dais will create breakout rooms. Delegates may discuss in advance the number of breakout room they will enter, and enter the



corresponding breakout room. During the Caucus, delegates may join and leave each breakout room as they wish.

### **Voting**

All voting procedures will be done through the polling feature on Zoom. Please upgrade your Zoom account to the latest version, and **enable the polling** feature on your account. For detailed instructions, please refer to the [official support page of Zoom](#).



## **AWARDS POLICY**

Only Delegate who have participated in **5 out of 6 sessions** of AIMUN 2021 will receive a Certificate of Participation. Attendance will be taken by the Dais during Roll Call at the beginning of each session. This Certificate can be collected from the Dais after the Closing Ceremony has ended.

All awards will be determined by the Dais of each Committee and the Director of Academics. Awards will be announced and presented at the Closing Ceremony. Awards will be given to individuals in single-delegation committees, while in double-delegation or mixed-delegation committees, an awardee will be a delegation as a whole.

Following are some evaluation standards for the awards: attendance and punctuality, quality of position papers, contributions to drafting Working Papers, Resolutions and Amendments, active participation in Debates and Caucuses, exhibition of a desire to cooperate and compromise while adhering to the country's basic positions, and in-depth understanding of the discussed topic area(s).

### **➤ “BEST POSITION PAPER”**

This award is judged based on how well Delegates explain their individual country's position on the issues the committee is discussing. Delegates' adherence to other academic requirements of the committee will also be taken into consideration. This award is established at every committee except AP, CIS, and MPC.

### **➤ “BEST DELEGATE (AMBASSADOR)”**

Delegates who have shown the most prominent performance during the conference will be awarded “Best Delegate”, in recognition of their hard work, motivation, commitment and creativity. For each committee, there will be only ONE “Best Delegate” award. This award is established at every committee except AP and MPC. The counterpart in AP will be “Best Ambassador”.

### **➤ “OUTSTANDING DELEGATE (AMBASSADOR)”**

For each committee except AP and MPC, there will be a few “Outstanding Delegate” awards. This award is given to Delegates who have displayed outstanding and well-rounded performance throughout the entire conference. The counterpart in AP will be “Outstanding Ambassador.”

### **➤ “HONORABLE MENTION”**

All committees in AIMUN 2021 will set one or a few “Honorable Mention” awards. This award is given to Delegates who have displayed good performance throughout the entire conference.

### **➤ “BEST COUNTRY DELEGATION” and “OUTSTANDING COUNTRY DELEGATION” (AP, GA, DISEC, ECOSOC only)**

This award is given to the Country Delegation whose Delegates, representing the same country in AP, UNGA, DISEC and ECOSOC, have performed high-quality speeches, effective coordination, and coherent stances in all committees attended. The Country Delegation is led and coordinated by its Ambassador in AP. Delegates of each Country Delegation are supposed to hold discussions everyday throughout the

conference and issue a Country Report by the end of the last session. This award is evaluated by the Director of Academics. There is only one “Best Country Delegation” and no more than three “Outstanding Country Delegation” awards in AIMUN 2021.

➤ **“BEST SCHOOL DELEGATION” and “OUTSTANDING SCHOOL DELEGATION”**

There are only one “Best School Delegation” and no more than three “Outstanding School Delegation.” These awards are given to schools whose Delegates have been producing consistent, high-quality performance throughout all committees attended. Only schools which have sent four or more Delegates will qualify for these awards. Delegations will be judged based on the holistic assessment of all their Delegates in various committees.

➤ **“BEST CRISIS RESPONSE”**

This will be awarded to the country with the best-coordinated performance in a Crisis.

➤ **“BEST JOURNALIST” (MPC only)**

The Delegate who makes the greatest commitment to the whole conference, and actively submits high-quality news reports and performs his or her duties well as a journalist will be awarded “Best Journalist.”

➤ **“OUTSTANDING JOURNALIST” (MPC only)**

The Delegates who behave themselves as qualified journalists and make great commitment to the process of the conference will be awarded “Outstanding Journalist.”

➤ **“BEST NEWS REPORT” (MPC only)**

The Delegate who alertly observes the situation of the conference and exemplifies high news article quality will be awarded “Best News Report.”

➤ **“BEST WRITING STYLE” (MPC only)**

The Delegate who does comprehensive research and shows a extensive understanding of his or her represented media’s political tendency and writing style will be awarded “Best Writing Style.”