



# RULES OF PROCEDURE

**ASIA YOUTH INTERNATIONAL MUN  
VIRTUAL CONFERENCE**

**11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> March 2022**

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**ASIA YOUTH INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2022 VIRTUAL**  
**CONFERENCE**  
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**WELCOMING REMARKS FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL**

Greetings Delegates!

Welcome to the AYIMUN VC 2022 ! My name is Jose, a Bachelor of International Relations Candidate from Jakarta, Indonesia! I am delighted to serve you as the Secretary General. One thing for sure, since I've started my MUN journey in 2018, MUNs never fails me when it comes to learning research skills, public speaking, negotiation, diplomacy, and writing skills that are needed in our career. Therefore, I hope that this virtual conference will eliminate your barrier in accessing an impactful program like this. I am looking forward and lets have the best of our preparation and confidence to this conference!

## General Rules

**RULE 1:**  
**SCOPE**

The rules included in this guide are applicable to all committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Councils and Regional Bodies, and the Security Council. The Rules of Procedure for Crisis and Historical Committees are entirely at the discretion of the committee chair. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, The Committee Chair will be the final authority on what procedure to follow. At the discretion of the Chair or Secretariat, these rules can be modified to better facilitate healthy debate, and any modification of the rules will be announced clearly to the entirety of the committee, and will take precedence over any rules written in this document.

**RULE 2:**  
**LANGUAGE**

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a delegate wishes to present any document or part therein written in a language other than English, the chair may at their discretion permit the introduction of the document alongside a full English translation of the document to be distributed to the entirety of the committee. Delegates may not carry out any activities relevant to their committees in any language other than English, which includes discussing committee topics in unmoderated caucus or outside of committee. This is to prevent the creation of language-based blocs that may exclude non-speakers of a language.

**RULE 3:  
REPRESENTATION**

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one or two delegates and will have one vote on each Committee. If two delegates represent a Member State of a Committee, the delegates can present speeches together without formally yielding as long as only one delegate speaks at any given time.

**RULE 4:  
CREDENTIALS**

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary- General. Any representative whose admission raises an objection by another member will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

**RULE 5:  
PARTICIPATION OF NON- MEMBERS**

Accredited Observers will not have the same right to be recognized and address the committee in debate as a member state. Any observer or other conference participant that does not represent a member of the United Nations and is not an Accredited Observer may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair.

**RULE 6:  
PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRESS CORPS**

Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (“NGOs”) or the Press Corps reserve the same rights as a full member of the committee, with the exception of the right to vote on substantive matters. NGOs may be signatories on draft resolutions while Press Corps members may not. At the discretion of the committee Chair, delegates of NGOs or the Press Corps hold certain unique procedural rights stated below:

- **Introductory Statements to Committee:** If desired, an NGO or Press Corps member holds the right to submit a written introduction to the Committee Chair that elaborates on the position and powers of the NGO or Press Corps member. The Chair reserves the right to postpone the introduction if necessary.

- Written or oral announcements: An NGO is allowed to address the committee in oral or written form, stating its stance on the topic being discussed and the possible contributions it can make. This announcement will also be made at the discretion of the Committee Chair.
- Press Conferences: A Press Corps member or group of members may, at the discretion of the Chair may hold a press conference in which the Press Corps members have a question and answer session with delegates. The Chair reserves the right to end the press conference at any time.

#### **RULE 7:**

##### **STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT**

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her reserves the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time. Delegates should expect to receive an address from the relevant Under-Secretary-General for their committee, either of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, or Crisis and Historical Committees, at least once per day for committee feedback and announcements.

#### **RULE 8:**

##### **GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF**

The Committee Dais Staff consists of the Committee Chair and several Assistant Chairs. Each Committee session will be announced open and closed by the Committee Chair, who may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Committee Chair may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Committee Chair also has the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. The Chair can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Dais staff. Committee Dais staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. Further, no handouts may be circulated to the committee body without the knowledge and explicit approval of the Chair. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Dais staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

**RULE 9:**  
**QUORUM**

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. When at least one-quarter of the members of the Committee (as declared at the beginning of the first session) are present, quorum is met, and the Chair declares a Committee open to proceed with debate. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum. In order to vote on any substantive motion, the Committee must establish the presence of a simple majority of members. For double delegation committees, at least one delegate from each pair must be present in the room at all times.

**RULE 10:**  
**COURTESY**

Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to speak to the Chair, who will then take the appropriate action.

**RULE 11:**  
**ELECTRONIC AIDS**

Delegates are permitted to use any type of electronic device, including laptops, phones, etc., in the committee room when the committee is in session.

**RULE 12:**  
**DELEGATE CONDUCT**

Delegates are warned that AYIMUN VC 2022 has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches or debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature. Those delegates who believe that their countries policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action.

**RULE 13:**  
**ABSENCES**

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the dais staff. A delegate who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or her time to the Chair, and debate shall continue unabated. In order to receive fee waivers and financial aid awards, delegates are required to attend all sessions.

# Rules Governing Debate

## **RULE 14:**

### **AGENDA**

The Agenda decides the order in which the topics will be discussed in committee. Therefore the first matter the Committee decides on will be setting the agenda. Single topic committees the Chair, at his or her discretion, may allow the committee to set the agenda to certain subtopics.

The procedure for a motion to set the agenda is as follows:

- A Committee in which only one Topic Area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that Topic Area without debate unless the Chair would like the committee to set the agenda to specific subtopics.
- Debate over the Agenda can only be closed by a motion after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and from two against, or all the speakers on one side and at least two on the opposite side. As stated in Rule 16, the Chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate. A vote of two-thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. In the situation where the Speakers List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.
- Once debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion, which will require a simple majority to pass.
- In the event of a simulated international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General, members of the Secretariat or the members of the Committee Staff may call upon the delegates of a certain Committee to set aside or table debate on the current Topic Area so that the more pressing issue may be attended to immediately. After a draft resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. If a draft resolution on the crisis topic fails, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled Topic Area only at the discretion of the Committee Staff.
- Comments are not in order during debate on the agenda, since deciding the Agenda is a procedural question.
- All motions for caucus are out of order during the consideration of the agenda. Also, delegates will not be allowed to yield their time (see Rule 22).



**RULE 15:****DEBATE**

Setting the Agenda is followed by a motion to open debate. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass. A motion to open debate, if it passes, results in the opening of a new, continuous Speakers List, which is used to conduct general debate. This Speakers List will decide the order of speakers for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or draft resolution currently on the floor. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated until it fails, the Committee postpones debate on it, or the Committee moves to the next Topic Area.

**RULE 16:****UN-MODERATED CAUCUS**

A delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. In the case of multiple unmoderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory, and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may be extended only once, and the combined length of an unmoderated caucus and its extension may not exceed twenty minutes.

**RULE 17:****CONSULTATION OF THE WHOLE**

At the discretion of the Chair, delegates may motion for a Consultation of the Whole in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and an informal discussion is carried out in the committee room. Speaking times as well as the order of speakers are determined on an adhoc basis at the informal discretion of the delegates and ultimately the chair. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion for the consultation of the whole, not to exceed ten minutes. The motion will be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. During the execution of this motion, delegates not speaking will be expected to remain muted and be respectful of speakers at all times. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory or end the Consultation of the Whole at any point for any reason, and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. Like unmoderated caucuses, a Consultation of the Whole may only be extended once and the combined length cannot exceed twenty minutes.

**RULE 18:****MODERATED CAUCUS**

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion. Although the default is to only call

one speaker at a time, the Chair, at his or her discretion, may create a list of up to a maximum of five speakers at any time. The Chair cannot create a list of all the speakers of a 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 explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory, and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority of members required for passage. In the case of multiple moderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length. Moderated caucuses of the same length will be ranked in descending order of number of speakers. Moderated caucuses that differ only in topic will be ranked in the same order that they were proposed. No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. A delegate who has been recognized to speak during a moderated caucus can and will be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. A moderated caucus may be extended only once, but only after the caucus has ended, and the combined length of a moderated caucus and its extension may not exceed 20 minutes. Delegates cannot yield their remaining speaking time during moderated caucuses.

#### **RULE 19:**

##### **CLOSURE OF DEBATE**

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. When debate is closed on the topic area under discussion, this motion has the effect of the committee entering into voting procedure on draft resolutions. The Chair may, subject to appeal, rule any motion to close debate dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present and voting. If there are no speakers against the closing debate, the Committee Chair will ask the delegates if there are any objections to voting by unanimous consent (Please see Rule 38 for details on procedure). If there are no objections, the motion to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedure.

#### **RULE 20:**

##### **SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING**

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next meeting. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting or adjournment of the meeting. The Chair may rule such motions dilatory; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal. When in order, such



motions will not be debatable but will be immediately voted upon, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a simple majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the Committee. In the case of a real emergency as declared by the Secretary General, members of the Secretariat or the Committee Staff, debate will automatically be suspended without any exceptions.

#### **RULE 21:**

##### **POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE**

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as “tabling,” will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

#### **RULE 22:**

##### **RECONSIDERATION**

A motion to reconsider a draft resolution is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. The Chair will recognize up to two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately voted upon. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the Committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered without further debate.

#### **RULE 23:**

##### **APPEAL**

An appeal can only be made to procedural matters, but not substantive ones (Rules 36, 37). A delegate may appeal any procedural decision of the Chair unless it is one that cannot be appealed as stated by the rules of procedure. The delegate can only appeal a ruling immediately after it has been pronounced. The delegate will be given thirty seconds in order to explain the reasoning behind the appeal. The Chair may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Chair shall stand unless overruled by two-thirds of those members present and voting. The Chair's decision not to sign a draft resolution or amendment is never appealable. A “Yes” vote indicates support of the Chair's ruling; a “No” vote indicates opposition to that ruling.

# Rules Governing Speeches

## **RULE 24:**

### **SPEAKERS LIST**

The Committee shall at all times have an open Speakers' List for the Topic Area being discussed. The Chair will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers' Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A member may add its name to the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair, provided that member is not already on the Speakers' List, and may remove its name from the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair. At any time the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers' List. The names of the next several members to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. The Speakers' List for the second Topic Area will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic.

The Speakers' List is the default activity of the Committee. If no motions are on the floor, debate automatically returns to the Speakers' List. A motion to close any Speakers' List is never in order.

## **RULE 25:**

### **TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES**

The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay. However, the Chair may exercise his or her discretion to allow a delegate to finish his or her thought before calling the delegate to order. This rule is intended to account for the varying fluency in English among conference attendees.

## **RULE 26:**

### **YIELDS**

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. His or her remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield. The second delegate speaking may not yield back to the original delegate.

- Yield to questions. **THIS WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE IN GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST** 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. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, rhetorical, leading

and/or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be counted against the speaking time.

- Yield to the chair. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Chair will then move to the next speaker. Only one yield is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter. A delegate must declare any yield by the conclusion of his/her speech. Even if a delegate's time has elapsed, he/she must still yield. Yields only need to be made when in a Speakers' List.

#### **RULE 27:**

##### **RIGHT OF REPLY**

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the Committee staff. The Chair will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion; this decision is not appealable. A delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the Committee except at the request of the Chair. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

## **Rules Governing Points**

#### **RULE 28:**

##### **PURPOSE OF POINTS**

At AYIMUN VC 2022, Points are used exclusively to facilitate procedure and may never be used to make substantive remarks of any kind. Points of Information and Points of Inquiry are not recognized.

#### **RULE 29:**

##### **POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE**

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible.

#### **RULE 30:**

##### **POINTS OF ORDER**

At any point when a committee is in session, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate their belief that the rules of procedure are not being properly followed. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may never interrupt a speaker.

**RULE 31:****POINTS 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. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the Committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

## **Rules Governing a Path to A Draft Resolutions**

**RULE 32:****WORKING PAPERS**

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Chair, but do require the signature of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may consider that working paper introduced and begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. Working papers are not introduced by motion.

**RULE 33:****DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by a certain number of members in committee. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in Committee. There are official sponsors of draft resolutions. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution. A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members present to pass. Only one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end.

**RULE 34:****INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may move to introduce the draft resolution. Each motion will specify one draft resolution to introduce. The order in which draft resolutions are introduced is the default order for substantive voting on the draft resolutions. The Chair, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Chair, at his/her discretion, may allow a brief presentation of the resolution in a manner determined by the Chair. Alternatively, the Chair, at his/her discretion, may answer any

clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during any presentation or clarificatory period, and the Chair may end this any of these periods for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a Resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers' List for that Topic Area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

## **RULE 35:**

### **AMENDMENTS**

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, inserting into, deleting from or revising parts of it. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly, 5 members in the Economic and Social Council and the Regional Bodies, or 3 members in the Crisis Committees. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments. As there are no official sponsors of draft resolutions, there can be no friendly amendments. If a submitted amendment contains a typological error, the corrected version should be submitted to the Chair only and does not need to be circulated to the entire committee. The Chair, at his or her discretion will announce the corrections made in the latter version. Perambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is substantive; NGOs and Observer Nations will not be allowed to vote on amendments.

A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be made when the floor is open. After this motion, the Chair may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion will pass by a simple majority. General debate will be suspended and a Speakers' List will be established for and against the amendment.

- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers' for the amendment and from two speakers' against or from all the speakers' on both sides in the case that one or both sides only has one speaker wishing to speak.
- The Chair will recognize up to two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure. If there are no speakers against the motion to close debate, the motion passes by unanimous consent and no vote on the motion to close debate is necessary.
- When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass. Votes on amendments are substantive votes.
- After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers' List.

# **Rules Governing Voting**

## **RULE 36:**

### **PROCEDURAL VOTING**

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers and NGOs present in the room must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many “Yes” votes than “No” votes.

## **RULE 37:**

### **SUBSTANTIVE VOTING**

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures on resolutions. At this time, the chambers are sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. The only motions that will be in order are: Motion to Divide the Question, Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions, and Motion for a Roll Call Vote. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions in the order in which they were introduced. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a ‘Yes,’ ‘No,’ or ‘Abstain.’ Abstaining members are not considered to be voting, and are subtracted from quorum for the purposes of calculating a simple majority. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one

Resolution may be passed per Topic Area. NGOs, Observer Nations, and Third-Party Actors will not be able to vote on draft resolutions and/or amendments. In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A “No” vote by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council is considered a veto, and the draft resolution will not pass if it receives a veto.

## **RULE 38:**

### **VOTING BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT**

Before the beginning the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution or amendment, the Committee Chair has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by unanimous consent. If no committee member expresses an objection, then the motion will automatically be adopted without the committee taking a vote. Any objection to voting by unanimous consent will mean that the committee will go into normal voting procedure.

**RULE 39:****REORDERING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

A Motion to Reorder Draft resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in the default order which is the order in which they are introduced. Only one motion to reorder draft resolutions can pass for each round of voting procedures.

**RULE 40:****DIVISION OF THE QUESTION**

After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that the operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Perambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered by division of the question.

- First, a motion to divide the question in general (divide the question at all) is in order. A vote will then be held on whether to divide the question at all. The motion can be debated to the extent of two speakers' for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.
- If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe. If the motion fails, then voting procedure will continue and no further motions to divide the question are in order.
- The Committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division has been passed, requiring a simple majority, the draft resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is to be included in the final draft resolution.
- If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.
- Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote along with the other draft resolutions in the relevant order.

**RULE 41:****ROLL CALL VOTING**

A delegate has the right to request a roll call vote after debate on a draft resolution is closed or for any other substantive vote. A roll call vote is only in order for substantive votes. A motion for a roll call vote may be made from the floor and passes without a vote if it is seconded by 20 members of the General Assembly, 10 members of the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies and 5 members of the Crisis and Historical Committees



- In a roll call vote, the Chair will call members in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “Yes with Rights”, “No,” “No with Rights”, “Abstain,” or “Pass.” Delegates who vote either “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights” reserve the right to explain his/her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his/her country. The delegate will only be allowed to explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.
- A delegate who voted “Pass” during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.
- The Chair shall then call for changes of votes; no delegate may request a right of explanation if he or she did not request on in the previous two sequences. All delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Chair, not to exceed thirty seconds. The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

## **PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS**

The following are incidental motions which are dealt with immediately when they arise and thus

have no precedence:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 29)
2. Point of Order (Rule 30)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 31)

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 20)
2. Unmoderated Caucusing (Rule 16)
3. Moderated Caucusing (Rule 18)
4. Introduction of Draft Resolution (Rule 33)
5. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 34)
6. Postponement of Debate (Rule 21)
7. Resumption of Debate (Rule 21)
8. Closure of Debate (Rule 19)

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence

1. Reordering Draft Resolutions (Rule 38)
2. Division of the Question (Rule 39)
3. Motion for a Roll Call Vote (Rule 40)

## Endnotes

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### List of Annex

- Annex 1: Position Paper Example
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- Annex 3: Draft Resolution Example

## Annex

### **Anex 1.1 Position Paper Example**

**POSITION PAPER OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM  
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL - AYMUN 2020**

## **AGENDA ITEM: Addressing the Ongoing Proxy War in Yemen**

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“...the humanitarian situation remains of great concern. All international partners must show their solidarity with the Yemeni people by supporting the Organization’s intervention plan. We encourage all parties to make additional commitments and to honor them..” - **Mr. de Buytsverve, Representative of Belgium to the UN.**

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### **Background of the Issue and Key Problems**

The global ceasefire is one of the key indicators as it's the first crucial step whenever any efforts were taken to de-escalate any prolonged conflicts. In the pandemic, the UN has called for a more sustainable global ceasefire to battle the Covid-19 and strengthen multilateralism and all fragile peace efforts and thus backing the interest of humanitarian assistance rather than political division (International Crisis Group, 2020). Proxy war as one of the recurring and prolonged problems is unlikely to be addressed thus ceasefire could not be initiated if foreign interventions and the war crimes committed by its proxy actors can't be brought to justice. The proxy war in Yemen has caused more than 400 killed a month either by the exchange of fire or by unexploded shells (Lee, 2020). Continuous combat and also collective exchange of fires have destructed Sanaa and displaced more than 20 million people and 7,8 million children are in threats of famine. Foreign countries backing the Houthis rebel has committed several war crimes and breaches of the international law by continuing to bombard and shelled civilian settlements and injuring people by launching multiple missiles, mortars, and destroying public facilities thus damaging vital objects such as schools, hospitals, and multiple infrastructures as discovered by the Amnesty International since the beginning of the conflict in 2015 (Amnesty International, 2019).

The proxy war in Yemen became prominent to be discussed at the multilateral level when the Saudi-led coalition starting the strikes against Houthis with the operation of Decisive storm under the goal to restore the Hadi's government into power while also pressing back the threats from Iran-backed ANSAs, Saudi Arabia kept striking Houthis in which they had the role to determine the proceedings of the conflict since all of the warring factions were controlled by either country in the domain of proxy war in the Yemen Civil War crisis. (Baron & Al-Hamdani, 2019) In regards of the challenges, few key problems hamper ceasefire sustainability itself: Political ego to reaffirm their legitimacy in certain contestation; reluctance from the conflicting/ warring factions within a conflict to find a middle ground and tend to assume their governance over illegitimate justification by the international law; and lack of political coordination between government, civil society, and the humanitarian actors. The intervention of foreign governments also repeatedly caused many public infrastructures and civilian neighborhoods damaged by the foreign airstrikes, arms smuggling, and military aggression over the region under the name of political efforts to contain the spread of the conflict in which it also perpetually proliferated the crisis within the country.

## **Country Stances and Past Actions**

Belgium as the non-permanent member of the UNSC and the member of the European Union reaffirm their commitment to the ceasefire and de-escalation to uphold the fundamental principles of the UN as stipulated in the Preamble of the UN Charter (specifically article 1 and 2 of the UN Charter) and the UDHR as the fundamental stipulations for humanitarian governance within the status quo in Yemen. This was proven when Belgium endorsed the UNSC S/RES/2532 which called for a 90-day ceasefire in all conflict zones globally to support the humanitarian intervention amid Covid-19 thus we maintain this also for Yemen (Kingdom of Belgium Foreign Affairs, 2020). Belgium also pledged additional support to relieve the humanitarian crisis in Yemen because of the proxy war by promising 5 million Euros aid to Yemen Humanitarian Fund through ICRC mechanism especially noting the tangible impact brought by the Covid-19 pandemic (OCHA, 2020). At the multilateral past efforts on the Security Council, Belgium voted in favor as our dedication to the following resolution: S/RES/2452 which endorsed the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA); S/RES/2456 which called for sanctions and embargo to be placed in Yemen with the observation of the committee of experts; S/RES/2511 and S/RES/2534 which called for the renewal of sanctions and the extension of UNMHA agreement for the peacebuilding and constructive political agreement implementation in Yemen (Security Council Report, 2020).

In regards of the past actions, United Nations also engaging its efforts through the UN Special Envoy mechanism which observe and monitor all efforts mapping and its extensive implementations with the cooperation involving Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) following UNSC resolution S/RES/2140 and S/RES/2216 and to preserve full and effective implementation of all resolutions concerning Yemen's crisis (UN DPPA, 2012). The special envoy is responsible for promoting inclusive dialogue, protection of all marginalized groups, closing the gaps to the vulnerable, and facilitating humanitarian aid channels for Yemen (UN DPPA, 2012). The UN panel of experts in Yemen also concluded that Houthis are guilty of using excessive forces during the proxy war in Yemen with the use of short-range ballistic missile, UAVs to detonate explosives, SAMs (Surface-to-Air-Missiles), and Sea mines which could obstruct all humanitarian ships thus Iranian components are detected (Sharp, 2020).

## **Proposed Solutions**

With the aforementioned stances and also relevant past actions, Belgium would like to reiterate their commitment to the maintenance of regional peace and security architecture, therefore Belgium would like to propose the following solutions to be implemented and based on the policy harmonization for the issue:

1. **Implementation of Secure and Durable Solution for Yemen (ISDS Yemen Initiative).** This solution will be the core solution to implement peacebuilding and de-escalating the prolonged proxy war in Yemen with the following mechanisms. First, the existing Sanctions Panel of Experts and the UN Special Envoy will observe the extensive implementation of sanctions and embargo to map all flaws and loopholes that could

allow foreign actors to smuggle weapons to the warring parties. Second, the UNSC will then impose adequate measures based on the report from the panel of experts to enhance the effectiveness and real-time solid decision. Third, UNSC will discuss with UNODA the best practices of disarmament and mediation between the parties. Fourth, the establishment of Panel of Experts and Intergovernmental Panel Dialogue for a more integrated stabilization and consensus between all respective parties to ensure that all ceasefire could be leveled up to lasting peace. This will also assess flawed ceasefire. This will be guided as the evidence-based and victim-centric approach.

**2. Yemen Ceasefire Comprehensive Initiatives (2020 YCCI)** with the mechanisms: First, emphasizing regional political and humanitarian assistance mapping for the goal-setting to assess the effectiveness of UN Peacekeeping Missions thus reviewing all ongoing efforts for a sustainable ceasefire. Second, this solution is also concerned regarding the perception of Article 51 of the UN Charter in regards to Self Defense to prevent unlawful aggression by foreign actors. Third, recalling UNSC resolution S/RES/2518, 2378, and 2167.

**3. Gulf's Confidence Building Measures through Mediation (GCCBM):** The CBM itself will be focusing on Iran and Saudi Arabia as the key players within the status quo. Encouraging the role of the European Union to observe and monitor all bilateral dialogue and to encourage peacebuilding. The mediation will be based on the EU's EEAS Crisis Management Framework for the political transition.

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## **Anex 1.2 Working Paper Example**

## WORKING PAPER SAMPLE

Committee: UN Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Generalized System of Preferences

Signatories: Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador believe that a GSP should be set up so that Lesser-Developed Countries (LDCs) receive preferential treatment from Developed Countries (DCs). To that end we propose:

1. Each DC reduces 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 Raw materials
  4. Decisions on product coverage by preference giving nations are made in consultation with the affected LDC. Annual re- evaluation of coverage shall take place with the LDC 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. Serve as a forum for airing grievances relating to the GSP
    - d. Report regularly to the Secretary-General
1. Membership should be as follows:
    - a. Five permanent nations from the DCs
    - b. Five permanent nations from the LDCs and LLDCs
    - c. Ten members elected annually by UNCTAD
  2. Voting rights will have to be worked out, but the UN format for subcommittees seems



best.

## **Anex 1.3 Draft Resolution Example**

United Nations  
1.X

Draft Resolution



**Human Rights Council**

Date : 4 September 2020  
Distr : General

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### ***Virtual Session of the Human Rights Council***

**Sponsors:** *The Republic of Columbia, The Kingdom Of Netherlands, The Republic of Paraguay, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The Republic of Fiji*

**Signatories:** *Hungary, The Democratic Republic of Algeria, The Democratic Republic of Congo, The Gabonese Republic, The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Kingdom of Bahrain, The Kingdom of Norway, The Kingdom of Bahrain, The Kingdom of Cambodia, The Kingdom of Spain, The Kingdom of Sweden, The Lebanese Republic, The Republic of Angola, The Republic of Austria, The Republic of Chad, The Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Peru, The Republic of Estonia, The Republic of Korea, The Republic of Georgia, The Republic of Korea, The Republic of Latvia, The Republic of Hungary, The Republic of Indonesia, The Republic of Peru, The Republic of Poland, The Republic of Singapore, The Republic of Uzbekistan, The Republic of Zimbabwe, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, The Somali Republic, The State of Qatar, The Swiss Confederation, The United Arab Emirates*

**Agenda:** Modern Slavery in Forced Labour Exploitation,

**The Human Rights Council,**

*Realizing* that the International Labor Organization (ILO) data shows that 25 millions of people are still fall victim to modern slavery in 21th century,

*Reaffirming* its commitment against the worst form of labor and its multidimensional impact and threats imposed against the humanity,

*Recalling* International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

*Recalling* Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 3 and 4

*Reaffirming* the Forced Labour Convention No. 29 in 1930 as the international legal instrument to the everlasting abolition of forced labor,

*Recognising every countries resolve to put an end to the injustice that a significant part of our society is facing,*

*Decides* the following solutions to be implemented as the resolution of the agenda,

1. Urges Governments to develop age-appropriate educational and training programmes aimed at preventing human slavery and trafficking, giving special emphasis to the protection of young women and children;
  - a. Promotes improved access to quality primary and secondary education, education in rural areas and livelihood services for vulnerable children;
  - b. Aims to promote children's rights and seeks to protect children from abuse, violence, and exploitation, and rehabilitate them;
  - c. Includes guidelines on child labor identification, withdrawal, reintegration, and educational policies, overseen by the National Steering Committee on the Worst Forms of Child Labor;
  - d. Examines legal and institutional frameworks and responses related to the human trafficking situation and aims to provide guiding principles based on international best practices for anti-human trafficking action and the institutional structures and inputs needed to combat human trafficking;
  - e. Promotes basic business skill in collaboration with regional NGO and Women In Self Employment (WISE) NGO;
2. Encourages Member states to observe the World Day against Trafficking in Persons and the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, in the context of the need to raise awareness of the situation of victims of slavery and trafficking and for the promotion of their rights;
3. Reminds to improve the clarity of Government mandates for the implementation of protection programmes and compensation schemes for slavery and trafficking victims and to ensure states provide release certificates, compensation and non-cash benefits to all victims;
4. Calls upon governments to establish and improve data-collection capacities as a way of promoting cooperation to combat slavery, including through the systematic collection of sex and age-disaggregated data;

5. Encourages the establishment of Cross-Border Council for Modern Slavery Abolition, which will be parent to UNHRC and will focus to combat modern slavery in the regional level. The Council will consists of governments' representation, UN bodies, and NGOs, with tasks to:
  - a. Receive and review the annual report of the progress in abolishing forced labor with aims to recognize the barriers of each country in tackling that issue;
  - b. Discuss and resolve the issues about modern slavery, including policy-making, law-enforcement, international corporation, etc;
  - c. Warn and encourage all of the countries to ratify and comply with human rights conventions (e.g., UDHR, ICCPR, Forced Labor Convention, Abolition of Forced Labor Convention 1957, etc.);
  
6. Endorses the formation of a multinational intelligence task force to combat human slavery and trafficking;
  - a. The task force would include UNHRC Fact Finding's Mission, ILO, Interpol, and countries' law enforcement and intelligence officers from all member states;
  - b. Half of its funding would come from member states and the rest from the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund and United Nations Slavery Fund;
  - c. The task force would be headed by an individual from the INTERPOL with a great deal of experience in dealing with issues related to slavery;
  - d. The task force would convene at Geneva every 6 months to evaluate past actions and discuss future actions. The committee will include a representative from the UNHRC to oversee the aforementioned discussion;
  - e. The treaty would ensure that victims are provided refuge in all countries that have signed the treaty if they have been enslaved in and/or trafficked to that country.
  - f. The treaty ensures that all member states take up the responsibility of the safety and physical and mental well-being of the victims;
  - g. The treaty ensures mandatory psychological treatment for all victims and regular medical check-ups until 6 weeks after recovery of victims;
  - h. The treaty warrants the prosecution of enslavers and human traffickers in the country where they have been taken into custody instead of extraditing them. They will be liable to the capital punishment provided by the criminal code of the country in which they have been apprehended;
  - i. IOM has developed anti-trafficking modules for immigration officials, police officers, prosecutors and judges in 2008 and provided a series of training to immigration officials, police officers, prosecutors and judges;
  - j. The treaty ensures that local police would get full freedom to operate on behalf of the task force such that the information would be fully transparent for the police operate at its will and collect the required information;

7. Encourages the increase in protections for vulnerable migrants and victims through measures aimed at:
  - a. Providing protection for those fleeing repressive regimes which will include funds from eligible wishing locality and government;
  - b. Ensuring access to decent work and finances via companies or workplaces where there are slots available;
  - c. Address the threat of captivity and/or deportation that exists with respect to many migrant workers by creating systems that enable temporary and even irregular migrants to access basic labour rights and justice, particularly around wage theft in both formal and informal sectors;
  - d. Creating ethical and safe, fee-free recruitment across borders leading to more options for people to enroll for country borders and economical options for people to enroll for country borders and economical safety;
  - e. Reduction of financial imbalance between vulnerable migrants and their exploiters;
  - f. Granting victims of trafficking/forced labour a reflection period followed by offering protection independent of judicial proceedings;
  - g. Offering a temporary residence permit which must include access to health and education services, as well as to the regular labor market;
  - h. Reminds nation states to regulate market spaces on a timely basis to counter increased risks of labour exploitation and abuse;
  - i. Further recommends to monitor private recruitment agencies that are part of the modus operandi of trafficking;
  - j. Increase migrants' access to legitimate sources of finance along migration pathway and destination countries;
8. Recommends the protection of labors who flee from forced labor by establish House of Comprehensive Protection (*hereinafter* 'The House'), with the description:
  - a. The House will have the same immunity as diplomatic or consular office so the workers who flee could seek protection and could not be charged with any offence from host country;
  - b. The House will operate under the mandate of UNHRC;
  - c. Beside the protection, the House will also provides *pro bono* service for labors, especially to review their contract and advocate their issues in national or regional courts;
  - d. And hence through this complete protection would be given without any disturbance from the host country;
9. Enacts the International Panel for Tripartite Consultation (*hereinafter* The Panel') as a means to strengthen the implementation of ILO Tripartite Consultation Convention to prevent modern slavery by:
  - a. Discuss and find the equilibrium between corporations, and trade unions around the world to resolve workers issues (*i.e.* hours of working, minimum wage, social security, etc.);

- b. Coordinate all the tripartite consultation throughout the world to resolves the actual issues of laborship (including force labor) and accommodates the ideas from every elements that being; involved;
- 10. Recommends to all member states to enhance partnership on cross-border monitoring on all actives parties engaged in the human trafficking activity to provide more critical data to the official authorities in each member state;
- 11. Encourages to all member states to work together on creating a donor fund which includes all members of this council; which the funding process will be voluntary to help the countries that show a low score on the combating process of human trafficking;
- 12. Requests all countries to increase the Forced Labour Convention No. 29 literacy in many employer sectors, including home and private sector:
  - a. ILO supported by Agar, WISE and YMCA TVET ran Basic Business Skills training
- 13. Emphasizes to all members to easier the vulnerable groups or the poorest people to access microfinance with aims to prevent bonded labor;
- 14. Further recommends governments to put in place a legally binding policy to ensure an effective tackling of modern slavery by private firms/companies which must include;
  - a. Relevant standards and safeguards
  - b. Assessing the risks of modern slavery
  - c. Mitigating modern slavery risks
  - d. Remediation
  - e. Monitoring and reporting on actions and change
- 15. Propose the following solutions to forced labour and modern slavery;
  - a. Strengthening and reforming of legal frameworks.
  - b. Implementation of rights and strict principles against forced labour.
  - c. Provision of efficient public service systems for the purpose of creating awareness.
  - d. Zero tolerance to forced labour.
  - e. Having adequate management for documents.
  - f. Establishment of these victims into jobs and cottage industries like basket weaving, pottery, carpentry etc.
  - g. Provide housing subsidies with proper sanitation for those who are homeless.
- 16. Underlines the importance of multilateral, and zonal partnerships, initiatives and actions, and encourages their development;
- 17. Encourages member states to endorse a UN Special Envoy, System-wide Taskforce on Programming Against Slavery (STOP-Slavery) whose task is to work with Member

States, regional organizations and all other key stakeholders, and develop a proposal for a Global Partnership to End Modern Slavery, Such a partnership could help to:

- a. Renew our commitment to anti-slavery;
- b. Reframe anti-slavery as smart development policy;
- c. Reorganize anti-slavery efforts, so that they are more strategically coordinated.
- d. Find and provide more resources towards anti-slavery efforts through coordinated action by both, public and private donors;
- e. Research needs and use the resulting data to drive smart policy;

18. Introduces “MICS” that stands for Modern Initiatives Combating Slavery that consisted 4 Core:

- a. First Core, Public Awareness where this core main focus is raising public attention and prevention are needed to educate people in order to make them aware of the modern slavery;
  - i. UNHRC should cooperate with ILO and local government to promoting the dangerous of modern slavery through campaign especially during the labour day and Anti human trafficking day. This effort will raise public awareness of modern slavery;
- b. Second Core, Monitoring and Evaluation, sends a special rapporteur based on Human Rights Council RES/42/10 in order to examine and report to the Human Rights Council and also recommends:
  - i. Strengthening the monitoring surveillance thorough Cooperation between UNHRC and the creation of local investigation agencies such as the Swiss Coordination Unit against the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (KSMM) that would conduct investigation regarding modern slavery. The local agencies shall cooperate with Appointed Rapporteur, ILO, local agencies main countries of origin of victims and NGO such as Human Rights Watch to share information regarding the data of the modern slavery;
  - ii. Recommends the local government to create a labour inspector in order to monitor private stakeholder using their labour. The labour inspector shall conduct inspection at least every 3 months and report to the government and forward it to local investigation agencies;
  - iii. The rapporteur shall receive the data too through local investigation agencies;
  - iv. The local government created a labour inspector in order to monitor private stakeholder using their labour, the labour inspector shall conduct inspection at least every 3 months and report to the government and forward it to local investigation agencies;

c. Third Core, Regulation and Punishment



- i. Any actors that got caught conducting modern slavery shall be punished by their countries origin or by giving a tariff of product if the actor is private sector. This will discourage any actors that dares to conduct any kind form of modern slavery;
  - ii. Highly recommend any states to raise their legislature effort into combating the slavery and protection for the victims. through any assistance to make the victims feel better before the repatriation plan that would be conducted by the origin states of the victims;
- d. Fourth Core, Technological Innovation
  - i. Recommend partnership with private sector that proven to be not conduct any form of slavery to established a technology that could act as monitor for the labour and prevention of child labour. This would also allow the private sector to synergize with government and raising awareness of private sector regarding modern slavery;
  - ii. Requests all member states of various international, governmental, private and non governmental bodies to comply with the already set policies;

19. Urges the importance of continued coordination among the Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on contemporary forms of slavery.