

**DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY  
UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL  
WELCOMES YOU TO  
THE 2020 MODEL  
UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE**



**JANUARY 31, 2020**

**RULES AND SCENARIO HANDBOOK**

## Table of Contents

<b>Letter from The Secretary- General</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Section 1. Overview of the United Nations</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Origins of the United Nations	6
1.2 Purpose of the United Nations	7
1.3 Structure of the United Nations	7
<b>Section 2. Role-Playing and Preparation</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 The Delegate	11
2.2 Role-Playing	11
2.3 The Faculty Advisor	13
<b>Section 3. Rules of Parliamentary Procedure</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1 Administrative	15
3.1.1 The Secretariat	15
3.1.2 Committee/ Council Officers	15
3.1.3 Credentials	15
3.1.4 Quorum/ Majority	15
3.1.5 General Authority of the Chairperson	15
3.1.6 Number of Accredited Representatives	16
3.1.7 Selection of Agenda Items	16
3.2 General Rules	16
3.2.1 Statements by the Secretariat	16
3.2.2 Diplomatic Courtesy	16
3.2.3 Speeches	17
3.2.4 Recognition of Speakers	17
3.2.5 Right of Reply	17
3.2.6 Withdrawal of Motions	18
3.2.7 Dilatory Motions	18
3.3 Rules that Relate to the Rules	18
3.3.1 Rule Priority and Procedure	18
3.3.2 Precedence of Rules	18
3.3.3 The Order of Precedence of Procedural Motions	18

3.3.4 Rule Changes	19
3.3.5 Rules Committee	19
3.4 Resolutions & Amendments	19
3.4.1 Definition of Resolutions	19
3.4.2 Draft Resolutions	19
3.4.3 Definition of amendments	20
3.4.4 Amendments	20
3.5 Voting	20
3.5.1 Voting Rights	20
3.5.2 Types of Votes	21
3.5.3 Definitions of Passing Votes	21
3.5.4 Adoption by Consensus	21
3.5.5 Method of Voting	22
3.5.6 Conduct during Voting	22
3.5.7 Voting with Rights	22
3.6 Points of Procedure	22
3.6.1 Point of Personal Privilege	22
3.6.2 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	23
3.6.3 Point of Order	23
Procedural Motions in Order of Precedence	23
3.7.1 Appeal The Decision of the Chair	23
3.7.2 Suspension of the Meeting	23
3.7.3 Adjournment of the Meeting	24
3.7.4 Reconsideration of Proposals	24
3.7.5 Decisions of Competence	24
3.7.6 Changing the Order of Consideration of Agenda Items	25
3.7.7 Limits on Debate	25
3.7.8 Speakers' List	25
3.7.9 Unmoderated Caucus	25
3.7.10 Postponement of Debate	26
3.7.11 Closure of Debate	26
3.7.12 Division of the Question	26
Rules Relating Only to the General Assembly Plenary	27
3.8.1 Interchangeability of Rules	27
3.8.2 Quorum	27
3.8.3 Officers	27

3.8.4 Security Council Priority Relating to Issues Concerning the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	27
Rules Relating Only to Crisis Committees	28
3.9.1 Communication with the Crisis Team	28
3.9.2 Moderated Caucuses	28
3.9.2 External Speakers	28
<b>Section 4. Preparation</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1 Preparation and Research	29
4.2 Country Profile	30
4.3 Sources of Information	30
<b>Section 5. Reference Guide on Working Papers and Resolutions</b>	<b>33</b>
5.1 Resolutions	33
5.2 Working Papers	33
5.3 Amendments	34
5.4 Guidelines	34
5.5 Rules for Submission of Resolutions	34
5.6 Preambulatory & Operative Phrases	35
5.7 Sample Resolution	36
<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>37</b>
6.1 United Nations Security Council 2075	37
<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>39</b>
6.2 League of Nations 1938	39
<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>41</b>
6.3 General Assembly First Committee	41
Committee on Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)	41
<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>44</b>
6.4 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	44
<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>46</b>
6.5 World Trade Organization (WTO)	46
<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>48</b>
6.6 Crisis: Catalonia	48

<b>Section 6. Committees and Topics</b>	<b>50</b>
6.7 Organización de Estados Americanos	50
<b>Section 7. Standards of Conduct</b>	<b>52</b>
7.1 Professionalism	52
7.2 Illicit Drugs	52
7.3 Alcohol	52
7.4 Harassment	53
7.5 Dress Code	53
<b>Short Form of Rules for DuqMUN</b>	<b>54</b>



## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY- GENERAL

Dear Delegates and Faculty Advisors,

On behalf of Duquesne University, our sponsors, and the Model United Nations club, I would like to welcome you to the 2020 Duquesne University Model United Nations Conference.

We are entering into a new decade that will undoubtedly see unprecedented changes and advancements that will bring together people all over the world. Globalization brings revolutionary shifts in the international society which has the potential to improve the lives of billions of people. With those shifts come substantial changes to the lifestyles of everyone around the world, creating increasingly powerful dissent. As a result, the world will likely become more interconnected and more polarized than ever before. The challenges that the next decade will see will be met not by the generations before, but by the students attending this conference.

My colleagues and I see this conference as an opportunity to train these leaders of tomorrow in all facets: research, negotiation, debate, collaboration and compromise. We have identified some of the most urgent issues facing the world today and hope to see common ground arise through these skills. Furthermore, delegates will find themselves examining problems both old and new; those faced by the League of Nations in 1938 and potential issues that may be seen by the Security Council in the future.

I look forward to seeing the directions taken with the wide array of committees and topics we have this year and we are all very excited to see what solutions you will find.

All best,

Edward Zakreski

Secretary General



## SECTION 1. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS

*Text excerpted from <http://www.un.org/> and American Model United Nations International's "Issues at AMUN Handbook," copyright September 1996*

Delegates participating in Model United Nations should be familiar with the history of the United Nations as well as the rapidly changing role that the organization plays in international affairs.

### 1.1 ORIGINS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The term "United Nations," coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" on January 1, 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 countries pledged their governments would continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

The United Nations, however, was not the first attempt at international cooperation for peace. In 1899, the first International Peace Conference was held in The Hague to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare. It adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which began work in 1902. The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the First World War, and was established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security."

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates considered proposals developed by representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, United States, in August-October 1944. Delegates of the 50 attending countries signed the Charter on June 26, 1945. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, when the Charter was ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day United Nations Day is celebrated on October 24 each year.

## 1.2 PURPOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The primary purposes for which the United Nations was founded are detailed in Chapter I, Article 1, of the Charter:

1. To maintain international peace and security;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language and religion;
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Since 1945, the United Nations has established itself as a forum for the discussion of international disputes. Also, Member States recognize that the United Nations has established machinery that can be used to solve international problems.

The United Nations seeks, both through its principal organs and various subsidiary bodies, to settle disputes through peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force. It should be recognized that the United Nations is not a world government, nor does it legislate. Rather, the actions of the United Nations, as evidenced by resolutions passed by its bodies, have a strong persuasive effect. The Member States frequently find it within their own best interests to follow U.N. recommendations.

## 1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Originally comprised of only 51 members, the U.N. today represents nearly every country in the world with 193 Member States. When states become members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the U.N. Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations.

The United Nations is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the U.N., all Member States — large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems — have a voice and a vote in this process.

The United Nations has six main organs. Five of them — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat — are based at U.N. Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located in The Hague in the Netherlands.

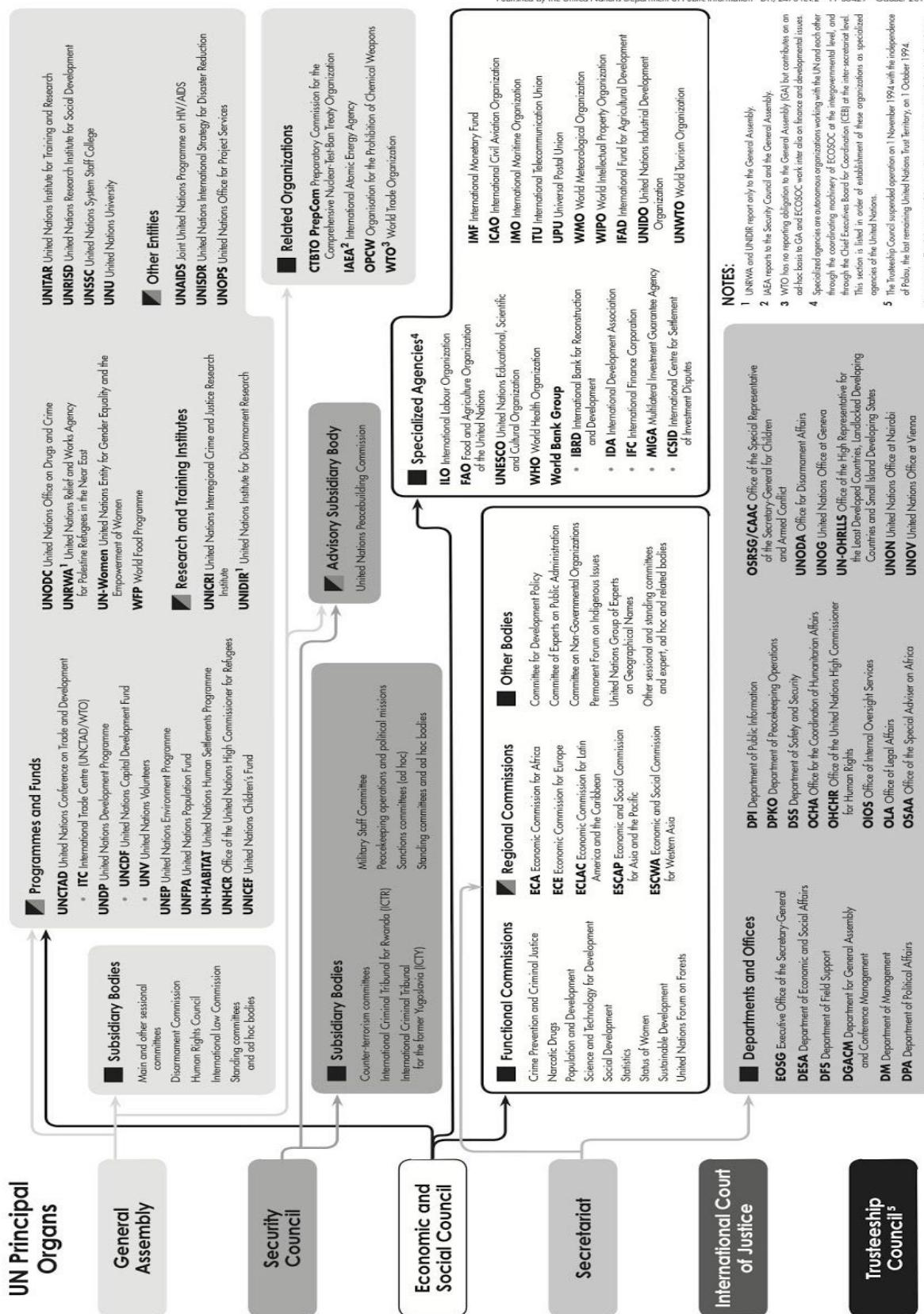
- **The General Assembly (GA):** The GA is the central organ of the United Nations and has been described as the nearest thing to a “parliament of mankind.” All Member States are members of the GA and each member has one vote. The GA makes recommendations on international issues, oversees all other U.N. bodies, approves the U.N. budget and apportions U.N. expenses. On the recommendation of the Security Council, the GA elects the Secretary General, and has the authority to admit and expel Member States. Voting in the GA is ordinarily by simple majority, although for “important questions” a two-thirds majority is required.
- **The Security Council (SC):** The Security Council is charged with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It is the only body that can draft binding resolutions. It has the power to employ United Nations peacekeeping forces and direct action against threats to the peace. Fifteen members sit on the Security Council, including the five Permanent Members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) along with ten “at-large” members that are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. A majority in the Security Council consists of nine members voting “yes.” However, a “no” vote by any of the Permanent Members will veto or block the passage of resolutions.
- **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** ECOSOC is the primary body dealing with the economic, social, humanitarian and cultural work of the United Nations system. ECOSOC oversees five regional economic commissions and six “subject-matter” commissions, along with a sizable system of committees and expert bodies. ECOSOC is composed of 54 Member States elected by the GA for three-year terms. In addition to the six main bodies, the United Nations includes a large “family” of specialized agencies and programs. These agencies have their own charters, rules and memberships; ECOSOC merely coordinates their activities. Examples include the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
- **Trusteeship Council (TC):** In 1945, there were 11 Trust Territories or regions without their own governments. These 11 regions were placed under the TC, which helped them prepare for and achieve independence. With the admittance of Palau as a Member State in 1994, the TC completed its original mandate. The TC today is inactive, but is formally composed of the Permanent Members of the Security Council.
- **The International Court of Justice (ICJ):** The International Court of Justice, or World Court, is the primary judicial organ of the U.N. and decides international legal disputes. All U.N. members are automatically able to bring matters before the ICJ. However, a state must agree to accept the jurisdiction of the ICJ before it can decide a dispute involving that state, as the Court’s decisions are binding on the parties. Fifteen judges serving nine-year terms sit on the Court.

- **Secretariat:** The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Staff. Approximately 16,000 persons are employed as the staff of the U.N., one-third of whom work at the U.N. headquarters in New York City. The other two-thirds work for various subsidiary bodies of the United Nations. The Secretary-General serves a five-year renewable term.



# The United Nations System

## UN Principal Organs



## NOTES:

- 1 UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.
- 2 IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- 3 WMO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC, working on finance and development issues.
- 4 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level and through the Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- 5 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory; on 1 October 1994.

This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.



## SECTION 2. ROLE-PLAYING AND PREPARATION

### 2.1 THE DELEGATE

Delegates are fundamental to any Model United Nations Conference. A Delegate's job is to research the positions of a U.N. Member State on the specific issues that his/her committee will discuss at the Conference as well as on general issues that influence that nation's foreign policy. Delegates then prepare appropriate documents for debate. *See 4. Preparation.*

On the floor of the Model U.N. Conference, a Delegate assumes the role of the Distinguished Delegate from his/her respective country with all the rights and responsibilities that this entails. Thus, Delegates are expected to conduct themselves in a manner befitting international diplomats. Delegates should extend courtesy and respect, both in speaking and in behavior, to fellow Delegates, faculty members, and the Secretariat at the Conference. The Duquesne University Model United Nations (DuqMUN) reserves the right to expel any Delegate not acting in a courteous or professional fashion. *See 8 Standards of Conduct.*

Each delegation will consist of at least one and at most two Delegates for each Committee on which that delegation is represented. While all countries are automatically represented on the General Assembly Committees, some Committees consist of a select group of delegations.

Delegates draft and discuss resolutions, caucus, and work to reach a universal solution on the issues at hand with fellow Delegates. Resolutions under discussion at DuqMUN may be accepted by consensus, adopted, amended, combined, or even debated to the point where no final document can be produced on a given issue.

Name badges, which include the Delegate's country, act as his/her credentials for the Conference and are **mandatory** at all times during the day of the Model U.N. Conference. No one will be admitted to any Conference area without approved credentials.

A placard with the name of the delegation will be provided to each delegation at the beginning of the committee session. These are the property of DuqMUN; the placard should not be defaced or removed from the room. DuqMUN chairs or staff will not recognize defaced placards.

### 2.2 ROLE-PLAYING

Since DuqMUN is a simulation of the U.N., the tone of debate will be dramatically different from the "real" U.N. In the U.N., Delegates and their consular staffs spend months in preparation by caucusing "behind closed doors" and interacting with other nations before an issue is brought to a vote. A U.N. Delegate, or Head of State, generally makes a prepared speech that will not be "news" to the other Delegates present.

However, Delegates at DuqMUN have only one day to assume the role of their nation's Distinguished Delegate and simulate the actions of the U.N. This consolidation of time leads to many different circumstances with which each delegation will have to contend. For example, Delegates will rarely have the opportunity to make a pre-written speech on an issue. Instead, they will often be forced to react extemporaneously to circumstances as they arise. They may find themselves in a position where it is necessary to reinterpret their nation's position in light of new facts. Delegates should not simply read from their country's established record on the issues presented. They should be prepared to compromise with the other nations represented.

Delegates should research and follow the policies of their countries, modifying them as new circumstances arise. Successful role-playing involves walking a careful line on policy. Note that this in no way gives delegations license to act "out of character." Avoid the extremes of either reading a country's past statements verbatim or creating ad hoc policy with no previous basis either in past policy or at the Conference. Students attending the Conference are not career diplomats, and most will not have lived in the countries they are representing. It is understood that students will not have a perfect knowledge of their country's policy.

Each delegation is responsible for being "in character," however. The ultimate responsibility falls to its Permanent Delegate and/or its Faculty Advisor. There is no substitute for extensive preparation on a country and the issues to be discussed *before* attending the Conference. DuqMUN expects the members of each delegation to enter the Conference prepared to represent their country with integrity and with more knowledge about their respective nation's policies than any other Delegates present.

Sometimes at a Conference, questions arise as to whether the actions of an individual are "out of character" in relation to the country's policy in the real world. At the Model U.N. Conference, if a Delegate feels that another Delegate is not prepared, is misinformed, or is acting "out of character" on a particular issue, DuqMUN recommends that:

1. The Delegate revisits the actions taken by the Delegate in question. Is the Delegate "out of character" given the particular resolution and situation on the floor? Have circumstances, either in the real world or at the Conference, changed such that the Delegate could realistically modify the country's stance on a particular issue? Are you certain that you know the actual stance of the country in question on the issue? Many cases of a Delegate appearing "out of character" are actually just misinterpretations of what was said or of a country's previously stated policies.
2. If you still feel that the Delegate is "out of character," DuqMUN asks that you talk to the Delegate about the issue before bringing the problem to the Secretariat. This can be easily done in a non-confrontational manner by stating something like: "I hadn't realized that your country's position on the issue. Where did you see that?" - or - "I thought I read something in (state your source) about your country having a different opinion on this issue. Have you seen that information?" Directly confronting a Delegate by saying "You're wrong on this" will likely not succeed and could damage your diplomatic relations in the future.

3. The Delegate will likely respond in one of two ways to your question.
  - a. He or she may provide information that justifies the statements, with a statement such as "I did the research and this is my country's view on the issue."
  - b. He or she may show interest in the new information that has been provided. If the response answers your question, the problem is resolved.

Please note that DUQMUN Chairs are specifically instructed NOT to provide advice to Delegates on the issues being discussed. The Chairs' purpose in committee is to facilitate debate objectively. Providing research or assistance to a Delegate on his/her country position diminishes the Chair's ability to act independently and objectively. Chairs may arbitrate disagreements, but will never render an opinion on whether a delegate is "out of character."

Since all participants at DuqMUN are learning about the United Nations as they participate, these situations may arise. DuqMUN also asks that Delegates not jump to conclusions about other delegations' role-playing without having detailed background on the other country's position on the issue(s). Finally, DuqMUN reiterates that all Delegates handle potential "out of character" situations diplomatically and with the utmost courtesy shown to all involved.

## 2.3 THE FACULTY ADVISOR

DuqMUN emphasizes that the main role of the Faculty Advisor lies in working with and preparing Delegates before the Conference. Regardless of whether the Faculty Advisor is a class teacher or club sponsor, he or she can assist the delegation in both logistical and content preparation for the Conference. Logistically, the Faculty Advisor likely will be the main contact for both the Conference and the school administration. This role could include working with finances and group organization, registering the school for the Conference, preparing travel arrangements, and a host of other preparations. Alternately, these roles could be delegated or assumed by the club officers.

In helping a delegation prepare for the specific issues it will face at the Conference, a Faculty Advisor could either develop a full class curriculum or serve as a sponsor for a Model U.N. Club or other organization. He or she may use a well-established, proven curriculum or utilize this handbook as a guide in preparing the students who will attend. DUQMUN strongly recommends that the Faculty Advisor coordinate and run mock sessions to better prepare students and give them a feel for the Conference. The United Nations Association can provide excellent background materials. *See 4.5 Sources of Information.*

**In the interest of fairness, we ask that Faculty Advisors not assist their students during the Conference.** Faculty Advisors will not be permitted to sit with their students while committees are in session. Additionally, DUQMUN strongly recommends that Faculty Advisors do NOT grade students based on their performance at the Conference. This very often leads to poor role-playing as students concentrate more on their grade than portraying their country accurately. DUQMUN specifically discourages grading regarding:

- Students getting *their* resolutions or amendments to the floor or passed;
- Students speaking a certain number of times (stressing quantity versus quality);
- Students making a certain number of motions.

If grading is necessary, DuqMUN suggests the following as possible areas for appraisal:

- Pre-Conference preparation (possibly including testing or paper submission);
- Quality of country profiles and resolutions submitted;
- Punctuality for assigned committee sessions;
- The effectiveness of the students at the Conference in playing their delegation's role based on direct faculty observations, rather than the quantitative items listed above. This could include:
  - Clearly stating and basing actions on the positions of their countries;
  - Effectively working with other delegations, both on the floor and in caucusing;
  - Effectively working toward a consensus;
  - Developing a post-conference paper based on their learning experience at the Conference.

The interactive nature of the Model U.N. experience provides excellent learning opportunities for students who attend and become immersed in the experience. DuqMUN requests that Faculty Advisors not dilute the students' experience by linking grades to quantitative performance at the Conference.



## SECTION 3. RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

### 3.1 ADMINISTRATIVE

#### **3.1.1 The Secretariat**

The Secretariat consists of the volunteer staff members of the Duquesne Model United Nations. The Rules Committee of the Secretariat shall be composed of the President of the General Assembly, the Senior Vice President of the General Assembly, and a third person, appointed by the Secretary-General.

#### **3.1.2 Committee/ Council Officers**

The Secretariat of DuqMUN shall select persons to serve as President/Chairperson (Chair) and Vice President/Vice Chairperson (Vice Chair) for each Committee/Council (Committee) and shall select any other positions necessary to help conduct the sessions of DuqMUN.

#### **3.1.3 Credentials**

All questions concerning the validity of Representative credentials shall be submitted in writing to the Secretariat. The Secretariat has sole authority to decide all questions concerning credentials. Delegates must wear approved credentials at all times while on the conference premises.

#### **3.1.4 Quorum/ Majority**

A Chair may declare a meeting open and permit debate when at least one-third of the participating member Delegations are present at the meeting.

- A quorum must be present at all times during Committee sessions.
- The presence of a majority of the participating member Delegations is required for a substantive question to be put to a vote.
- Questions concerning quorum or majority should be directed to the Chair.
- It is the responsibility of the Chair to ensure that a quorum is present at all times.

#### **3.1.5 General Authority of the Chairperson**

In addition to exercising such authority conferred upon the Chair elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall:

- Declare the opening and closing of each session.
- Ensure the observance of the rules.
- Direct the discussions of the Committee and accord the right to speak.
- Advise the Committee on methods of procedure that will enable the body to accomplish its goals.
- Rule on Points of Order and Procedure, and subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee and the maintenance of order at its meetings.
- During the course of the session the Chair may propose Limits on Debate, Closure of Debate, and Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting.
- The Chair is under the direct authority of the Rules Committee. If the assigned Chair must be absent, an individual will be assigned to perform the duties with the same authority.
- At no time will the Chair be accorded the right to vote.

### **3.1.6 Number of Accredited Representatives**

Each Delegation is allowed two Representatives per Committee on which it is a member, with the exception of the Security Council, where only one Representative may be present.

### **3.1.7 Selection of Agenda Items**

Agenda items shall be selected by the Secretariat prior to the start of the conference. Once selected, these items are fixed for the duration of the conference.

## **3.2 GENERAL RULES**

### **3.2.1 Statements by the Secretariat**

The Secretary-General or any member of the Secretariat may make verbal or written statements to a Committee at any time during the conference.

### **3.2.2 Diplomatic Courtesy**

Delegates must accord diplomatic courtesy to all other Delegates and Secretariat members at all times.

- Delegates who persist in obvious attempts to disrupt the session shall be subject to expulsion from the Committee/Council by the Chair.
- The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any Delegate/Delegation from the conference.

- Decisions of the Chair on diplomatic courtesy may not be appealed.

### **3.2.3 Speeches**

No Delegation may address the Committee without obtaining the permission of the Chair.

- Delegations are called upon in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
- Delegations, not Representatives, are recognized to speak; more than one Delegate from the same Delegation may speak when the Delegation is recognized.
- Speakers' remarks must be germane to the subject under discussion.
- A time limit may be established for speeches (*rules 3.7.7, 3.1.5*).
- A speaker who desires to make a motion may do so after his/her speech and questioning, but prior to yielding the floor.
- By making a motion the speaker yields the floor.
- Motions may not be made from Points of Personal Privilege (*rule 3.6.1*), Inquiry (*rule 3.6.2*), Order (*rule 3.6.3*), or from any procedural speeches.

### **3.2.4 Recognition of Speakers**

Delegations wishing to speak on an item before the body will signify by raising their placards.

- The exception to this rule occurs on any Point of Personal Privilege (*rule 6.1*), Inquiry (*rule 6.2*), or Order (*rule 6.3*) at which time a Delegate should raise their placard and call out "Point of \_\_\_\_\_" to the Chair.
- Points will be recognized in the order of their priority.
- Speakers will be recognized in a fair and orderly manner.
- Speakers' lists will be used.

### **3.2.5 Right of Reply**

The Chair may accord a Right of Reply to any Delegate at the Chair's sole discretion if a speech by another Delegate contains unusual or extraordinary language clearly insulting to personal or national dignity.

- Delegate/Delegation requests for a Right of Reply shall be made in writing to the Chair.
- The request shall contain the specific language that was found to be insulting to personal or national dignity.
- The Chair's decision is not subject to appeal.
- There shall be no reply to a reply.
- The Chair may limit the time allowed for a reply.

### **3.2.6 Withdrawal of Motions**

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

- Seconds to a motion may also be withdrawn; if a withdrawn sponsorship or second brings the proposal below the required number then the motion is withdrawn.
- A withdrawn motion, sponsorship or second may be reintroduced, either verbally or in writing, by any other Delegation.

### **3.2.7 Dilatory Motions**

The Chair may rule a motion dilatory if, in his/her judgment, the motion is purposely disruptive or denigrating to debate or to the Committee. This ruling is not subject to appeal.

## **3.3 RULES THAT RELATE TO THE RULES**

### **3.3.1 Rule Priority and Procedure**

The rules contained in this handbook are the official rules of procedure of the Duquesne Model United Nations and will be used for all Committee sessions. These rules take precedence over any other set of rules.

### **3.3.2 Precedence of Rules**

Proceedings in the Committee sessions of DUQMUN shall be conducted under the following precedence of rules:

- DuqMUN Rules of Procedure.
- DuqMUN GA/ECOSOC Precedence Short Form.
- Historical Usage of the DUQMUN Rules of Procedure.
- The Charter of the United Nations.

### **3.3.3 The Order of Precedence of Procedural Motions**

The order of precedence of procedural motions is listed, in order of priority in both the GA/ECOSOC Precedence Short Form and in these rules under Section 3.7, Procedural Motions in

Order of Priority. These motions, in the order given, have precedence over all other proposals or motions before a Committee.

### **3.3.4 Rule Changes**

The Rules Committee reserves the right to make changes in these rules at any time. Should a change occur, it will be communicated to the Representatives in a timely manner.

### **3.3.5 Rules Committee**

The Rules Committee holds the final determination for all issues relating to the rules of DUQMUN.

- If a Representative feels that a discrepancy has arisen between a Chair's ruling and the DuqMUN Rules of Procedure they should submit their complaint in writing to the Rules Committee.
- Decisions of the Rules Committee may not be appealed and all determinations by the Rules Committee are to be considered the definitive interpretation of the rules of procedure for DuqMUN 2020.

## **3.4 RESOLUTIONS & AMENDMENTS**

### **3.4.1 Definition of Resolutions**

A resolution is a proposal consisting of at least one preambulatory and at least one operative clause.

### **3.4.2 Draft Resolutions**

- Resolutions submitted at the Conference must have total signatories greater than or equal to one-half quorum in that Committee, as well as the approval of the Committee Chair or Vice Chair.
- After approval by the Chair or Vice Chair, resolutions shall be processed in the order in which they are received and distributed to all Delegations as soon as possible.
- The Chair shall announce resolutions that are available for discussion on the floor as they are ready for distribution.
- Upon distribution of a draft resolution, the Committee will have an appropriate amount of time to read over the resolution.
- The co-sponsors, upon the discretion of the Chair, will be allotted five minutes to explain any parts of the resolution, or answer any structural or grammatical questions. Delegates may ask the co-sponsors questions by raising their placards and waiting to be called on by the co-sponsors.

- Any explanations, questions, or answers shall be included as part of the five minutes allotted to the co-sponsors.
- Once a resolution is on the floor for discussion, additional sponsors may only be added with the consent of the original sponsors.

### **3.4.3 Definition of amendments**

An amendment is a motion that adds to, deletes from or revises any part of a resolution.

### **3.4.4 Amendments**

The following rules apply to amendments.

- An amendment is submitted to the Committee Chair for approval. Amendments will be approved if they are legible, organized in content and flow, and in the proper format.
- Approved amendments will be assigned an identification code by the Vice Chair.
- Typographical errors will be corrected by the Chair and announced to the body.
- An amendment will be considered “friendly” if all sponsors of the resolution have agreed to the amendment. A friendly amendment will be automatically adopted into the draft resolution without a vote. The Chair shall announce the acceptance of a friendly amendment at the first opportunity when no speaker has the floor.
- An amendment will be considered “unfriendly” if at least one of the co-sponsors has not agreed to it. An unfriendly amendment shall be voted on separately from a working paper. The amendment shall be voted on before the working paper.
- In the event of multiple proposed amendments, the Committee shall vote on them in the order that they are submitted. If the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, however, the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote if the first one is adopted.
- *See also rule 3.7.11, Closure of Debate, for bringing amendments to a vote.*

## **3.5 VOTING**

### **3.5.1 Voting Rights**

Each member Delegation shall have one vote in each Committee on which it has representation.

- No Representative/Delegation may cast a vote on behalf of another country.
- Official observers may participate in debate, but cannot vote.

### **3.5.2 Types of Votes**

- For procedural matters, a Delegate may vote either affirmative or negative. All Delegates who are present must vote on procedural matters, and no roll call vote will be permitted.
- For substantive matters, a Delegate may vote affirmative, negative or abstain. If a Delegate feels that a given vote diverges from his/her Member States' policies, the Delegate may vote with a right of explanation. In this case, the Delegate will have thirty seconds to explain the vote at the conclusion of voting procedure.

### **3.5.3 Definitions of Passing Votes**

- For procedural matters, votes requiring a simple majority pass when more than fifty percent of Members present vote in the affirmative (the fifty-percent-plus-one rule). For example, six Members present must vote in the affirmative for a procedural matter to pass both when ten Members or eleven Members are present. Likewise, votes requiring a two-thirds majority follow the two-thirds-plus-one rule: nine Members present would need seven votes in the affirmative to pass a two-thirds majority.
- For substantive matters, votes requiring a simple majority pass when more than fifty percent of the Members present at the last quorum check vote in the affirmative. Likewise, votes requiring a two-thirds majority require more than two-thirds of Members present at the last quorum check to vote in the affirmative. Note that this may not be the number of Delegates present if quorum has not recently been updated. On substantive votes, a negative vote from any one permanent Member of the Security Council or any one Member of the League of Nations will cause the vote not to pass.

### **3.5.4 Adoption by Consensus**

The adoption of amendments and resolutions by consensus is desirable when it contributes to the effective and lasting settlement of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the United Nations.

- Any Delegate may request the adoption of an amendment or resolution by consensus at any time after Closure of Debate has passed.
- The Chair shall ask whether there is any objection to a consensus, and shall ask if any nations wish to abstain from consensus.
- If there is no objection, the proposal is approved by consensus.
- If any Representative objects to consensus, voting shall occur as otherwise stated in these rules.

### **3.5.5 Method of Voting**

The Committee shall normally vote by a show of raised placards.

- The Chair may grant a request by a Delegation for a roll call vote on any substantive matter. A roll call vote is always in order on substantive matters.
- Roll call votes shall be called in English alphabetical order beginning with Delegates voting verbally in English. If a Delegate is not prepared to vote when called upon, he or she may pass. Delegates choosing to pass will be returned to in English alphabetical order after all other Delegates have cast their votes. Delegates may not pass a second time.

### **3.5.6 Conduct during Voting**

Immediately prior to a vote, the Chair shall describe to the Committee the item to be voted on, and shall explain the consequences of a "yes" or a "no" vote. Voting shall begin upon the Chair's declaration "we are in voting procedure," and end when the results of the vote are announced.

- Once in voting procedure, no Delegate shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order or information concerning the actual conduct of the vote.
- Following Closure of Debate, and prior to entering voting procedure, the Chair shall pause briefly to allow Delegations the opportunity to make any relevant motions.
- Relevant motions prior to a vote include Suspension of the Meeting (*rule 3.7.1*), Adjournment of the Meeting (*rule 3.7.3*), Division of the Question (*rule 3.7.12*), or Adoption by Consensus (*rule 3.5.4*).

### **3.5.7 Voting with Rights**

Voting with rights is permitted on all substantive votes. A Delegation may wish to vote with rights if their vote requires an explanation. Voting with rights is traditionally used only to explain a why specific vote may fall out of a nation's normal policy or to explain a significant policy shift.

- Statements of a nation voting with rights are given immediately following the announcement of the final vote by the Chair.
- Statements may be limited in time by the Chair.

## **3.6 POINTS OF PROCEDURE**

### **3.6.1 Point of Personal Privilege**

If a Delegate's ability to participate in the Committee's deliberations is impaired for any reason, the Representative may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege.

- A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker.
- The Chair shall immediately rule on the validity of the point of personal privilege and decide whether and how to rectify the situation.

### **3.6.2 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is raised to the Chair if a Delegate wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or rules of the Committee.

- Delegates may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.
- If a speaker attempts to make a substantive comment, rather than have a parliamentary matter clarified, the Chair shall call him/her to order immediately.
- At the Chair's judgment, points of parliamentary inquiry shall be submitted in writing.

### **3.6.3 Point of Order**

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may rise to a Point of Order if he/she believes that the Committee is proceeding in a manner contrary to these rules of parliamentary procedure.

- Delegates may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Order.
- The Chair will immediately recognize the Delegate and the point ruled on.

## **3.7 PROCEDURAL MOTIONS IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE**

### **3.7.1 Appeal The Decision of the Chair**

Rulings of the Chair are appealable unless otherwise specified in these rules. The Chair may briefly defend the ruling.

- An appeal must be made immediately following the ruling in question.
- An appeal shall be immediately put to a vote.
- The Chair shall put the vote as such: "Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?" A "yes" vote supports the Chair's decision; a "no" signifies objection.
- A tie shall sustain the decision of the Chair.
- Rulings by the Chair on the following rules or motions are not appealable: Diplomatic Courtesy (*rule 3.2.2*), Right of Reply (*rule 3.2.5*), Dilatory Motions (*rule 3.2.7*), granting of a roll call vote (*rule 3.5.5*), Adjournment of the Meeting (*rule 3.7.3*), and at any time in which a ruling by the Chair is a direct quote from these rules of procedure.

### **3.7.2 Suspension of the Meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may move to suspend the meeting, except when such a motion would interrupt a speaker. Suspending a meeting recesses it for the time specified in the motion.

- A second is required and a majority vote is needed for passage.
- The motion is not debatable.
- The Chair may request the Delegate to modify the time of suspension.
- If the motion passes, the Committee, when it reconvenes, will continue its business from the point at which the suspension was moved.

### **3.7.3 Adjournment of the Meeting**

The motion of adjournment means that all business of the Committee has been completed, and that the Committee will not reconvene until the next annual session.

- A second is required and a majority vote is needed for passage.
- The Chair may refuse to recognize a motion to adjourn the meeting if the Committee still has business before it.
- This decision may not be appealed.
- A motion to adjourn is not debatable, and will be put to an immediate vote.

### **3.7.4 Reconsideration of Proposals**

A motion to reconsider an amendment or resolution that has passed or failed when put to a final vote is in order. This motion is also in order for proposals on which debate has been adjourned, and on proposals upon which the Committee has decided it was not competent to discuss or adopt (*rule 3.7.5*).

- A motion to reconsider requires a second and a two-thirds majority vote for passage.
- Two Delegations may speak in favor of the motion, and two opposed; the motion shall then be put to a vote.
- If the motion passes, it brings the issue back before the body for debate, and to be voted on again.

### **3.7.5 Decisions of Competence**

A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or amendment is in order only immediately after the resolution or amendment has been distributed to the floor.

- The motion requires a majority to pass.

- Two Delegates may speak in favor of the motion, and two opposed: the motion shall then be put to a vote.

### **3.7.6 Changing the Order of Consideration of Agenda Items**

Agenda items will be considered in the order in which they appear in the DUQMUN handbook, unless that order is altered by the passage of a motion *To Change the Order of Consideration of Agenda Items*.

- A second is required for the motion and a subsequent majority vote are needed for passage.
- Two Delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed.

### **3.7.7 Limits on Debate**

A motion to limit or extend the time allotted to each Delegation, or limit the number of times each Delegation can speak on a proposal is in order at any time. The Chair or a Delegation may propose this motion.

- A second for the motion and a subsequent majority vote are needed for passage.
- Two Delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed.
- It is possible to limit the time allowed for debate on an agenda topic, a resolution, or an amendment by making a motion to do so.

### **3.7.8 Speakers' List**

The Committee shall have, at all times, a Speakers' List for the topic area being discussed. Separate Speakers' Lists shall be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A Delegate may move to open or close the Speakers' List.

- The motion requires a majority to pass.
- Members may appear only once on the Speakers' List, but may be added again after having spoken.
- Upon the exhaustion of the Speakers' List, debate is automatically closed and the Committee enters voting procedures.

### **3.7.9 Unmoderated Caucus**

A Delegate may move for an unmoderated caucus. He or she must specify the time limit for the caucus.

- A second for the motion and a subsequent majority vote are needed for passage.

- The motion is not subject to debate.
- Successive unmoderated caucuses may not exceed twenty minutes.

### **3.7.10 Postponement of Debate**

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may move for the Postponement of Debate on that matter.

- Postponement of Debate on a resolution or amendment has the effect of tabling that item and allows the Committee/Council to move onto another resolution/amendment.
- A second is required and a majority vote is needed for passage
- Two Delegates may speak in favor of the motion, and two opposed; the motion shall then be put to a vote.
- An item upon which debate has been adjourned must pass a vote of reconsideration before it may be brought back to the floor, (*See also rule 3.7.4*)

### **3.7.11 Closure of Debate**

A Delegate may move to close debate on an issue before the Committee at any time, except when such a motion would interrupt a speaker.

- If closure passes, the item upon which debate was closed will be put to a vote.
- A second is required and a two-thirds majority vote is needed for passage.
- Two Delegations may speak in favor of the motion, and two opposed; the motion shall then be put to a vote.
- If closure passes on the resolution, all amendments on the floor will be voted on in the reverse order from which they were moved to the floor.
- After voting on all amendments is completed, the resolution shall be voted upon in accordance with these rules.

### **3.7.12 Division of the Question**

A motion to divide the question, proposing that clauses of an amendment or resolution be voted on separately, is in order immediately before a proposal or amendment is voted upon.

- A second for the motion and a subsequent majority vote are needed for passage.
- Motions for division are voted on in the order of most destructive to the original text to the least destructive as to be determined by the Chair.
- The Chair may refuse to divide a working paper or to pass a working paper if, in his/her judgment, it is rendered incoherent by the proposed division.

- The first motion for division to receive a majority vote shall determine the order on which the amendment/resolution parts are to be voted. Those clauses of the amendment/resolution that are approved shall then be put to a vote as a whole.
- If division causes the resolution to no longer be in the proper format (*rule 5.5*), the proposal as a whole is rejected.
- The preamble of a working paper cannot be divided.

## **3.8 RULES RELATING ONLY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY**

### **3.8.1 Interchangeability of Rules**

All Committee rules apply to the conduct of business in the General Assembly, except where noted below.

### **3.8.2 Quorum**

A quorum in the General Assembly Plenary session will be one-third of the member Delegations in attendance at the conference.

### **3.8.3 Officers**

The President of the General Assembly shall act as the principal Chair of the Assembly, with the Senior Vice President and Committee Chairs serving as supporting officers. The officers shall have all the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Committee Officers, as described in *rule 3.1.2*.

### **3.8.4 Security Council Priority Relating to Issues Concerning the Maintenance of International Peace and Security**

The Security Council, as established in the United Nations Charter, shall have priority over the General Assembly on issues that pertain to the maintenance of international peace and security. Issues of this type, while under discussion in the Security Council, shall be seized from General Assembly action. Accordingly, any General Assembly resolution pertaining to a seized issue cannot be put to a final vote until the Security Council has completed its deliberations on the subject.

- General Assembly resolutions that deal with a seized issue may be discussed and amended, but no final vote on the resolution may be taken.
- The Security Council will consider its deliberations to be completed on a seized issue once a resolution on the subject has been put to a vote and a topic closed, or after a two hour time period has elapsed since the Security Council last considered any aspect of the topic.

- Throughout the General Assembly, Delegates will be kept informed by the Secretary-General of any seized issues.

## **3.9 RULES RELATING ONLY TO CRISIS COMMITTEES**

### **3.9.1 Communication with the Crisis Team**

A delegate may write a note to another delegate, the dias, or the external world (such as non-committee countries or other actors relevant to the committee). The conference's crisis staff may answer the third. The conference's crisis staff may send updates to committees and specific delegates regarding new information or intelligence.

### **3.9.2 Moderated Caucuses**

A delegate may move for a moderated caucus. He or she must specify the time limit, speaking time, and topic for the caucus.

- A second for the motion and a subsequent majority vote is needed for passage.
- The motion is not subject to debate.

### **3.9.3 External Speakers**

A delegate may move to call an external representative of any United Nations Member State, recognized non-Member State, or any organization or individual recognized by the United Nations whose participation would enhance the proceedings of the Council. If the motion passes, a member of the crisis committee will assume the role of the requested representative, make a statement, and answer delegate questions. Delegates wishing to ask a question must be called upon by the dias. The representative, at his own discretion or at the discretion of the dias, will be excused from the committee.

- A second for the motion and a subsequent majority vote are needed for passage.
- The motion is not subject to debate.



## SECTION 4. PREPARATION

*Text excerpted in part from American Model United Nations International's "Issues at AMUN Handbook," copyright September 1996*

### 4.1 PREPARATION AND RESEARCH

Delegates should become familiar with several topics before their participation in the Conference so they can represent their countries to the best of their abilities.

- **The U.N. System.** Students should be aware of the purpose and goals of their committee as well as how it fits into the United Nations system. *See 1.3 Structure of the U.N. and chart on page 8.*
- **General background of the country.** Students should gain a historical context in their study of the country to better understand policies towards specific issues. Suggestions for research include: population, type of government, natural resources, trade data, allies, adversaries, previous colonial status, etc. Much of this will be included in the recommended country profile.
- **Specific background.** Crucial to Model U.N. research are the country's previous views on issues, especially those to be discussed at the Conference, and how those views have changed.
- **The delegation's relationship with the international community.** Knowing where the country you represent fits in the current world geo-political context, as a complement to your country-specific research, can answer many questions that may come up during the simulation, especially concerning illegal substances, industry, colonization, and health.
- **Views of other delegations.** Though difficult to research, it is important to know other countries' stances on the Committee's agenda topics. Most likely, Delegates will learn other delegations' formal policies during committee.
- **Past U.N. action.** Many topics have been previously discussed and acted upon by the United Nations, but the problems still persist. By knowing past action, Delegates may be able to build on them to bring the problem to a resolution. Also, knowledge of the problem's origin is beneficial so that a historical prospective can be brought into debate.
- **The Duqmun rules of procedure.** While the rules for Duqmun set by this manual are similar to those of the real U.N., there are discrepancies between them and also between rules from other conferences students may have attended. *See 3. Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.*

Delegates should take advantage of all the people in their delegation by assigning different topics to each individual to research and report to the group.

## 4.2 COUNTRY PROFILE

DuqMUN recommends that each delegation prepare a country profile. Most of the information can be found on the CIA World Factbook ([www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook)).

## 4.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DuqMUN recommends the following sources of information to use when researching:

You may contact **UNA-USA Publications** requesting *A Guide to Representative Preparation, A Model U.N. Preparations Kit*, and/or *A Global Agenda: Issues Before the United Nations 2011-2012*. The Model U.N. kit contains many of the most useful U.N. documents for your preparations.

Documents are also available through the U.N. **Department of Public Information/Publications for Everyone's United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations**, and/or *UNDPI Catalog*. You may write to them for a publication list.

UNA-USA Publications  
801 Second Avenue, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 907-1300.

Room DC2-0853  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 963-1234

*U.N. Department of Public  
Information/Publications*

**The United Nations Information Center** provides copies of U.N. documents free of charge upon request. Call (202) 331-8670.

Many U.N. documents and country resources can be accessed via the Internet. International databases containing information are easily accessible.

### U.N. Database

- United Nations: [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)
- U.N. Charter: [www.un.org/aboutun/charter/](http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/)
- E-mail addresses for Representatives: [www.un.org/members](http://www.un.org/members)
- U.N. Wire daily newsletter: [www.UNFoundation.org](http://www.UNFoundation.org)
- United Nations Cyberschoolbus: [www.un.org/pubs/cyberschoolbus](http://www.un.org/pubs/cyberschoolbus)
- U.N. Family of Organizations: [www.unsystem.org](http://www.unsystem.org).
- U.N. Chronicle monthly magazine: <http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/index.html>
- U.N. Documentation Center: [www.un.org/documents](http://www.un.org/documents)
- U.N. National Government Information: [www.un.org/esa/national.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/national.htm)
- Permanent Mission to the U.N.: [www.un.int](http://www.un.int)

## Specific Committees

- Security Council: [www.un.org/Docs/sc/index.html](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/index.html)
- Security Council Resolutions: [www.un.org/documents/scres.htm](http://www.un.org/documents/scres.htm)
- General Assembly: <http://www.un.org/ga/>
- Disarmament and International Security Committee:  
<http://www.un.org/ga/first/index.shtml>
- Economic and Financial Committee: <http://www.un.org/ga/second/index.shtml>
- United Nations Development Programme: <http://www.undp.org/>
- United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/>
- United Nations Human Rights Council: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/>

## Country-Specific Information:

- CIA World Fact Book: [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook)
- Country Reports: [www.countryreports.org](http://www.countryreports.org)
- Foreign Embassies of Washington, DC: [www.embassy.org/embassies](http://www.embassy.org/embassies)
- Official Government Sites: [www.library.usyd.edu.au/subjects/government/official.html](http://www.library.usyd.edu.au/subjects/government/official.html)
- US Department of State Country Information: [www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn)

## Regional Sites

- African Union: [www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org)
- All Africa: [www.AllAfrica.com](http://www.AllAfrica.com)
- Britain-USA: [www.britainusa.com/index.asp](http://www.britainusa.com/index.asp)
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO): [www.ctbto.org](http://www.ctbto.org)
- EUROPA (European Union): [www.europa.eu.int](http://www.europa.eu.int)
- German Federal Foreign Office: <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Startseite.html>
- Global Policy Forum: [www.globalpolicy.org](http://www.globalpolicy.org)
- Google Asia Governmental Sites: [www.google.com/Top/Regional/Asia/Government](http://www.google.com/Top/Regional/Asia/Government)
- Google Middle East Governmental Sites:  
[www.google.com/Top/Regional/Middle\\_East/Government](http://www.google.com/Top/Regional/Middle_East/Government)
- International Atomic Energy Agency: [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org)
- International Criminal Court (ICC): [www.icc-cpi.int/home.html](http://www.icc-cpi.int/home.html)
- International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL): [www.interpol.int](http://www.interpol.int)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons: [www.opcw.org](http://www.opcw.org)

## Selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Amnesty International: [www.amnesty.org/](http://www.amnesty.org/)
- The Center for Defense Information: [www.cdi.org/](http://www.cdi.org/)
- The Center for Strategic and International Studies: [www.csis.org](http://www.csis.org)
- Citizens for Global Solutions: <http://www.globalsolutionspgh.org/>
- Global Issues: <http://www.globalissues.org/whatsnew/2008/june.php>
- The Henry L. Stimson Center: [www.stimson.org/home.cfm](http://www.stimson.org/home.cfm)
- The Heritage Foundation: [www.heritage.org/](http://www.heritage.org/)
- Human Rights Watch: [www.hrw.org/](http://www.hrw.org/)
- International Crisis Group: <http://www.icg.org/>

- United Nations Foundation: [www.unfoundation.org](http://www.unfoundation.org)

### Television

- Network News Programs
- BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>
- CNN: [www.cnn.com/](http://www.cnn.com/) CNN International: <http://edition.cnn.com/>
- C-SPAN: <http://www.c-span.org/>

### Radio

- National Public Radio: [www.npr.org](http://www.npr.org)
- BBC World News Service: [www.bbc.co.uk/radio/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio/)

### Newspapers

- The New York Times: [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)
- The Washington Post: [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)
- Financial Times News: [www.ft.com](http://www.ft.com)
- International Herald Tribune: [www.iht.com](http://www.iht.com)
- Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: [www.post-gazette.com/](http://www.post-gazette.com/)

### Magazines

- US News and World Report: [www.usnews.com](http://www.usnews.com)
- Time: [www.time.com](http://www.time.com)
- The Economist: [www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com)
- World Press Review: [www.worldpress.com](http://www.worldpress.com)

### For Students

- The Model U.N. Discussion Area: [www.un.org/pubs/cyberschoolbus/munda/index.html](http://www.un.org/pubs/cyberschoolbus/munda/index.html)
- Stanford Model U.N. Site: <http://www.stanford.edu/group/Jonsson/mun.html>

### For Educators

- Introduction to the Model United Nations: A booklet and video tape designed to acquaint teachers and students with the workings of MUN.

United Nations Bookshop  
46th Street and 1st Ave  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 963-7680

Room DC2-853, Dept. C001  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 963-8302

U.N. Publications Office  
2 United Nations Plaza

- United Nations Curriculum Guide: A project of UNA-USA, the curriculum guide is an excellent resource for teachers. A descriptive brochure/order form is available from UNA.

**Duquesne Model United Nations *does not* recommend that students use Wikipedia.** While it can provide basic information about an event or a country's policies, it is an unreliable source of information. Students should only use Wikipedia as a starting point and not an actual resource.

Please contact DuqMUN via [modelunitednations@duq.edu](mailto:modelunitednations@duq.edu) if you need any assistance conducting your research.



## SECTION 5. REFERENCE GUIDE ON WORKING PAPERS AND RESOLUTIONS

### 5.1 RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions are the basis for all U.N. debate, bringing one or several issues to the floor in a form that Delegates can discuss, amend, reject, or ratify as circumstances dictate.

Resolutions usually state a policy that the U.N. will undertake, but in some bodies, they also may be in the form of treaties, conventions or declarations. They range from very general to very specific in content. Depending on the body involved, they may call for or suggest a course of action, condemn an action, or require action or sanctions on the part of the Member States. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council may only call for or suggest actions. It should be noted that nobody other than the Security Council can require action or sanctions from Member States. In some cases, final conventions and treaties may also require action, but this would be only on the part of the signatory countries.

A resolution has two parts – the preambulatory clauses and the operative clauses. Preambulatory clauses state the “why” of the resolution. Why is this resolution being written? Why is this U.N. body concerned with this issue? Operative clauses state the “what” of the resolution. What does this body recommend to resolve this issue?

### 5.2 WORKING PAPERS

Resolutions first start out as working papers, which are written in the same form (spacing, punctuation, language) as resolutions. After you have written a draft, take it to other Delegates to get their opinions and perhaps their support as a sponsor. Modify the working paper to fit the goals of its supporters. Continue revising the language of the draft until you believe that it is finished. Take the working paper to the chair at any time. The chair will read over the draft to make sure that it is appropriate, approve it, and have copies made for all of the delegations.

It is important to remember that prior to its submission to the Chair, a working paper can **never** be referred to in formal debate or in a speech given from the Speaker’s List. All working papers must

be written during the conference. **Working papers that were written prior to the conference will not be accepted.**

Once the working paper has been discussed and changed as much as the sponsors see fit, sponsors must once again submit the draft to the chair. The chair will again review it and, if it is deemed acceptable, will give the draft resolution a designation (e.g. Draft Resolution 1.1) and have the revised paper copied for the other delegations. The draft resolution is formally introduced by one of the sponsors from the Speaker's List by reading aloud the draft resolution to the body. After that time, the draft resolution may be referred to while speaking in formal debate.

### **5.3 AMENDMENTS**

As stated above, the best time to change a working paper is in the drafting process. However, there will be times when it may become necessary to change it after its formal introduction. This is done with either “friendly” or “unfriendly” amendments. *See 3.4.4 Amendments.*

### **5.4 GUIDELINES**

The following list includes important points to consider when writing a resolution:

- Preambulatory clauses can describe the recent history of the situation, referencing past United Nations actions and resolutions, when available;
- Operative clauses include actions which will solve the problem;
- Do not be blatantly antagonistic in the content of the resolution;
- Take into account the viewpoints of other countries;
- Refer issues which need further discussion to appropriate existing bodies;
- Do not create new Committees/Commissions/etc. without considering funding or if other similar bodies already exist.

### **5.5 RULES FOR SUBMISSION OF RESOLUTIONS**

Resolutions must be submitted using the following format. Any resolutions received in any other format will **not** be accepted. All Committee titles and topics must follow the exact wordings given in the Issues at DuqMUN Handbook. All draft resolutions at DuqMUN must be submitted in the following format before acceptance by the dais for formal consideration:

- The heading should be 2” from the top of the page, with 1” side margins.
- Line numbers should appear in the margin for each line of main body of the resolution.
- Single-spacing must be used throughout, with double spacing between clauses.
- Clauses must begin with an acceptable introductory word/ phrase in capital letters.
- Preambulatory clauses must end with a comma.
- Operative clauses must end with a semi-colon.
- Each operative clause must be numbered and indented.
- The final operative clause must end with a period.

## 5.6 PREAMBULATORY & OPERATIVE PHRASES

### PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

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

### OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Designates	Reaffirms
Adopts	Draws attention	Recommends
Affirms	Emphasizes	Reminds
Appeals	Encourages	Renews
Approves	Endorses	Regrets
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Calls	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Calls for	Further endorses	Solemnly affirms
Calls upon	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Commends	Further proclaims	Supports
Condemns	Further recommends	Takes note of
Congratulates	Further reminds	Transmits
Confirms	Further requests	Trusts
Decides	Has resolved	
Declares	Notes	
Demands	Offers	
Deplores	Proclaims	

## 5.7 SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Submitted To: General Assembly First Committee

*(HEADING)*

Sponsors: Nigeria

Signatories: Ethiopia, Congo, South Africa

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

The Disarmament and International Security Committee

*(PREAMBLE)*

*(UNDERLINE INITIATING PHRASES)*

Recognizing the destruction and loss of life resulting from the use of nuclear weapons,

Citing the precedents set by the U.N., which attempt to provide for the prevention of nuclear destruction,

Drawing upon research and the results witnessed after previous destruction caused by nuclear warfare, *(USE COMMAS TO SEPARATE PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES)*

Desiring to avoid the use of such deadly weapons in the resolving of international conflicts,

The Disarmament and International Security Committee Hereby:

*(OPERATIVE CLAUSES)*

1. Requests that any country harboring and planning to use nuclear weapons comply with and engage in new treaties that create nuclear-free zones;

*(USE SEMICOLONS TO SEPARATE OPERATIVE CLAUSES)*

2. Encourages all nations to consider the worldwide benefits of such actions;

*(NUMBER OPERATIVE CLAUSES)*

3. Commends all nations involved in these treaties as well as nations considering adopting policies to end nuclear destruction.

*(END RESOLUTION WITH A PERIOD)*



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.1 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL 2075

---

#### Introduction

The year is 2075. The Nations of Earth have successfully colonized the Sol System. Moon bases have helped spur on the spread of humanity across the system. Mars is now considered humanity's second home, providing new resources and space to support this. The Asteroid Belt has become an industrial center with numerous companies establishing mining and manufacturing facilities. Throughout this, all nations have respected the limitations set out by the Outer Space Treaty of 1967. Weapons have been used on ships only for security purposes and no nuclear arms have been used in space. There have been only a few international incidents and piracy is present, there has been no full scale conflicts since the reunifying of the Korean peninsula in 2025. 2065 saw a proposal to either modify the Outer Space Treaty or create a new treaty altogether. Nothing was done but the subject was agreed as important to discuss in the future.

Both private and public space agencies have begun to plans to conduct extrasolar expeditions. One such nation is Mexico, currently in a golden era after decades of turmoil. Other nations have made small outings outside the Sol System, such as landing on the numerous dwarf planets beyond Pluto. The Mexican expedition would the most ambitious and largest conducted up to this point. Fifteen vessels comprising numerous exploration and science ships, escorted by five warships are to head towards Proxima Centauri b and explore its system. The main vessel of this exploratory fleet is the cruiser *Tenochtitlan*, armed with three batteries of railguns. Two weeks from the fleets departure, an inspection of the fleet discovered stores of nuclear munitions for the railguns. This is a clear violation of the Outer Space Treaty and caused an international scandal. The Mexican government has replied that the munitions were there purely for defensive purposes, in case the fleet found something conventional arms could not defeat. An emergency meeting of the UNSC was called to discuss this issue and the growing idea that the rules for space exploration need to be re-evaluated.

#### Questions:

- Does the Outer Space Treaty need re-evaluated to deal with the realities of the new space age?
- Should extrasolar expeditions be conducted as multinational operations or as singular expeditions?
- What sort of military presence should these expeditions have, if any?
- Do the complete unknown of extrasolar expeditions mean that they should operate outside the limits of the Outer Space Treaty?



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.2 LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1938

---

#### **League of Nations**

*Note: Research for this committee should focus on historical background ONLY leading up to February, 1938.*

#### **Introduction**

From the start of armistice negotiations, the consequences of the Great War proved to be far more devastating than ever foreseen. Europeans expected the war to last less than a year, but the death toll and damages were beyond any prior conflict. It was obvious to all nations that no war of that magnitude could be repeated. U.S. American President Woodrow Wilson petitioned the emerging international community with his enthusiasm for ideological cooperation laid out in his famous “Fourteen Points”. Taking his heed, forty-two nations formed the international body known as the League of Nations (LN) in late January 1920, but U.S. Congress never ratified the Treaty which established it. Eighteen years later, this body faces challenges with the rise of fascism, communism, and questions of imperialism. Navigating the constraints of the League – the requirement of unanimous votes in the Council and Assembly, the lack of military power, and the withdrawal of vital nations – delegates must adapt to shifts in power and alliances.

Following typical General Assembly rules, this historical council will function under customary Model United Nations proceedings, but will incorporate crisis elements, to enhance the dynamism of the committee. This background guide describes two possible topics to discuss in the committee. That said, the League of Nations Council will run on an Open Agenda beginning in February 1938, meaning that any topics may be discussed, including the Great Depression, the Spanish Civil War, Global Women’s Suffrage, or any event that is agreed upon, at the dias’ discretion.

#### **Topics:**

*Open Agenda*

#### **German Appeasement**

In 1871, Chancellor Otto von Bismarck unified the German Empire into a contiguous nation-state. The new nation industrialized rapidly, surpassing the capabilities of the United Kingdom within twenty-five years of unification, bolstering their military to become the second largest navy, and strengthening their hold on their African colonies bordering British and French possessions. The ascension of Germany threatened France, Russia, and the United Kingdom, who began to strengthen their militaries in response.

At the end of June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist who wanted independence in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary moved

more troops to the region, to which Russia responded by mobilizing troops to their shared border. Seeing their mobilization, Germany retaliated by invading France, following a military plan made a decade earlier. Defending against the Russian invasion also, Germany found themselves in the midst of the four-year, two-front stalemate known as “The Great War.”

Following the end of the war, the Treaty of Versailles placed the entirety of the blame of the war on Germany. In reparations, Germany was required to pay the allied powers 132 billion marks, equal to 442 billion 2019 US dollars. Germany was also required to cede all colonial possessions and parts of east and south-west Germany, decommission to under 100,000 soldiers, and demilitarize the Rhineland: the area bordering France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

After the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was in chaos with war debt crippling the German economy. The mark was inflated over one trillion percent and became more useful as kindling than currency. In November 1923, a group of nationalists, led by a 34 year-old Great War veteran, Adolf Hitler, failed an attempted coup d'état. Hitler was arrested on charges of high treason for five years, during which he wrote his infamous *Mein Kampf*. After his release in 1924, Hitler published the book, selling hundreds of thousands of copies and boosting support for the National Socialist Party to a national scale. The book delineated his ideology and explained his hatred towards Jewish people and called for their extermination.

In 1929, the global economy crashed, and with it fell support for the governing party of Germany, and in 1932, Hitler was elected Chancellor. On February 27, 1933, the famous Reichstag fire allowed the newly-appointed Chancellor to tighten his grip on the country, very soon banning all other parties and appointing himself Führer. Hitler rejected the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, began to rebuild the German military, and terminated Germany's membership in the League. On March 7, 1936, he remilitarized the Rhineland, and the rest of the global community convened in response to his blatant disregard for German punishment. While no punishment was decided upon for the transgression, leaders promised ramifications should more aspects of the treaty be violated.

### ***Questions to consider:***

1. At what point should the Germans be punished for neglecting the treaty? How?
2. Were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles too harsh?
3. Is punishment of the Germans more important than achieving peace for our time?

### ***Sources for Further Research:***

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/paris-peace>

<https://www.nationalreview.com/2016/02/world-war-ii-appeasement-mistakes-history-repeating-its-self/>

<https://time.com/5659728/poland-1939/>

### **The Sino-Japanese War**

In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry's squadron landed in the port of Edo, Japan, now Tokyo, aiming to coerce Shogun Yoshinobu into opening to trade with America. Shocked by the rapid technological improvements of the West and the treatment of the Chinese in the Opium wars, the Japanese Empire reformed in 1868 and began a period of rapid industrialization. Since Japan produced few exotic resources sought by Europeans, the Empire was able to develop relatively free

of Western influence, soon becoming a major world power. Emperor Meiji developed his military, which he used to quash rebellion and unrest, and began a period of expansion.

In 1874, Japan invaded Taiwan. In 1895, Japan defeated China in the First Sino-Japanese War, gaining Korea as a tributary and solidifying their position as the dominant regional state. A decade later, the Japanese defeated Russia in the first major defeat of a European power by an Asian power. As a result, Japan gained territory outside of the Korean peninsula. Japan allied with the Entente forces during the Great War, increasing their influence in the Pacific stage, and was granted Germany's colonial possessions in the South Pacific in the Treaty of Versailles. In 1931, Japan successfully invaded Manchuria with very little resistance. When the League of Nations declared the occupation to be illegitimate the following year, Japan responded by leaving the League. Japan then proceeded to occupy Inner Mongolia and the Jehol Province of China. Expansion continued into Northern China just north of the cities of Beijing and Tianjin.

On July 7th, 1937, the Second Sino-Japanese War officially began with the Battle of Lugou Bridge and subsequent total invasion by Japan. By the end of the month, Beijing and Tianjin had fallen to Japanese control with the rest of Northern China. On August 13th, fighting began in Shanghai, where Japanese troops had already been stationed. The Battle of Shanghai led to over a quarter of a million Chinese casualties over three months. After conquering Shanghai, the Japanese army moved west to Nanjing. There, one of the great tragedies of the emerging global conflict occurred: the Rape of Nanjing.

After a two-week-long siege of the city in December, Japanese soldiers looted, raped, and murdered civilians in the city. Over six weeks, an estimated 40,000-300,000 unarmed civilians were murdered, and at least 20,000 women and children raped. Prisoners of war were tortured, thrown onto landmines, and macheted to death. Estimates of the total number killed are difficult to estimate, as most of the bodies were burnt or dumped into bodies of water.

### ***Questions to consider:***

1. What ramifications should the Japanese face for the Rape of Nanjing?
2. Does the League of Nations have a responsibility to provide aid to China? Military or humanitarian?
3. What reparations ought to be implemented to aid victims in Nanjing?

### ***Sources for Further Research:***

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Second-Sino-Japanese-War>

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/223038.stm>

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/pearl-harbor>

### ***Additional Topics:***

*Italian Occupation of Ethiopia*

*Great Depression*

*Spanish Civil War*

*Global Women's Suffrage Movements*

*Article X*

*Self-Determination*



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.3 GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY (DISEC)

---

#### **Introduction**

The United Nations (UN) Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first of the Main Committees in the General Assembly when the charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945. Because of this, DISEC is often referred to as the First Committee. The birth of DISEC responded to the call for an international forum to discuss issues of peace and security among countries around the globe. This was deemed necessary after the atomic bomb usage in World War II. According to the UN Charter, the purpose of DISEC in the General Assembly is to establish “general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments”. Membership in DISEC is extended to all 193 members of the UN, in accordance with its mission to have purposeful conversations and resolutions. Each member of DISEC, as with the other committees in the General Assembly, has one vote in decisions made by the committee. Often times, discussions in DISEC focus on making recommendations for peace and security. This then requires that a two-thirds majority of voters to pass any resolution.

#### **Topics:**

*Militarization of the Arctic*

*The Exploitation and Defense of Arctic Resources*

#### **Militarization of the Arctic**

As global warming continues to melt the polar ice caps and uncover valuable natural resources, Arctic militarization is becoming an increasingly salient issue. The Arctic is not yet a privately owned region by any particular state. Currently, all territorial claims to the Arctic region are regulated through the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) under international law. The UNCLOS mandates that each of the five major Arctic countries, the United States, Canada, Russia, Norway, and Denmark, possesses an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles adjacent to its Arctic coast. Due to its great economic, environmental and military value, several countries have already announced claim over the Arctic, with nations readying their military advances to defend their claims in the Arctic Region.

Russia has established a foothold in the arctic other nations have begun to feel threatened by. Since their creation of several new bases in 2017, the U.S. in particular has been increasingly concerned with the strengthening of Russia’s offensive capabilities due to their arctic development considerably more advanced than those of the U.S.. Norway has military bases to keep watch on their arctic neighbor. The European Union has expressed interest in research posts in the arctic.

## The Exploitation and Defense of Arctic Resources

Arctic sea ice usually varies in quantity, depending on the season. Every winter, the ocean is completely covered with ice. It starts to melt in the late spring, and by September about half that ice has melted away. Yet, rising global temperatures are causing the quantity of Arctic ice to melt at a faster rate, and prevents it from refreezing. Roughly one third of the Arctic coastline is comprised of permafrost- an environment that is extremely susceptible to warming temperatures. As a result of accelerated climate change, whole sections of coastline rapidly thaw, and recede into the Arctic Ocean. A recent report says erosion is causing these coastlines to erode by an average of 1.5 feet per year<sup>1</sup>.

Temperatures in the Arctic are rising faster than anywhere else in the world, and the melting ice will open strategic waterways for shipping. This will spur a rush to claim rights to the wealth of natural resources that lie beneath. The melting of the sea ice and an increase in temperature of the Arctic will have a significant impact on the area's economy and environment. The Arctic Council<sup>2</sup>, formed in 1996, is a high-level intergovernmental forum created with a focus on issues related to environmental protection and sustainable development of the Arctic region. Since the founding of the Arctic Council, six Arctic countries (Canada; Denmark; Finland; Iceland; Norway; Russia; Sweden; United States) have been active on holding discussions on issues facing the untapped resources within the Arctic and the living standards of indigenous people living there.

The region's economic viability and trading potential has inspired countries to compete for its increasingly readily accessible underwater resources. The Arctic Council has worked closely with the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), a non-binding environmental protection agreement between the eight arctic regions, in an effort to protect the Arctic's fragile environment.

As global warming changes the Arctic, Russia is leading the rush to gain access to the region's resources. In the Pechora Sea in 2013, the Russian company Gazprom became the first company to produce oil offshore in the Arctic. Greenpeace protesters attempted to dissuade this due to the detrimental impact on the environment, but were arrested at gunpoint as their ship was confiscated. On the east side of Yamal, Russia, a partnership led by another Russian company, Novatek, is building a giant terminal to liquefy gas and export it to East Asia and Europe via ice-breaking tanker as the exploitation of these natural resources is made easier by the thawing of Arctic ice. However, Russia is not the only country seeking out these resources. More than a fifth of the world's conventional oil and gas that has yet to be discovered lies above the Arctic Circle, according to a 2008 estimate by the U.S. Geological Survey. In 2018, Norway anchored an oil platform in the Barents Sea, even farther north than Gazprom's platform. However, cleanup procedures that are standard in warmer climates, including containment booms and chemical dispersants, are challenging to deploy in Arctic waters. Both governments and industries have tested to determine the consequences, but have not yet confronted a major offshore spill.

The region is rich in other minerals too. Canada is mining diamonds, gold, and iron in the Northwest Territories. With the Siberian coast now ice free for several months each year, cargo ships have begun navigating along the Northern Sea Route between Europe and East Asia. In the

summer of 2016, a large cruise ship, the Crystal Serenity, carried tourists through Canada's legendary Northwest Passage. The cruise line company, Crystal Cruises, has since been condemned for its voyages and subsequent negative impacts upon the environment, but Vice President John Stoll says the company plans to continue trips in the region.

As the northernmost region of the Earth continues to melt due to climate change, nations are given an opportunity to access to valuable economic resources. As a result, interest in the Arctic region has grown significantly in the past decade, and competition for resources between states will continue to increase. While some member states are eager to take advantage of these new economic activities, others will urge full awareness of the environmental impacts of their actions on the ecosystems and local populations.

As global warming continues to melt the polar ice caps and uncover valuable natural resources, Arctic militarization is becoming an increasingly salient issue. Under present international law, no single country monopolizes the Arctic region. Instead, the international treaty that regulates Arctic territorial claims, the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, mandates that each of the five major Arctic countries, the United States, Canada, Russia, Norway, and Denmark, possesses an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles adjacent to its Arctic coast. Yet, the United States and seventeen other nations have refused to sign the Convention, which they view as a threat to their national economic and security interests. Meanwhile, world powers are clamoring to defend and even extend their territorial claims in the region. This issue not only poses a threat not only to regional and global security, but also to northern indigenous communities, sustainable development, and the environment

***General Questions to Consider:***

- 1) How can the UN control the resource rush?
- 2) To whom do the resources of the Arctic belong to?
- 3) What countries and industries, if any, should be allowed access to the Arctic's resources, and what are permissible means for the countries to protect said resources?
- 4) How can the Arctic's contested sovereignty be protected knowing that it isn't a state?
- 5) How can the Territorial Disputes be settled in Arctic?

***Questions on Country-Specific Policy:***

- 6) How does your country perceive the rapid changes in the Arctic and the threat it faces?
- 7) What is your country's view on climate change, and what expertise can your country bring forward?
- 8) What past resolutions have been created on this matter, internationally and within your own country?
- 9) What specific resource would your country have a particular interest in (oil, iron, or even just the land and waterways?)



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.4 UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE(UNFCCC)

#### **Introduction**

On 22 April 2016, the UNFCCC legislation, Paris Agreement, was signed by 197 countries with the overarching aim to combat climate change by promoting alternative energy industries worldwide and finding other ways of dealing with the contributing factors of climate change. On June 1st, 2017, The United States of America announced it would pull out of the agreement. As the largest carbon polluter per capita, this raised questions about the deal. As of Nov. 4th, 2019, the Trump administration had officially notified the United Nations of their withdrawal plans with the official withdrawal expected by November 2020. With the United States withdrawal from the agreement seeming imminent the question arises, can the Paris Agreement succeed without the United States?

#### **Topics**

*Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Industry  
Using Meat Alternatives to Combat Climate Change*

#### **Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Industry**

The main sources of climate change are carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, and methane, otherwise known as greenhouse gases.

Water vapor is a product of global warming and increases as the atmosphere warms. It is a necessary gas for ecosystems to function, but the warmer the atmosphere gets the more erratic precipitation patterns can become and the more cloud types vary. As the earth warms more water vapor will be in the atmosphere and this will cause weather patterns that will change drier habitats into dust bowl like habitats and wetter areas into swamps.

Carbon dioxide, the most minor greenhouse gas is also one that has increased by a third since the Industrial Revolution. This gas is the most important force in climate change as it is also the most frequent polluter. People emit carbon dioxide and as forests are demolished there is not enough vegetation to absorb the carbon we emit. This gas is one that requires a proper people to vegetation balance to solve.

Nitrous oxide enters the atmosphere by way of using various soil cultivation practices as well as in biomass burning and fossil fuel emissions. While this is a greenhouse gas that is not a major contributor to climate change, fertilizers and pesticides which use this still contribute to the crisis. The small things add up.

Methane, a gas produced both naturally and through human activities is the worst gas on a molecule-per-molecule basis as it contributes most actively to global warming. The natural gas industry is a primary polluter of methane and often their wells leak gas which is not used by humans and simply pollutes the atmosphere with no business or industrial benefit whatsoever.

Some common ideas to limit greenhouse gases that have been proposed are green energy, a circular economy and carbon taxes. Green energy is energy produced by natural resources like wind, solar and water. A circular economy is one in which no product is lost or goes unused. Everything that goes into the system is reused later on. Carbon taxes are a monetary discouragement on products and processes that contribute to carbon emissions in an effort to discourage greenhouse gas pollution. Some lesser known ideas that have been brought forth are ship speed limits, seaweed farms, and machines that take greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere.

It is unlikely that any one solution will work without other solutions being proposed, but there are economic factors to consider when proposing a switch to green energy or when advocating for further research into machines to remove gases. For instance, it is unlikely that making green energy readily available will incentivize people to switch when current energy systems are in place. Equally, what is the point of a carbon tax if that tax does not go toward building new ways to stop climate change? Lastly, what about all of the greenhouse gases that are in the air now? Future limitations do not prevent what goes into the atmosphere today or yesterday. The Paris Agreement sets standards that nations are strongly advised to adhere to, but ultimately policy is crafted on a nation-by-nation basis and cooperation as a global body is needed to nudge governments in the right direction.

### **Questions to Consider:**

How do the guidelines in the Paris Agreement affect your country's national interests?

Who shares common policy interests on limiting gas emissions?

What are the climate problems caused by greenhouse gases in your nation right now?

Are there solutions that will help your climate problems right now as well as in the future?

What are some lesser-known and out-of-the-box solutions to limiting gas emissions?

### **Sources and further research:**

- <https://www.npr.org/2019/11/04/773474657/u-s-formally-begins-to-leave-the-paris-climate-agreement>
- [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf)
- <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/09/21/the-past-present-and-future-of-climate-change>
- <https://health2016.globalchange.gov/>
- <https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/>
- [https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/mar/15/capitalism-destroying-earth-human-right-climate-strike-children?CMP=fb\\_gu&fbclid=IwAR153sAh98TUxbMJt4qTn1IC1zDAIFe57AyaDzOhWVT2xTiI5NQKRsFJ08A](https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/mar/15/capitalism-destroying-earth-human-right-climate-strike-children?CMP=fb_gu&fbclid=IwAR153sAh98TUxbMJt4qTn1IC1zDAIFe57AyaDzOhWVT2xTiI5NQKRsFJ08A)

## **Using Meat Alternatives to Combat Climate Change**

The term ‘meat alternative’ is a misnomer because it assumes that there are no options to make meat a sustainable agriculture practice. However, lab-grown meat is the most direct solution that does not require new agricultural practices to be invented.

Lab-grown meat has been developed by companies like Beyond Meat and Impossible Foods as an option that simulates the taste of meat, but does not have the adverse environmental effects of cultivating livestock. Equally, an increase in seaweed farming, which cuts down on methane emissions from animals like cows by up to a third could result in less emissions more immediately. Lastly, regenerative agriculture is a vastly improved version of crop rotation that could cut down greenhouse gas emissions immensely by using less resources on smaller amounts of land without impacting food output. All of these solutions require further research to be achievable.

Lab-grown meat is expensive, and many developed nations find it impractical to purchase it on a large scale, let alone developing world nations. Countries like India and China also consume less meat per capita due to their cultural practices, and would not see much benefit with lab-grown meat. For these reasons, the idea of lab-grown meat may not immediately benefit the people in these regions and as a global body it is important to find solutions for the greater good. Still, it is important to note that meat consumption is on the rise in these regions as well. As more nations modernize their access to meat increases.

Regenerative agriculture has wider effects than either of the other aforementioned solutions because it can also help with water consumption which is integral to de-desertification. There are a variety of angles from which to approach meat alternatives, but nation’s varying interests support different paths. Yet, if researchers and funding are spread too thin, the likelihood of finding a reliable solution to the time-sensitive issue climate change lessens greatly.

### **Questions to consider:**

What are the benefits and drawbacks of each meat alternative mentioned above?

What is the cultural diet of your country?

What nations have like-minded goals and interests to your country?

What is the most economically viable solution?

How far along in research is each solution?

### **Sources and further research:**

<https://newrepublic.com/article/153048/vegan-future-meat-end-animal-farming-book-review>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/may/31/avoiding-meat-and-dairy-is-single-biggest-way-to-reduce-your-impact-on-earth>

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions#agriculture>

<https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2019/10/31/the-answer-to-livestock-that-burps-methane-may-be-seaweed>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2019/10/17/regenerative-agriculture-could-help-stop-climate-change-can-tech-help-us-get-there/#17804668594b>



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.5 WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

---

#### **Introduction**

As the global economy chugs along, countries across the world are slowly pulled out of poverty in a variety of ways. Whether through tourism, sales of natural resources, or raw supply of labor, many countries designated as having “developing economies” are improving their standard of living. With new economic power comes new trade and new relationships between previously isolated populations. Yet new relationships bring new problems; though global financial institutions offer member nations a forum to bring complaints, pursue investment, and forge partnerships, the methodologies and semantics of these institutions have led to debates between members.

Words have power in international politics as they do everywhere, and the words we use to denote the world’s emerging economies generate debate with far-reaching political implications. The World Trade Organization (WTO) divides member nations into two groups: developed countries and developing countries. Additionally, the WTO maintains a list of least-developed countries (LDCs) which it takes from the United Nations Committee on Tariffs and Trade, but these countries may refer to themselves or are referred to as developing. According to the WTO website, “There are no WTO definitions of ‘developed’ or ‘developing’ countries. Developing countries in the WTO are designated on the basis of self-selection although this is not necessarily automatically accepted in all WTO bodies.” According to the 2018 UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, “There is no established convention for the designation of ‘developing,’ ‘transition’ or ‘developed’ countries or areas in the United Nations system.” There is however, a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development definition that is commonly used by the WTO.

#### **Defining “Developing Countries”**

Though the WTO has never created separate standards for developed and developing nations, through its various rounds of negotiations, the WTO has become a place where the developed world and the developing world meet to cooperate and discuss evolving economic challenges. There are two large issues that drive many others: the words we use to contextualize national development, and how to treat nations truly deserving of the word ‘developing’. The consequences of semantics range far beyond the courtroom, having the potential to affect a nation’s diplomacy

and even its ability to attract investment. This committee should provide a balanced context of the historical relevance of developing countries, and how the tumultuous nature of their economic expansion has come to shift global system from which they grew.

### **Questions to Consider:**

Is your country a “developed” nation, or an “undeveloped” nation?

How does your country define a “developing” vs “developed” nation?

How did the divide become so large, and should the UN close that divide?

Are there negative connotations to being labeled a “developing” nation?

### **Resources:**

[https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp\\_current/2014wesp\\_country\\_classification.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2014wesp_country_classification.pdf)

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>

[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_summary\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update\\_en.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_summary_human_development_statistical_update_en.pdf)

## **The Treatment of Developing Countries**

Many legal issues have emerged surrounding the moniker of ‘developing nations.’ BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) was once an acronym meant to denote the five most notable developing economies. Today, BRICS is a formal diplomatic organization with a bank, the NDB (New Development Bank), behind it. Many of these self-proclaimed developing nations assert that their fragile economies should grant them formal and informal exemptions from multilateral agreements. In today’s globalized world, the difference between developed and developing economies has become a more important point of contention than ever before.

### **Questions to Consider:**

How does your country treat other developing as well as developed nations?

Does your country have a history of colonization? Were you colonized or a colonizer?

How does your country contribute to the global community?

Does your country rely on imports or exports?

### **Resources:**

[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dda\\_e/dda\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm)

[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/booksp\\_e/00\\_wtr19\\_e.pdf](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/00_wtr19_e.pdf)

[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/wts2019\\_e/wts19\\_toc\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/wts2019_e/wts19_toc_e.htm)



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.6 CRISIS: CATALONIA

*Note: Research for this committee should focus on historical background ONLY leading up to January 1st, 2020.*

Catalonia is a region in northeastern Spain, along the Spain-France border. It controls 19% of the GDP of Spain and holds 15% of the Spanish population. Barcelona, the second largest city in Spain, is located in Catalonia and hosts 19.1 million tourists each year. The political tensions surrounding the Catalonia region in Spain and its independence have reached a critical point in recent years. With the natives of the region becoming more and more unhappy with their quality of life under the Spanish government, many have resorted to riots and separatist protests. In recent months, riots have become increasingly violent with the use of more powerful police weaponry resulting in several injuries.

The tension between the population of Catalonia and the government of Spain has been strained since the 1600s, when Catalonia was absorbed into Spain. In 1716, the legal system of Catalonia was officially abolished by the Spanish, which put Catalonia directly under Spanish control and outlawed the Catalan language in all administrative roles of government. Catalonia has had varying degrees of independence and dissent against Spain throughout history, with most recently their autonomy being granted in 1979.

In the past decade, Catalonia has attempted to regain their autonomy in hopes of gaining more power and financial independence. In January 2013, a declaration of sovereignty was made and promptly overturned by the national government. In November 2014, an informal referendum vote took place to assess the opinion of the public. More than 80% of voters voted for separation from Spain. As protests broke out, the region was quickly placed under direct rule of Madrid.

In October of 2017, the Catalonian people held an independence referendum to gauge the population on its thoughts on independence from Spain. With 91% of the 2.2 million voters voting that independence was in their best interest, Spanish national police raided polling stations and arrested hundreds of would-be voters. The Catalonian government stated that they intended to act on the results of the poll and push for independence.

Since the October 2017 referendum, Catalonia has been in a state of intermittent chaos with other attempts at independence being hindered by Madrid. Catalonian leaders have been subject to arrests and accused of sedition with possible jail time potentially being as high as thirteen years. In October 2019, 12 Catalan leaders were sentenced to nine to thirteen years in prison for sedition

charges. While the Catalonian people claim their rights have been violated by the Spanish government, will Madrid have mercy on the independence leaders?

### **Guiding Questions**

Why does Catalonia want its freedom?

How do the countries surrounding Spain feel about Catalonian independence?

What would be the economic impact of Catalonian independence locally, nationally and internationally?

How has the past history of Catalonia impacted the present situation?

### **Sources for further reading**

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-29478415>

<https://www.history.com/news/the-catalan-fight-for-independence-has-medieval-roots>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/14/world/europe/catalonia-separatists-verdict-spain.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Spain/Government-and-society>



## SECTION 6. COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

### 6.7 ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS AMERICANOS

#### Trasfondo Histórico

La escalación del clima político de las américas es el motivo para una revolución de corrupción en los sistemas políticos. Es importante aclarar que este committee debería estar consciente sobre las inefficiencies estructurales y debería adaptarse a las respectivas situaciones. Naciones como Venezuela, Honduras, Nicaragua y México tienen problemas estructurales y este comité está encargado en desarrollar soluciones que pueden batallar estos problemas como un conglomerado. Adicionalmente, también es importante discutir la situación de inmigración a consecuencia de gobiernos corruptos. Este desplazamiento es producto de un total 28.5 millones de inmigrantes y efectivamente son sujetos a una falta de derechos humanos en las naciones respectivas de donde inmigran.

En un reporte de *El País* estimaron que “la preocupación por la corrupción y el mal gobierno va de la mano de la desconfianza institucional” (Gallindo Jorge). Esto es un factor crucial en el desarrollo de una resolución considerando que la desconfianza es un paso hacia la erosión de una democracia. Cuya opinión autoriza al gobierno a seguir a un paso corrupto; esto resulta en un incremento transnacional en la pobreza, la desigualdad de género y el abuso de la clase baja. Perú fue sujeto a una ideología capitalista extremista conocida como Fujimorismo; todo mientras, Cuba y Venezuela experimentaron con sistemas económicos considerados como el Comunismo y el Socialismo. Los tres resultaron en corrupción que es bastante evidencia para indicar que el foco de este comité tiene que ser en una respuesta hacia problemas en vez de un ataque sobre la infraestructura económica de los países. Estos problemas de corrupción han resultado en un desarrollo de inmigración entre todas las naciones.

Obviamente hay implicaciones hacia estas inefficiencies e ignorancias lo cual incluyen, pero no son limitados a, problemas legislativos, abuso económico de la clase baja y inmigración masiva entre las naciones sudamericanas. Claramente es imposible discutir todos estos problemas en el tiempo disponible; así que, el problema del debate es uno que es más pertinente a la jurisdicción del OEA. Como fue mencionado, 28.5 millones de sudamericanos han emigrado de sus naciones de origen en búsqueda de una vida sustentable y este comité debería enfocarse en facilitar este proceso para asegurar una vivienda aceptable en el conglomerado del OEA.

#### Limitando la corrupción

Hoy en día, puedes ver en las noticias la misma cosa - una y otra vez -; el desarrollo del poder político, la corrupción gubernamental, etc. Pero esto no es un problema nuevo. Una y otra vez, el pueblo de un país sufre las consecuencias de un sistema roto, o de una persona poderosa que está abusando de su poder. Anteriormente, han habido varios ejemplos prominentes de la

inmoralidad de políticos; en Brasil, por ejemplo, el proceso de destitución de la presidenta Dilma Rousseff; en México ocho gobernadores están en juicio por corrupción; en Perú, la renuncia del presidente Pedro Pablo Kuczynski un día antes de la sesión del proceso de destitución; en Venezuela y en Colombia está la falta de la transparencia en las elecciones presidenciales; y desde los 1970s el golpe de estado en Chile que resultó en la dictadura de Augusto Pinochet. Cada país tiene sus problemas mismos, pero es tan importante a trabajar juntos para abordar la cuestión de corrupción gubernamental. Si este problema ocurre en muchas situaciones distintas, hay un fuente distinta? Parece que la corrupción es una epidemia en América del sur, pero porque? Qué causa la corrupción en gobierno, y cómo podemos mitigar la corrupción?

## **Desplazamiento e inmigración**

Con la escalación política en América central y América del sur hay muchos problemas de desplazamiento e inmigración. En Brasil por la destrucción de las Amazonas el gobierno ha tenido que relocatear a más de 6.7 millones de habitantes y está comprobando a ser una crisis a consecuencia del calentamiento global; no obstante, también es un factor de la inestabilidad política. Por ejemplo en Venezuela también hay una horda de inmigración hacia Colombia, Bogotá cual está intimidando al gobierno de Venezuela al igual que el pueblo. Las ineficiencias políticas están comprobando a ser impactantes en las respectivas sociedades de América del sur y efectúan en odios clandestinos entre los mismos compatriotas que se independizaron de los colonizadores. La reciente liberación del imperialismo puede ser incluido en los efectos de la inestabilidad política pero no son igual de importante que los efectos inmediatos. Como naciones tiene que haber un debate de soluciones hacia las situaciones de inmigración.

### **Preguntas para considerar:**

1. ¿Cuáles son las leyes de inmigración en su país?
2. ¿Hay una historia de corrupción en su país?
3. ¿Qué tipo de gobierno hay en su país? ¿Es un gobierno antiguo o nuevo?
4. ¿Qué son sus relaciones con otros países latinoamericanos?

### **Referencias**

- <http://www.oas.org/es/acerca/proposito.asp>
- <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/>
- [https://elpais.com/elpais/portada\\_américa.html](https://elpais.com/elpais/portada_américa.html)
- <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-is-the-union-of-south-american-nations.html>
- <https://www.cia.gov/es>
- [https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/11/13/mexico/1573681987\\_047241.html](https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/11/13/mexico/1573681987_047241.html)
- [https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/11/13/actualidad/1573665448\\_105585.html](https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/11/13/actualidad/1573665448_105585.html)
- <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/video/cierre-frontera-colombia-venezuela-venezolanos-cruzan-caminos-illegales-pkg-fernando-ramos/>
- [https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/11/13/actualidad/1573675615\\_017655.html](https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/11/13/actualidad/1573675615_017655.html)



## SECTION 7. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

DuqMUN asks for your cooperation in maintaining order, both in and out of the committee sessions, and providing a safe, educational, and enjoyable Model United Nations simulation. We encourage you to discuss any questions or concerns relating to these rules with the Secretariat. Our Secretariat will work with the Representatives and their faculty advisors throughout the day in order to maintain the following rules.

### 7.1 PROFESSIONALISM

Delegates are expected to conduct themselves professionally at all times during DuqMUN. Members of the Secretariat and fellow Delegates should be addressed with the proper respect due to members and diplomats of the United Nations. Examples of inappropriate conduct include use of derogatory or obscene language and public displays of affection. Additionally, personal electronic devices are not permitted in committee. This includes but is not limited to laptops, cellular phones, eBooks, tablets, iPads and iPods.

### 7.2 ILLICIT DRUGS

Illicit drugs will not be tolerated at DuqMUN. Any Delegate using or in possession of drugs will be required to leave immediately and may be subject to further penalties under his/her school's policy. For further information on the Duquesne University's Policy for a Drug-Free and Alcohol-Free Working and Learning Environment, see:

<http://www.duq.edu/about/administration/policies/taps/32-drug-free-and-alcohol-free-working-and-learning-environment>

### 7.3 ALCOHOL

The legal drinking age in Pennsylvania is 21. This will be strictly enforced by the Secretariat. Liquor found in the possession of any Delegate will be confiscated, and the Delegate will be required to leave and may be subject to further penalties under his/her school's policy. For further information on the Duquesne University's Policy for a Drug-Free and Alcohol-Free Working and Learning Environment, see:

<http://www.duq.edu/about/administration/policies/taps/32-drug-free-and-alcohol-free-working-and-learning-environment>

## 7.4 HARASSMENT

An unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favor, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment will be considered an act of sexual harassment. Representatives found committing such an act will be asked to leave and might be subject to further penalties under their school's policies. For further information on the Duquesne University's sexual harassment policy, see:  
<http://www.duq.edu/about/administration/policies/taps/31-university-policy-on-gender-and-sexual-misconduct>

## 7.5 DRESS CODE

The Secretariat requires all Delegates to dress in a manner befitting international diplomats. The appearance of participants at DuqMUN provides the first impression of their national character to other Delegates. Attention to proper appearance sets an expectation for professionalism and competence.

The dress code for the DuqMUN conference is "business dress," also referred to as "Western business attire." No emblem or other representation of any nation (including one's own) may be worn by any Delegate at the conference.

The following are considered **inappropriate** for the conference: t-shirts, denim (including skirts), spaghetti straps (shoulders and upper arms must be covered), skirts shorter than knee length, shorts, athletic shoes, and clothing with any form of commercial advertising. Men should wear shirts and ties.

Decisions on appropriate attire are at the ultimate discretion of the Secretariat. Representatives who are inappropriately attired may not be recognized during Committee sessions and may be expelled from the DuqMUN simulation.

The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any Representative from the simulation due to unacceptable behavior or inappropriate dress. **Strict adherence to the dress code will be observed.**



**SHORT FORM OF RULES  
FOR  
DUQMUN**

<b><i>Motion In order of precedence</i></b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Interrupt speaker?</b>	<b>Debatable?</b>	<b>Vote Required?</b>
<b>Point of Personal Privilege</b>	To make a personal request	Yes	No	No. Decision of the Chair
<b>Point of Parliamentary Inquiry</b>	To make inquiries on parliamentary procedure	No	No	No. Decision of the Chair
<b>Point of Order</b>	To correct parliamentary error	No	No	No. Decision of the Chair
<b>Appeal a Decision of the Chair</b>	To reverse the decision of the Chair	No	No	Simple Majority
<b>To Suspend the Meeting</b>	To recess meeting	No	No	Simple Majority
<b>To Adjourn the Meeting</b>	End meeting	No	No	Simple Majority
<b>To Reconsider Proposals</b>	Re-open debate on issue or proposal	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Two-Thirds
<b>Decisions of Competence</b>	To question competence of committee	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Simple Majority
<b>Adoption / Revision of Agenda</b>	Approval / Revision of Agenda Order	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Simple Majority
<b>To Open or Close the Speakers list</b>	To modify the freedom of debate	No	No	Simple Majority
<b>To Postpone Debate</b>	Table debate without substantive vote	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Simple Majority
<b>Resumption of Debate</b>	To resume the debate	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Two-Thirds
<b>To Close Debate</b>	Move to immediate vote	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Two- Thirds
<b>To Divide the Question</b>	To consider its parts separately	No	2 Pro 2 Con	Simple Majority

