



NITMUN'17

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

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MUN 101

At the conclusion of World War II, the leading world powers decided that an international body should be created to prevent global conflict and to provide a forum for peaceful international relations. These leaders established the United Nations on October 24, 1945 for four main purposes:

- To maintain international peace and security,
- To develop friendly relations among nations,
- To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, and
- To be a center for harmonizing the action of nations.

The United Nations has six major organs: the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice. Today, the General Assembly has 193 member-states; the ECOSOC has 54 members; the Trusteeship Council has five members; and the Security Council and ICJ each have fifteen members. At its most basic level, Model UN is exactly what the name suggests – a simulation of the proceedings of

the United Nations and other international organizations. Delegates are assigned to a specific United Nations committee or crisis simulation in which they take on the role of a government diplomat representing a state, an international organization, or a specific political or historical character. Through active research, debate, and cooperation, delegates work to solve some of the world's most dire problems over the course of the conference.

A To-Do List

Many factors contribute to a successful experience at National Institute of Technology United Nations. Here's a rough guideline of what you have to do before the conference to get the most out of your experience:

1. Read the Committee's Background Guide: The background guide for each committee will provide you with the most relevant information pertaining to the issues dealt by it. It will also provide specific information with respect to your portfolio/country, the problems, possible solutions, and much more.
2. Research: After familiarizing yourself with the information in the background guide, be sure to visit the links pasted in the endnotes and bibliography to further your research, not just on your portfolio/country, but everyone else in the committee too. However, be wary of unreliable sources (We will be defining that in more depth later). Along with the above, regularly checking reliable news sources and keeping in constant touch with current affairs can prove helpful in those committees which will be addressing current events.

3. Review Model UN Procedure: Go through the next few pages of this handbook for a detailed description of MUN Rules of Procedure which will be used at NITMUN, and also for details regarding each committee. You should know these perfectly, as they are as crucial to your performance as your research and your diplomatic and oratory skills are.
4. Use the right sources:
 - a. News Sources: The most credible news agency for any Model United Nations is Reuters at <http://www.reuters.com/>. Delegates may use Reuters documents as valid proof to support their stance/statements. At NITMUN we will not accept BBC, CNN or other news agencies as credible sources.
 - b. UN Documents: The UN provides public access to its Optical Disk System (ODS), which includes nearly all of the documents published by the UN, including many that are not available on the UN's main web site. The ODS system is available at: documents.un.org
 - c. Please note that the search engine available on ODS is not always easy to use, but it is very easy to

find files if you know the UN document number.

You may want to utilize the UNBISNET search engine to find your document name/number, and then move to ODS to find the actual document. UNBISNET also provides access to voting records and country speeches. It is located at: **unbisnet.un.org**

d. One of the best sources of up-to-date, timely and broad ranging news is the UN Foundation's UN Wire daily newsletter. This publication, which is provided for free by the UN Foundation, provides 20+ daily stories on UN related issues and topics. These usually involve a brief (1-2 paragraph) synopsis of the current story, along with invaluable links to more information, both inside the UN system and across the web. The highlights of UN Wire can be emailed to you daily (again at no charge) or you can visit it on the web at **www.smartbrief.com/un_wire/** You can also access UN Wire issues published before August, 2004 at: **www.unwire.org**

e. The UN Information Centre (UNIC) also provides a weekly update on UN activities. You can request this free e-mail service at www.unicwash.org.

The Committees at NITMUN 2017



United Nations Security Council

Historically one of the most influential, controversial, politicized, and powerful committees at the United Nations, the Security Council has traditionally been the committee for the best and brightest delegates. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security as well as accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its United Nations Charter.



Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) is the third General Assembly of the United Nations, tasked with a broad mandate surrounding social, humanitarian and human rights issues from around the world.

To delineate a general idea of the committee, some issues discussed within SOCHUM include but are not limited to: human rights, global literacy, women's rights, children's rights, the treatment of refugees and displaced persons, international drug control, crime prevention, and the elimination of racism and discrimination. SOCHUM also works closely with many other UN bodies in order to effectively address its mandated issues.



Historical Crisis Committee

In the last century, the world witnessed the most destructive war of all times and its extensive effects on the people, borders and countries, governments and ideologies through the rise and downfall of leaders, the very first use of nuclear weapons and establishments of blocks, pacts and organizations.

NITMUN is here to provide you with an immersive experience in the crises that plagued the world at this era in history and it's immediate after-effects. Come be a part of the wheels of power, perpetually churning out astounding facts that changed the world forever and mark your place in the annals of history.

NITMUN 2017: Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

Part I: General Rules

1.1 Scope

The rules outlined in this document shall apply to all regular sessions of the National Institute of Technology Model United Nations (NITMUN) for all committees. These rules are self-sufficient and no other rules shall apply, unless otherwise stated in this document. In situations not covered by the rules, the Executive Board shall constitute the final authority.

1.2 Language

English shall be the official working language of the conference, and therefore all documents must be drawn up and speeches delivered in English. No translation services will be provided in any committee.

1.3 The Executive Board

The Executive Board, here on referred to as EB, shall consist of the Secretary-General and those people the Secretary-General has appointed to the EB. Any member of the EB may address any committee at any time. The ruling of an EB member on any rule or regulation therein is final and overrides any other rulings or appeal. Any rule may be altered, suspended, or added by a member of the EB at any time. In all situations, the Secretary General and the Organizing Team shall constitute the final authority.

1.4 Technology

All and any electronic devices may be used by the delegates in committee room including but not limited to: laptop computers, tablets and cellular telephones, or other devices capable of connecting to the Internet.

1.5 Diplomatic Courtesy

During committee session, Delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the committee and the dais.

1. All remarks to the committee must be made to the chair/vice-chair.
2. Delegates will rise to address the committee
3. All delegates must be recognized by the chair/vice-chair before speaking.
4. All remarks must remain relevant to the topic discussed.
5. All delegates will use diplomatic and respectful language when addressing the committee.
 - a. All delegates must address the committee and themselves in third person.
 - b. All delegates must refrain from using personal pronouns unless stated otherwise by the Dais Members.
6. Any Delegate wishing to make a motion must raise his or her placard and wait until being recognized by the chair before speaking.

Part II. Committee Staff

2.1 Composition

Each Committee shall have a designated Chair, Vice Chair, Press Representatives, Logistic staff, Delegates and one or more Staff as designated by the Secretariat.

2.2 Responsibilities

The dais as a whole shall be responsible for maintaining the Speakers' List, recording the Roll Call at the beginning of each committee session, and recording of all votes in the committee.

The Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, moderate discussion, grant the right to speak, equitably and objectively recognize points or motions, put questions to a vote, announce decisions, ensure the observations of these rules, and rule on disputed points.

The Chair is also responsible for the substantive content of the committee proceedings. The Chair may authorize draft resolutions for their introduction to the floor.

2.3 Powers

After the EB, the Chair shall be the final authority in each committee. The Chair may rule a motion dilatory or out of order and therefore refuse to entertain any procedural motion at his/her decision. At any time, the Chair may propose the adoption of a procedural motion without a vote by the committee.

2.4 Competence

The competence of the dais may not be questioned by the members of the committee. However, the appropriate EB member, with the advice and consent of the Secretary-General, may remove/replace any member of the dais if necessary.

Part III. Delegations

3.1 Credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of delegates of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretariat prior to the opening of the conference. All delegations will be assumed to have proper credentials to participate at the National Institute of Technology Model United Nations. It is also to be noted that delegates must wear their NITMUN ID cards at all times while at NITMUN 2017, and carry on their person, their respective school/college IDs.

3.2 Member States

Each committee shall have delegates, each with one vote on all issues, except in particular circumstances pre-approved by the Executive Board.

3.3 Non-Member States/Observers Missions

A representative of a state that is not a member of the United Nations, or a representative who holds observer status, shall have the same rights as a full member except that he or she may not vote on substantive matters.

3.4 Censure

Delegates are expected to know their country's foreign policy. Delegates who clearly and persistently misrepresent their country's foreign policy in speeches and substantive votes are subject to censure. Additionally, any behavior inappropriate in the context of the committee will receive a censure. Chairs shall deliver censures upon their discretion or in the case that a Motion for Censure of a delegate is raised, and passed. However the chair will have the final say. After the receiving a fifth censure, a delegate is barred from participation in the remainder of the conference and is ineligible for an award.

A Motion for Censure of a delegate may not interrupt a speaker, and is subject to the Chair's discretion whether to be entertained or not. If the motion is in order, the Delegate in question, will be given a period of 1 minute to explain his/her conduct. The motion will then be put into voting

procedure and will require simple majority to be passed. A delegate that is censured is prohibited from speaking for a duration specified by the Chair, or for the remainder of the given committee session. If the Chair so desires, the delegate who is censured may be asked to leave the committee room. The Secretary-General has final say on all matters concerning the censure of a delegate.

3.5 Motion to Appeal the Chair's Decision

A delegate may move to appeal the chair's decision on a particular matter, in case he/she believes that grave injustice has been committed upon one or more members of the house as a result of the decision in question. Once this motion is recognized, the member will address the house. Following this, the Chair may choose to make a statement defending his decision. After both statements, the motion is put to vote, and will require a special majority which is two-thirds majority to pass. However, if the chair still disapproves the matter is to be brought to the notice of the Secretary General whose decision on the matter will be final. Should the motion fail, the Secretary General may choose to charge the delegate.

3.6 Motion to Approach the Bench

A delegate may move to approach the bench at any time during the session, (so as long as the motion does not interrupt the speaker). S/he may do so by raising their placard, and stating the motion when recognized. If recognized, the representative in question is free to approach the bench and discuss an issue with the chair or vice-chair. Delegates normally move to approach the bench when a problem arises (in a document, procedure etc.), which requires complete clarification.

Part IV. Committee

4.1 Roll Call

At the beginning of each session, the Chair/Staffer shall proceed to take a Roll Call. Each delegation will be called upon in alphabetical order, and may respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting". Any delegation that is "Present and Voting" has waived its right to abstain during voting on substantive matters. If a delegate is not present at the time the Roll Call is taken, they are expected to pass a note to the dais once they arrive explaining the reason for delay and informing the dais of their voting status.

4.2 Quorum

Before formal debate may begin, the committee must meet quorum. Quorum is defined as one-third of the members of the committee as determined by the number of delegations present in the first committee session of the conference. Any delegate may, at any time, request verification of quorum. The Chair will rule immediately on the motion, initiating roll call if he/she deems it necessary. Quorum is assumed to be met unless it is shown otherwise.

4.3 Definition of Majorities

A simple majority is defined as a situation where there are more votes in favor than those opposed. A two-thirds majority is defined as a situation where there are at least twice as many votes in favor than those opposed. A unanimous vote is defined as a situation where every delegate present votes in favor. Delegations abstaining in substantive matters are not considered to be voting.

4.4 Procedural Voting

All delegations are required to vote in procedural matters. Only votes of "yes" or "no" are in order for such votes which is indicated by a raise of placard. A motion for roll call votes on procedural matters is never in order but the Chair may choose to have a roll-call vote on matters he/she feels is absolutely necessary. In case a motion to roll call vote on a procedural matter, is passed, then each delegation will be called upon in alphabetical order, and they may either vote "yes", "no", "yes with rights" or "no with rights". When a delegate votes with rights, depending upon the discretion of the Chair, the delegate may be given the opportunity to justify their stance to the delegate.

Part V. Debate

5.1 Agendas

The Secretary-General, through his representatives, shall communicate the provisional agenda to the delegations of National Institute of Technology Model United Nations along with a list of committees that shall convene, through the background guides that will be uploaded on the website, committee-wise. Only topics on the provisional agenda shall be considered, except in situations designated by the Secretariat as crises.

The Chair shall open a primary speakers' list and entertain a motion to set the first topic on the agenda. In the event of such a motion, the Chair shall call for speakers for and speakers against. If the motion carries, a secondary speakers' list shall be opening to discuss the agenda topic. If it fails, the committee shall continue general debate through the primary speakers' list.

Once an agenda has been closed or tabled and all proposals concerning the topic have been voted upon, the Chair shall return to the primary speakers' list to consider the next agenda if any.

Crises: In the event of a crisis, the Chair may call upon the committee to suspend debate temporarily on the current topic area so that a more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After the crisis has been resolved, the committee will return automatically to debate on the suspended topic.

5.2 Speakers' List

The speakers' list indicates delegations wishing to address the committee in formal debate and the order in which they will be recognized for a set time duration.

During formal debate, delegations which are recognized will address the committee from the podium, for the specified amount of time, following which they may yield the floor to questions, comments, to another delegate or to the Chair in the case that the delegate has left over time.

Primary Speakers' List: A primary speakers' list shall be established at first to set the agenda. This speakers' list will remain open throughout the duration of the conference and will be returned to upon closure or tabling of individual agenda topics.

Secondary Speakers' List/General Speakers List: Once an agenda topic is set, a secondary speakers' list dealing with the topic in question shall be opened. Separate lists may be established for specific procedural motions on an as-needed basis.

When a Speaker's List is opened, delegates are enlisted for formal debate by show of placards. At a later stage in the debate, a delegation may add its name to the list if it is not already present by submitting a written request to the dais. Debate is closed automatically upon exhaustion of the speakers' list.

A motion to open the primary or secondary speaker's list will be of the form:

Motion to open the Primary/Secondary Speakers' List, set time per speaker at ____ minutes,

5.3 Suspension of Formal Debate and starting caucus

During the course of formal debate, a delegate may suspend debate by making a motion for an unmoderated or moderated caucus. When making such a motion, the delegate must specify a type, a time limit, and in the case of a moderated caucus, a speaking time for the caucus.

The two types of caucus are as follows:

Unmoderated Caucus: Delegates may leave their seats, leave the room, etc. to speak to each other in a less-formal setting or to work on draft resolutions. No points or motions shall be in order during unmoderated caucus.

A motion to start an unmoderated caucus is raised as follows:

Motion to start an unmoderated caucus on _____, for ____ minutes.

Moderated Caucus: Delegates remain in their seats and are recognized by show of placards, at the Chair's discretion. During a moderated caucus, the Chair shall call to order delegates who are making speeches not germane to the designated topic.

A motion to start a moderated caucus is raised as follows:

Motion to start a moderated caucus on the topic _____, for ____ minutes, setting ____ minutes per speaker.

5.3.1 Extending caucuses

A Delegate may motion to extend the un/moderated caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit committee work. The Delegate moving for an Extension of the Caucus must suggest a length for the extension. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time and put it to vote or may rule the motion out of order without possibility of appeal.

A motion to extend a caucus is raised as follows:

Motion to extend the un/moderated caucus by _____,

5.4 Tabling of Debate

A motion to table debate on a topic may be used to stop debate on a given substantive issue without having voted on resolutions. If the motion is approved, the Chair may recognize speakers for and speakers against the motion, after which the motion is put to an immediate vote requiring a two-thirds majority to pass. If a motion to table is passed, the topic is considered tabled and no action will be taken on it. Once a topic has been tabled, the committee shall immediately return to the primary speakers' list.

A motion to table debate on a topic is raised as follows:

Motion to table debate on: _____.

A debate topic may be removed from the table by a two-thirds majority vote of the committee, with speakers for and speakers against. If the motion is passed, the secondary speakers' list created for that topic will be re-opened and debate will resume on the tabled topic.

A motion to return to a topic that was tabled is raised as follows:

Motion to return to topic: _____.

5.5 Closure of Debate

A motion for closure of debate on substantive matters under discussion may be raised when no speaker is speaking. If the motion is approved by the Chair, the Chair shall recognize speakers to speak against this motion. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass, and if it passes, all draft resolutions and amendments are brought to an immediate vote.

5.6 Motion to Suspend Session

A motion for suspension of the session may be made starting from fifteen minutes before the scheduled end of a committee session and requires a simple majority to pass. If a motion to suspend session passes, the meeting is suspended until the next scheduled committee session. A motion to adjourn is in order when the committee has finished considered every topic on its agenda or if there are fewer than fifteen minutes remaining in the last committee session, and also requires a simple majority to pass.

5.7 Addressing the Committee

No member may address the committee without having first obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject matter under discussion. A speech may not be interrupted by another delegate, unless that delegate is rising on a point of personal privilege or a point of order.

5.8 Limitation of Speaking Time

A member of the committee may make a motion to limit the amount of time allowed to each speaker. This requires a simple majority to pass, after which the Chair will then set the time accorded to speakers under this rule.

When the debate is limited, and delegation exceeds the allotted time, the Chair will call the delegation to order without delay.

5.9 Yields

During formal debate, delegates must specify how they wish to yield the floor, after their speech has concluded and time allotted to them remains. If a delegate fails to specify how he or she will be yielding his or her time, the yield will default to the Chair unless otherwise specified by the Chair. Delegates can yield their time in one of four ways:

1. To the Chair: The remaining speaking time is forfeit and the committee moves on.
2. To Comments: Delegates will be recognized by the Chair to make thirty-second comments pertaining solely to the speech just delivered. The Chair shall call to order a speaker whose comments are not germane to the preceding speech.
3. To Another Delegate: The delegate may grant the balance of his or her speaking time to another delegate. A delegate who has been yielded to may not make further yields on the remaining time.
4. To Questions: The delegate may use the remainder of his or her time to answer questions posed by other delegates. The Chair shall select delegates to pose questions, and only the time used to respond to questions shall be counted against the speaker's remaining time. The Chair may cut off a delegate who takes too long to ask a question.

5.10 Right of Reply

A delegate who feels that his or her personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request from the Chair a right of reply after the other delegate's remark. This request must be submitted in writing. If it is granted, the insulted delegate has thirty seconds to reply to the insult. A verbal request for a right of reply cannot interrupt a speaker, and furthermore, a right of reply cannot be requested for a right of reply. All decisions of the Chair regarding rights of reply cannot be appealed.

Part VI. Parliamentary Points

6.1 Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a delegation may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall immediately be addressed by the Chair, in accordance with the rules of procedure. A point of order must relate to the maintenance/observance of the rules, or to the way in which the Chair is exercising the power conferred by the Secretary-General. A point of order may also be raised when there is a gross mis-representation of a fact by any member of the house. The Chair may refuse to recognize a point of order if the delegation has not shown proper restraint and decorum governing the use of such a right, or if the point is dilatory in nature. **A point of order may not be raised on another point of order.** Point of order may interrupt another delegate's speech.

6.2 Point of Personal Privilege

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of personal privilege, and the point of personal privilege shall be immediately addressed by the Chair. A point of personal privilege can be used to interrupt a speaker, but the point must refer to the delegate's personal comfort (e.g. the speaker is not audible, the temperature needs to be adjusted, etc) and not to personally insult.

6.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

If there is no speaker on the floor, a delegation may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. A point of parliamentary inquiry is a request for clarification of the rules of procedure. Points of parliamentary inquiry may not interrupt a speaker.

6.4 Point of Information

During substantive debate, a Representative may question a speaker by rising to Point of Information, wherein questions must be directed through the Chair and may be made only after the speaker has concluded her/his remarks, but before s/he has yielded the floor. A point of Information cannot be raised when another member has been recognized and is speaking.

Part VII. Substantive Matters

7.1 Submission of Proposals

Working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments shall normally be submitted to the dais in writing. The Chair may permit discussion and consideration of proposals and amendments approved by the dais, even though such substantive matters have not been circulated through the committee.

7.2 Working Papers

A working paper is a mechanism for debate and as such does not have to conform to proper resolution format, nor does it require sponsors or signatories. It is a rough version of possible solutions that the committee should take up to solve the question at hand.

7.3 Resolutions

The final results of discussion, writing and negotiation are resolutions—written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Resolutions, which are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee, normally require a simple majority to pass (except in the Security Council where there is a provision for Veto given to the Permanent Members). Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action. All other UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or

suggestions for future action. All resolutions must contain preambulatory clauses as well operative clauses and must be written and submitted with the specified format.

Draft Resolutions: Documents submitted to the dais in proper resolution format will be considered and referred to as draft resolutions. The term “resolution” is reserved for documents already passed either by the committee or by another United Nations body. The proper resolution format is outlined in the further sections of this document. The copying, distribution, and introduction of draft resolutions will occur only after the draft resolution is approved by the dais.

Sponsors and Signatories:

Sponsors: Sponsors are delegates who agree completely with all clauses of a resolution and support it fully. S/he may be the author of the resolution. S/he must vote in favor of the resolution when it is voted upon. A sponsor to a resolution may not sponsor or become a signatory to any other resolution.

Signatories: A signatory neither agrees nor disagrees completely with the resolution in question, but feels the need for the house to deliberate on it. A delegate may choose to be signatory on more than one resolution.

A draft resolution must have at least **one fifth of the total members** of the committee as signatories, for it to be approved and introduced, along with **two** voting delegations designated as sponsors (Security Council draft resolutions may be introduced with a single sponsor).

7.3.1 Writing draft resolutions

The following list includes important points to consider when writing a draft resolution. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but should provide a good starting point to make your draft resolutions as realistic as possible.

Points to consider include:

- In the preambulatory clauses, describe the recent history of the situation and the issue as it currently exists.
- Reference past United Nations actions and previous resolutions passed on the topic, when available;
- In the operative clauses, include actions or recommendations which will solve the problem, not just make a statement;
- Do not be blatantly political in the content of the draft resolution – this may damage efforts to reach a consensus on the issue;
- Take into account the point of view of other nations whenever possible;

- Write the draft resolution from your country's side of the international or United Nations perspective, not just from your country's individual point of view; however one should not sign or sponsor a resolution that goes against its foreign policy.
- Consider whether the substance is within the purview of your Committee, and refer relevant parts to other bodies where appropriate;
- Refer issues which need further discussion to appropriate, existing bodies;
- Do not create new committees/commissions/working groups/etc. without considering funding for these groups, or if other, similar bodies already exist;
- Always consider previous UN resolutions on the topic – do not duplicate what other resolutions have done without referencing the appropriate sources.

Format for Resolutions

<header>

Resolution Number: (Leave space blank – will be filled by bench)

Committee Name: (Say United Nations Human Rights Council)

Agenda: (Print agenda here)

Sponsors:

Signatories:

<body>

Preambulatory Clauses

More preambulatory clauses

1) Operative Clause number one

2) Operative Clause two

a)Sub clause 'a'

b)There must be a 'b' if there is an 'a'

3) More Operative Clauses

A few important points regarding the resolution format

- The first word/phrase in all clauses must be italicized and underlined. This phrase must clearly indicate the type of action or view in the clause. A list of suggested phrases that may be used to start a clause is attached later in this document.
- Operative clauses must be numbered.
- All preambulatory clauses must end in a comma.
- All operative clauses except the last one must end in a semi-colon. The last one should end in a full-stop.
- Preambulatory clauses deal with past happenings related to the matter (like resolutions, wars, reports etc.) and are not a compulsory part of the resolution. Previous UN Resolutions regarding the topic can be reported via a preambulatory clause by referencing the corresponding resolution number.
- Operative clauses deal with the assembly's opinion/suggested action on the issue in question. A resolution is not in order if it doesn't have at least one operative clause.

Sample Resolution

Resolution Number: GA/02/1241/2

Committee: General Assembly

Agenda: Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

Sponsors: Canada, Sweden

Signatories: Greece, United States, Spain, Japan, Mali, the Netherlands, and Germany

Having examined the item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States", (use commas to separate the preambulatory clauses)

Recalling its resolution 54/112 of 9 December 1999, in which it decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session the draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States prepared by the International Law Commission,

Recalling also its resolution 55/153 of 12 December 2000, the annex to which contains the articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States,

Taking into consideration the comments and observations of Governments and the discussion held in the Sixth Committee at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly on the question of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, in particular, to preventing the occurrence of statelessness as a result of a succession of States,

Taking note, in this regard, of the efforts made at the regional level towards the elaboration of a legal instrument on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to State succession,

Reiterates its invitation to Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the provisions of the articles contained in the annex to resolution 55/153, in dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons

- in relation to the succession of States; (end operative clauses with semicolons)
2. *Encourages States to consider*, as appropriate, at the regional or sub regional levels, the elaboration of legal instruments regulating questions of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States;
 3. *Invites* Governments to submit comments concerning the advisability of elaborating a legal instrument on the question of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, including the avoidance of statelessness as a result of a succession of States;
 4. *Decides to* include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States". (Last operative clause ends with a full-stop)

7.4 Amendments

Amendments to draft resolutions are the means by which these documents may be altered by the body involved. Amendments can create additions, deletions or changes to a draft resolution in order to increase its acceptability to all nations involved. Amendments are usually needed for a body to move toward a consensus on a draft resolution.

There are three different types of amendments that may be introduced

1. Non -substantive amendments
2. Substantive amendments
 - Friendly
 - Unfriendly

Amendments for the purpose of correcting errors in spelling, grammar, or format are considered non -substantive and shall be incorporated into draft resolutions without a vote. The final decision on non-substantive amendments will be made by the Chair.

Aside from non-substantive amendments, amendments may only be made to the operative clauses of draft resolutions.

Substantive amendments approved by all sponsors of the draft resolution and approved by the dais are considered to be friendly and are to be added to draft resolutions without a vote.

Substantive amendments not receiving approval from all sponsors of a draft resolution are considered unfriendly and require the sponsorship of one fifth of the total members of the committee. Unfriendly amendments are voted on separately and require simple majority to be passed; amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order. All substantive amendments must be approved by the dais.

7.5 Introduction

A delegation may make a motion to introduce a draft resolution or amendment, upon its approval by the dais and distribution to members of the body. Adoption of this motion shall be at the Chair's discretion, after which sponsors will be invited by the Chair to read out the text of the draft resolution or amendment to the body.

7.6 Question and Answer Period

Immediately following the introduction of a draft resolution, any delegate other than a sponsor may move for a question and answer period. When making the motion, the delegate must specify both a length for the question and answer period and a limit to the speaking time. The Chair may accept or refuse this motion at his or her discretion; this decision is not subject to appeal. If accepted, this motion requires a simple majority to pass, and delegates will be recognized by the Chair to ask questions to sponsors pertaining specifically to the draft resolution in question. Once the question has been posed, one sponsor may respond to the question within the allotted speaking time. This pattern shall continue until either the time allotted for the question and answer period has elapsed or if no more delegates wish to raise questions.

7.7 Withdrawal of Proposals

A delegation may withdraw sponsorship of a resolution or amendment at any time before voting has commenced. Such desires to withdraw sponsorship must be submitted to the dais in writing. If sponsorship falls below the required number of two sponsors, the proposal shall be considered withdrawn from debate. A proposal that is withdrawn may be introduced again provided that it is sponsored by two delegations and has at least one - fifth of the delegations as signatories.

7.8 Question of Competence

A motion to question the competence of a body to discuss a draft resolution or amendment is in order only if made immediately following the introduction of that draft resolution or amendment. The motion requires speakers in favor and against, and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the motion passes, the document in question will be withdrawn from the committee and cannot be reintroduced.

Part VIII: Voting on Draft Resolutions

8.1 Voting Procedure

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting procedure, no representative may enter or leave the room, nor shall any representative interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of voting. A member of the committee staff shall secure the doors during voting procedure, at which time no one will be permitted to enter or exit the committee room. During voting procedure, no note-passing or informal caucusing is allowed.

Once in voting procedure, when there are no points or motions on the floor, the Chair shall put the unfriendly amendments, draft resolutions or parts thereof, to a vote. There shall be no further debate except as specifically provided for in these rules. Once voting on draft resolutions has finished, the Chair shall declare the end of voting procedure and the committee shall return to the primary speakers' list. If all topics have been exhausted, the Chair may entertain a motion to adjourn the session.

8.2 Method of Voting

Each delegation shall have one vote per committee, and all matters will be voted on by a show of placards. Delegates must vote "yes," "no," "yes with rights," "no with rights" or in the case of substantive matters only, they may also abstain, effectively forfeiting their vote. No member may cast a vote on behalf of another member.

Roll Call Vote: On a substantive matter, any member of the body may request a roll call vote, the granting of which is at the Chair's discretion and cannot be appealed. The roll shall be done alphabetically, either from the beginning of the alphabet or from a randomly chosen letter.

Pass: During a roll call vote, a delegate may pass, in which case he or she will be placed at the end of the voting roll. However, a delegate may only vote in the affirmative or negative only; abstentions are not in order for passed votes.

Rights of Explanation: During a roll-call vote, members may request a right of explanation by responding "yes, with rights" or "no, with rights." At the end of the roll, all members who had voted with rights will be given the

opportunity to explain their decision, if their decision was unexpected. The Chair may impose a time limit upon such explanations.

8.3 Ordering of Draft Resolutions

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, the committee shall vote on the draft resolutions in the order in which they have been submitted unless a motion is made to reorder the draft resolutions. A motion to reorder must propose the new ordering, but the ordering does not need to be submitted to the Chair in writing first. The Chair will then entertain one speaker in favor and one against the proposal. This motion requires a simple majority vote to pass. If the motion passes, the draft resolutions will be voted upon in the new order.

8.4 Voting on Unfriendly Amendments

Unfriendly amendments to a resolution shall be voted on before voting on the resolutions as a whole. When two or more amendments are proposed to a resolution concurrently, the committee shall vote on them in the order in which the Chair received them. Amendments are substantive procedures and require an adoption by simple majority consent of the delegations voting. After all unfriendly amendments have been voted on, the resolution will be voted upon as a whole.

8.5 Division of the Question

(may be enforced only on discretion of the chair)

Division of the question is one of the more complex rules of procedure at NITMUN.

Member States use divisions to vote on an entire operative clause or group of clauses (preambular clauses cannot be divided) separately from the rest of a resolution. In the United Nations, a particular clause or group of clauses is so significant that Member States believe it must be recognized separately from the rest of the resolution to draw attention to its importance.

Motions to divide apply only to complete operative clauses; words or phrases

in clauses must be amended (see the above discussion). Immediately before a resolution comes to a vote, a Member State may move to divide the question and indicate which clause(s) it would like to consider separately (e.g. "Motion to divide out clauses 1 and 2."). If there are calls for multiple divisions, they will be voted on in order of the most radical division to the least. This order is at the sole discretion of the Chair.

First vote: The first vote on a division of the question is a procedural vote. In other words, the committee votes on whether or not to consider the clause(s) separately: this requires a simple majority. The Chair will accept speakers in favor of the motion and against. However, these speakers are required to limit their comments to procedural issues and cannot speak on the substance of any clause(s) in question. If the procedural motion passes, the clause(s) are separated from the resolution and put to a separate substantive vote. No motions except points of order

will be taken in between these two votes. If the procedural vote fails, the resolution remains intact, clauses are not divided out and the committee moves on.

Second vote: The second, substantive vote is to decide whether or not to include and highlight the clause(s) separated by the procedural motion, requiring a simple majority to pass. If it passes, the clause(s) become an annex to the original resolution (which no longer contains the clause(s) in question). In the event that the original resolution (from which the clauses were separated) fails, the annex is still considered accepted by the committee and assumes the code number of the original resolution. If the substantive vote fails, the separated clauses are permanently discarded. Note that if all operative clauses are divided out and discarded, the resolution fails. After the committee votes on all divisions, it votes on what is left of the original resolution.

Delegates are reminded that the purpose of the motion is to highlight operative clauses, not to have them deleted from a draft resolution. While this a legitimate interest as such, the correct way to do it, would be by proposing a respective amendment.

8.6 Designation as an Important Question

Once in voting procedure, a delegation may motion to designate a draft resolution as an important question if the resolution under debate is of vital importance, namely in that it deals with at least one of the following categories: maintenance of international peace and security, admission of new members to the UN, suspensions of the rights and privileges of membership, expulsion of members, operation of the trusteeship system, and matters concerning the budget. Motions to designate a draft resolution as an important question are only in order in the General Assembly.

The Chair will recognize speakers for and against the motion, which requires a simple majority to pass. If passed, the resolution will require a two-thirds majority in order to pass and become a resolution.

8.7 Voting

More than one resolution may be passed on any given agenda topic.

Part IX: Precedence

9.1 Order of Precedence

Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order of precedence:

1. Parliamentary Points: Points that may interrupt a speaker: Point of Order and Point of Personal Privilege Points that are in order when the floor is open: Right of Reply and Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
2. Non-debatable Procedural Motions: Time Limit on Speeches, Censure, Unmoderated Caucus, Moderated Caucus, Adjournment of the Meeting, Verification of Quorum
3. Other Procedural Motions During debate:
 - Closure of Debate
 - Closure of Speakers' List
 - Tabling of Topic
 - Question of Competence
- After the closure of debate:
 - Division of the Question
 - Important Question
4. Substantive Motions
Introducing Draft Resolutions, Introducing Amendments

Part X: Short-Form Rules of

Parliamentary Procedure Rule	Point	Description
6.1	Point of Order	Used to indicate a procedural error; may interrupt the speaker.
6.2	Point of Personal Privilege	Used when a delegate's participation in the committee is hindered; may interrupt the speaker.
5.10	Right of Reply	Used when a delegate has been subject to a personal verbal attack or insult; cannot interrupt a speaker. The Chair's decision is not subject to appeal.
6.3	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Used to clarify a point of procedure; cannot be used to interrupt a speaker.

Documents and Submissions rule	Submission	Description
6.3	Draft Resolution	Requires at least 2 sponsors and 1/5 of the committee as signatories
6.5	Introduction of Draft Resolution	A delegate may rise to introduce a draft resolution following its approval by the directorate.
6.4	Friendly Amendment	Requires the approval of all sponsors; is immediately incorporated without vote.
6.4	Unfriendly Amendment	Requires 1/5 of the committee as signatories; passes with a majority vote.
6.7	Withdrawal of a Draft Resolution or Friendly Amendment	Requires approval of all sponsors.

Procedural and Substantive Motions Rule	Motion	Speakers	Vote	Description
5.8	Time Limit for Speeches	None	50% + 1	Sets the time limit for speeches.
3.4	Censure	1	50%+1	Used to reprimand delegates for diverging from policy.
5.3	Unmoderated Caucus	None	50% +1	Suspends meeting for a specified length of time.
5.3	Moderated Caucus	None	50% +1	Suspends formal debate for a specified length of time for debating moderated by the Chair. Requires length, speaking time, and purpose.
5.6	Adjournment of Meeting	None	50% +1	Suspends committee functions until the next session or for the duration of the conference
5.5	Closure of Debate	Against	50% +1	Closes debate on current topic and moves the body into voting procedure on unfriendly amendments and draft resolutions.
5.4	Tabling of Topic	For and Against	50% +1	Postpones debate on a topic.
6.8	Competence	For and Against	2/3	May be raised immediately following the introduction of a draft resolution, if passed, that draft resolution will be removed from consideration.
6.6	Question and Answer Period	None	50% +1	Establishes a Q&A session for a draft resolution immediately following introduction of that resolution. Length must be specified.
7.5	Division of the Question	For and Against	50% +1	If passed, individual parts made up of operative clauses are immediately voted upon. Those that pass remain part of the resolution.
7.6	Important Question	For and Against	50% +1	Used to designate a resolution as one of vital or grave importance.

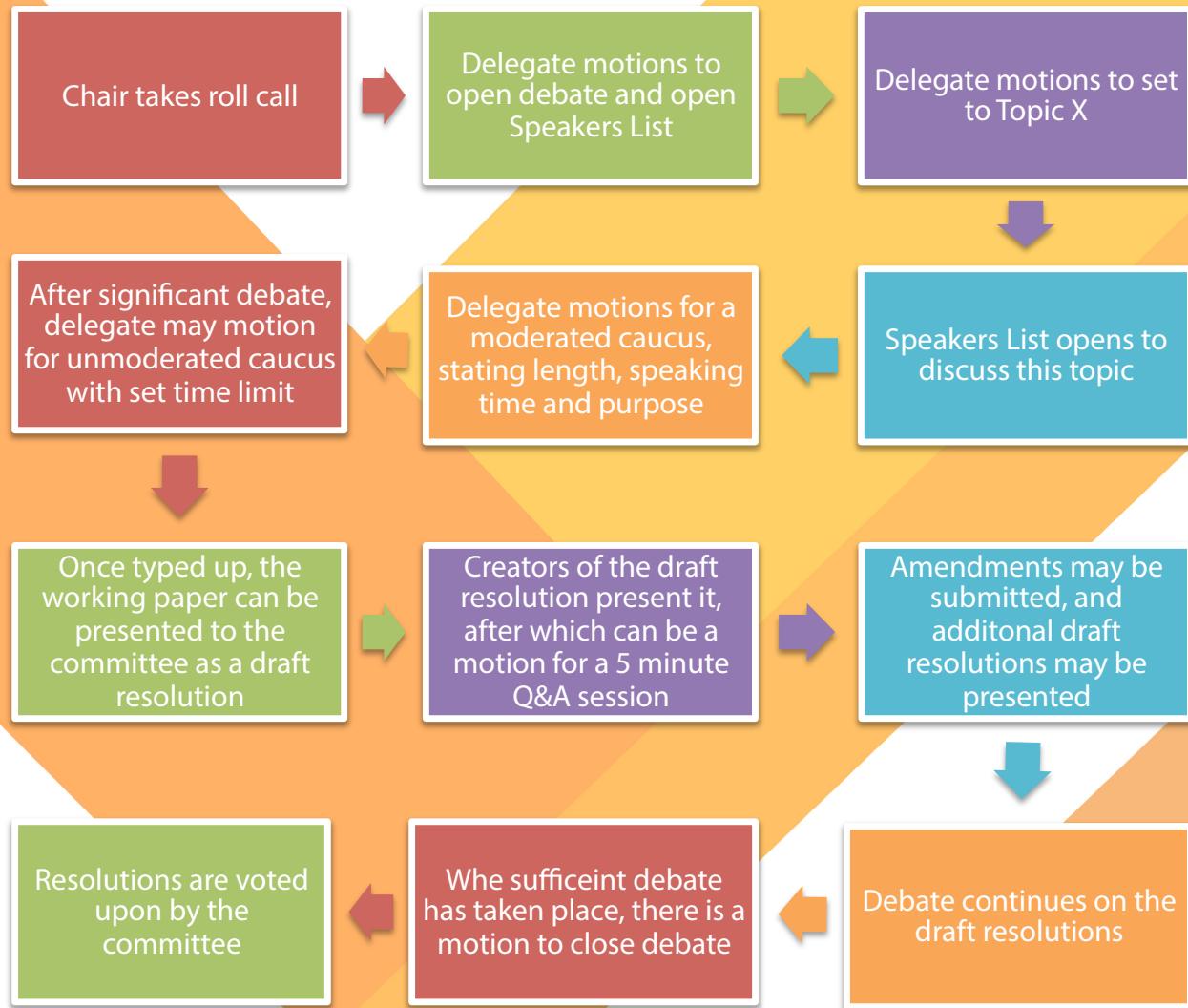
Suggested Phrases for Draft Resolution

Delegates must note that these are not exhaustive and are merely representative. Delegates are suggested to look at past resolutions of the United Nations to get a holistic view. Delegates should note that operative clauses are only applicable to non-crisis committees.

Preambulatory Clauses	Operative Clauses
Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Convinced Declaring Deeply Concerned/Convinced/Disturbed/Regretting Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Fulfilling Fully aware/alarmed/believing Further deplored Guided by Having Adopted Having considered/examined/studied/heard/received Keeping in mind Noting with regret/satisfaction/deep concern Noting with approval Observing Realising	Accepts Affirms Approves Authorizes Calls Calls for Condemns Congratulates Confirms Considers Declares accordingly Deplores Designates Draws the attention Emphasizes Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Have resolved Notes Proclaims Reaffirms Recommend

Reaffirming Recognizing Seeking Taking into consideration Viewing with apprehension Welcoming	Reminds Regrets Requests Solemnly affirms Strongly condemns Supports Trusts Takes note of Transmits Urges
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FLOW OF DEBATE: NON-CRISIS COMMITTEES



RULES OF PROCEDURE: CRISIS COMMITTEES

The same parliamentary procedures used for non-crisis committees apply to Crisis Committees. However, Crisis Committees tend to be more informal than non-crisis committees, meaning the use of parliamentary procedure is limited. They are often times less structured and the flow of the committee is heavily dependent on the discretion of the Chair. The Chair will make his/her procedural preferences clear in the background guide or at the start of the first committee session. There is often no official setting of the agenda, as debate tends to flow between topics and is determined by the pertinent crisis at hand.

1. Debate

1.1 The Discussion

As suggested by the name, crisis committees do not have preset agendas as the non-crisis committees do. These committees converge to debate on crises that are introduced into the committees once the session begins and will proceed with a series of updates in regard to the crisis to help simulate how real world crisis situations truly occur.

Delegates are given a hint of the situation through the background guides that will be uploaded on the website, committee-wise. Delegates are urged to go through this thoroughly and do the required research pertaining to the situation and their country/profile. Delegates are expected to act strictly by the mindset and foreign policies of their country's government/profile.

Crisis Committees generally do not have speaker's lists. However, an informal version of the secondary speaker's list may be brought into motion in order to know the stance of the countries involved in accordance to the crisis update by a delegate or a chair however the entertainment of this motion is completely left to the discretion of the chair and may not be appealed. In general, discussion occurs through moderated and unmoderated caucuses in which the Chair calls upon delegates to speak.

Delegates motion for a moderated caucus with specified length, speaking time, and topic (refer to section 5.3). Many issues may be discussed concurrently, and crises introduced by the crisis staff may interrupt discussion at any time.

Once a crisis update is introduced into a committee the delegates will have the opportunity to raise points of information in order to further educate themselves and understand the crisis at hand. The chair will entertain any and all points of information on the floor at this point of time. Occasionally, unmoderated caucuses are held, in which formal debate is suspended and delegates speak at will in groups of their choosing.

In crisis committees, action is taken through directives. Unless the Chair so desires, there are generally no working papers or resolutions. Notes are used to communicate between delegates while the committee proceeds. They may also be sent to delegates in another committee. They are often used to work with delegates of similar viewpoints to coordinate actions. Questions can also be sent to the Chair (or crisis staff) in a note.

1.2 Motions

Motions in crisis committees are voted upon in order from most disruptive to least disruptive. The main crisis motions that will come up in debate from most disruptive to least disruptive are as follows:

Motion to Adjourn

Motion to Suspend Debate

Motion to Suspend the Rules

Enter Voting Procedure

Unmoderated Caucus

Moderated Caucus

Introduction of a Directive

Introduction of an Amendment

Note that for any caucus, the longer the caucus is, the more disruptive it is considered.

2. Actions

The following are actions that can be taken by delegates in crisis committees:

1. Portfolio Actions
2. Directives
3. Press Releases
4. Communiques

1. Portfolio Actions: are used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order without the authorization of the rest of the committee if it is within his portfolio powers (check the background guide for a summary of the characters and their committee roles and powers)

For example, a military general has the power to launch missiles and a CEO of an oil company has the ability to reroute the company's supplies, open and close refineries, etc. These actions will be sent via chits to the dais. Upon which the delegates will receive a reply. If the committee staff judges the action to be outside the delegates' purview, the action can be rejected altogether, otherwise, the response will either provide the delegate with some requested information or indicate that their action has been put into effect. These may be secretive too, if the delegate does not want the rest of the committee to know what they're doing.

2. Directives: These are roughly the equivalent of resolutions in a standard Model UN committee, which is to say that they are portfolio actions debated on and passed by the committee as a whole. These require a simple majority in order to be passed. These are drafted during an unmoderated caucus, after a complete discussion during a series of moderated caucuses regarding the crisis and its updates.

For example, after an earthquake, the Heads of State, along with the generals, can initiate funding, evacuation and relief. CEOs of transportation companies can help in moving goods and those of pharmaceutical

companies can collaborate with heads of aid organizations such as the Red Cross to provide medical support.

3. Press Releases: These are executed in a procedure similar to directives, but the content and the strategies involved will differ. These are basically for information dissemination to the public via the media. The delegates will have to contemplate what to release and what should be kept confidential.

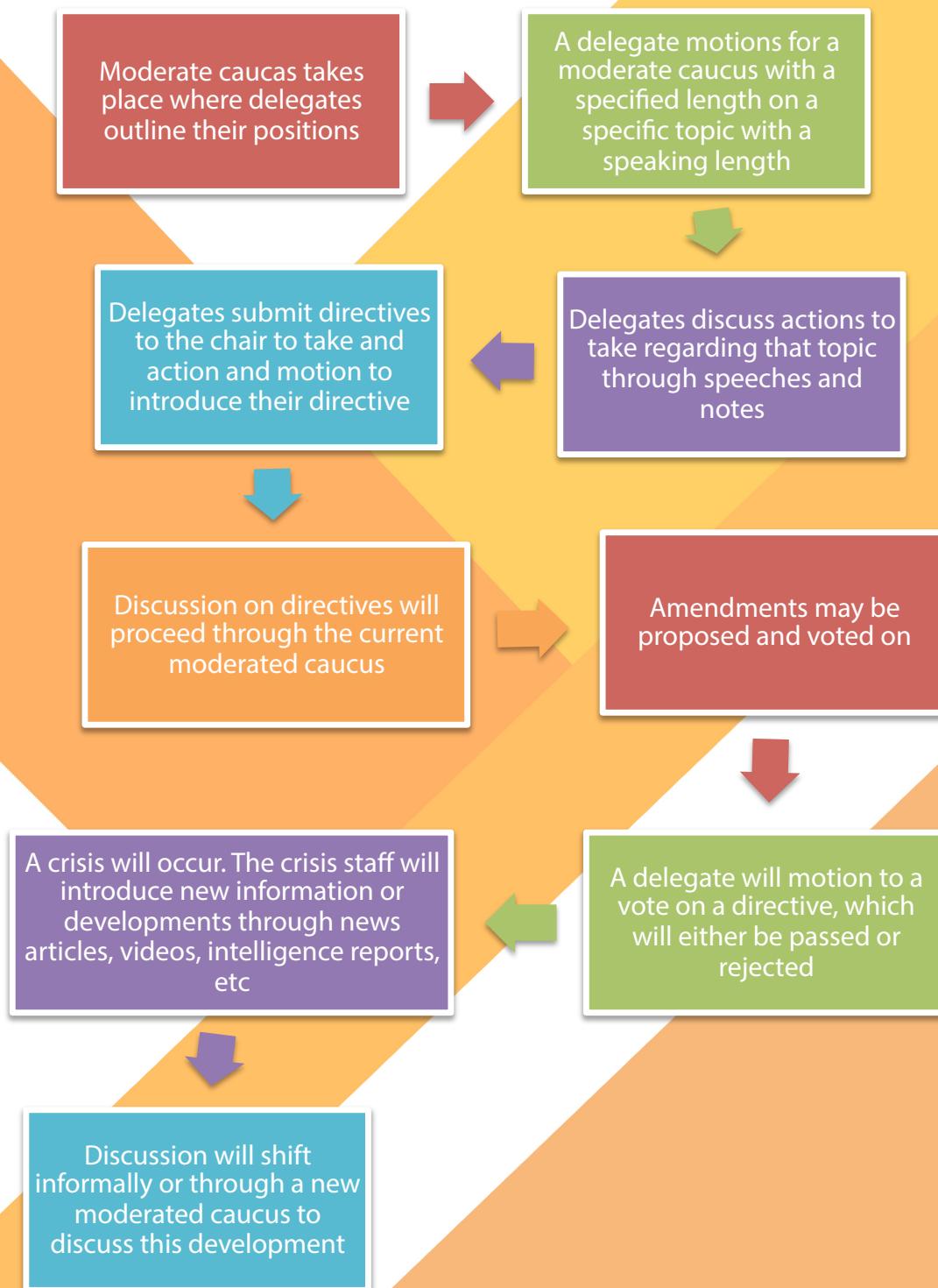
NOTE: Both directives and press releases are typically much less formal than resolutions. Most often do not follow any specific formatting conventions, and can range in length from a single sentence directive to a multiple paragraph press release. The procedures for passing a directive or press release will vary from committee to committee, but typically a potential directive/press release must be written and introduced via a delegate motion for discussion, at which point it should be briefly read out loud.

Debate on the directive/press release is at the chair's discretion; most often it is typical to proceed in the same moderated caucus style as in general debate and continue until a motion is made to either vote on or table the action. Voting procedures and rules will be established at the beginning of the conference.

4. Communiques: These are letters or messages from a delegate or a group of delegates to another entity or individual, which may be in the committee or outside, dictating on actions that should be taken. These are primarily used to communicate directly with foreign governments, or individuals outside the committee. These messages will be sent via the dais members.

All other procedure and explanations are to be referred to in the previous sections

Flow of Debate: Crisis Committees



Examples of Directives:

Action Order:

Direct Allied forces to invade Normandy, France on June 6th. Paratroopers shall be dropped behind enemy lines on June 4th. Landings shall take place at Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches.

- The Allies

Communiqué:

To the Emperor of Japan:

We demand an immediate, unconditional surrender by all Japanese forces within 48 hours, or we shall be forced to unleash previously unimaginable devastation upon your cities.

- The Allies

Press Release:

Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

- Franklin D. Roosevelt

Examples of Notes:

*Notes are usually folded before being sent

To a member of the same committee:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Franklin D. Roosevelt

From: Winston Churchill

[Message on inside of Note]

We ask that you work with us to increase intelligence efforts directed against our so-called allies, the Soviets, so that we will not be surprised by any actions they take after the war. – Winston Churchill

To a member of another committee in JCC:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Leaders of Romania, Axis

From: Josef Stalin, Allies

[Message on inside of Note]

Seeing as the defeat of Nazi Germany is near, we would advise you to make a deal with the Soviet Union now or we will show no mercy when the time for your defeat arrives. – Josef Stalin

To Chair/crisis staff:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Chair/Crisis

From: Winston Churchill

[Message on inside of Note]

What is the current disposition of British forces in the Middle East? – Winston Churchill