



UNINTERMUN 2010



SECURITY COUNCIL Rules of Procedure

1. SCOPE: The rules for all committees are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and shall be considered and adopted in advance. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

2. LANGUAGE: English shall be the official and working language of the committee.

3. POWERS OF THE SECRETARIAT:

Article 1

The Secretariat will have the final word within the Model. It will interpret the Rules of Procedure and will decide on the topics that are not comprehended by these.

Article 2

The Secretariat will ensure that these rules are duly enforced. It will impose the necessary disciplinary measures in the case of non-compliance with the rules of behavior.

Article 3

The Secretariat may, at any time, make either oral or written statements to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council and their subsidiary bodies and functional commissions.

Article 4

The Secretary-General will officially declare the opening and closing of the United Nations Conference.

Article 5

Powers of the Secretary-General, Sub Secretary-General and Aids:

- a) To moderate the various bodies of the Model if necessary.
- b) To maintain the needed communication in executive matters between committees when deemed necessary.
- c) To intervene as a mediator in any body when considered appropriate.



UNINTERMUN 2010



- d) To form part of the Chair of Approval for draft resolutions.
- e) To be able to yield his/her attributions totally or partially to any other authority within the Model.
- f) To grant access and accompany special observers to the Model's various committees.
- g) To suspend total or partially the questions, motions of order, of parliamentary inquiry and of procedure when he/she considers it necessary; it will be up to the consideration of the Chairmanship to reestablish them.

4. ATTRIBUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES:

Article 1

The Chairmanship shall represent the ruling authority inside the committee, and shall be composed as follows:

- a) Academic advisor
- b) President
- c) Moderator
- d) Conference Officer

Article 2

Attributions of the Academic Advisor

Possess all the information concerning each topic and act as an advisor on the position of each country:

- Be the closest academic instance when it comes to the developing and formulation of Position papers, Working papers, proposed resolutions and Amendments.
- Achieve pacific negotiations through the respect given to the present Rules of procedure.
- Solve possible doubts of the discussed topic during the development of it within a committee channel communication between the members of the Chair through a written media.



UNINTERMUN 2010



- Organizing the file concerning position papers, Working papers, resolutions and amendments, approve Position Papers before the opening of the first session. If being not so, the delegations will receive no permission to read their official position when the time comes, and they will therefore, receive a warning.
- Approve Working Papers before they are presented to the Forum, and have them meet the needed academic requirements.
- Approve any Resolution Proposal or Amendment Proposal, in order to have it meet academic requirements, and the proper structure of it.
- Reject any Resolution Proposal or Amendment Proposal that he finds incoherent or unconnected.
- Limit the number of Amendment proposals and make the suggestion to all the Delegations present to discuss it during Caucus.
- Approve or deny Rights of Reply. A Right of Reply approved or rejected by the Academic Advisor is irrefutable.

The President shall be the highest authority of the committee; therefore, he/she shall have the exercise of all powers granted.

Attributions of the President:

The President of each commission will declare the opening and closing of each formal session, give the right of comment as considered pertinent (Rule 23), direct discussions during the sessions, ensure the observance of the Rules of Procedure and behavior, ask questions, announce decisions and decide upon Rights of Reply (Rule 24). He/she will form part of the Chair of Approval for draft resolutions.

He/she shall decide directly or propose on the decision making of:

- a) The establishment of a time limit for speakers.
- b) The closing the Speakers' List.
- c) The closing of the debate.
- d) The suspension or adjournment of a session.
- e) The definition of order in which the draft resolutions are presented.
- f) The suspension of the sending of messages through the Ushers if he/she considers it necessary.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Article 3

Attributions of the Moderator:

The Moderator shall be the Member of the Chairmanship in charge of coordinating the debate by granting the right of speaking to Delegates and guiding the procedures of debate.

He/She will replace the President in case of absence and assist the President in all its functions during sessions. He/she shall be part of the Chair of Approval for draft resolutions too.

Article 4

Attributions of the Conference Officer:

He/She will assist the President and Moderator in carrying out their functions; and will have the authorization to receive messages from the ushers, determine if their content is appropriate and call the President's attention to it. During the official consults, or informal negotiations, he/she will be able to collaborate with the Chairmanship in everything needed to aid the delegations' activities. The Conference Officer will coordinate the ushers' work.

Article 5

Attributions of the Ushers: (messengers)

They shall assist the Conference Officer in carrying out his/her functions. Under his/her coordination, they shall confirm the votes of the delegations, resolve the inconveniences that the delegations present, and facilitate the communication of the delegations through written messages, whose content shall be reviewed and approved by the Conference Officer.

Article 6

Chair of Approval

The Chair of Approval for draft resolutions will act in response to the Chairmanship of the Commission or to the qualified Secretariat representative and will be formed by the Moderator, President and/or the Secretariat Representative. Powers the Chair of Approval shares:



UNINTERMUN 2010



- a) Receive and revise the draft resolutions, verifying that they comply with the requirements of format and content in order to be presented.
- b) Present to the Chairmanship the drafts that satisfy the necessary conditions.
- c) Assist the Chairmanship in the determination of the debate order in which the projects of resolutions should be presented.
- d) During the debate, the Chair of Approval will incorporate the amendments and corrections that may arise to the project resolution, until the final version is obtained.

5. DELEGATIONS:

Article 1

Each delegation should be integrated by at least one Faculty and as many Delegates they have decided to register in the Conference. The faculty will be the student, teacher or person heading the delegation. He/she should be present throughout the Conference days, yet may not participate in the debate or have contact with Delegates during sessions.

Article 2

The denomination of "Member State", "Representation" or "Delegation" may be used to call delegations. The members of these will be indistinctly called "Delegates" or Representatives".

Article 3

Guests that have been previously registered will be able to access the sessions of the different organs and commissions. The entrance shall be restricted to those who are not wearing the proper identification.

Article 5

The access to the committee's session will be denied to the delegates who:



UNINTERMUN 2010



- a) Are not carrying their proper identification.
- b) Misbehave within the terms described in this document.

6. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS

Representatives accredited as Observers shall have the same rights as Member States, except they may not sign or vote resolutions or amendments. A representative of a state organization, which is not Member of the United Nations or an Accredited Observer, may address a committee only with the prior approval of the President.

7. SPEAKERS' QUORUM

The President may declare a committee able to develop its duties and allow the debate to proceed when at least one fourth of the Members of the committee are present. A Member of the committee is a Representative who has been officially recognized by the Chairmanship. The presence of a majority of Members shall be required for the vote on any motion. The Representatives must be present with exception to those Members who had previously requested the President permission to be absent.

8. RULES OF CONDUCT

These rules maintain order, formality and diplomatic conditions during the Conference.

Article 1

All participants are permanently required to visibly wear their badge or identification.

Article 2

The treatment among Delegates, Members of the Staff, teachers and Faculties, as well as within the authorities of the Conference shall be strictly formal and respectful.

Article 3

Attendants to the Conference must respect the attire indications determined by the Staff.

Article 4

Establishing direct communication between the different Delegations during the formal sessions within a forum shall not be permitted. Delegations will be able to communicate by sending written messages through the ushers, with the limitations provided by these rules.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Article 5

Delegates may not abandon the forum during a formal session. If necessary, the Delegate will be able to leave momentarily, informing the Conference Officer the reason for his/her doing and requesting the appropriate permission or aid from the Chairmanship.

Article 6

The schedule established by the Model's Staff shall be respected, except in case that the Chairmanship has introduced modifications to it.

Article 7

The use of electronic devices which interfere with the debate shall not be permitted during session. If a Delegate finds himself/herself in the urgent need of using such device, he/she shall ask for the Chairmanship's authorization first.

Article 8

Teachers, faculties or people in charge of delegates shall stay within the established area where the Model takes place in order to comply with the Conference's programmed activities. They are asked to comply with this and leave uniquely because of reasons beyond their control, with a previous notification to the Members of the Staff.

Article 9

Delegates will not be able to drink, eat or smoke during sessions. They may not ingest alcoholic beverages during the days of the Model nor smoke within the areas where the Campus' rules prohibit it.

9. DRESS CODE

The United Nations is a formal organization where serious issues are discussed and solved. In consequence, its diplomats and members are solemn, formal individuals. UNINTERMUN asks its participants to dress in an appropriate, formal, and respectable manner to make his a more real and authentic experience. The following are some dressing code suggestions for this model.



UNINTERMUN 2010



- Women: Formal dresses, skirts, trousers, suits, blouses or sweaters, as well as proper shoes or sandals
- Men: Formal suits or jackets, trousers, shirt and tie, socks and proper shoes
- Both: No jeans, no flip-flops, nor trainers, caps or hats.

If a delegate does not follow these rules, the Chair will be forced to give him/her an appropriate warning.

10. WARNINGS

Warnings are the sanctions imposed by the Staff to call the attention on behaviors that are inappropriate for a United Nations Conference. Violating the courtesy rules, interrupting the debate unnecessarily, not respectful attitudes and arriving late to a session are examples of behaviors that will generate a warning. If a delegate accumulates two warnings within the same session, he/she shall leave the chamber, and will not be allowed to be present until the next session. The participation of a Delegate at UNINTERMUN 2010 will be cancelled if he/she accumulates three warnings.

11. MOTIONS

Article 1

All Delegates will be able to raise motions to the floor to ask for a situation or proposal to be considered during the sessions, having expressed the kind of motion required.

Article 2

There are four types of motions used for the debate's development as well as a better participation of delegates in the different committees: Motion of Procedure, Motion of Personal Privilege, Motion of Order, and Motion of Parliamentary Inquiry.

12. MOTION OF PROCEDURE

This motion can be used to propose an option on procedure during the normal course of the debate.

- a) In order for the Chairmanship to consider this motion, there will have to be at least a Delegate who seconds it. The Delegation that asked for this motion may not second it.



UNINTERMUN 2010

b) The Motion of Procedure cannot interrupt a Delegate or the Chairmanship when he/she is addressing the floor or when a procedure is already in process. The motion can be made only while the floor is open.

c) The Chairmanship may deny, accept or vote the proposal. In case of voting it, abstentions will not be allowed. The motion will pass with the existence of an absolute majority in favor (for majority types, see Rule 38).

13. MOTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

This motion will be used whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings. The motion cannot be denied until it has been heard. It may interrupt a speaker as well as the Chairmanship. The Motion of Personal Privilege must be used with the utmost discretion; moreover, it is preferred to send this motion to the Chairmanship by written means. This right may be restricted at any moment by the Chairmanship.

14. MOTION OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Motion of order to call on the improper application of the parliamentary procedure. The Moderator, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, shall immediately decide upon the Motion of Order. The Moderator may overrule these motions, whenever these are dilatory or improper; such a decision is not refutable. A Representative raising a Motion of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Motion of Order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure. When a Delegate is not respecting the official position of the country represented, no representative may raise a Motion of Order but can signal so in a written form to the Delegate that is making an inappropriate statement.

15. MOTION OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

a) A Motion of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

b) Motions of Information do not exist. Delegates wishing to ask substantive questions should do so during Caucus (Rules 25 and 26) or by written form.

16. PRIORITY

Motions shall be considered in the following order of preference:



UNINTERMUN 2010



1. Parliamentary Motions:

A) Motions which may interrupt a speaker:

- a. Motion of Personal Privilege
- b. Motion of Order

B) Motions which are in order only when the floor is open:

- a. Motion of Parliamentary Inquiry
- b. Motion of Procedure.

C) Procedural motions that are not debatable:

- a. Adjournment of the Meeting
- b. Suspension of the Meeting
- c. Caucusing
- d. Moderated Caucus

D) Procedural motions that are applicable to a Resolution or Amendment under consideration:

- a. Closure of Debate
- b. Postponement of Debate
- c. Competence (in order only after introduction of resolution or amendment)
- d. Division of the Question (in order only after debate has been closed)

E) Substantive Motions

- a. Amendments
- b. Resolutions

F) Other procedural motions:

- a. Extraordinary session of questions
- b. Resumption of debate
- c. Reconsideration

17. AGENDA

The first order of business for the Committee shall be to establish the Agenda. The possible motions of procedure and their use at this time are as follows:

Motion of Procedure: in order to open "Topic Area A", "B" or "C".
The motion must be seconded.



UNINTERMUN 2010



A Speakers' List for and against opening such Topic Area will be automatically established.

The Delegation who called for the motion, the one who seconded, and any other delegations who wish to speak in favor of opening the Topic Area selected will be placed in the Speakers' List specified for it.

The Delegation who called for the motion will be the first in the Speaker's list; the one who seconded it will go next and then the other delegations in the order established by the Moderator.

Delegations who wish to speak against such opening may do so by asking to be placed on the Speakers' List against opening the selected Topic Area.

This list requires a minimum of two Delegates for and two against. If there is not a minimum of delegates in the Speakers' List, the committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the proposed Topic Area.

The time limit for this Speakers' List will be 30 seconds. Delegations may only speak in favor or against the opening of the proposed Topic Area; therefore, Delegations may not refer to other topics on the Agenda.

Delegations must always speak in third person, as they are representing States.

A Motion of Procedure in order to close the Speakers' List (and proceed to voting the proposed Topic Area) will be in order after two delegates in favor and two against have already spoken. This motion must be seconded.

If the motion is seconded, a separate Speakers' List will be opened. This list is established only for those who are against closing the Speakers' List on the opening of a proposed Topic Area.

A minimum of two Delegates is necessary for this Speakers' List to open. If this criterion is not followed the procedure will be to immediately vote on closing the Speakers' List to open the proposed Topic Area.

The time of this Speakers' List will be of 30 seconds to 2 minutes.

Delegations may only speak against closing the Speakers' List.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Delegations may not refer to any topic on the Agenda.

A Motion of Procedure in order to close the separate Speakers' List will be in order after two Delegates have spoken.

The motion must be seconded and will immediately be placed to vote.

If this motion is not seconded, the previous procedure shall continue.

After this list is closed, the Speakers' List in favor or against opening a proposed Topic Area will be voted. If the voting passes, the Speaker's List shall be closed; if the voting does not pass, the Speakers' List in favor or against opening any proposed Topic Area shall continue.

After closing the Speaker's List in favor and against the proposed Topic, the Topic Area will be voted. An absolute majority is required.

If the Topic is approved, a new Speakers' List will be opened.

If the Topic Area is rejected, the second topic will be opened immediately and a new Speakers' List will be opened.

If and when there are two Topic Areas and the first was rejected, the same procedure will be applied for the remaining Topics.

18. DEBATE

Article 1

Once the Agenda has been determined one continuously opened Speakers' List shall be established for the purpose of the general debate. This Speakers' List shall be followed during all debate on the Topic Area, except when suspended by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a resolution.

Article 2

No Delegate shall speak without the previous permission of the Chairmanship. The President or Moderator will call to order any Delegate who makes non relevant statements regarding the debate. If a Delegate exceeds the time limit or if his/her comments to another delegate are prejudicial, he/she will also be called to order.



UNINTERMUN 2010

19. SPEAKERS' LIST

The Committee shall have at all times an open Speakers' List on the Topic Area being discussed. Separate Speakers' lists shall be established as needed for other procedural motions including the debate on amendments or resolutions. A State may add its name to the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair through the Ushers; States may only request the latter if it is not already on such list.

The names of the States shall always be posted for the Committee's convenience.

20. TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

The President may limit the time allowed for each speaker. The minimum time limit is 30 seconds. When a delegate exceeds his/her time, the Moderator will call the speaker to order without delay. A Delegate may propose a time limit with a Motion of Procedure that should be seconded and approved by an absolute majority. The Chairmanship can rule this motion as out of order.

21. YIELDS

A Delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield his/her time in one of three ways: to another Delegate, for questions, or to the Chairmanship.

a. **Yield to another Delegate.** His/her remaining time shall be given to another Delegate —if he/she had previously agreed to do so with the speaker Delegate. If the Delegate does not accept, then the Delegate who yields shall receive a warning.

b. **Yield to questions.** The rest of the Delegate's time shall be used to answer questions. Questioners shall be selected by the Moderator and limited to one question with right to one follow-up. The Moderator shall have the right to call to order any Delegate whose question is, in his/her opinion, rhetorical or not designed to obtain information. Only the Speakers' answers to questions shall be deducted from the remaining time. It is the Delegate's decision to answer as desired as far as he/she demonstrates a diplomatic attitude.

c. **Yield to the Chairmanship.** Such a yield is made when the Delegate does not wish to make any other use of his/her time; this yield does not affect procedure. Only one yield is allowed: Yields are in order only on a substantive speech. A delegate must declare any yields by the conclusion of his/her speech. If the time of the speaker has expired, he/she may not yield. Follow-up questions should be approved by the Chairmanship and may be restricted at any moment.



UNINTERMUN 2010



22. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF QUESTIONS

Any Delegate may move for a Motion of Procedure to open an Extraordinary Session of Questions immediately after a Delegate has concluded his/her speech. This motion will be in order when the remaining time has not been yielded to questions. The delegate who introduces the motion must establish the number of questions. The motion must be seconded first, then accepted by the speaker. The motion will be submitted to vote and it requires an absolute majority to be approved. It is in order to establish one follow-up per question as long as it is related to the Delegate's answer to the question or to the Delegate's speech. Also, the delegate may ask for a brief preamble in his/her fist question through a Motion of Personal Privilege.

23. COMMENTS

If a substantive speech involves no yields, the President may recognize delegates, other than the initial speaker, to comment for 30 seconds on the specific content of the speech just concluded. Commentators may not yield any time. No comments shall be in order during debate on procedural motions. The time allotted for comments shall be of 30 seconds. If a Delegate's time has expired, the motions for comments will be out of order. Comments shall strictly follow a diplomatic behavior.

24. RIGHT OF REPLY

A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate may request a Right of Reply in a written form to the Chairmanship. The President's decision whether or not to grant the Right of Reply is not refutable. A Right of Reply constitutes recognition of the offense, not a license to respond. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order. The Delegate who has offended another country shall stand upfront the committee and exclusively present its apologies. Any delegation not attending to a diplomatic posture during this procedure will result in a warning.

25. CAUCUS

A Caucus is an informal meeting among Delegates where direct communication can be established. A Motion of Procedure to open a Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate must briefly explain its purpose and specify the limit of the Caucus, not exceeding twenty minutes. The motion shall be immediately voted. A majority of Members present and voting is required for passage. The Moderator may overrule the motion and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.

26. MODERATED CAUCUS

A Motion of Procedure to open a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The Delegate must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the



UNINTERMUN 2010



Moderated Caucus, not exceeding twenty minutes. The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate a substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. With that goal in mind, the Moderator will temporarily suspend the Speakers' List and call on Delegates to speak at his/her discretion. The Delegate who petitioned the moderated caucus and the one who seconded it shall be the first and second speakers to address the floor during the Moderated Caucus. Once raised, the motion shall be voted immediately, with a majority of Members present and voting required for passage. The Moderator may rule the motion out of order and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.

27. WORKING PAPERS AND DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Article 1

The delegates may propose working papers for the committee's consideration. Working papers are intended to support the committee in its discussion and facilitate the drafting of resolutions. They do not need to be written in the resolution format and require the signature of at least 33.3% of delegates of the committee to be considered. A State may be signatory in more than one working paper. Signing a working paper represents the State's will to discuss the ideas expressed in the document, and not necessarily their acceptance. Working papers require the signature of the President for them to be copied, distributed or presented to the committee. A representative of the bloc that made the working paper shall step upfront and read it. After the working paper has been introduced a Motion of Procedure for a Moderated Caucus with the objective of discussing the working paper would be in order.

Article 2

The Delegations will redact the draft resolutions in order to present them to the Chairmanship of Approval. The drafts shall have a minimum of 66.6% of the Member's signatures. The State Members will only be able to give their approval to one of the draft resolutions for every subject debated.

Article 3

The draft resolution will be based on the issues debated on the Speakers' List and official consults.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Article 4

From the drafts presented, the Chair of Approval will accept the draft resolutions that cover the requirements stipulated in the Resolution Format Guide in order to be placed under consideration of the State Members of the committee.

- a) The Chair of Approval may introduce modifications in the form, but not in the content of the draft as well as to those resolutions approved by the committee.
- b) These modifications shall be communicated to the committee for their examination.

Article 5

When presenting a draft resolution to the Chair of Approval, the State Members that sponsor it shall also inform which Delegations will present the draft to the committee in case that the draft resolution is accepted.

Article 6

The draft resolution selected by the Chair of Approval will be handed to each Member State for them to amend it (for amendments, see Rule 28) or vote it in the committee during the particular debate of the draft resolution.

Article 7

The Chairmanship will be able to call a maximum of three Delegates to present the draft resolution to the committee. These Delegates will have 3 and a half minutes each to defend the draft after which they may be submitted to 5 questions; however, the Chairmanship may recommend other proceedings. The Moderator will select the Delegates that will ask these questions.

Article 8

There are two possible modalities to debate a draft resolution: a Moderated Caucus or a debate with a Speakers' List in favor, about and against the draft resolution. The Chairmanship will decide the modality; it may also change it if and when necessary, previously acknowledging the committee.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Article 9

During the draft resolution's Speakers' List, each speaker will have up to two minutes to state his/her comment and or propose an amendment.

Article 10

Once an amendment has been proposed and approved by the Chairmanship, it will be read to the committee.

Article 11

The Chairmanship may suspend the submission of amendments if it is considered pertinent. The President may renew the submission of amendments during the course of the debate.

Article 12

The Delegation that is speaking may be asked one or two questions before voting the amendment proposed. The voting process for amendments is explained in rule 28.

Article 13

The delegations that comment in favor, against or about the project without proposing an amendment will be able to yield his/her time to another delegate or to the Chairmanship.

Article 14

To close the Speakers' list in favor, about and against the draft resolution, a motion to close the debate (Rule 29) is necessary. This motion will be in order under consideration of the Chairmanship and it needs to be seconded.

Article 15

When the Speakers' list in favor, about and against the draft resolution is closed, a formal voting will take place. The voting will consist of three phases.

Article 16



UNINTERMUN 2010



Presenting resolutions that have already been debated in the United Nations forum or in any other UN Model is strictly forbidden, unless the new resolution drafted by the Delegates is not completely based on the previous resolution.

28. COMPETENCE

A motion to question the competence of the committee to discuss a resolution or amendment is in order only immediately after the resolution has been introduced. The motion has to be seconded, it requires a simple majority to pass and it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against. This motion shall be considered by the Chair of Approval and may be denied.

29. AMENDMENTS

An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open.

Article 1

The amendment adds, erases or modifies parts of a draft. Each Delegation may remit a maximum of one amendment for every draft resolution in discussion. An amendment cannot change the original essence of the draft resolution, measure that will be decided upon the discretion of the Chairmanship.

Article 2

The proposed amendments shall be previously remitted to the Chair, with 30% of Signatures of members of the Security Council and its committee's. This approval represents the intention of debating the amendment and is not an indicative of a vote in favor or against it.

Article 3

An informal voting of the amendment will be established, and abstentions will not be permitted.

Article 4

If there were an absolute majority, the formal voting of the amendment will proceed (see Rule 33).

Article 5



UNINTERMUN 2010



If the informal voting of an amendment is not an absolute, a closed debate on the amendment will begin. This shall consist on a Speakers' List in favor and against the amendment.

Article 6

The Chairmanship will elaborate a Speakers' List of at least two delegates in favor and two against.

Article 7

The Chairmanship will determine the time limit for each speaker to introduce a speech; then, he/she may be submitted to one or two questions.

Article 8

A Motion of Procedure to close the Speakers' List shall be submitted to the Chairmanship's consideration. If the motion is approved, the Speakers' List in favor and against the amendment will automatically close; then, the committee will proceed to vote the amendment.

Article 9

The amendment, then, shall be voted, and abstentions are allowed. The vote will be done by raising the placards; the voting may be by roll call, if a motion is made to do so or if the Chairmanship considers it appropriate.

Article 10

If a relative majority in favor is obtained, the amendment will be approved; if not, it will be rejected.

30. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

A delegate may propose that operative parts of the Draft Resolution be voted on separately. The Moderator shall, at that point, take any further motions to divide the question and then arrange them from most severe to least. If an objection is made to a motion to Divide the Question, that motion shall be debated by two speakers for and two against, to be followed by an immediate vote on that motion. If the motion passes, an



UNINTERMUN 2010



absolute majority being required for passage, the resolution shall be divided accordingly, and a separate vote shall be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. Those parts of the substantive proposal that are subsequently passed shall be reinserted into the final resolution and shall be put to a (substantive) vote as a whole. If all the operative parts of the proposal are rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

31. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open and at least two Members of each side have spoken, a Delegate may move to close the debate on the Agenda, resolution or amendment under discussion. When closure of debate is moved, the Moderator may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion shall be recognized. Closure of the debate requires the support of an absolute majority of the Members present and voting. If the committee is in favor of closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate and from this moment the draft resolution will be referred to as Resolution. The Chairmanship will then recognize two speakers in favor, two against and two about the Resolution to address to committee. After this procedure, the Resolution will be immediately submitted to formal voting.

32. FORMAL/ROLL CALL VOTING

After debate is closed, any Delegate may request a roll call vote. Such a Motion of Personal Privilege must be seconded. When this motion is approved, the observers must leave the Committee. In a roll call vote, the Moderator shall call the Delegates in alphabetical order following the next three sequence procedure:

- a) First sequence: during the first sequence, Delegates may vote for, against, abstain or pass. Those who voted for or against may ask for a right of explanation.
- b) Second sequence: a delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote during the second sequence for, against or abstention. Delegates may request the right of explanation of their votes during either the first or second sequence. This right will take place after the second round is over; the Delegates shall have the right to briefly explain their vote.
- c) Third sequence: the Moderator shall then call for vote changes; no Delegate may request a right of explanation. After all Delegates have come to a definite vote, the Moderator shall then announce the outcome of the vote.

Note: Non-Member Representatives will not have the right to vote during this procedure.



UNINTERMUN 2010



33. VETO

In the Security Council exclusively, the five Permanent Members (United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of France, People's Republic of China, and Russian Federation) have the power to overrule a vote in favor of a resolution by using their veto right. The veto right shall be exercised by voting against the draft resolution. An abstention shall not be considered as a veto. If a Permanent Member exercises its veto right, the resolution shall be rejected.

34. ADJOURNMENT OR CANCELLATION OF THE MEETING

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to the adjournment of the meeting or session (to suspend all committee functions for a determined time). The Moderator may rule such motion out of order; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal. Such motions shall not be debatable but shall be immediately voted and shall require a qualified majority to pass. A Motion of Procedure to cancel the meeting shall be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the committee.

35. APPEAL

A Delegate in turn, with the exception of those matters that have explicitly stated to be non refutable, may appeal any decision of the Moderator. The Moderator may speak briefly in defense of the ruling if the President has considered the motion to be in order. The appeal shall be voted, and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by a majority of those Members present and voting. This motion shall not be seconded. An 'against' vote indicates support of the Chairmanship's ruling; a for vote indicates opposition to it.

36. POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate. The motion shall require the vote of a qualified majority to pass and shall be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. Resumption of debate shall be done by moving for it whenever the floor is open.



UNINTERMUN 2010



37. RECONSIDERATION

A Motion of Procedure to reconsider a vote is in order when a resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a Member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. The Moderator shall recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion shall be immediately voted.

A two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting is required for reconsideration.

38. MAJORITIES

There are three types of majorities used during the Conference in the parliamentary procedure:

- a) Qualified Majority: Represents the vote of two thirds (66.6%) of the Members present and voting.
- b) Absolute Majority: Represents the vote of 50% + 1 of the Members present and voting.

- c) Relative Majority: Represents one more vote in favor of a determined posture than that of the votes against it.

POSITION PAPER FORMAT GUIDE

Every Delegate participating in a committee should hand in an Official Position Paper in written form to the Chairmanship during the first session. If not, he/she has the opportunity to hand it in during the second session, being this the last opportunity. In case a Delegate does not follow these provisions, he/she will not be able to attend the second session and will receive a warning. Then, the Delegate will have to write his/her Position Paper during the considered time for the second session he/she could not attend; at last, the Delegate will be granted another warning if he/she does not presents the Position Paper during the third session of the committee.

Position Paper

The position paper is an essay in which each delegate expresses his/her nation's position towards the topic discussed in the committee. Three parts compose the essay: a one-page introduction, a second page explaining the country's position on each topic on the Agenda and a third page with the solution proposals. The first page should have the following heading:



UNINTERMUN 2010



POSITION PAPER

Committee:

Country:

Topic:

Name of the Delegate:

School:

1. Research: the introductory page should include;

- a) Basic information about the country: Population, social problems, economic system, etc.
- b) Historical facts: Frontier conflicts, wars and the most relevant historical periods or facts.
- c) Relationships with other countries: International organizations in which your country is a member, participation in the UN, member of which treaties, existing trade relationships and embargoes.

2. Official Position with respect to the Topic Area:

The second page should include specific facts of your country related with the to agenda, such as how the problem affects your country and your country's way of managing the problem. It is extremely important not to use personal terms like "I think" or "I believe."

You must speak as a representative of your country and use phrases like: "My country considers", "The government of _____ thinks."



UNINTERMUN 2010



Sample Position Paper

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Country: Israel

Name of the Delegate: Antonio Garcia Arciniega

School: UNINTER

Location: Israel is located in western Asia, in the Middle East, east to the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. The country is a multiparty parliamentary republic with ultimate authority vested by the people in the legislature, or Knesset . There is no written constitution, but a number of basic laws passed through the decades determine the government's operations and activities. Israel has a unitary, non federalist, system of government; the central government in Jerusalem runs most of government functions.

The country has a very diverse religious composition, which is as follows: Jews, 82%; Muslims 14%; Christians, 2%; and others, 2%. Although culture is highly rooted on ancient Jewish rituals and traditions, Zionist immigrants keep enriching Israel, bringing different cultural flows that blend with the original Jewish one. The country is also richened by the Muslim population and culture, whose practices may be seen in their respective areas.

Israel is a high developed country, which main activities are techno importations and exportations. Because Israel's basic primary activities are low, the country depends on foreign aid and trade in order to import raw material. Once this raw material is in Israel, it is transformed and exported again. The State's economy depends mainly on this kind of activities, making Israel strictly dependant of the world markets. Because of this issue, for Israel, the relationships with other countries have been very important. The country is especially fond of its relations with the United States of America, de European Union and Japan.

Recently, Israel has been the target of many terrorist attacks, caused by religious territorial conflicts that have changed the way of living and thinking of many Israel's inhabitants. Very violent issues and geopolitical pressure had taken Israel to establish alliances with many Occidental nations, and to be hostile with Islamic States.

On internal affairs, it is important to review the health and educational sectors. All medical services that the government provides are coordinated and administrated by the Ministry of Health. Funds for medical assurance come mainly from the private sector.

These assurances cover two thirds of the Israeli society. The State also gives people pensions, maternity benefits and specialized free attention to children. On the other hand, in Israel, education to the children between 5 and 15 years, as well as attending to junior high-school, is guarantied and obligatory, and the State has the obligation to subsidize education to boys and girls with not enough economical resources to cover the teaching



UNINTERMUN 2010



services. This subsidy can be partial or complete, depending on the economical level of the students.

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Country: Israel

Topic: Women in Power and Decision-Making

Name of the Delegate: Antonio García Arciniega

School: UNINTER

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his or her country. The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of women's social, economic and political status is essential for the achievement of equality with men and an equalitarian participation in democracy. Women are half of the world population, and their presence in governments is necessary.

Actually, women are largely underrepresented at most levels of government, and have made little progress in attaining political power in legislative bodies or in achieving the target endorsed by the ECOSOC of having 30 per cent women positions in decision-making levels. Globally, only ten per cent of members of legislative bodies and a lower percentage of ministerial positions are now held by women.

The traditional working patterns of many political parties and governmental structures, the limited access that women present to power, the lack of education due to conservative social structures, the lack of access to the media and to financial help and home responsibilities, had become big obstacles women have to sort in order to gain some little power.

Women in Israel are considered legally equal to men. According to our Declaration of Independence, document stipulated as a "treat of fundamental rights", "The State of Israel will maintain complete equality in social and political rights for all citizens, irrespective of religion, race or sex." This principle is stated in a clearer way in the Basic Law: Equal Rights of Women, passed by the Knesset in 1951, that says that women and men are equally against the law, and this shall be applied the same way to both sexes.

Israel's widespread reputation as a gender-egalitarian country derives primarily from historic factors. The reality, then as now, is considerably different from the ideal image that many still hold. Women's status in the legal, social, economic, and political spheres is unequal and inferior in many aspects.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Only a handful of women attain top posts in management, whether in industry, government or academe. For example, only 5% of Israeli professors are women, although women constitute 40% of the non-tenured faculty members. Only 2% of women serve in positions of senior management and/or on directorates of large companies. Women are grossly under-represented in political positions, both national and municipal. The classic pyramid-like structure of women's socio-political involvement predominates in Israel.

Women's under-representation at all senior levels of involvement and decision making is self-perpetuating. Where women do not constitute a critical mass, they do not and cannot promote other women. Israel is in favor of empowerment of women. We are willing to work for changes in the actual women's status. We want them to be equal in all senses to men, and we are convinced that this must be achieved to make societies really democratically functional.

Israel Proposals to Address the Issue Broad Solutions:

1. Make a general idea on the meaning of "discrimination of women" and "equality between sexes". Israel proposes this measure taking on account that, because of the different traditions and cultures in the world, these may vary, becoming an obstacle in the search of the well being of women in the world.
2. Mention in all national constitutions and other legal documents the importance of equality between women and men.
3. Adopt adequate measures, either legislative, judiciary or penal, with the corresponding sanctions, that prohibit discrimination against women.
4. Establish a platform of action, used by special institutions with competent legal power, that give protection to women's rights, acting effectively against discrimination.
5. Governments must be abstained from committing or supporting any practice of discrimination against women, and assure that public institutions or authorities act according to this obligation.
6. Take any proper measures to eliminate discrimination against women coming from any person, organizations or companies.



UNINTERMUN 2010



Ø EDUCATION

7. Women must have the same conditions of orientation in the subjects of careers and professional capacitation, access to study facilities and obtention of degrees in teaching institutes of all categories, in both rural and urban areas; this equality must be assured from preschool teaching, as well as general and technical teaching, included superior education, as well as all types of professional capacitation.

Ø WORK

8. To consider working as a right for both men and women.

9. To assure the same opportunities of employment, even to apply the same criteria in selection of personnel.

Ø ECONOMY

10. The right of familiar facilities.

11. Assure that women have the right of getting loans and other forms of financial credit.

Ø WOMEN IN RURAL LIFE

12. The right of participating in all development programs.

13. Having assessment and services of health and family planification.

Resolution Format Guide

Resolutions are fundamental declarations of the United Nations' different organisms. These and the amendments constitute the base of every debate or consult among countries.

Resolutions or amendments may be introduced to the committee by one or more Delegate.

Once approved, they reflect the politics of the committee or any other organism of the United Nations. In general, resolutions represent the policies and thoughts of several countries in the committee. They may include declarations, treaties or conventions. They



UNINTERMUN 2010



can be expressed in general form or be directed to another organism or specific country. They can condemn one country's actions toward another or, as in the case of the Security Council, demand military or economic sanctions.

An amendment may be considered an addition, change or suppression on resolutions. The final copy of the resolution should be discussed and written by blocs or groups. Presenting resolutions or amendments that acquire several opinions or postures helps Delegates give better direction on the committee's affairs and facilitates its approval. A broad consensus helps secure the approval on amendments or resolutions with no further conflict. We encourage you to write resolutions as realistic as possible. A well-written resolution must follow this format:

1. A heading, written in capital letters, centered at the top of the page, including the topic and the number of resolution. Example:

RESOLUTION A-1

Elimination of the Embargo against Cuba

2. On the left margin and four lines below the heading you must write:

- a) Topic: deal by the resolution,
- b) Committee: which will consider it, and
- c) Signatories, which refer to the countries that made the resolution.

3. Preambulary and operative phases should be underlined.

The preamble explains the purpose of the resolution, and offers support to the operative clauses that follow. The preamble is begun with the organ (General Assembly) at the left margin and contains phrases describing the basis of the resolution. Preambulary clauses must be in italics. On the other hand, operative clauses state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses all begin with a verb, and are generally stronger words than those said in the preamble. This section is the most important part of the resolution and it should outline

the process leading to the solution of the problem stated. Operative clauses should be numbered and in italics. Finally, a well-written resolution demonstrates:

1. Familiarity with the problem: relevant background information and previous United Nations' actions.
2. Recognition of issues: arguments on the topic are specified early on.
3. Accuracy: every clause and phrase should have a purpose.
4. Good form: a bad resolution suffers from clumsy grammar and sloppy format.
5. Good analysis: after reading a resolution paper, the reader must notice a high-quality analysis of the problem, with the proper recognition of the issues and



UNINTERMUN 2010



the actors implied in them, as well as accurate and realistic solutions. In a resolution, the author must notice relevant cause-effect relationships in the problem and the impact the International Community may have on the issue.

Sample Resolution

RESOLUTION A-1

TOPIC: Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance.

COMMITTEE: General Assembly

SIGNATORIES: Sweden, India, Singapore, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uruguay and Australia.

1. Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, which
2. were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference of Population,
3. Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations
4. Development Program, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the
5. United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of
6. accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,
7. Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the
8. review assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its
9. experience in the field of population and requested that appropriate summary of the
10. main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the General Assembly
11. at its forty-fourth session,
12. Mindful of the diversity in culture and traditions and in social, economical and political
13. conditions among countries, and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries
14. with regard to the formulation, promotion implementation of their own population
15. policies,
- 16.
17. The General Assembly:
18. 1. Takes note of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund
19. containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from its review
20. and assessment of population program experience;
21. 2. Takes note with appreciation of the Amsterdam declaration on A Better Life for
22. Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-
23. first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989;
24. 3. Stresses the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the
25. International Forum in the preparations for and deliberations on relevant forthcoming



UNINTERMUN 2010



26. United Nations conferences, and in the preparation of the international development
 27. strategy for the fourth United Nations development strategy for fourth United Nations
 28. development decade;
 29. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to bring the
 30. results of the International Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations
 31. organizations and non-government organizations.
- 21

Resolution Introductory Phrases

Every resolution, to be well written, must have an introductory phrase that precedes any point or idea specified in it. Every point in an introduction, quotation, recommendation or action must be preceded by one of the following phrases; each of them must be in italics.

PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

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



UNINTERMUN 2010



OPERATIVE PHRASES

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

I. CANNONS FOR THE CONFERMENT OF AWARDS

UNINTERMUN 2010 shall deliver the following awards per committee:

- a) Best Delegate
- b) Honorable Mention

Cannons for evaluating the redemption of each delegate shall attend the next stitching:

- a) Official Position Paper
 - Preciseness at delivery (according to the first session)
 - Grammar, spelling and structure
 - Quality in content ; the delegate shall show an interest in topics and research
- b) Knowledge of regulations: The debate flows more efficiently in the delegates are familiar with the rules of procedure.
- c) Development of the delegates during the sessions : delegates shall show an attitude of leadership, negotiation and tolerance at all times. Participation during debates anc caucus will be fundamental. Quality and viability in the proposals presented within the committee will be taken into consideration.



UNINTERMUN 2010



- d) Coherence in the official position of your country at all times: Delegates are intended to solve international issues without losing the focus on their national interest, for which it will be of utmost importance the respect to their status quo without neglecting their own foreign policy.
- e) Punctuality and assistance to the sessions and events concerning the committee are required.
- f) Diplomatic behaviour throughout the time of the committee by all delegates.

These pointers are NOT presented by order of importance, considering they are equally necessary for a better development of the committee.

The decisions taken by the Organizing committee are not refutable.