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Dear Delegate,

On behalf of the North Texas Invitational MUN Secretariat, I would like to welcome you to the University of North Texas. The NTIMUN staff is dedicated to providing you with the most competent and accurate simulation of the United Nations as possible. At conference, you, the delegate, are required to take on the role of a foreign dignitary. It is your job to conduct yourself in the manner of a diplomat and to ensure that the views of your nation are expressed and understood. To achieve these goals, the NTIMUN staff has produced this Delegate Handbook to guide you on your journey into the United Nations.

The quality of this conference is dependent in large part upon you and your fellow delegates actions before and during the conference. The NTIMUN staff is comprised of UNT students that have participated in a number of collegiate level international organization simulations. Our staff members have been honored with a number of awards at regional Model UNs, Model Arab Leagues and Model Organization of American States. Some of the chairs in your committees have received awards for Best Chairperson at these simulations. Despite our achievements, if you are not well prepared, then your MUN experience will not be as fulfilling.

In order to avoid this outcome, this Delegate Handbook has been devised to “cover all bases” for our simulation. If you do take this opportunity seriously, the rewards are great. You will have the unique opportunity study relevant international issues from a different perspective. You will have the opportunity to delve into a culture that may be quite distant from your own. You will have the opportunity to meet a number of people that have a genuine concern for the world we live in.

If you have any questions or comments on how we can make NTIMUN a more positive experience, please share them with your committee Chair or any NTIMUN staff member. Remember, while we do take this seriously, also try to have fun with it.

Best Wishes,

The NTIMUN Secretariat

North Texas Invitational Model United Nations

NTIMUN is a program operated on a non-profit basis for educational purposes. This Delegate Handbook serves to assist delegates and faculty advisors in their preparation for the conference. NTIMUN seeks to:

- Study and promote the basis of peace and justice and the means necessary for its development.**
- Inform and educate the youth of surrounding communities in the activities of the United Nations and other official international and regional organizations functioning in various fields of international cooperation.**
- Develop participants' abilities in leadership, communication, interaction, and other skills that are increasingly necessary in a modern interdependent society.**
- Engage in and support other activities that will serve the needs of the community with respect to international affairs and international understanding.**
- Demonstrate the importance and effectiveness of exchanging ideas, understanding different cultures, and cooperating in pursuit of common goals.**

Due to the unique format for learning, that Model United Nations programs offer, student-delegates gain valuable firsthand experience about International relations.

The text of this Delegate Handbook comes from a variety of sources. The organizers of this manual have taken the best parts of rules, preparation guides, and suggestions from the many conferences that they have attended to produce this Handbook. However, we would like to give special thanks to the Dallas United Nations Association for allowing NTIMUN to use the 1993 MUNDO Delegate Handbook as a guide. Their work has been an inspiration.

Delegate Code of Conduct

- 1. Participants will wear their credentials during all NTIMUN functions.**
- 2. NTIMUN participants are under the immediate jurisdiction of their advisors, and are expected to abide by their individual school rules as well as the NTIMUN Delegate Code of Conduct.**
- 3. All high school delegates must have an advisor or sponsor to whom they are responsible. This advisor must be on the premises for the duration of the NTIMUN Conference.**
- 4. NTIMUN participants are expected to attend all appropriate conference meetings.**
- 5. If a student is found with any illegal substance or alcohol, it will be grounds for dismissal from the conference, and may make their delegation ineligible for awards.**
- 6. Delegates are expected to accord the NTIMUN Secretariat and Staff the same respect shown towards their Faculty Advisor.**
- 7. Delegates are requested to dress in a manner befitting their role as diplomats. For men, a collared shirt and slacks are appropriate, jacket and tie are recommended. For women, dresses, suits, or slacks and blouses are acceptable. It is strongly recommended that jeans, T-shirts, tennis shoes, baseball caps, or shorts not be worn during NTIMUN sessions.**
- 8. Delegates should remember that they are not only representatives of their nation, but also of their school and should act accordingly.**

MUN Participants

A successful Model United Nations conference is predicated upon the interaction of a number of individuals. In this section we will explore the various positions one can assume at the conference.

Faculty Advisors

Faculty advisors play a number of important roles before conference and at the Model itself. Beyond recruiting delegation members, Faculty advisors should also provide guidance to the delegation during the preparation phase and accompany the delegation to the conference. Once at the conference, the delegates may ask advisors for assistance, but should not depend on them too heavily. ***Faculty advisors do not participate in debate or discussion, but remain available as sources of guidance and information.*** If a case of Faculty Advisor interference is brought to the attention of the NTIMUN Secretariat, the Secretariat may take action, including but not limited to the removal of the offending Faculty Advisor and their school's delegation(s) from the conference.

Delegations may be excluded, or restricted from the conference if not accompanied by a Faculty Advisor. It is strongly recommended that delegations be accompanied by their Faculty Advisor to ensure proper role-playing and MUN behavior. The NTIMUN Secretariat and Staff, Model International Organization (MIO), and the University of North Texas are not liable for the behavior or safety of delegates.

Head Delegate

The head Delegate should be someone familiar with parliamentary procedure, and other tasks necessary to field a well-prepared delegation. It is the responsibility of this individual to:

1. Assist the Faculty Advisor with recruiting efforts to ensure a full delegation.
2. Be the spokesperson for the delegation.
3. Be the Ambassador to the General Assembly during opening and closing sessions.

Additionally, the Head Delegate should also be responsible for:

1. Advance registration of the delegation with the NTIMUN Secretariat.
2. Resolutions being written in correct format, copied, and on disk.
3. Collection and distribution of programs, nametags, and placards after registration on the day of the conference.

It is important for the Head Delegate to communicate with the NTIMUN Secretariat via e-mail. We encourage you to drop us a line if you have any questions about the conference at: mio_unt@yahoo.com

If the school is bringing more than one country, it is recommended that each delegation be assigned its own Head Delegate. Head Delegates may also serve on any committee at NTIMUN.

Other Delegates

All other participants from schools will serve on one of the 6 committees. These committee delegates are responsible for:

1. Researching topic materials prior to conference.
2. Writing a brief position paper on the topics before his/her committee.
3. Understanding the basic rules of Parliamentary Procedure
4. Taking an **active** role during conference by participating in the discussion of the committee.

Committee Officers

Committee Chairs

Committee Chairs are the individuals that shall direct debate during committee sessions. For a more detailed explanation for the Powers of the Chair, please see Rule C-3 in the NTIMUN Rules of Procedure.

Vice-Chair/Rapporteur

The Vice-Chair is responsible for assuming leadership of the committee if the Chair is called away during session (Rule C-4). Also, in the role of Rapporteur, the Vice-Chair is responsible for keeping all records on attendance, voting and speakers list.

Secretariat Members

Secretary-General

The Secretary-General:

1. Is to maintain an open line of communication with Faculty Advisors, Head Delegates, NTIMUN Staff and officials from UNT to insure the smooth operation both prior to, and during conference.
2. Provides the definitive rulings on any definitions or clarifications on procedural matters.
3. Chairs the opening and closing sessions of NTIMUN.
4. Offers assistance to all participants, faculty and staff, as necessary throughout the conference.

Assistant and Under Secretary-Generals

These positions are responsible for assisting the Secretary-General in any way necessary in the performance of his/her duties.

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United Nations' Structure

The Charter of the United Nations

Following World War II, leaders met in San Francisco in 1947 to discuss the development of an international organization that was to prevent war, promote human rights, establish a climate conducive to respect for treaties and international law, and to promote social progress and better standards of living. The nations that have signed the Charter have agreed to practice tolerance, to live in peace, to unite their strength, not to use armed forces except in a unified cause, and to cooperate in the advancement of the economic and social lives of all people (Article 1).

The UN is based on sovereign equality of all its members, and it is determined not to intervene in matters that can be considered the internal affairs of any nation (Article 2). The UN is open to all peace-loving states, and admission is granted by the General Assembly following a recommendation of the Security Council. (Article 4) A member may be suspended (Article 5) or expelled (Article 6) by the same procedure.

There are six organs of the United Nations as established by Article 7:

1. The General Assembly (GA)
2. The Security Council (SC)
3. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
4. The Trusteeship Council
5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ)
6. The Secretariat

General Assembly and its Committees (GA I & GA IV)

The General Assembly is the organ of the UN that offers all nations equal representation in all decisions. Regardless of size, population, or economic status, all members of the General Assembly get only one vote. The great power of the GA lies in the worldwide attention it draws to the problems it discusses and the solutions it recommends.

The legal responsibilities of the General Assembly are described in Article 4 of the UN Charter.

The GA is the main deliberative body of the United Nations. All members of the UN are represented in the GA (Article 9). Its main function is to discuss issues, and when necessary, make recommendations toward their solution (Article 10). It is also the responsibility of the GA to keep the Security Council aware of issues that threaten international peace and security (Article 11). The Security Council, however, has the priority of discussing issues. If the Security Council is discussing a particular issue, the GA may not take action on the same (Article 12).

The GA also has the responsibility to promote co-operation in areas of international law, and economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields

(Article 13). The budget of the entire UN is subject to GA approval (Article 17), and a member's vote may be restricted if they do not pay the dues assigned by the GA (Article 19).

Each member of the GA has one vote, and most decisions are done by a majority vote, although some important decisions require a two-thirds majority for passage (Article 18).

In carrying out its duties, the GA may set up any committee it deems necessary (Article 22). The GA sets its own rules, elects its own president (Article 21), and meets in regular session (Article 20).

At NTIMUN, the staff has established committees, selected the president, and provided rules and meeting times for the GA.

The Security Council

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security (Article 24), and all UN member states have agreed to carry out Security Council decisions (Article 25). The Security Council is also charged with the development of a disarmament system (Article 26).

The Security Council consists of 15 members of which five are permanent members:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. The United States of America
3. The Republic of France
4. The Russian Federation
5. The People's Republic of China

The remaining 10 members are elected for two-year terms, on the basis of possessing a peace-loving attitude, and on regional affiliation. Non-permanent members to the Security Council may not serve consecutive terms (Article 23).

Each member of the Security Council has one vote and procedural questions are decided by nine votes. Other questions are also decided by nine votes but require the concurrence of the five permanent members. If a member is involved in a dispute that is under consideration by the Security Council, that member must abstain from voting on the matter (Article 27).

Members of the UN not on the Security Council (Article 31) and non-UN members (Article 32) may participate in Security Council debate, without vote, upon invitation of the Security Council.

The Council functions continuously (Article 28), may establish committees it deems necessary (Article 29), elects its own president, and selects its own rules (Article 30).

At NTIMUN, the staff has set up the Security Council to meet throughout the conference, selected the president, and provided a set of provisional rules.

Actions of the Security Council

Specific Settlements

When a dispute arises, all nations are urged to settle their disputes through negotiation, mediation, arbitration, etc. The Security Council can call upon parties to a dispute to use these means (Article 33). The Security Council can investigate a dispute to determine if it presents a present danger to peace (Article 34). Any state can bring a dispute to the Security Council's attention (Article 35). The Security Council may make recommendations for settlement and can take into consideration the actions the parties may have already taken (Article 37).

Actions with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression

The Security Council shall determine if a threat to peace, a breach of peace, or an act of aggression has occurred, and will make recommendations to correct the situation (Article 29). The Security Council may establish provisional steps to settlement before taking enforcement action (Article 40). The Council may also call upon all states to boycott another state in the areas of economic relations, communications, and diplomatic fields (Article 41). Finally the Security Council may institute armed intervention in a situation where other measures have failed. (Article 42) All nations of the UN are to co-operate in these enforcement measures by contributing arms, armies, funds, etc. (Article 43, 48 & 49). There will be a Military Staff Committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the five permanent members plus any invited members (Article 47), and it shall develop and co-ordinate the armed activities of the United Nations (Articles 45, 46 & 47). The Security Council shall consider the effect of their enforcement action on any member (Article 50). Until the Security Council is able to take action, all members may defend themselves against attack, but must report their actions to the Security Council (Article 51).

Regional Arrangements

The Security Council shall encourage the use of regional arrangements in settling disputes (Article 52), and may utilize these regional organizations in enforcing its decision (Article 53).

Pre-Conference Preparation

Research

Now that you have familiarized yourself with the structure of the United Nations, researching your country's history and background is necessary. The following section will introduce you to techniques that should make researching easy.

The Eight Commandments of Research

1. 1. *Know Thy Country*

The first rule of preparation is to know your country inside and out. This knowledge is the first step towards a strong delegation. Start with the basics. A great starting point is the CIA World Fact book at: www.cia.gov. Try to find out as much as possible about the current regime and its recent history.

2. 2. *Thou Shall Not Forget Thine Allies*

A Secretariat member, reminiscing: "I remember my first conference, when I rallied against a certain resolution with great vigor... After defending my position with charm and eloquence, I had the other side quite angry with me. I thought that they were upset because I knew my stuff and they couldn't beat the facts. When I sat down, there was a note waiting for me from the sponsor of the resolution. The note reminded me of the fact that our nations were principal trading partners, and we were supposed to be allied on the issue. That being the case, she wanted to know why I was knocking her resolution. After that episode, she sank all of my motions." Get the picture?

3. 3. *Know Thy Committee Topics*

Once you have researched your country and its allies, you should investigate the topics. If you have not yet received the Committee Background Guides, they should be arriving shortly. This is a great place to begin. These guides have been designed by the NTIMUN Committee Chairs to help you get started on researching the topics.

The Dallas Public Library has extensive records of UN publications, however, researching for our college Model UNs, we have found that you can find loads of up to date info on the Internet. FYI- if you do want to find a wealth of information, check with SMU's library. SMU is a UN Depository.

4. 4. *Write Thy Embassy*

Although it may be a little late in the game, give this a shot. Some delegates that do this only receive in return a travel brochure, however, one delegate received three boxes of research. Just be sure to put your request on school letterhead.

5. 5. *Decidest Thy Country's Stance*

With a working knowledge of the issues and of your country, you should be able to formulate your country's stance on the committee topics. Once you have written down the pros and cons of each issue and applied them to the needs and positions of your country, it should be a simple step to write your position paper.

6. *6. Writest Thy Opinion*

The writing of a position paper is an excellent practice. Sit down with your delegation and draft a few paragraphs on each topic. Putting all of these paragraphs together will allow your delegation to be informed on each other's topics. It is always important to keep well informed. Please see the following section on position paper writing for more information.

7. *7. Thou Shall Not Forget The Opposition*

Try to anticipate your opponent's arguments and criticisms of your position. It is important to play the Devil's Advocate with your fellow delegates, because it results in better arguments in your defense. If you can defend your position against your opponent's arguments, then most of your work is done.

8. *8. Thou Shall Never Be Perfect*

Sometimes the most perfectly ordered argument can fall flat on its face. It happens to everyone. This is why you must be able to use politics and keep on your toes. Build strong coalitions with your allies to support each other's arguments. Exploit your opponents' weaknesses and remember that THEY aren't perfect either.

A FINAL HINT;

Remember that these eight commandments are a guide for research. Don't feel bound by them and don't be afraid of creative research. The key to being a good delegate is knowing as much information as possible about your country and the issues. Fill out the Delegate worksheet at the end of the Delegate Handbook. It will prove to be a great cheat sheet at conference. Remember, the harder you work at it, the better you will do.

Position Paper

The Position Paper is simply a brief explanation of your country's stance on the committee topics. Position papers should only be one page. It is recommended that you give the Position Paper of your committee to everyone on your delegation. Additionally, it is recommended that you have a supply of your Position Papers that can be handed out to other delegates within your committee. It is sometimes much easier to find allies on a particular issue if you are able to read their Position Papers.

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Sample Position Paper

Submitted by: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Submitted to: General Assembly Committee I

Topic I: Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Her Majesty's Government is currently concerned with the possibility of the transfer of nuclear weapons technologies to non-nuclear weapons states. The dangers associated with the proliferation of such weapon systems to certain states are unimaginable. Her Majesty's Government is devoted to the current Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Regime, and we encourage all states that have yet to ratify the NPT to do so with all possible haste. Her Majesty's government is devoted to offering scientific assistance to any state to expand the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies, provided that state adheres to all rules of the NPT and allows International Atomic Energy Agency inspections.

Topic II: The Future of UN Peacekeeping

Her Majesty's Government considers the Peacekeeping forces of the United Nations an integral tool to the maintenance of international peace and stability. Her Majesty's Government has allowed the use of its armed forces under the direction of UN mandate to be deployed from Cambodia, to most recently for UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia. Despite these prior actions, Her Majesty's government considers the use of regionally deployed forces (i.e. EU, OAS, OAU) as a viable, best, first option for supplying peacekeeping forces. Her Majesty's Government would like to reiterate its financial and personnel support of Security Council mandated peacekeeping forces.

Resolution Writing

The final result of your research should be an understanding of our country's position on the issues. These positions are expressed in the form of the resolution. Resolutions are therefore the most important aspect of your preparation as a delegate.

A resolution is a one-sentence proposal that summarizes a position and calls for action by the United Nations. The proposed action may be undertaken by the various UN organizations, the Secretariat, or member nations. Resolutions of this nature are used to remedy a perceived problem. Another type of resolution praises or condemns the actions of member nations or peoples.

Well-written resolutions reflect both the research put into them, and the position of the country writing them. There are four parts to the resolution:

1. The Heading
2. The Subject
3. The Preamble
4. The Operative Clauses

Heading

The heading is the identifying part of the resolution. The heading answers several questions. It explains where the resolution is directed (to which committee it is to be referred), what the topic of discussion is, and who has written it. The Heading is composed of 4 lines:

1. 1. Resolution: (Leave this field blank. The Chair shall number it accordingly)
2. 2. Submitted to: (The name of the body discussing the resolution)
3. 3. Subject: (Which topic the resolution discusses)
4. 4. Proposed by: (Name of the sponsoring country)

Subject

Since a resolution is a very long sentence, the subject of the resolution is the same as the subject of a sentence. The subject tells the reader WHO will be taking the action. This is always the body that discusses the resolution. If the resolution is to be presented to the ECOSOC committee, then the subject would be:

“The Economic and Social Committee,”

The subject is the first line of the resolution and is always followed by a comma.

Preamble

The preamble is the part of the resolution that reflects your research. It contains information that defines the situation, including past actions taken and present needs. If the preamble is well written, it will define and clarify areas of the topic in a manner that will support the actions proposed in the operative clauses. All the points raised in the preamble should lead to an action in the operative clauses.

The preamble is comprised of several preambular clauses, each beginning with a word that will set the tone for the rest of the clause. A list of some examples of preambular clauses will follow. Since the resolution is a large sentence, the preamble may be seen as several adjectives that describe the subject. For this reason, all preambular clauses begin with adjectives directed at the subject. Each preambular clause is followed by a comma (,), and the word “and”. This provides conjunction with the next clause. The final preambular clause is followed by a colon (:), which sets it apart from the operative clauses.

Here are some suggested initiating phrases for the preambular clauses:

Acknowledging
Affirming
Alarmed
Anxious
Appreciating
Approving

Aware
Bearing in mind
Being convinced
Cognizant
Concerned
Conscious

Considering
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply Disturbed
Desiring

Deploring	Having considered	Reaffirming
Determined	Having decided	Realizing
Emphasizing	Having examined	Recalling
Encouraged	further	Recognizing
Endorsing	Having received	Referring
Expressing appreciation	Having regard for	Regretting
Expressing deep	Keeping in mind	Reiterating
appreciation	Mindful	Seeking
Expecting	Noting	Taking into account
Fulfilling	Noting further	Taking into
Fully aware	Noting with deep	consideration
Fully believing	concern	Taking note
Fully bearing in mind	Noting with regret	Viewed with
Grieved	Noting with satisfaction	apprehension
Guided by	Noting with grave	Welcoming
Having adopted	concern	
Having approved	Observing	

Operative Clauses

The operative clauses make up the part of the resolution that tells the reader what actions will be undertaken to address the problem described in the preamble. The operative clauses are a direct reflection of your country's position, and will be the most controversial portion of your resolution. It is therefore vital that your operative clauses be well written and supported. Operative clauses should correspond to any situation described in the preamble. The operative clauses are the only part of the resolution that may be amended.

The operative clauses are the verbs of the sentence. Every operative clause begins with a verb telling what action the subject will take. Every operative clause is numbered, ends with a semi-colon (;), and is followed by the word "and". The final operative clause is the last in the resolution sentence, and therefore ends with a period (.).

Here are some possible initiating phrases for operative clauses:

Accepts
Adopts
Affirms
Appeals
Appreciates
Approves
Authorizes
Calls upon
Commends
Concurs
Condemns
Confirms

Considers
Decides
Declares
Deplores
Designates
Directs
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses conviction
Expresses its regret
Expresses sympathy
Expresses thanks
Expresses the belief
Further invites
Further reminds
Further requests
Further resolves
Instructs
Reaffirms
Recognizes
Recommends
Regrets
Reiterates
Renews its appeal
Repeats
Suggests
Supports
Transmits
Urges

-
Delegates writing the best Resolution in each committee will be recognized for their efforts during the awards ceremony.

Sample Resolution

HEADING

Resolution: (Leave this field blank)

Submitted to: The Security Council

Subject: International Environmental Security Council (Corresponds to Committee Topic)

Sponsored by: India

SUBJECT

PREAMBLE

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

BEARING IN MIND that specific environmental threats predominating in a particular country are the concern of them alone, but, in addition, the other nations that surround it may be equally effected by the threat, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that only a limited number of countries are able to benefit from the economic success derived from the use of certain environmentally unsound substances and practices, and

FURTHER STRESSING that all countries will suffer from the ecological repercussions brought about by the use of environmentally harmful substances and practices, and

FULLY BELIEVING that the environmental policies are more successfully executed when made between nations rather than solely within the nation itself, and

CONVINCED that those countries who have contributed most to the degradation of the global environment should pay the heaviest burden in alleviating it, and

RECALLING WITH APPROVAL the foundational work laid out by those which attended the meeting at the Hague in March of 1989, specifically noting the Declaration of the Hague, but feels that it could go farther by considering other factors of the environment, and

CONFIDENT that alliances brought about by a common concern could create productive international and ecological ties between nations and military rivals:

Operative Clauses

1. 1. RECOMMENDS that a new or newly established strengthened international institutions be set up within the United Nations; and
2. 2. DESIGNATES this institution to be known as the International Environmental Security Council (IESC) that shall be responsible for protecting, preserving, and rejuvenating five areas of political and ecological importance of:
 - a. a. The atmosphere (global warming, the ozone layer, use of CFCs, pollution, etc.)
 - b. b. The land (soil erosion, desertification, destruction of forests, etc.)
 - c. c. The world's waters (irrigation, ownership disputes, toxic waste dumping, etc.)
 - d. d. Efficient use of and substitutes for scarce resources (energy, fossil fuels, etc.)
 - e. e. Sustainable economic development (eradication of poverty, technological advancement, alleviation of debts, fair trade, etc.); and
3. 3. FURTHER DIRECTS the IESC to decide on how to intend to finance and facilitate the transfer of the following between "ecologically linked nations" for the sake of the global environment:
 - a. a. Technologies
 - b. b. Skills
 - c. c. Financial assistance
 - d. d. Substitutes for environmentally harmful substances
 - e. e. Any other topic that the IESC feels needs to be included; and
4. 4. DEFINES "ecologically linked nations" as countries sharing a common environmental area or problem, whether politically, economically, militarily, or in any other way allied; and
5. 5. NOTES that the IESC shall be a model of the original Security Council already established within the United Nations; and
6. 6. FURTHER NOTES that it be contemplated, by all countries that plan to participate, whether or not members of the Security Council should have predominant say on all decisions considered by the IESC; and
7. 7. INSTRUMENTS the World Court to consider any violations made by a participating member(s), of an IESC decision; and
8. 8. BELIEVES the sum estimated to be donated to the IESC may be met by diverting approximately eight to nine percent of present combined world military spending for the use of "healing" present environmental problems by 2050; and
9. 9. REMNDS all potential members of the IESC that membership in the IESC constitutes a political commitment, as well as a legally binding agreement; and

10. 10. CALLS UPON nations from every level of the economic, political, and ecological scale to submit their membership, keeping in mind that we all share the same earth and that no one country is in a secure position to develop an isolated line of environmental defense.

Amendments

From time to time it is necessary to make changes in a resolution in order to reach a compromise. Often, there may be new information that makes an update of your resolution necessary. Once a resolution is accepted by the Secretariat, it may only be changed by a motion to amend. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly amendments. Also note that amendments may only change operative clauses.

Please see Rule C-11 for more information on the rules regarding amendments.

Sample Amendment Form

Amendment to Resolution: (Include the Resolution Number)

Sponsor: (Primary Mover)

Co-Sponsor: (Secondary Mover)

Amend lines: _____ by (___) **Striking** (___) **Adding Lines**

The amended resolution should read:

At the Conference

Once you have completed the research leading up to the Model UN conference, and you have arrived at the conference sit prepared and ready to go, there are several things to keep in mind in order to be an active and effective delegate. This section will discuss role-playing, caucusing, creative diplomacy, and the principles of good debate. At the end of this section you will find the Ten Rules of MUN survival. This is the same handout that UNT uses as we prepare to attend MUN conferences. We hope that you will find it as useful a tool as we do.

Role- Playing

At the Conference, role-playing is extremely important. No matter how well you have researched your country and the topics, no matter how well written your resolutions and position papers are, the experience of Model UN is not complete unless you are able to assume the identity of a diplomat from your country. You must make this transition in order to fully and realistically represent your country and express its views.

It is quite possible that your personal views will differ from the position of your country. That's tough. Deal with it. There are almost 180 member states of the UN, and if they agreed on everything, there would be no need for the UN. You must therefore set aside your own opinions and enter the mindset of a delegate from your nation. It is just like acting. Familiarize yourself with your role while you do your research. Try to anticipate your country's reasoning and make it your own. The more you are able to slip into that role, the better job you will do as delegate.

Role-playing has vital benefits not only to your role as delegate, but also in the grand scheme of things. If you are able to successfully role-play, then you have taken the first step to a greater understanding. It gives you an opportunity to view events in the complex scope that they really exist in. The common statement of "the world is not black and white" holds true, and through role-playing you allow yourself the ability to differentiate between the shades of gray. Through role-playing, you are bound to be aware of a vast range of issues that face the world community and how those issues are dealt with.

Caucusing

Caucusing is the informal discussion between delegates as they work toward decisions. As such, it is the best tool available to all delegates for consolidating action on up-coming resolutions or other floor actions. It is during caucuses that you will have the most direct influence on promoting your goals. As fluent as your big speech may be, it will not have the impact of face-to-face negotiations.

Caucusing can take place between you and your allies and more importantly, between you and your adversaries. There may be some nations that formally would not meet to negotiate (i.e. Israel and Syria), but under the informal and private conditions of a caucus, they might have the opportunity to come to some agreement on the issues.

You will find that a majority of the actual decisions made at the conference are made during caucuses. So before your resolution comes up, make sure that you get a recess and spend 10 minutes out in the hall talking to your fellow delegates. Make some compromises if necessary, but remember it is more important for delegates to remain in the character of their country than to make concessions for the sake of having their resolution passed. Caucusing requires give and take. You may trade support for an upcoming resolution in return for an abstention in the final vote, or you may allow the resolution to be amended in return for support in a later debate. The possibilities are as varied as the number of delegates. Be creative, be ready to compromise, but above all, remember to role-play.

There will be one pre-arranged caucus after the opening session. Use this caucus to introduce yourself to the other delegates in your committee.

Bloc Caucusing

Bloc caucuses are also very common and useful at conference. These are slightly more formal than other caucuses. Bloc caucuses are usually called by various members of a bloc that are trying to consolidate action on an up-coming vote or debate. Bloc caucuses are often called during the early stages of the conference so that countries of similar views can meet and plan strategies for the rest of conference. It is not uncommon to see a delegate during an informal caucus, stand on a chair and yell, "May I please see all African countries for a bloc caucus!"

In the "good old days," before the Cold War ended, bloc caucusing was really simple. There were only two blocs that really mattered. This was great for Model UN purposes because everyone knew where to go and whom to align themselves with from the start of conference. Now, with all the changes in the diplomatic structure, delegates end up running around like chickens with their heads cut-off. The dissolution of the Soviet Bloc and several other blocs has caused nations to revert to regional or economic ties during caucusing. Instead of making things easier, this dissolution has created even more, small blocs. A nation may be a member of three, four, or more voting blocs. For example, Poland used to be in the Soviet Bloc. Since the fall of the Warsaw Pact, Poland may find herself allied with Eastern European nations, NATO nations, or even the group of developing nations...

Therefore, keep an eye out in your research for various alliances and ties that your nations might have.

Creative Diplomacy

Although all delegates should strive for a realistic simulation, there is little to be gained educationally from simply mimicking the positions of the nations at the UN in New York. The tool that allows delegates to deviate from exact policy is “creative diplomacy.” Creative diplomacy allows the delegate the ability to seek creative solutions to problems that have not lent themselves to solution by traditional means.

When used properly, delegates do not abandon their stated policy, but rather, they make the slight adjustment necessary to reach a consensus on certain issues. There is a danger when creative diplomacy is used. It comes when too much creativity is employed and the realistic nature of the simulation is lost. This is where finely tuned discretion of the delegates collectively, and individually, is needed.

Remember that creativity is needed at Model UN to help delegates to see possible solutions to problems. An overdose of it will negate the educational value of the simulation. It is important to enjoy the conference, but general silliness is reserved specifically for the Secretariat. Sorry guys! So be creative, but remember that creativity should always have a specific goal in mind at NTIMUN.

Principles of Debate

When you are not in a caucus session or on recess, you will be in formal debate. There are several principles that should be followed to insure the integrity of the simulation:

1. 1. Try and remember that when in formal session, you should maintain all the decorum expected of ambassadors. Name calling, excessive applause, hissing, booing, and other outbursts sometimes heard during conference, is nevertheless out of order and has little place in a well done simulation.
2. 2. Listening to the speaker is the most important, yet most neglected principle of debate. It is well known by the best debaters that they can most easily attack their opponents' arguments by listening carefully to the public statements that their opponents might make, and then using those statements as the basis of their own future speeches. After all, this is the essence of debate. When delegates only write and read speeches, they are engaging only in an exhibition and are not actually debating. It is only through careful exploitation of another delegate's arguments that the really solid points of debate are made. Taking notes during another delegate's speech can be very helpful in the preparation of your next speech.
3. 3. Supporting your arguments with whatever facts you may have gathered in your research is a great advantage when you are building your points. Rambling off on tangents and engaging in hysterical exchanges does little to advance your point of view. Have as much information available at your table as possible and have it organized for quick reference.

THE TEN RULES OF SURVIVAL

1) Know parliamentary procedure. If you don't, fake it.

It's always better to be active in the procedure of a committee. You should have studied the Delegate Handbook enough to get through the committee with few hitches, but if you don't know exactly how many votes it takes to overrule the decision of the chair or make a point of order when it is not called for, don't sweat it. The worst thing that can happen is that you will be called out of order by the chair and things will go on.

2) Always presume that your opponents are lying.

When your opponents bring up data that crushes or even weakens your arguments, force them to legitimize their sources. (Caveat: Beware of the prepared delegate who will throw a source back in your face.)

Corollary 1: Everyone is your opponent.

OK, so it's not really war. But it is as competition. Never trust anyone too much.

Corollary 2: Everyone will presume you are lying, too.

It's *realpolitik* at its finest.

3) Don't be bullied by more experienced delegates.

"You should sign on to this resolution because I've been to a hundred of these simulations." You will inevitably hear this line at some point during the conference. The proper response? "So what?" Just because someone has been to a bazillion conferences before does NOT mean that they are a good delegate. It merely means they are old. And we all know how to senile old people can be.

4) Never let anyone tell you what your country's policy *should* be and never tell someone else that you know their country's policy better than they do.

When you are in a committee, you **are** your country's representative. Whatever you say in committee is to be accepted as the policy of your country. The same goes for others. So what if the Iraqi delegate calls for U.N. intervention into the domestic unrest of the Shi'ite population? In order to lend authenticity to the simulation, you must **never** call someone out for being out of character. So how do you deal with it? This is actually your golden opportunity to shine. Get up and make a speech saying, "We are certainly surprised and indeed baffled by the sudden shift in the Iraqi policy towards the United Nations, but hope that this demonstrates a new trend in the present regime's policy. We look forward to working with the reengineered Ba'athist regime in Baghdad." It shows that you know your country's policy as well as others. And you never had to insult anyone! Which leads us to the next rule...

5) Never, ever, take anything personally.

If a delegate makes disparaging remarks about you personally, it is the responsibility of the chair to call the delegate out of order, and if necessary to grant you a right of reply. If the chair refuses and you feel as though the situation warrants greater attention, contact a member of the Secretariat. We are at the conference for a simulation, and in the course of that simulation there will be those whose characters dictate that they despise you (e.g. the Kuwaitis won't be expected to be buddies with the Iraqis in committee). If there's a delegate that insists on tabling your resolutions or rallying others against your ideas, don't take it personally. He is most likely playing his role.

6) Take advantage of caucus time.

This is the best time to cultivate relationships among your fellow delegates. There are no rules of procedure in place and you can move freely through the room. Never just sit there waiting for people to come to you. Consult with your allies. Try to persuade neutral parties. Spy on your enemies! JUST DO SOMETHING! Nothing makes a worse impression than seeing a delegate sitting there twiddling his thumbs during caucus time.

7) Participate, participate, participate.

This cannot be stressed enough. Your country's name should *always* be on the speaker's list. As soon as you've given a speech immediately request to be placed back on the list. Anytime a speaker has yielded to comments, your placard should be up in the air immediately. Even if you don't know what you are going to say you should still raise your placard. You'll be called on probably one out of every three or four times you raise it. Points of order are your friends: use them at will. The key here is to be active in both the debate and procedure in committee. This makes for a more lively and enjoyable experience for everyone.

8) Ham it up! Leave your shyness at home for the weekend.

There is no reason to be reserved at the conference. You're there to have a good time, just like the other delegates. You're also there to develop leadership skills. No leader in history attained success by being quiet and shy. Don't be afraid of saying something silly: we've all been there but we move on. If worse comes to worse, think of it this way: When will you ever see these people again? Chances are next to nil. And even if you do see them again, they'll most likely remember your enthusiasm and exuberance more than that error in parliamentary procedure you made or that factual error you spoke on.

9) Never, ever refer to the simulation as a simulation.

In committee there is *no such thing* as a "Model United Nations." In committee you ARE the United Nations. This rule is closely linked to #4: you must assume that everything said is the actual policy of the countries represented. Referring to it as a model only detracts from the quality of the simulation.

10) Don't get stuck in bloc ruts.

The United Nations is generally a consensus-building institution. While it's important that the regional blocs form due to their mutual interests, don't get stuck in squabbles between these blocs. Reach out from your bloc to others to try and forge agreements. Blocs should not be combative, but should be used as tools for collective bargaining and negotiation. There is no clear hegemon in the world so the blocs should be used for compromise rather than bullying.

11) HAVE FUN.

OK, so there are more than 10 rules of survival. But this one is the most important. Never take yourself too seriously. Laugh with your fellow delegates. Get to know them. Grab lunch with delegates from the other schools instead of just with your own. Model United Nations is a chance for you to cultivate friendships. You'll get out of the model what you put into it. Make the best of it.

Good Luck and Happy Debating!

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Six Steps to Every Motion!

Every motion requires six steps (with some exceptions). The following section will give you a step-by-step guide to make a motion during committee sessions:

1. A member stands up, is recognized, and makes a motion;
 - • Common Mistake: Members do not stand up, do not wait to be recognized, and typically start to discuss their motion before they make the motion!
2. Another member seconds the motion;
3. Without rewording, the presiding officer restates the motion to the assembly;
 - • Common Mistake: Motion is restated differently from the wording of the maker!
4. The members debate the motion;
 - • Common Mistake: Debate gets out of control in temper, in duration, in relevance!

5. Presiding officer asks for the affirmative votes and then the negative votes;
 - • Common Mistake: The presiding officer states 'All in favor' and fails to tell the members what to do as a matter of voting (for example, 'say aye', 'stand up', 'raise your hand', etc.), or the negative vote is never requested or counted!
 6. The presiding officer announces the result of the voting.
 - • Common Mistake: Presiding officer fails to announce the result of the voting!
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NTIMUN Rules of Procedure

GA I & IV, ECOSOC & UNCHR Committee Rules

C-1 Priorities

The rules contained in this handbook are the official rules of NTIMUN, and will be used for the transactions of all business at the conference. No other rules or orders of procedure will be recognized. Legality of proposals will be interpreted in accordance with these rules and the Charter of the United Nations.

C-2 Rule Changes

A committee composed of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary General, and the President of the Security Council reserves the right to make any changes in the rules necessary to insure the smooth functioning of NTIMUN, and may present these changes to delegates at any time.

C-3 Powers of the Chair

In addition to the powers stated in the MUN Participant section of the Delegate Handbook, the Chair shall:

1. Declare the opening and closing of committee sessions;
2. Direct the committee's discussion;
3. Insure the decorum and the observance of these rules;
4. Accord the right to address the committee;
5. Put questions to a vote and announce decisions;
6. Rule on points of order.

To assure the completion of the committee's work, the chair may also:

7. Limit the time allowed to speakers;
8. Limit the number of times each speaker may speak;
9. Close the list of speakers;
10. Set a time limit for consideration of an agenda item or resolution;
11. Rule any motion or point out of order or dilatory.

C-4 In the Absence of the Chair

If the Chairman finds it necessary to be absent during any part of the committee session, the Vice-Chair or any other member of the NTIMUN Staff shall assume all powers and duties of the Chair.

C-5 Powers of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General, or any member of the NTIMUN staff, may at any time make oral or written statements to any committee concerning questions or actions taken during the conference. The Secretary-General is the definitive source in all questions including but not limited to any question concerning NTIMUN, rules of procedure, etc.

C-6 Credentials

The Secretariat shall circulate a list of all accredited delegations to the conference following the General Assembly Opening Session's role call. The credentials of all accredited delegations shall be assumed.

C-7 Delegates in Committee

No more than two delegates per committee may represent each member nation.

C-8 Quorum

At the first formal session of each committee, the Chair shall call the role of delegations accredited to the conference. This call of role will establish the number of delegations needed to achieve quorum. One half of the delegations initially answering this role call will be necessary to conduct committee business for the duration of the committee sessions. A quorum shall be assumed unless specifically challenged. If a quorum call is requested, the Chair will immediately call out the role of accredited delegations to determine if a sufficient number of delegations are present to conduct business.

C-9 Set Agenda

There will be equal access to all the resolutions on a particular agenda topic under discussion. At the beginning of each committee, the Chair will direct the committee to set the agenda for topic discussion. A simple majority vote is required to set the agenda.

C-10 Consideration of Resolutions

Once the committee agenda has been set, resolutions may be brought to the consideration of the committee provided the resolution has followed this procedure:

1. The draft resolution has received four signatories (*Remember, becoming a signatory does not mean you support the resolution, it means you simply want to discuss it in committee.*);
2. The Chair has reviewed the draft resolution to insure it follows the proper format and is germane to the committee's discussions;
3. Enough copies of the resolution are available for all committee members.

At this time a motion to consider the resolution is in order. Only one resolution may be introduced before the committee at a time.

C-11 Consideration of Amendments

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from, or revises any part of that proposal. Operative clauses are the only amendable portion of resolutions. Amendments to resolutions may be brought to the consideration of the body provided the amendment has followed this procedure:

1. 1. Submit the proposed amendment to the Chair in writing using the NTIMUN Amendment Form;
2. 2. The Chair will read the proposed amendment to the committee;
3. 3. The Chair will ask all sponsors of the resolution if they accept the amendment. If the resolution sponsors agree, the amendment is considered a friendly amendment and is added, verbatim, to the resolution. If the resolution sponsors do not accept the amendment, it is considered an unfriendly amendment and must receive a simple majority of support from the committee to be considered.

C-12 Dilatory Amendments

The Chair may rule any amendment out of order which:

1. 1. Closely approximates an amendment that has previously been decided by the committee;
2. 2. Strikes out or inserts words that would leave no rational proposition before the committee;
3. 3. May be considered frivolous or absurd.

The Chair's decision may be appealed.

C-13 Speeches and Addressing the Speaker

No representatives shall address the body without the approval of the Chair. The Chair shall call on member nations in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Chair shall call the representative to order if the remarks made are not relevant to the subject under consideration, or if the speaker has exceeded the allotted speaking time. If speaking time remains at the conclusion of a speech, the delegate may yield in one of the following ways:

1. Yield to the Chair
The delegate forgoes any remaining time.
2. Yield to Questions
The delegate is open to Points of Information.
3. Yield to Another Delegate
Remaining speaking time is given to another delegate to make comments.
4. 4. Yield by Making a Motion
If the delegate concludes a speech by making a motion, speaking time is at an end, but the committee must consider the motion.

The above applies only to substantive speeches. A delegate may not yield to anyone except to the Chair during a procedural speech.

C-14 Procedural and Substantive Speeches

- Procedural Speeches deal with procedural motions, such as limiting debate or closure of debate. When speaking on a procedural motion, a delegate must

speak only to that procedural issue and its possible effects upon the committee. Any comments not germane will be ruled out of order.

- Substantive Speeches are directly related to amendments, draft resolutions, resolutions, or topic areas.

C-15 Right of Reply

The Chair, at its discretion, may accord the right of reply to any member if a speech delivered by another member contains extraordinary comments bearing directly on the national or personal dignity of that member. All requests for the right of reply must be delivered in writing to the Chair, and must contain the reason for the request and a brief summary of the statement of reply. The Chair may limit the time allotted for the reply. This motion shall not be subject to debate, vote, or appeal.

C-16 Limit or Extend Time of Debate

Any delegate may move to limit or extend debate. This motion may limit the number of speakers, the time of speeches, or the total length of debate on a particular resolution or topic. This motion requires a simple majority, and is debatable to the extent of 2+/-2-. This motion is not amendable.

C-17 Appeal the Decision of the Chair

On occasion, the Chair may make a unilateral decision concerning a matter. It is the right of any delegate to appeal the decision. In the event that an appeal of the Chair is moved, it must be seconded. Then, the primary mover for the appeal is allowed to present reasons for the appeal to the committee. Following this, the Chair is allowed to explain the reasons for his/her decision. Appeals must be made immediately following the decision. Two-thirds of the committee shall be required to appeal the Chair. The question shall be phrased, "Shall the decision of the Chair be overruled?" (*A "no" vote supports the Chair.*)

C-18 Tabling

Any delegate may move to table a substantive motion. The purpose of this motion is to set aside the proposal currently under consideration and allow the committee to move on to the consideration of another matter. Tabling requires a simple majority and is debatable, 2+/-2-.

C-19 Take from the Table

Any representative may move to take from the table any substantive motion that had previously been placed on the table. This motion is in order provided some substantive business has been considered since the proposal was tabled. Taking from the table requires a simple majority and is debatable, 2+/-2-.

C-20 Postponement

During the discussion of any proposal, a delegate may move to postpone debate. This motion must state a time at which point the proposal will once again be under the consideration by the committee. This motion only applies to resolutions and agenda topics. It is debatable, 2+/-2-, and requires a simple majority.

C-21 Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider a substantive proposal that has been accepted or rejected will be in order only when made by a delegate that voted with the prevailing side.

Reconsideration is debatable, 2+/-, and requires a simple majority for the proposal to be reconsidered.

C-22 Closure of Debate/Previous Question

At any time, a delegate may move the previous question or may move for closure of debate. If seconded, the motion is debatable, 2+/- . This motion requires a two-thirds majority. If the motion succeeds, the committee will immediately enter into voting procedure, and the committee shall vote on the proposal previously under consideration.

C-23 Division of the Question

After debate is closed, and before voting procedure begins, a delegate may move that parts of any substantive proposal be voted on separately. The motion must specify the method of division, and this motion is not amendable. If a simple majority approves the motion for division, the committee will vote upon the divided clauses separately. Only operative clauses of the resolution may be divided.

C-24 Voting Rights

Each member nation shall have one vote. Delegates may only cast votes for the delegation they are representing.

C-25 Conduct during Voting Procedure

Once the Chair has announced that the committee is in voting procedure, no delegate may interrupt the proceeding, except with either a point of order in conjunction with the actual voting procedure, with a motion to divide the question, or a call for a Roll Call Vote. Voting procedure is not completed until the Chair announces the outcome of the vote.

C-26 Placard Votes

Delegates must vote "yes" or "no" on procedural matters by placard when called for by the Chair. All delegates **must** vote during procedural votes. During substantive votes by placard, delegates may vote "yes," "no," or "abstain" when called for by the Chair.

C-27 Roll Call Votes

This motion demands that a roll call vote be taken rather than a placard vote. A call for roll is only in order during substantive votes. This motion requires a second. Starting from a random point on the country roster, the Chair shall call for votes of delegates in alphabetical order by country name. At this point, delegates shall answer "yes," "no," "no with rights," "abstain," or "pass." After the entire roster has been read through once, any delegates that previously passed will be called on again. The delegates shall answer "yes," "no," or "abstain." At this time, the Chair may call for "changes in votes". After the changes are recorded, the Chair shall announce the outcome of the vote. Any Delegates that have voted "no with rights" may then explain their votes.

C-28 Points of Order

At any time during committee session, a delegate may rise to a point of order. The purpose of this point is to call the attention of the Chair to an infraction or misapplication of the rules of procedure. The point of order must be immediately decided upon by the Chair. A delegate may appeal the decision of the Chair. **A**

delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under consideration.

C-29 Points of Clarification

This point is used to make inquiries concerning parliamentary procedure, the status of committee business, or any other relevant question pertaining to the business of the committee. The point of inquiry shall be directed to the Chair, and shall be used for clarification purposes only. Because of the academic nature of NTIMUN, the staff encourages students to use this point if anything is unclear in order to make the conference less intimidating and more enjoyable to first time delegates.

C-30 Points of Information

If a speaker yields the remaining speaking time to questions, a delegate from the committee would be allowed to question the speaker by rising to a point of information. The question shall be directed through the Chair. (i.e. "Honourable Chair, Is the esteemed delegate from Egypt aware....")

C-31 Points of Personal Privilege

This point relates to the rights and comforts of the committee (i.e. the other delegates are too loud, the temperature is too high, etc.). If the Chair judges the point to be valid, the Chair will attempt to rectify the situation.

C-32 Suspension of the Meeting

This is a motion to recess a committee meeting for a caucus, break, or lunch. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, but can be amended. A simple majority is required.

C-33 Adjournment of the Meeting

This motion implies all of the work of the committee has been completed. This motion is only in order when the chair wishes to entertain it. If this motion is made without the Chair requesting it, the delegate making the motion shall be ruled out of order with no opportunity to appeal.

C-35 Parliamentary Short Form

Appended to the Delegate Handbook is a parliamentary short form with the aforementioned motions and points. This form establishes the order of precedence for motions and points and shall be considered part of the rules of procedure.

Security Council Rules of Procedure

While many of these rules may seem similar to the previous rules of procedure, all Security Council delegates should take notice of differences.

S-1 Appointment of the President

The President of the Security Council shall be appointed with the approval of the Secretary-General and will preside over all meetings of the Security Council.

S-2 Powers of the President

In addition to the powers stated in the MUN Participant section of the Delegate Handbook, the President shall:

1. Declare the opening and closing of Security Council sessions;
2. Direct the Security Council's discussion;
3. Insure the decorum and the observance of these rules;
4. Accord the right to address the Security Council;
5. Put questions to a vote and announce decisions;
6. Rule on points of order.

To assure the completion of the Security Council's work, the President may also:

7. Limit the time allowed to speakers;
8. Limit the number of times each speaker may speak;
9. Close the list of speakers;
10. Set a time limit for consideration of an agenda item or resolution;
11. Rule that any motion or point is out of order or dilatory.

S-3 In the Absence of the President

If the President finds it necessary to be absent during any part of the Security Council session, the Vice-President or any other member of the NTIMUN Staff shall assume all powers and duties of the President.

S-4 Powers of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General, or any member of the NTIMUN staff, may at any time make oral or written statements to any Security Council concerning questions or actions taken during the conference. The Secretary-General is the definitive source in all questions including but not limited to any question concerning NTIMUN, rules of procedure, etc.

S-5 Credentials

The Secretariat shall circulate a list of all accredited delegations to the conference following the General Assembly Opening Session's role call. The credentials of all accredited delegations shall be assumed.

S-6 Delegates in Security Council

The Security Council shall consist of 15 member nations (five permanent members and 10 rotating members). Each member state to the Security Council shall assign no more than two delegates to the Security Council.

S-7 Quorum

At the first formal session of the Security Council, the President shall call the role of Security Council delegations. This call of role will establish the number of delegations needed to achieve quorum. One half of the delegations initially answering this role call will be necessary to conduct Security Council business for the duration of the Security Council sessions. A quorum shall be assumed unless specifically challenged. If a quorum call is requested, the President will immediately call out the role of accredited delegations to determine if a sufficient number of delegations are present to conduct business.

S-8 Set Agenda

There will be equal access to all of the resolutions on a particular agenda topic under discussion. At the beginning of each Security Council, the President will direct the Security Council to set the agenda for topic discussion.

S-9 Consideration of Resolutions

Once the Security Council agenda has been set, resolutions may be brought to the consideration of the Security Council provided the resolution has followed this procedure:

1. The draft resolution has received three signatories (*Remember, becoming a signatory does not mean you support the resolution, it means you simply want to discuss it in Security Council.*);
2. The President has reviewed the draft resolution to insure it follows the proper format and is germane to the Security Council's discussions;
3. Enough copies of the resolution are available for all Security Council members and committee officers.

At this time a motion to consider the resolution is in order. Only one resolution may be under the consideration of the Security Council at a time.

S-10 Consideration of Amendments

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from, or revises any part of that proposal. Operative clauses are the only amendable portion of resolutions. Amendments to resolutions may be brought to the consideration of the body provided the amendment has followed this procedure:

1. Submit the proposed amendment to the President in writing using the NTIMUN Amendment Form;
2. The President will read the proposed amendment to the Security Council;
3. The President will ask all sponsors of the resolution if they accept the amendment. If the resolution sponsors agree, the amendment is considered a friendly amendment and is added, verbatim, to the resolution. If the resolution sponsors do not accept the amendment, it is considered an unfriendly amendment and must be approved a procedural vote.

S-11 Dilatory Amendments

The President may rule any amendment out of order which:

1. Closely approximates an amendment that has previously been decided by the Security Council;
2. Strikes out or inserts words that would leave no rational proposition before the Security Council;
3. May be considered frivolous or absurd.

The President's decision may be appealed.

S-12 Speeches and Addressing the Speaker

No representatives shall address the body without the approval of the President. The President shall call on member nations in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The President shall call the representative to order if the remarks made are not relevant to the subject under consideration, or if the speaker has exceeded the allotted speaking time. If speaking time remains at the conclusion of a speech, the delegate may yield in one of the following ways:

1. Yield to the President
The delegate forgoes any remaining time.
2. Yield to Questions
The delegate is open to Points of Information.
3. Yield to Another Delegate
Remaining speaking time is given to another delegate to make comments.
4. Yield by Making a Motion
If the delegate concludes a speech by making a motion, speaking time is at an end, but the Security Council must consider the motion.

The above applies only to substantive speeches. A delegate may not yield to anyone except to the President at the conclusion of a procedural speech.

S-13 Procedural and Substantive Speeches

- Procedural Speeches deal with procedural motions, such as limiting debate or closure of debate. When speaking on a procedural motion, a delegate must speak only to that procedural issue and its possible effects upon the Security Council. Any comments not germane will be ruled out of order.
- Substantive Speeches are directly related to amendments, draft resolutions, resolutions, or topic areas.

S-14 Right of Reply

The President, at its discretion, may accord the right of reply to any member if a speech delivered by another member contains extraordinary comments bearing directly on the national or personal dignity of that member. All requests for the right of reply must be delivered in writing to the President, and must contain the reason for the request and a brief summary of the statement of reply. The President may limit the time allotted for the reply. This motion shall not be subject to debate, vote, or appeal.

S-15 Limit or Extend Time of Debate

Any delegate may move to limit or extend debate. This motion may limit the number of speakers, the time of speeches, or the total length of debate on a particular resolution or topic. This motion requires a procedural vote, and is debatable to the extent of 2+/2-. This motion is not amendable.

S-16 Appeal the Decision of the President

On occasion, the President may make a unilateral decision concerning a matter. It is the right of any delegate to appeal the decision. In the event that an appeal of the President is moved, it must be seconded. Then, the primary mover for the appeal is allowed to present reasons for the appeal to the Security Council. Following this, the President is allowed to explain the reasons for his/her decision. Appeals must be made immediately following the decision in question. Nine votes shall be required to overrule the decision of the President. The question shall be phrased, "Shall the decision of the President be overruled?" (*A "no" vote supports the President.*)

S-17 Tabling

Any delegate may move to table a substantive motion. The purpose of this motion is to set aside the proposal currently under consideration and allow the Security Council to move on to the consideration of another matter. Tabling requires a procedural vote and is debatable, 2+/2-.

S-18 Take from the Table

Any representative may move to take from the table any substantive motion that had previously been placed on the table. This motion is in order provided some substantive business has been considered since the proposal was tabled. Taking from the table requires a procedural vote and is debatable, 2+/2-.

S-19 Postponement

During the discussion of any proposal, a delegate may move to postpone debate. This motion must state a time at which point the proposal will once again be under the consideration by the Security Council. This motion only applies to resolutions and agenda topics. It is debatable, 2+/2-, and requires a procedural vote.

S-20 Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider a substantive proposal that has been accepted or rejected will be in order only when made by a delegate that voted with the prevailing side. Reconsideration is debatable, 2+/2-, and requires a procedural vote for the proposal to be reconsidered.

S-21 Closure of Debate/Previous Question

At any time, a delegate may move the previous question or may move for closure of debate. If seconded, the motion is debatable, 2+/2-. This motion requires a procedural vote. If the motion succeeds, the Security Council will immediately enter into voting procedure, and the Security Council shall vote on the proposal previously under consideration.

S-22 Division of the Question

After debate is closed, and before voting procedure begins, a delegate may move that parts of any substantive proposal be voted on separately. The motion must specify the method of division, and this motion is not amendable. If a procedural vote approves the motion for division, the Security Council will vote upon the divided clauses separately. Only operative clauses of the resolution may be divided.

S-23 Voting Rights

Each Security Council member nation shall have one vote. Delegates may only cast votes for the delegation they are representing.

S-24 Voting on Procedural Matters

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

S-25 Voting on all other matters

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

S-26 Conduct during Voting Procedure

Once the President has announced that the Security Council is in voting procedure, no delegate may interrupt the proceeding, except with either a point of order in conjunction with the actual voting procedure, with a motion to divide the question, or a call for a Roll Call Vote. Voting procedure is not completed until the President announces the outcome of the vote.

S-27 Placard Votes

Delegates must vote "yes" or "no" on procedural matters by placard when called for by the President. All delegates **must** vote during procedural votes. During substantive votes by placard, delegates may vote "yes," "no," or "abstain" when called for by the President.

S-28 Roll Call Votes

This motion demands that a roll call vote be taken rather than a placard vote. A call for roll is only in order during substantive votes. This motion requires a second. Starting from a random point on the country roster, the President shall call for votes of delegates in alphabetical order by country name. At this point, delegates shall answer "yes," "no," "no with rights," "abstain," or "pass." After the entire roster has been read through once, any delegates that previously passed will be called on again. The delegates shall answer "yes," "no," or "abstain". At this time, the President may call for "changes in votes." After the changes are recorded, the President shall announce the outcome of the vote. Any Delegates that have voted "no with rights" may then explain their votes.

S-29 Points of Order

At any time during Security Council session, a delegate may rise to a point of order. The purpose of this point is to call the attention of the President to an infraction or misapplication of the rules of procedure. The point of order shall be immediately decided upon by the President. A delegate may appeal the decision of the President. **A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under consideration.**

S-30 Points of Clarification

This point is used to make inquiries concerning parliamentary procedure, the status of Security Council business, or any other relevant question pertaining to the business of the Security Council. The point of inquiry shall be directed to the President, and shall be used for clarification purposes only. Because of the academic nature of NTIMUN, the staff encourages students to use this point if anything is unclear in order to make the conference less intimidating and more enjoyable to first time delegates.

S-31 Points of Information

If a speaker yields the remaining speaking time to questions, a delegate from the Security Council would be allowed to question the speaker by rising to a point of information. The question shall be directed through the President. (i.e. "Honourable President, Is the esteemed delegate from Egypt aware...")

S-32 Points of Personal Privilege

This point relates to the rights and comforts of the Security Council (i.e. the other delegates are too loud, the temperature is too high, etc.). If the President judges the point to be valid, the President will attempt to rectify the situation.

S-33 Suspension of the Meeting

This is a motion to recess a Security Council meeting for a caucus, break, or lunch. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, but can be amended. A procedural vote is required.

S-34 Adjournment of the Meeting

This motion implies all of the work of the Security Council has been completed. This motion is only in order when the President wishes to entertain it. If this motion is made without the President requesting it, the delegate making the motion shall be ruled out of order with no opportunity to appeal.

S-35 Parliamentary Short Form

Appended to the Delegate Handbook is a parliamentary short form with the aforementioned motions and points. This form establishes the order of precedence for motions and points and shall be considered part of the rules of procedure.

DELEGATION WORKSHEET

The worksheet is intended to help delegates focus on their nation's background and national interests. Since NTIMUN involves role-playing, it is hoped that this checklist may give delegates a better feel of their nation's point of view in negotiation and position in agenda items.

Name of Country: _____

I. Demographic Data

A. Colonialism

1. Was your nation a colonial possession at one time? _____
2. If so, under which nation? _____
3. When did you become independent? _____
4. How was independence achieved? _____
5. Has your nation ever controlled colonies? _____

B. Geography

1. Your nation's size (square miles) _____
2. Population _____
3. On which continent are you located? _____
4. Geographically, who are your neighbors? _____
5. Do you have a coastline? _____ How long? _____

C. Cultural Diversity

1. Religions? _____
2. Languages? _____
3. Minorities? _____
4. Literacy? _____

D. Political

1. When did your nation become a member of the U.N.? _____
2. In what agencies in the U.N. does your county participate? _____
3. Have you contributed troops to the U.N. peacekeeping force? _____

E. Economic

1. What is the per capita income in your nation? _____
2. What is your country's GNP? _____
3. Is your nation's economy primarily agricultural? _____
Industrial? _____ Diversified? _____ Extractive? _____
4. What natural resources do you have? _____
5. What countries do you export to? _____
6. What countries do you take imports from? _____

F. Is your nation part of any alliances? _____ Which ones? _____

G. Which nations would you consider to be the most friendly toward your government? _____

H. Which nations would you consider to be the least friendly toward your government? _____

I. From which nations would you like to gain friendship? _____

J. With what ideological groups is your country associated? _____

II. Governmental Analysis

A. This nation became a nation-state in: _____

B. When was its present constitutional system established? _____

C. Head of State

1. What is the title of your head of State? _____

2. Who is the present leader? _____

3. How is he or she selected? _____

III. Miscellaneous Data

A. Would you consider your nation a superpower? _____

B. Would you consider your nation a major power? _____

C. Would you consider your nation a military power? _____

D. Head of Government

1. What is the title of the head of government? _____

2. Who is the present head of government? _____

3. How is he or she elected? _____

E. National Legislature

1. Name: _____

2. Unicameral? _____ Bicameral? _____

3. How are members selected? _____

4. How many seats? _____

F. The Judicial System

1. How are judges in the national judiciary selected? _____

2. Can they exercise judicial review? _____

G. Recent History

1. When were the most recent national elections held? _____

2. Which party won? _____

3. What is the major political struggle or conflict going on now? _____

4. List some of the current events that have involved this country? _____

NTIMUN



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