

DELEGATE HANDBOOK



TIMUN

— EST 2020 —

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PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE

August 14-16, 2020

Dear Friends:

I am pleased to extend my warmest greetings to everyone taking part in the 2020 Toronto International Model United Nations Conference (TIMUN).



This conference provides you with a unique opportunity to experience first-hand how the UN operates, to learn more about the policies and priorities of different nations, and to gain a deeper understanding of Canada's role on the international stage. You will also have a chance to hone your public speaking, leadership and negotiation skills while making friends with your peers.

It is great to see so many young people actively involved with politics and eager to make a difference. You are not the leaders of tomorrow; you are all the leaders of today. I am certain that you will come away from this experience with a sense of accomplishment and a newfound appreciation of the power of individuals and nations working together for the common good.

Please accept my best wishes for an enjoyable and productive series of deliberations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Justin Trudeau".

The Rt. Hon. Justin P. J. Trudeau, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Prospective Delegates,

My name is Kaitlyn Min, and I am so honoured to serve as the Secretary-General for the inaugural Toronto International Model United Nations Conference. On behalf of our Secretariat team, I would like to formally welcome you to TIMUN which will occur virtually from August 14th to 16th.

During the days of our conference, TIMUN seeks to instill true global citizenship, passion, collaboration, and innovation within every student. We believe that all students, regardless of race, religion or creed, national origin, gender, financial background, experience, or field of interest, deserve the opportunity to participate in Model United Nations.

Over the past few months, the Secretariat and staff have been working incredibly hard to create a conference where delegates will be challenged to engage in international affairs and diplomacy.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our team at outreach@timun.org. We look forward to welcoming you in August.

Best Regards,



Kaitlyn Min
Secretary General
TIMUN 2020



THE SECRETARIAT TEAM OF TIMUN 2020



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General Inquiries: *info@timun.org*

Statement of Acknowledgement

We wish to acknowledge this land on which the University of Toronto operates. For thousands of years it has been the traditional land of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and most recently, the Mississaugas of the Credit River. Today, this meeting place is home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to learn and work on this land.

How to Get Help

Equity

If you feel that there are barriers restricting your ability to participate at TIMUN 2020, please contact our Equity Officer, Irene Joo, at equity@timun.org with your concerns.

If you feel that your dias or other delegates have acted in a way that has impeded your ability to enjoy, participate, or feel comfortable at TIMUN, please contact our Equity Officer, Irene Joo, equity@timun.org.

Technology

If you are having trouble with any of the platforms that we use during the conference (eg: Gatherly.io), please ask your Dais team when possible, or contact our Tech Coordinator, Parin Joshi, at tech@timun.org.

If you are having trouble with your hardware (laptop, microphone, etc), please contact our Tech Coordinator, Parin Joshi, at tech@timun.org.

Contact Us

Website

<https://www.timun.org/>

Social Media

Instagram: @timun_2020

Facebook: Toronto International Model United Nations - TIMUN

General Inquiries

info@timun.org

SCHEDULE

August 14th

6:00 PM EDT - Opening Ceremony

6:30 - 9:00 PM EDT - Committee Session I

August 15th

11:00 AM - 1:30 PM EDT: Committee Session II

1:30 - 2:00 PM EDT: Break

2:00 - 4:00 PM EDT: Committee Session III

4:00 - 4:30 PM EDT: Break

4:30 - 6:30 PM EDT: Committee Session IV

6:30 - 7:30 PM EDT: Break

7:30 - 9:30 PM EDT: Committee Session V

August 16th

11:00 AM - 1:30 PM EDT: Committee Session VI

1:30 - 2:00 PM EDT: Break

2:00 PM EDT: Awards & Closing Ceremony

COMMITTEES

WHO World Health Organization

Staff: *Director* Jess Nash *Vice Director* Katerina Dayton *Chair* Tomer Zaidman
Topics: Pandemic Preparedness | Urban Health Infrastructure
Email: who@timun.org

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Fund

Staff: *Director* Cindy Lui *Vice Director* Keving Meng *Chair* Daphne Berberyan
Topics: Child Soldiers | Women's Access to Education
Email: unicef@timun.org

UNHRC United Nations Human Rights Committee

Staff: *Director* Aimen Mahmood *Vice Director* Nathan Ching
Topics: Rights and Welfare of Civilians in Yemen | Racism, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance | Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-Conflict Regions
Email: unhrc@timun.org

White House COVID-19 Task force

Staff: *Director* Fatema Nami *Vice Director* Christy Kheirallah *Chair* Nicolina Fasciano
Topics: Wave 2 Response | Vaccine Development | Future Protocol
Email: taskforce@timun.org

NSC The National Security Council, 1979

Staff: *Director* Mostafa El Sharkawi *Vice Director* Malhaar Moharir
Crisis Manager Paul Huang *Chair* Urooj Akram *Chair* Jess Prentice
Analyst Tourang Movahedi *Analyst* Elaine Wang *Analyst* Sarah Flinn
Topics: The Iran Hostage Crisis
Email: nsc@timun.org

CODE OF CONDUCT

Delegate Code of Conduct

We ask for your cooperation in maintaining order for the duration of the conference so that we may provide a professional and educational conference that allows all delegates to participate fully. By registering for our conference, you agree to abide by the following Code of Conduct. At the discretion of the TIMUN Secretariat, failure to abide by the Code of Conduct may result in removal from the conference and/or may disqualify your participation in any future TIMUN event. Should you have any questions or concerns about the conference's Code of Conduct, please contact the Equity Officer at equity@timun.org

Throughout the duration of the conference please be aware that:

1. All conference participants are expected to be respectful of others. Harassment in any form will not be tolerated;
 - a. Eliminating harassment of any kind will create a more open forum for discussion and debate.
2. We have a no-tolerance policy for discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, ethnicity, colour, religion and creed, sex, gender and gender expression, age, mental and physical disabilities, socio-economic status, and sexual orientation.
3. The Secretariat reserves the right to discipline or expel delegates from the Conference for inappropriate behaviour, including, but not limited to, the use of foul language, cultural appropriation (imitating accents or clothing, using props), suggestive remarks, and obscene body language.
4. Solicitation of any events by individuals other than the Secretariat will not be tolerated without the consent of the TIMUN Secretariat.
5. The dress code for TIMUN is western business attire (i.e., no casual wear). Delegates and staff not maintaining an appropriate standard of dress will be asked to change their clothing;
 - a. Delegates wishing to wear costumes not in line with the dress code must seek permission from their committee director prior to the committee session;
 - b. Wearing costumes will be assessed on a case-by-case basis for whether it adds educational value to the committee;
 - c. These costumes may not promote the use of illegal substances or activity, be derogatory, be disrespectful, include the use of an accessory resembling a weapon, and be relevant to the topic of the committee.

AWARDS POLICY

Awards Policy

TIMUN strongly believes that the recognition of exceptional delegates with awards is an integral part of Model United Nations. Awards are given to delegates who demonstrate strong preparation prior to the conference, excellent public speaking skills, and exceptional diplomatic abilities. Recipients are selected by the Directors of each committee. Each committee will award one of each of the following awards:

Best Delegate

Outstanding Delegate

Honourable Mention

This year's conference will also feature the **Best Position Paper Award**. Position papers will be evaluated by the Directors of each committee and one award will be given per committee. Exceptional position papers are not only well-researched but also demonstrate strong organization, clarity of structure and ideas, and an ability to concisely and effectively present a country's foreign policy on a given issue.

Award Delivery

We will ship recipients of the Best Delegate Award a custom engraved gavel with their committee name to any North American address. In addition, all award recipients will receive a digital certificate through email.

Award Eligibility

To be eligible for an award, delegates must submit a 1-2 page position paper before 11:59 EDT on August 7th.

Best Delegate Award Criteria:

- Extremely significant involvement
- High level of preparedness
- Original, substantive, and significant contribution to debate
- Strong ability to employ diplomacy and discourse eloquently whilst staying true to the assigned character/country during moderated and unmoderated debate
- A clear leader during committee sessions and are central to the generation of new ideas

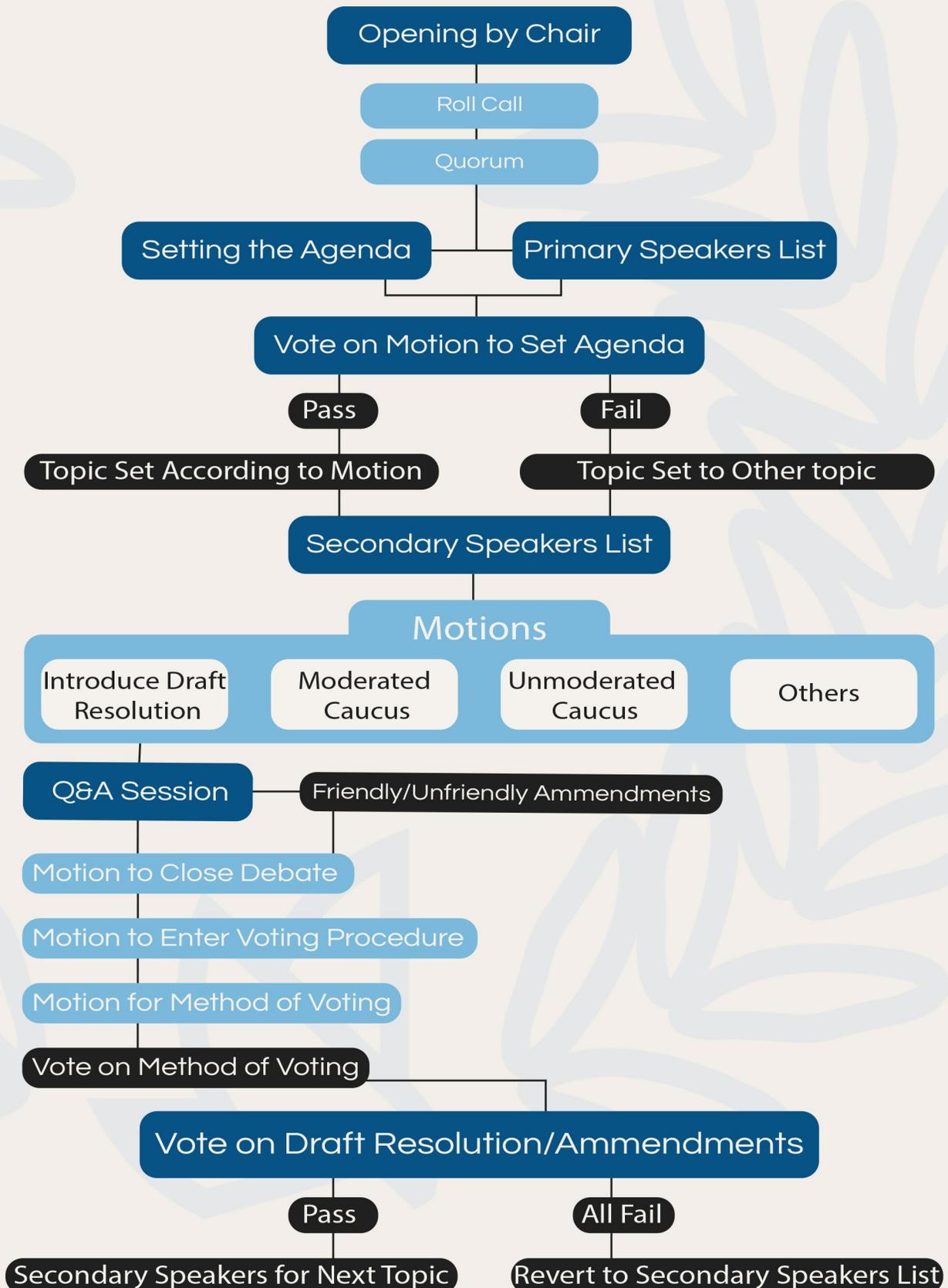
Outstanding Delegate Award Criteria:

- Significant involvement
- Strong understanding of the issues at hand and the positions of their country/ character
- Contributions to debate are Original, successful in promoting specific objectives and positions
- Displays relative ease in employing diplomacy and discourse whilst staying true to their assignment

Honorable Mention Award Criteria:

- Strong understanding of the topics and issues at hand
- Active participant in debate
- Strong oratory skills and ability to present well formulated ideas and opinions
- Well versed in MUN Rules of Procedures

FLOW OF DEBATE



RULES OF PROCEDURE

Opening by the Chair

Each committee session will be announced open and closed by the Chair. Further, the Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce adherence to these rules. Lastly, the Chair may rule any motion dilatory and therefore out of order.

Role Call

At the beginning of each committee session, the Chair will conduct a roll call. Delegates may have themselves recorded as "Present and Voting," in which case they are not permitted to abstain on any substantive vote (no delegate may abstain on a procedural vote), or may be recorded as simply "Present." Delegates who are not recorded as either during roll call will not be recognized to speak nor permitted to vote on any matter. Delegates who arrive late and after roll call must send a message to the Committee Staff to be listed as Present or Present and Voting.

Quorum

Denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. The Chair may declare the committee open when at least one-third of the members of the committee are present.

Preparation of the Agenda

The Agenda is the order in which the committee's two topics will be discussed. The first matter of the committee will be setting the Agenda. The only motion in order at this time is to set the agenda, which should be in the form: "The delegate of X moves that Topic Area Y be placed first on the Agenda." Once there is a motion on the floor to set the Agenda, the Primary Speakers List will be opened.

Primary Speakers List

The Primary Speakers List is established for the purpose of debating and deciding the Agenda, and remains open throughout the conference. If the Secondary Speakers List is exhausted or a topic is concluded, the committee automatically returns to the Primary Speakers List. Yields and caucuses are out of order while on the Primary Speakers List, as the matter at hand is strictly procedural. The Chair will recognize up to two delegates to speak in favour of the motion and two speakers to speak against. Immediately following these speeches, debate on the Agenda is automatically closed and the motion to set the agenda is voted upon. Should the motion pass, requiring a simple majority, a Secondary Speakers List for that Topic Area will be opened. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed first on the agenda. A motion to table debate and proceed to the second Topic Area is in order only after the committee has rejected a draft resolution on the first Topic Area. This motion requires a second, as well as two delegates to speak in favour and two delegates to speak against. A motion to proceed to the second topic area after a rejected draft resolution requires a two-thirds majority vote. If the committee adopts a resolution on the first Topic Area, it automatically moves to the second Topic Area.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Secondary Speakers List

The Secondary Speakers List serves as the platform through which delegates make formal speeches on the topic at hand. Formal speeches are important because they allow delegates to address the entire committee and share information, ideas, and stances before debate between delegates occurs. The Secondary Speakers List is maintained by the Dais and lists all Member States and Observers that have asked to speak, in the order received by the Dais. A new Secondary Speakers List is automatically opened by the Chair at the beginning of discussion on a new topic. The Chair will ask for the names of those wishing to be placed on the Secondary Speakers list.

Motions

Motions are used to transition a stage of the committee. This is done as by a delegate to the whole committee. (i.e. motion to move into voting procedure)

Motion to move into moderated caucus: Used to move into formal discussion in order to discuss the topic at hand with the committee's delegates.

Motion to extend moderated caucus time: Used in order to increase the length of the past moderated caucus.

Motion to move into unmoderated caucus: Used to move into informal meetings in order to discuss the topic at hand with the committee's delegates.

Motion to extend unmoderated caucus time: Used in order to increase the time spent during an unmoderated caucus.

Motion to adjourn the session: Used to suspend committee time due to breaks, lunches, and the end of session.

Motion to close the debate: Used to end speakers in an open and/or closed debate.

Motion to move into open/closed debate: Used to instantly skip to open/close debate in order to discuss the subject further on.

Motion to move into a Q&A session: Used towards a specific delegate in case a delegate wants to ask another delegate consecutive questions about the topic at hand. The delegate being questioned should only be delivering a speech in order for this motion to be entertained.

Motion to divide the house: Used in the case of overwhelming abstentions. This motion, if passed, means that the voting procedure is re-done without abstentions.

Motion to move into voting procedure: Allows the committee to move instantly into voting procedure. A member may, at any time, move to close debate by offering a motion to enter voting procedure on substantive matters under discussion. The Chair may rule such a motion out of order. If the motion is ruled in order, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers for and two speakers against this motion. If the motion passes, all draft resolutions and amendments are brought to an immediate vote.

Motion to explain vote: Calls for a specific delegate to justify their reasoning behind their vote

Motion to entertain an amendment: Calls for a specific amendment to be entertained after a draft resolution has been introduced. This motion can only be passed if it was raised during closed debate, time against.

Motion to open a Speakers List: Allows delegates to sign up to speak on a Speakers List.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive discussion at critical junctures in the debate. During a moderated caucus, the Chair call on delegates who raise their placards to speak. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, a time limit for the individual speeches, and a topic of discussion for the caucus.

An example motion would sound like “The Delegate of Canada would like motion for a 10 to 1 moderated caucus on the topic of solar energy”. This would mean the total length of the moderated caucus would be 10 minutes, with each delegate getting a maximum speaking time of 1 minute per speech.

A motion for a moderated caucus requires a simple majority to pass. In the case of multiple motions for moderated caucuses, the Chair will order the motions in ascending order of length. No motions or yields are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. If there are no delegates wishing to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus immediately ends and the committee reverts back to the Secondary Speakers List. Speeches must address the set topic of the moderated caucus; delegates whose remarks are not pertinent may be called to order.

Unmoderated Caucus

A delegate may move for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit, not exceeding twenty minutes, and an intended topic of discussion or other purpose for the caucus.

An example motion would sound like “The Delegate of Canada motions for a 10 minute unmoderated caucus on the topic of merging blocs”.

At the Chair’s discretion, the motion will be put to a vote, requiring a simple majority to pass. In the case of multiple motions for unmoderated caucuses, the Chair will order the motions in ascending order of length. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may move their avatar around the room in order to debate in a more informal setting or to collaborate on working papers and draft resolutions.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Points

A point is called for by a delegate raising their placard (virtually). The chair will recognise the delegate, after which they are required to unmute and state their point. The chair can then either decide to or not to entertain the point.

Point of information:

To the speaker: can be raised if a delegate wishes to question a statement by the speaker.

To the chair: may be raised if the delegate wishes to ask the chair a question.

Point of inquiry: May be raised if a delegate is unsure as to the interpretation of the rules or a procedure. The point may not be made during voting procedure.

Point of personal privilege:

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort or danger, which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings, they may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. Examples includes asking someone to speak louder or going to the bathroom.

Audibility. The only point where you can interrupt a speaker if you are incapable of hearing them.

Point of order: May be called if a delegate feels the rules of procedure have been ignored in session. The chair must recognise the point and will ask the delegate to explain the point.

Right to reply: This can be used if the delegate feels like they have been particularly insulted or called out by another delegate. If a delegate has called upon a right to reply, then they must be demanding an apology.

Resolutions

A resolution is a written document between subitter, where the issue being discussed in the committees is solved within that document. They are written by delegates in working groups and are ultimately voted upon by the committee as whole. Collectively, resolutions are one of the most important policy instruments in international law. Resolutions typically represent the opinion of a United Nations body regarding a topic or issue on its agenda, while also detailing its recommended course of action.

Working Paper

Delegates may write working papers for the consideration of the committee. Working papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion of the topic and formulation of draft resolutions, and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents and may be shown to other delegates at any time, but require approval from the Chair to be distributed or projected for the committee. During a speech, no delegate may refer to a working paper if it has not been approved. Once approved, delegates may begin to refer to a working paper by its designated number. Working papers require no signatories or votes but may have authors listed.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

A resolution should include the following:

Sponsorship

A minimum of three delegates must be designated as sponsors of a draft resolution in order for it to be approved by the Dais. Delegates sponsoring a draft resolution are obligated to vote in favour of the draft resolution. This obligation is waived upon the passage of one or more unfriendly amendments, or upon the passage of a division of the question motion. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, delegates may not remove their sponsorship. Additional sponsors may be added to a draft resolution with the consent of all existing sponsors and upon approval of the Chair.

Signatories

A draft resolution requires sponsors and signatories in order to be presented on the floor. One-fifth of present delegates must be signatories before introducing a draft resolution but all sponsors also count as signatories. A sponsor takes part in the writing of a draft resolution, while a signatory simply wants to see the draft resolution debated and does not necessarily support it. Therefore, while a delegate should be a sponsor of at most one draft resolution, they may be a signatory of multiple draft resolutions

Name of the committee

Name of the debated issue

Submitter

The main speaker who will introduce the resolution

Co-submitters

The delegates which helped write and formulate this resolution.

Preambulatory clauses

These are clauses which address the issues at hand. Preambulatory clauses have specific formats, the very beginning of the preambulatory clause includes a phrase called the preambulatory phrase. This phrase is italicized. Preambulatory clauses can include sub-clauses and sub-sub clauses, but at the end of the general clause, a comma must be put, and at the very final clause, a semicolon is used.

Operative clauses

These are clauses which suggest a solution to the issue at hand. Operative clauses have specific formats, the very beginning of the operative clause includes a phrase called the operative phrase. This phrase is underlined and bolded. Operative clauses are numbered, and can include sub-clauses and sub-sub clauses, but at the end of the general clause, a comma must be put, and at the very final clause, a period is used.

Actions and recommendations made in a draft resolution are written in the form of operative clauses (or operatives, for short). Each operative is numbered, begins with an operative phrase, and ends with a semicolon. Operatives should be organized logically with each clause containing a single idea or proposal. The draft resolution ends in a period after the last operative.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Question and Answer Period

Immediately following the introduction of a draft resolution, any delegate may move for a question and answer period. When making the motion, the delegate shall specify a length and speaking time for the question and answer period. The Chair may accept or refuse this motion at his or her discretion. The motion passes on a simple majority. Different sponsors may introduce the draft resolution than ones who deliver the Q&A, if the sponsors so choose. The number of sponsors permitted to come forward to answer questions is determined at the complete discretion of the Chair. Once the period has begun, delegates recognized by the Chair may ask questions to the sponsors of the draft resolution. These questions must pertain only to the draft resolution and the Chair shall call to order any delegate who does not respect this rule. Once the question has been posed, one sponsor may respond to the question within the allotted speaking time. This pattern shall continue until the time allotted for the question and answer period has elapsed or no more delegates wish to ask questions.

Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from, or revising parts of it. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, once part of a draft resolution has been amended, that same part may be amended further. There are two types of amendments.

Non-substantive Amendments must be to correct errors in spelling or format that do not change the substance of the resolution and shall be incorporated as part of the original draft resolution without a vote. The Dais will make final decisions on non-substantive amendments.

Friendly amendments must have the approval of all the draft resolution's sponsors. Once submitted in writing to the Chair, the friendly amendment will be automatically included into the draft resolution and the changes will be announced to the committee.

An unfriendly amendment is not supported by one or more of the sponsors. An unfriendly amendment requires a certain number of signatories (refer to the Rules of Procedure for specifics) to be introduced. Unfriendly amendments are debated one at a time, in Special Secondary Speakers Lists. Once debate is closed on an unfriendly amendment, it requires a simple majority to pass and be included in the draft resolution it amends.

Mergers

Mergers of draft resolutions take place when a limit on the total number of draft resolutions is imposed at the discretion of the Chair. Such a determination by the Chair will occur after all eligible working papers are initially introduced. If after the initial round of introductions, there are more working papers than permitted by the Chair, delegates may at that point be asked to repurpose and combine the existing resolutions into a smaller number of draft resolutions, which will be brought forward in the second round of introductions. Working papers introduced in the first round of introductions will take the identifier Working Paper "1.x," whereas those introduced after the merge process will take the name Draft Resolution "1.x."

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Passing Resolutions

Upon the closure of debate, and transition into voting procedure, draft resolutions will be voted upon in the order that they were received. A committee may pass more than one draft resolution.

Yields

A delegate recognized to speak from the Secondary Speakers List must yield the remainder of their time when they are finished speaking; note that delegates should not yield in moderated caucuses. If a delegate does not yield, the remaining time is automatically yielded to comments. A delegate who uses the entirety of their speaking time does not technically need to yield, but should yield the remainder of their time to the Chair as a courtesy. There are four different types of yields.

Yielding to the Chair: The remaining speaking time of the delegate will be absorbed by the Committee Staff. A delegate must yield to the Chair if they do not wish to yield to another delegate or to have their speech open to questions or comments.

Yielding to another delegate: A delegate may yield the entirety or remainder of their speaking time to another delegate. The delegate being yielded to is given the option to accept or decline the yield. Should the delegate accept the yield, the Chair will recognize the delegate for the remaining time. It is not possible to yield on a yield. If the delegate declines the yield, and the yield was made at the very beginning of the first delegate's speaking time, the first delegate may continue their speech and yield to the Chair afterwards. Otherwise, the remaining speaking time is absorbed by the Committee Staff.

Yielding to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Chair, unless the Chair grants that right to the speaker. Delegates may only ask one question when they are selected by the Chair — follow-up questions are not permitted — though they may raise their placards multiple times if they have more than one question. The Chair will call to order delegates whose questions are rhetorical, leading, and/or not designed to elicit information. The speaker may refuse to answer a question, at their discretion. Only the speaker may respond to questions, and only the speaker's answers count towards the time limit (while a question is being asked, the speaking time is not counting down).

Yielding to comments: Commenters will be selected by the Chair, and will be offered twenty seconds each for their comments. Should the original speech's time elapse, a commenter will be permitted to complete their comment. Comments must address the speech just completed.

Voting

Procedural voting: Voting on all matters other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. If a motion requires a minimum number of speakers in favour and cannot garner them, it will automatically fail; conversely, if a motion requires speakers against and cannot garner them, it will automatically pass. All member states of a committee have one vote.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Substantive voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on draft resolutions and unfriendly amendments. Once the committee closes debate on a Topic Area or an amendment, it will move into substantive voting procedure. At this point, the Committee Staff will move to lock the room, and no persons will be allowed to enter or exit the virtual committee room, save for members of the Secretariat in extraordinary circumstances. The only motions in order during substantive voting procedure are motions to Divide the Question, for a Roll Call Vote, and to Reorder the Draft Resolutions. If there are no such motions, the committee will move immediately to vote on all draft resolutions on the floor, or the unfriendly amendment, by acclamation. All member states of a committee have one vote.

If a committee passes an unfriendly amendment, substantive voting procedure automatically ends and the committee returns to the Secondary Speakers List. If a committee passes a draft resolution during substantive voting procedure, all other draft resolutions on the floor are cancelled and the committee leaves substantive voting procedure to move automatically to the next Topic Area. If a committee rejects all draft resolutions on the floor during substantive voting procedure, debate on the topic is reopened and the committee returns to the Secondary Speakers List for the Topic Area. A rejected draft resolution is automatically tabled, and delegates may only debate it again after moving for debate on it to be resumed (see Rule 14).

Voting by acclamation

At the beginning of a vote on any procedural motion, unfriendly amendment, or draft resolution, the Chair may ask the committee whether there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. If one or more members of the committee have objections, then the Chair will conduct a vote by Placard. Otherwise, the item on the floor is automatically adopted by acclamation.

Voting by placard

The Chair may conduct any vote on a procedural motion, unfriendly amendment, or draft resolution by placard. The Chair will ask for delegates to signal their votes — which may be “Yes,” “No,” or for substantive votes, “Abstain” — by a show of placards. A simple majority will be deemed present should the number of “Yes” votes exceed the number of “No” votes, and a two-thirds majority will be deemed present should the number of “Yes” votes be at least double the number of “No” votes.

Censure

Delegates are expected to know their country’s foreign policy. Delegates who clearly and persistently misrepresent their country’s foreign policy in speeches and substantive votes are subject to censure. The Committee Director or Vice-director and Chair, with the advice and consent of one member of the Secretariat, must pre-authorise all motions for censure. Once censure is moved, the delegate in question is allowed two minutes to explain their actions and speak against the censure. The motion shall then be voted on. It requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The effects of censure are as follows:

First censure: The delegate is barred from the committee room for the remainder of the current committee session and for the duration of the next committee session.

Second censure: The delegate is barred from the committee room for the remainder of the conference.

GLOSSARY

- Abstention: a vote neither in favour nor against.
- Against: a vote opposed to a resolution or amendment
- Clause: the parts of which a resolution is divided into
- Bloc: a group of delegates that align on their views and intend to work together
- Closed debate: a debate separated into arguments for or against
- Committee: a forum preparing a resolution for the general assembly
- Co-submitter: a co-author or signer of a resolution
- Delegate: representative of a country or organisation
- Floor: when a delegate has the floor, they have the right to speak in a debate
- House: the forum, used to indicate the entire assembly
- IGO: inter-governmental organisation
- In favour: a vote supporting a resolution or amendment
- In order: allowed
- Lobbying: a informal debate in the lobby
- Main submitter: author of a resolution who proposes it to a committee
- Merge: to combine 2 resolutions into 1
- Motion: a proposal for the forum
- NGO: Non Governmental Organisation
- NMD: Non Member Delegation
- Objection: this is used when a delegate is against a motion
- Open debate: debate where delegates may speak in favour or against it at any time
- Operative clause: numbered clauses which take action
- Preambulatory clauses: non numbered clauses which define the issue and mention thoughts concerning the issue
- Placard: the sheet of paper with your delegation name on it
- Resolution: proposal suggesting ways to deal with a certain issue
- Second: used when a delegate supports a motion
- Submit: to propose or suggest
- UNO: a United Nations Organisation
- Yield: to give (e.g. to yield the floor to the chair)