

The Groningen Model United Nations 2017

Rules of Procedure



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Part 1 – General Rules

1. Introduction

The following rules apply to all councils of the Groningen Model United Nations (GrunnMUN) 2017 and are to be considered adopted in advance of the sessions. It is therefore of crucial importance for all participants to understand the rules of procedure and abide by them for the duration of the conference. You may find some variation from the rules applied in the actual councils; however, please note that at GrunnMUN 2017 the Rules of Procedure presented below take precedence. Abidance by these rules, and thorough knowledge thereof, are a prerequisite for the success of the conference.

All references to the United Nations are to be taken as referring to the relevant organization in the case of the North Atlantic Council.

2. Language

English is the only official and working language of GrunnMUN 2017 and should be used at all times during council sessions.

3. Chairpersons

- a. In the exercise of their functions stated hereafter, the chairs are subject to these rules and are accountable to the Secretariat.
- b. The Chairs entertain equal authority in front of the respective council and their cooperation is governed by internal rules applicable to Staff members, as defined by the Secretariat. Each council consists of two Chairs.
- c. The Chair (any reference to the "Chair" hereafter includes both Chairs) will have complete control of the proceedings at any formal meeting and ensure the adherence to these rules. In particular, the Chair will declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct discussion, accord the right to speak, put forward questions, announce decisions, and rule on points of order. The Chair may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. In case of disruptive or dilatory behaviour of any participants, the Chair reserves the right to take appropriate measures. The Chair may direct discussion to a limited extent at their discretion, but the expectation is that the debate will be led by the participants and not the Chair.
- d. In case of a procedural issue not covered by these rules, the Chair will make a decision that is considered compliant with the spirit of these rules.

In this event, the Chair will announce to the council the use of this rule. Decisions taken by the Chair under this rule can be subject to appeal.

- e. A delegate may immediately appeal any decision of the Chair by raising a *Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair*, with the exception of those matters that are explicitly stated to be un-appealable within these rules. The Chair may speak briefly in defence of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Chair will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of those members present. This is a procedural vote, and thus all members present must vote.
- f. One of the Chair's duties is to moderate speaking time, and as such they will gavel during speeches to indicate remaining time, and the elapse of speaking time. The Chair will indicate at the start of the conference at what interval they will gavel, and Delegates who are confused should raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

4. Delegations and Delegates

- a. Each Member State will be represented by one or two delegates and will irrespectively be afforded one vote.
- b. Delegates are expected to have carefully read these rules of procedure, and to have thoroughly prepared for every session.
- c. The dress code for the conference is business attire.
- d. Delegates will stand to speak whenever recognised by the Chair.
- e. Delegates must not talk or whisper during formal debate and will be called to order by the Chair in case of non-compliance. Instead, delegates are encouraged to communicate through the use of written notes.
- f. It is not in order to bang the table, clap, call out or in any way acknowledge agreement or disagreement with another Delegate's speech when not recognised by the Chair.
- g. Delegates are expected to use courteous and respectful language towards the Chair and their fellow delegates at all times, and to refrain from using slang and offensive language during debate.
- h. Delegates must always refer to themselves in the third person by the name of the State or Organisation they are representing, or with the first person plural. For instance, Delegates may say "We believe", "France

believes”, “The Delegate of France believes”, but not “I believe”. Delegates using the first person singular will be called to order.

- i. Delegates should refer to Member States as Member States or as States, and not as member states, countries, nations, Nations, or any other derivation thereon.
- j. When referring to an institution with an acronym, Delegates should write out the institution’s full name on first use, followed by the acronym in brackets. For example, NAC would be written North Atlantic Council (NAC). The only exception to this is in the case of GrunnMUN.
- k. It is expected that all delegates have access to a laptop or tablet during the sessions of GrunnMUN 2017.
- l. All working papers, draft resolutions and amendments must be word-processed and handed in with a USB flash drive.

5. Secretariat

- a. The Secretariat is comprised of the Secretary-General, who takes precedent, and the Under Secretary-General. Any reference to the Secretariat hereafter refers to either member of the Secretariat.
- b. The Secretariat may attend council sessions and make written or oral statements at any time and cannot be excluded from the proceedings.
- c. Proposals of the Secretariat, although non-binding, are considered of high importance and delegates are kindly requested to abide by them.
- d. Delegates may request the presence of the Secretariat during debate on a substantive matter in order to express their opinion on the issue at hand. Any statements made by a member of the Secretariat are considered as representing the opinion of all members of the Secretariat. The Secretariat acts on behalf of the United Nations organization, which it represents at all times during the conference.

6. Quorum, Attendance and Roll Call

- a. At the beginning of each session, the Chair will conduct a roll call of Member States in alphabetical order. Delegates shall establish their presence in the committee in either of the two following manners:
 - i. *Present and Voting*: A Delegation that declares itself "Present and voting" shall vote in favour or against any substantive matter

without the possibility of abstention, and without the opportunity to pass.

- ii. *Present*: A Delegation that declares itself "Present" shall vote in favour, against or abstain, or pass, on any substantive matter.
- b. If participants arrive during or after the roll call, they are required to send a note to the Chair stating whether they are present or present and voting. As long as participants have not informed the Chair of their arrival, they will not be allowed to vote or deliver a speech. All participants who have not informed the Chair of their arrival until voting procedure begins are not eligible to vote.
 - c. Simple and two-thirds majority are defined by the roll call and announced by the Chair. The same applies for the number of Member States necessary for the submission of a draft resolution and an amendment. Delegates are requested to notify the Chair in case of an urgent need for abstention from the proceedings of the council in order to modify the respected numbers. In case majority numbers have changed, the Chair will announce the new numbers before any voting on a substantive matter.
 - d. In case a delegation that has declared "Present and Voting" during the roll call is not in the room during voting procedure on a substantive matter, its status immediately changes to "Not Present" by the Chair in order to avoid a stalemate in the proceedings. This is not accounted as abstention in voting.
 - e. The Chair may at any time, and especially before entering voting procedures, revisit the quorum at their own discretion.

Part 2 – Start of Debate

7. Substantive and Procedural Matters

- a. *Procedural Matters*: Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the council session. It should be noted that amendments are voted on with a procedural vote. All Delegates in the room must vote in a procedural vote and no Delegate may abstain. Where Delegates fail to vote, the vote will be retaken until such a time as all Delegates in the room have voted. Roll Call votes are not in order for procedural matters.
- b. *Substantive Matters*: Substantive matters are those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. In practice, the only substantive matters in

council sessions are voting on clauses when a resolution has been divided, and voting on the resolution as a whole. Delegates who are present may vote for or against, or, in the case of a roll call vote, abstain or pass. Delegates who are present and voting may only vote for or against.

8. Setting the Agenda

- a. At GrunnMUN 2017, there is no need to set the agenda, as each council only has one topic to discuss. At the beginning of the first session, this topic is automatically adopted.

Part 3 – Debate

9. General Speakers' List

- a. As soon as the agenda has been set, a general speakers' list is opened for the purpose of general debate on the topic selected. This General Speakers' List will remain open for as long as the topic is being discussed. The default speaking time when in the General Speakers' List is one minute per Delegate.
- b. Member States wishing to be added to the General Speakers' List can raise their placards when the Chair calls for Delegates to be added to the General Speakers' List, or may send a written request to the Chair during the debate, provided that they are not already on the List.
- c. No Delegate may appear on the General Speakers' List more than once.
- d. The Chair will call to order any Delegate exceeding the allotted time for a speech.
- e. Delegations that do not use all of their time have to yield their remaining time in one of the three following ways:
 - i. *Yield the remaining time to another Delegate:* The remaining time will be yielded to the delegate designated by the speaker; it is at the discretion of the Delegate to accept the yield. If the Delegate does not wish to accept it, the time is automatically yielded back to the Chair.
 - ii. *Yield the remaining time to questions:* When the time is yielded to questions, the Chair will recognize other Delegates who will then ask their questions about the speech. Each Delegate can ask only one question and the time remaining counts only for the answers of the speaker. Follow-up questions will not be in order. Questions

must be brief and to-the-point. The Chair will call to order any participant whose questions are considered rhetorical or not designed to elicit information. Cross-talking is not allowed. If the speaker does not understand a question, they may ask the Chair to call upon the questioner to repeat or rephrase their question. The speaker is not obliged to answer the questions directed at them.

- iii. *Yield the remaining time back to the Chair:* If the speaker does not wish to yield the remaining time to another Delegate or to questions, they should yield the time back to the Chair. In this case the debate continues with the next speaker on the list permitted to speak.
- f. In case two Delegates represent a Delegation, yields from one Delegate of a country to the other Delegate of the same country will be ruled out of order without possibility of appeal.
 - g. A Delegate may move to change the default speaking time by moving for a *Motion to Change the Speaking Time*; the minimum speaking time is set at thirty seconds and maximum at two minutes. Any motion that sets a speaking time that deviates from this specific frame will be ruled out of order without possibility of appeal.
 - h. When the General Speakers' List is exhausted and no more Delegates wish to be added to it, debate on the topic automatically closes, and the council moves into voting procedure on the topic. If no draft resolutions have been introduced, the council will immediately move to the next topic on its agenda.
 - i. Where a Member State is represented by two Delegates (a double delegation) only one Delegate may be recognised at any one time. As such, it is never in order for Delegates in a double delegation to share speaker's rights.

10. Points

- a. The following points may be introduced at any time by raising the placard, but generally may not interrupt a speaker, and will be recognised by the Chair as they arise:
 - i. *Point of Personal Privilege:* A Delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs them from participating fully in the activities of the Assembly. The Chair or, if required, the Secretariat shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker, although should only do so when

- absolutely necessary. Delegates do not need to raise a Point of Personal Privilege if they need to use the bathroom.
- ii. *Point of Order*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Order if a rule or procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate and disregarded unintentionally by the Chair. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point, although their ruling is subject to appeal. A Delegate raising a Point of Order may not comment on the topic under discussion. This point may interrupt a speaker only in the event that a grave violation of the rules is interfering with the proper process of the activities of the council. In any other case, the Delegate shall wait for the floor to be opened to raise the Point of Order.
 - iii. *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to request an explanation from the Chair on the rules of procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.
 - iv. *Point of Information*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Information to request information or clarification of remarks relating to material or arrangements of the meeting, documents, translations, etc. This point may not interrupt a Speaker. Points of Information which are deemed rhetorical will be called to order.
 - v. *Right of Reply*: A Delegate who feels that another Delegate has insulted the sovereignty or integrity of their State may request a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. It is at the discretion of the Chair to grant a Right of Reply without possibility of appeal. A request for a Right of Reply must be submitted in writing to the Chair and no verbal request will be accepted. If the Chair grants the Right of Reply, they will set a specific time limit for it and will give the floor to the Delegate who requested it. The Delegate should explain why they feel that their State has been offended. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

11. Motions

- a. The following motions are in order when the Chair asks for motions. During a moderated or unmoderated caucus, the only motions in order are a *Motion to Extend the Caucus* and a *Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair*. More motions are mentioned in the Working Papers, Draft Resolutions and Voting Procedure sections of the rules.
 - i. *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*: A moderated caucus entails a change from general debate to debate on one specific aspect of the current topic.
 - 1. A Delegate who moves for a moderated caucus must suggest a caucus topic, time length of the caucus and speaking time. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or

- speaking time or may rule the moderated caucus out of order. Speaking time may not exceed two minutes or be set below thirty seconds.
2. If the motion passes, the Chair will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand. There is no General Speakers' List in a moderated caucus, but the Chair may ask for speakers, record multiple States and recognise them in the order that they were recorded if they see fit.
 3. Yielding of remaining time and proposing motions is not permitted during a moderated caucus.
 4. A moderated caucus will elapse automatically if there are no further delegates wishing to speak.
 5. The Delegate who raised a motion for a moderated caucus is given first speaker's rights, and may talk first if they choose to. At their discretion, they may alternatively defer first to last, and choose to speak last in the moderated caucus.
- ii. *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:* An unmoderated caucus suspends debate and enables Delegates to move around the room freely, focus on preparing documents and discuss the topic informally.
1. The Delegate who proposed this motion must suggest a length, but may not give a justification for the unmoderated caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the unmoderated caucus out of order without possibility of appeal.
 2. No unmoderated caucus may exceed forty-five minutes, including extensions, and it is not in order to motion for an unmoderated caucus directly after an unmoderated caucus has been held.
- iii. *Motion to Extend the Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus:* A Delegate may move for a Motion to Extend the Caucus if they feel that additional time would benefit the work of the council.
1. The Delegate moving for an extension of the caucus must suggest a length for the extension. The length of the extension cannot be more than the original length of the caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or rule the motion out of order.
 2. The Delegate who raised the Motion to Extend a Moderated Caucus is given first speaker's rights in the extension, and may talk first if they choose to. At their discretion, they may alternatively defer first to last, and choose to speak last in the moderated caucus.
- iv. *Motion to Extend/Limit Speakers' Time on General Speakers' List:* See 9g.

- v. *Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair*: See 3e.
 - vi. *Motion to Suspend the Meeting*: A Motion to Suspend the Meeting halts all council activities until the next scheduled meeting. The Chair may rule this out of order without the right to appeal. Should a suspension be approved, the Chair will specify the time at which the council will reconvene. This motion should be used exclusively for the lunch break.
 - vii. *Motion to Adjourn the Meeting*: A Delegate may move for a Motion to Adjourn the Meeting in order to suspend all council activities for the duration of the conference and until the council reconvenes at GrunnMUN 2018. This motion will be in order only immediately before the official ending of the Conference and will be ruled out of order if made at any other given time without the possibility of appeal.
- b. Except where otherwise stated, motions are voted on with a procedural vote requiring a simple majority to pass. Before voting on a motion, Chairs should ask for seconds and objections. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails. If there are no objections, the motion automatically passes. If there are seconds and objections, the motion must be voted upon.
 - c. See Appendix I for the order of precedence of Points and Motions

12. Working Papers

- a. A working paper is an informal document used by Delegates to present information or data, express an opinion, or present possible clauses for a draft resolution outside of formal debate. As such, they are an extremely useful tool for structuring debate. There is no maximum number of working papers.
- b. A working paper should be introduced with a *Motion to Introduce a Working Paper*. This motion is not subject to a vote, and the working paper will be immediately introduced. Chairs do not need to approve working papers, although Delegates should hand the working paper to the Chair with a USB flash drive before raising the motion. Working papers do not require and should not indicate sponsors and signatories.
- c. Once a working paper has been introduced, the Chair will distribute the working paper, and may pause debate temporarily to allow Delegates the opportunity to read the working paper. This is entirely at the Chair's discretion and their opinion on this matter cannot be appealed. Any reading time must be carried out in an orderly fashion; it is not an opportunity for cross-talking or disorganised debate.

- d. Working papers are titled in the format 'WP x' by the Chair, where 'x' represents the number of the working paper. For instance, the fourth working paper would be titled WP 4.
- e. It is in order to raise a motion to discuss a submitted working paper in the form of a moderated caucus, although Delegates are not obliged to do so.
- f. A working paper may not be withdrawn from the floor.

13. Draft Resolutions

- a. Draft resolutions are documents which outline a council's proposed approach towards addressing the topic being debated. Only one draft resolution may be passed on any topic, although multiple draft resolutions may be on the floor at any one time. They are formal documents and must be appropriately formatted.
- b. See Appendix II for draft resolution formatting rules.
- c. A draft resolution must be sponsored by at least ten percent of the council (up to a maximum of four sponsors), and signed by at least ten percent of the council, before it can be entertained. Delegates cannot be both sponsor and signatory on the same draft resolution, but may sponsor or sign multiple draft resolutions.
 - i. A sponsor is a main author of the draft resolution, and has had significant input into writing a number of clauses. Delegates who are sponsors should be expected to support the overall resolution, although need not agree with every clause.
 - ii. Because a draft resolution can be sponsored by a maximum of four Member States, it is possible that main authors of a draft resolution may have to be marked down as signatories. However, Delegates should feel assured that the Chair will be aware of who has contributed significantly to a draft resolution and who has not.
 - iii. A signatory has been involved in discussion about a draft resolution, but may not have contributed specific clauses or may not agree with the draft resolution in a substantive way. Signing a draft resolution indicates a Delegate's desire to see it being debated, not adopted.
 - iv. Sponsors and signatories should be listed on the draft resolution in alphabetical order (see Appendix II).
- d. Draft resolutions have to be handed in with a USB flash and must be approved by the Chair before they may be introduced. Draft resolutions

which do not abide by the formatting rules will be rejected. Draft resolutions which do not fulfil the submission criteria outlined in 13c. will be rejected. The Chair is at discretion to make small, non-substantive amendments to a draft resolution for the sake of clarity. The Chair will notify the sponsors of a draft resolution once it has been approved.

- e. Only when a draft resolution has been approved by the Chair may it be introduced with a *Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution*. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. Delegates are not given an opportunity to read the draft resolution before the vote.
- f. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, the Chair will title it in the format 'DR x', where 'x' represents the number of draft resolution. For instance, the fourth draft resolution would be titled DR 4.
- g. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, the Chair will distribute it to the Delegates in an electronic format. The Chair will try to ensure all Delegates can see the draft resolution, but Delegates are reminded of Section 4 of the Rules of Procedure. The Chair will then select one of the sponsors to read out the operative clauses of the draft resolution. The preambulatory clauses should not be read out. If the draft resolution is very lengthy, the Chair may ask the sponsors to each read out a bit of the draft resolution.
- h. Delegates may not request a Panel of Authors at GrunnMUN 2017.
- i. It is not in order to refer to a draft resolution before it has been introduced. Delegates may only refer to a hypothetical, future draft resolution.
- j. A draft resolution may not be withdrawn from the floor. If Delegates wish to merge two draft resolutions, or substantially amend a single draft resolution, they should submit their work as a new draft resolution.

14. Amendments to a Draft Resolution

- a. Amendments change the wording of a draft resolution. Each amendment addresses a single clause in a single draft resolution. Preambulatory clauses cannot be amended. There are three ways to amend a draft resolution:
 - i. *Scratch a clause*: This deletes an entire clause from the draft resolution. The amendment should clearly state which clause is being deleted. Each amendment may only delete a single clause.
 - ii. *Amend a clause*: This changes an existing clause by deleting part of it and/or adding to the clause. The amendment should copy out the

- k. If all sponsors of the draft resolution have signed an amendment, then this action is considered a 'Friendly Amendment'. Delegates should indicate if this is the case. A 'Friendly Amendment' still requires approval from the Chair, but will be automatically incorporated into the draft resolution when a *Motion to Introduce a Friendly Amendment* has been entertained. A 'Friendly Amendment' can be further amended via a 'usual' amendment.
- l. Grammatical, spelling or formatting errors on a draft resolution will be corrected at the discretion of the Chair. These do not require formal amendment. Delegates should simply send a note to the Chair pointing out the error.

Part 4 – Voting Procedure

15. Closing Debate

- a. *Motion to Close Debate*: At any time, a Delegate may move for a Motion to Close Debate in order to end debate on the topic and move into voting procedure on the draft resolutions on the floor. If the Chair rules this motion in order, it will immediately pass to a vote, requiring a two-thirds majority to pass.
- b. Once debate has been closed, it is no longer possible to introduce draft resolutions, working papers and amendments, call for a caucus or, except in exceptional circumstances, suspend or adjourn the meeting. Delegates who have not indicated they are present or present and voting may no longer do so, and Delegates may not change from present to present and voting, or vice versa, at this time. Delegates should refrain from leaving the room during voting procedure.

16. Motions in Order during Voting Procedure

- a. *Motion to Reorder the Draft Resolutions*: In the event that there are multiple draft resolutions on the floor, the committee will vote by default on draft resolutions in the order they were introduced. Only in the event that the first draft resolution fails, the committee will move on the second and so forth. By moving for a Motion to Reorder the Draft Resolutions, a Delegate may request to vote on the draft resolutions in a different order, which s/he has to clearly specify. It is possible to reorder the draft resolutions multiple times.

- b. *Motion to Divide the Question*: Prior to the start of the voting process on a draft resolution, a Delegate may request a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses separately.
 - i. A Delegation must specify how it wishes to divide the operative clauses during the motion. Preambulatory clauses cannot be divided.
 - ii. Should there be more than one motion to divide the question on the floor, the council shall vote first on the one that suggests the most radical division and continue in this descending pattern. Only one Motion to Divide the Question may be passed.
 - iii. If a draft resolution has been divided, the Delegates will first vote on each division of clauses, and any division that fails will be excised from the draft resolution. The Delegates will then vote on the draft resolution in its amended form as a whole. Each of these votes is a substantive vote.
- c. *Motion for a Roll Call Vote*: As in debate, votes are usually carried out by raising placards. However, if a Motion for a Roll Call Vote passes, the Chair will instead ask the Delegates to cast their vote in turn, in alphabetical order. In a Roll Call Vote, a Delegation may vote in favor, against, abstain (unless declared "present and voting") or pass. The Chair will place any Delegation which passed at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegation that has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again, and cannot abstain, but must vote definitively.
- d. These motions all require a simple majority to pass, and move straight to a vote.

17. Voting

- a. Voting on a Resolution is a substantive vote, and as such, Observer Members may not vote. Each Delegation on the council has one vote. No Delegate may vote on behalf of another Delegate.
- b. *Voting with Rights*: In a roll call vote, a Delegate may vote for or against 'with rights'. This indicates that they are voting against their national interest or stated position. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to briefly explain the reasons as to why they have chosen to vote a certain way. It should not be treated as an extra speech.
- c. The council can pass only one resolution for every topic on the agenda. Once a draft resolution passes the drafts that have not yet been voted on fail immediately. The council adopts the first draft that manages to attain a simple majority.

- d. In the case of passing a resolution, a simple majority requires fifty percent of all Delegates who have voted to be in favour, plus one. Abstentions are not votes and so do not count against this majority.
- e. Once the council adopts a resolution, the floor is open for for adjourning the meeting.

Appendix I: Order of Precedence of Points and Motions

- a. The order of precedence refers to the order in which points and motions will be addressed by the Chair. For example, if the Chair has recognised both a Point of Personal Privilege and a Motion for Moderated Caucus, the Chair shall address the Point before putting the Motion to a vote.
- b. The order of precedence is as follows, in descending order of precedence:
 - i. Point of Personal Privilege
 - ii. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
 - iii. Point of Information
 - iv. Point of Order
 - v. Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair
 - vi. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
 - vii. Motion to Suspend the Meeting
 - viii. Motion to Close Debate
 - ix. Motions to Extend Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus
 - x. Motion to Change the Speaking Time
 - xi. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
 - xii. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
 - xiii. Motion to Introduce a Working Paper
 - xiv. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
 - xv. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
- c. Where two Points or Motions of the same type are on the floor, the Chair is at full discretion to address them in either:
 - i. *Order of Disruptiveness*: The Chair will address the more disruptive Point or Motion first. In terms of Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses, this means whichever Caucus is longest.
 - ii. *Order Received*: The Chair will address the first Point or Motion first.

Appendix II: Style of Resolutions

Below is an example resolution, with style points in the marginalia. All resolutions written at GrunnMUN must conform to this style.

<p><i>The Groningen Model United Nations</i></p> <p>United Nations Security Council</p> <p>Sponsors: China, France, Nigeria, United Kingdom</p> <p>Signatories: Chile, Lithuania, New Zealand, Russian Federation, United States of America</p> <p>Resolution 2.1</p> <p>Adopted by the Security Council at the 14th Session of GrunnMUN, on 3 March 2016</p> <p><i>The Security Council,</i></p> <p><i>Guided by</i> the mandate of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in accordance to Chapter 7, Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> fundamental equality and human dignity including both men and women, even in times of conflict as stated in United Nations Declaration of Human Rights,</p> <p><i>Deeply concerned</i> by the prevalence of sexual violence in all kinds of conflict spread out across the globe,</p> <p><i>Deploring</i> the practice of sexual violence as a war or genocidal strategy among other uses,</p>	<p>Conference</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Up to four sponsors, sponsors and signatories in alphabetical order</p> <p>Resolution number</p> <p>Session (GrunnMUN 2016 will be the 15th Session) and date</p> <p>A Resolution is one long sentence; this is the start of the sentence</p> <p>Preambulatory clauses are non-substantive; they point to old resolutions, recall undeniable facts and express sentiments</p> <p>The preambulatory clause should start with an italicised phrase such as</p>
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Recognizing that victims of sexual violence do not only comprise of women and girls but of men and boys as well,

<Some preambulatory clauses cut out>

1. Affirms the definition of sexual violence as “an act of a sexual nature against one or more persons or caused such person or persons to engage in an act of sexual nature by force, or by threat of force or coercion, or by psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or persons or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment or such person’s or persons’ incapacity to give genuine consent, including cases where these persons are exploited through unconsented pornography or kidnapping into sexual slavery”;
2. Acknowledges the importance of preventing wartime sexual violence and the crucial role of not only national governments but also civil society and relevant UN bodies;
3. Endorses active promotion of gender equality by having women participate in peace and security actions and discussions;
4. Emphasizes raising the profile of women’s networks and civil society organizations, which in many instances serve as first responses to address the course of conflict related to sexual violence and are the first to stand in solidarity with survivors;
5. Encourages implementation of education about sexual violence to help prevent sexual violence in all stages;
6. Desiring the implementation of precautionary trainings for self defense in vulnerable groups of society provided by the local or state military personnel;

“*recalling*”, “*acknowledging*”, etc., and must end with a comma.

Operative clauses are substantive; they are things the council wishes to do itself, or wishes to urge others to do. For example, here, the UNSC wishes to define a term; this is something that has consequences, and so is probably not preambulatory.

Each operative clause is numbered and starts with an underlined phrase such as “affirms” or “calls upon”. It ends with a semi-colon.

Delegates are reminded that resolutions are not binding *per se*; in most cases, they are merely documents offering advice about what can be done. The HRC cannot force any Member State to do anything. This is slightly different for the NAC and SC, of course.

<p><Some operative clauses cut out></p> <p>7. <u>Supports</u> the implementation of a zero tolerance policy by the initiation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. financial rewards in order to incentivize commanders of UN personnel who report cases of sexual violence, b. an anonymous whistleblowing system set up through the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, c. mechanisms to pressure respective Member States to effectively investigate cases of alleged sexual violence in three stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. issuing warnings from the Security Council, ii. imposing fines on Member States that do not investigate relevant cases, iii. publishing of non-compliance reports with the aim to shift the global attention to these non-compliant Member States; <p>8. <u>Decides</u> to remain actively seized on the matter.</p>	<p>Where a clause contains sub-clauses, the structure of the sentence should still make sense. Sub-clauses are introduced with a colon, and end with a comma, except the last sub-clause which ends with a semi-colon.</p> <p>The last clause should always read "<u>Decides</u> to remain actively seized on the matter".</p>
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Appendix III: Additional Rules for the United Nations Security Council

1. Introduction

The UNSC has a special role to play in the international community, and is a unique organization within the framework of the UN. It is a body made up of five permanent members (the P5), and ten non-permanent members. Delegates in the UNSC should familiarise themselves with Chapter VII of the UN Charter as a fundamental prerequisite to understanding the Security Council's mandate and authority.

2. P5 Members and the Veto

- a. The five permanent Member States of the UNSC are:
 - i. China.
 - ii. France.
 - iii. Russia.
 - iv. United Kingdom.
 - v. United States of America.

- b. Each P5 Member has the right to veto. If any P5 Member votes against in any substantive vote, their veto is applied and the vote fails, regardless of how many other Member States voted in favour. Abstaining does not trigger a veto. The veto may be applied to individual sections of a resolution when the the resolution has been divided without vetoing the resolution as a whole.

- c. The veto does not apply to procedural votes, including passing amendments.

Appendix IV: Additional Rules for the North Atlantic Council

1. Introduction

As representatives of NATO the Member States in the North Atlantic Council (NAC) are committed to joint-action on all related fronts. This council thus serves the function of bringing together high ranking representatives from all Member States whose primary function may not be within the council. Representatives may have other roles, yet the NAC remains the principal political decision making body within NATO.

2. Unanimity

- a. In order for a substantive vote to pass in the NAC, there must be unanimity.
- b. In effect, each Member State has veto powers and can reject the entirety of a resolution or a group of clauses by voting against. If a Member States abstains, this will not be noted as a vote against and the resolution can still be passed. A Member State that has indicated that it is present and voting cannot abstain.
- c. Unanimity is not required for procedural matters, which are voted upon by simple majority.