



# TGES MUN 2024



## A Beginner's Guide to Model United Nations

### **What is a MUN? Why is it important?**

Students from different schools convene at the Global Edge School Model United Nations, an educational simulation of the United Nations, to debate difficult global problems including international security, human rights, sustainable growth, etc. Through this academic exercise, students are encouraged to overcome barriers between each other, engage in constructive debates, and look for practical answers to the most urgent problems faced by the world. A MUN conference offers students a unique opportunity to refine their negotiation, and diplomacy abilities, and the flow of insightful ideas helps students develop vital abilities like critical thinking and teamwork by drawing their humanitarian values from the United Nations.

### **MUN Dictionary**

- **The Secretariat:**

The MUN conference is organised by the Secretariat. The most prominent role in the committee is held by the Secretariat, which is responsible for everything from coordinating the efficient operation of the conference to interacting with delegates.

- **Executive Board:**

The Executive Board, or the EB, facilitates debate according to the Rules of Procedure. Seated at the front of the committee room, they call on delegates to speak, time speeches, open the floor to motions, and oversee voting on motions. At the end of the conference, they select delegates for awards and often provide feedback.

- **Delegates:**

Students who act as representatives of countries at the UN are the most important aspect of a Model UN conference. They debate on policies, discuss important issues, and craft resolutions.

- **Committee:**

A committee is a simulated body or assembly where delegates engage in discussions, debates, and negotiations on various international issues.



## II. Rules of Procedure


1. **Roll Call** determines the attendance through which EBs can calculate the majority required for voting procedures. Roll Call also determines your country's stance. A delegate can vote either "Present" or "Present and Voting". Once a delegate has voted "Present and Voting" they cannot change their stance.
2. **The Agenda** is the topic on which delegates debate on. The agenda will be communicated with the delegate before the conference, and it varies from committee to committee. The committee's first task will be to adopt the agenda. The only acceptable motion at this time will be in the form of "The People's Republic of China (example) moves that 'Human Rights of Immigrants' (example) be placed first on the agenda."

### 1. Points

- During discussions, delegates can raise a **Point of Personal Privilege** concerning their comfort, safety, or well-being. The EB will promptly address it. However, if a delegate doesn't maintain decorum or if the point is delaying progress, the EB may choose not to recognize it.
- A **Point of Order** relates to an error in the proceedings of the committee or to the way the EB is exercising his or her power. It can also be raised on another delegate for factual inaccuracy according to the amendment in the ROP, either by a vote or the EB's discretion.
- A **Point of Information** is raised to ask a question to another delegate following their speech, provided they yield their time to Points of Information. These are questions directed to the speaker, allowing other delegates to inquire about their speeches or resolutions.
- A delegate can ask for clarification about the meeting's current status or any Rules of Procedure by raising a **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**, but only when there's no ongoing discussion.

## DEBATE

### Formal Debate

- **General Speakers' List:** The General Speaker's List (GSL) is a list of delegates recognized to speak in a set order. It is temporarily suspended when the committee passes a motion for a Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus. The GSL cannot be exhausted, as that would signal the end of the debate. Once the GSL is open, delegates wishing to be added should notify the EB when prompted or submit a written request to the dais.
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To establish a GSL, a delegate must raise a formal motion by stating: “The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_ moves to open the General/Special Speaker's List with a speaking time of 90 seconds. Once the General Speaker's List (GSL) is established, delegates can request to be added to the list when the EB calls for speakers.” A delegate can yield his/her time from their speech. Yields can be made in three ways: to another delegate, to points of information (questions), or to the EB.

- **Yield to another delegate:** His or her remaining time shall be given to another delegate. This delegate will be using this time to give a speech/voice their opinions.
- **Yield to POIs:** Delegates will be called upon by the EB to ask one question per speech. The EB has the right to call order to any delegate whose question is considered irrelevant. Answers are limited to the time remaining in a delegate's speech.
- **Yield to the EB:** Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his or her speech to be subject to questions, or does not want to yield time to another delegate. The EB shall then move on to the next speaker.

### Informal Debate

- **Moderated Caucus:** In the MUN conference, a subtopic can be discussed in addition to the main theme, which is known as the moderated caucus. During a moderated caucus, the EB shall recognize delegates for remarks without the use of a speakers list, and yields shall be out of order.  
Example: Agenda: Human Rights of Asylum Seekers.  
Moderated Caucus Topic: Exploring ways to strengthen the implementation of existing asylum seeker protection mechanisms.
- **Unmoderated Caucus:** During an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to leave their seats and engage in informal discussions with other delegates. This time is used for coalition-building, negotiating, and drafting resolutions. There is no speaker's list, and no specific country is given the floor. Delegates use this period to lobby and form blocs.

### Moderated caucus:

While raising a motion for a MOD, delegates must specify the time limit and follow this verbatim:- “The \_\_\_\_\_ nation would like to motion/move for a Moderated Caucus for a time period of \_\_\_\_\_ minutes with individual speaking time \_\_\_\_\_ on the topic being \_\_\_\_\_.”



**Unmoderated Caucus:** A motion for a UNMOD must specify the time limit and follow this verbatim:- “The delegate of \_\_\_\_\_ would like to motion for an Unmoderated Caucus for a time period of \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.”

## 7. Right of Reply

The EB may grant a Right of Reply in cases of serious insult to a delegate or their country. Requests for a Right of Reply must be submitted in writing and will be considered only after the offending speech has concluded. The EB reserves the right to deny a Right of Reply if it is deemed irrelevant or obstructive to the committee's progress.

## 8. Motions

- 1. Suspend Debate (Motion to Caucus):** Upon the recommendation of the EB or any delegate, the committee may consider a motion to suspend the debate for a moderated or unmoderated caucus. This motion requires a majority vote.
- 2. Adjourn Debate:** During discussions, any delegate or the EB can propose a motion-to-adjourn debate on the current topic. If seconded, two delegates will speak in favor and two against before an immediate vote. A two-thirds majority is needed to pass. If approved, the topic is tabled, halting all actions or votes on it. To resume debate on a tabled topic, a motion must be reintroduced and also requires a two-thirds majority to pass.
- 3. Introduction of Draft Resolutions:** At Model United Nations (MUN) conferences, a delegate can propose a motion to introduce a Draft Resolution when the floor is open if they are the sponsor of the resolution. Verbatim: “The delegate of the Republic of Poland would like to raise a motion to introduce draft resolution \_\_\_\_\_”
- 4. Table Debate:** A delegate may move to close debate on the current topic at any time. If seconded, two speakers against the motion may speak. The motion then goes to an immediate vote, requiring a two-thirds majority to pass. If approved, the EB will close the debate and move to voting on all draft resolutions and amendments. The debate will close, and voting will begin as the speakers' list is exhausted. This motion requires a two-thirds majority.

### Draft Resolution:

A draft resolution is a written document crafted by the delegates to summarise the deliberations and detail the agreed conclusions. A fixed format is followed for the draft resolution, and it includes perambulatory clauses and operative clauses. The ultimate objective of a draft resolution is to explain your solution for resolving a specific issue that is being discussed by the committee.



### **Preambulatory Clauses:**

Preambulatory Clauses justify the actions taken in a document. These clauses do not propose actions; they only describe the issues and explain the situation. They start with a pre-approved preambulatory phrase, are not numbered, and end with a comma.

### **Operative Clauses:**

Operative Clauses address the issues previously mentioned in the Preambulatory Clause and detail the specific action and the solution the document puts forth. They are the main content of the document. They start with a pre-approved phrase, end with a semicolon, are numbered, and the last operative clause ends with a period

### **Sponsors:**

Sponsors are delegates who have significantly contributed to and created the Draft Resolution. They are the principal authors, and they will be introducing the Draft Resolution to the committee.

### **Signatories:**

Signatories are delegates who sign the Draft Resolution regardless of their stance and put it forward for discussion and debate. A certain percentage of the committee must be signatories for the Draft Resolution to pass.

### **Amendments:**

An amendment is any modification made to the draft resolution. A delegate can raise it if they wish to suggest a change. There are three types of amendments, categorized by the type of change they are making:

- **Addition Amendments:** These types of amendments permit the addition of a new clause in the Draft Resolution.
- **Deletion Amendment:** These types of amendments permit the deletion of an existing clause in the Draft Resolution.
- **Modification Amendment:** These types of Amendments permit the modification of an existing clause in the Draft Resolution.

There are two types of amendments, based on their nature:

1. **Friendly Amendments:** An Amendment is deemed friendly if all sponsors of the original draft resolution endorse it; such amendments are automatically accepted without debate.



- **Unfriendly Amendments:** An unfriendly amendment is one that any Sponsor opposes, believing it should not be included in the document. These amendments are put to a vote, and if a majority of the committee approves, they are incorporated despite the Sponsors' disapproval.

Both friendly and unfriendly amendments necessitate the EB's approval. Unfriendly amendments are subject to the Committee's decision and require approval from 20% of the committee. Amendments to amendments are not permitted.

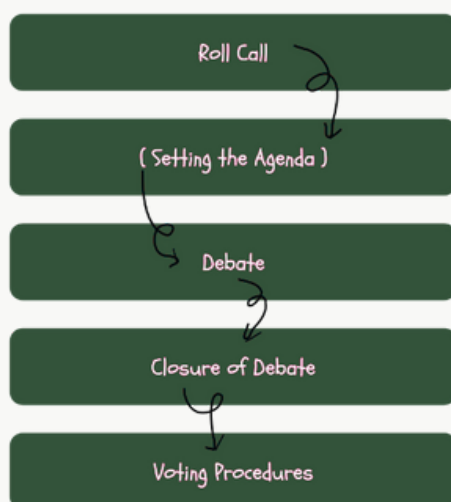
## 9. Voting

**Simple Majority:** A simple majority is defined as more than fifty percent of the members present during the last roll call, plus one. For example, if 100 member states are present, a simple majority would require 51 affirmative votes (calculated as 50% of 100, which is 50 + 1). Simple majority sets the quorum.

**Special Majority:** When a motion requires  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority to be passed is considered a special majority. Closing a debate or passing a Draft resolution would require a special majority.

**Procedural Voting:** For any motion to pass, a simple majority would be required. This is known as procedural voting.

**Substantive Voting:** It refers to the process of voting on draft resolutions, amendments, and other formal documents that have been introduced and debated within a committee. For a resolution to pass, it must achieve a two-thirds majority. This process ensures that the collective decisions of the committee are formally recognized and recorded.





### III. General Guidelines

- No delegate may address the committee without the previously obtained permission of the EB. The EB may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are irrelevant to the subject under discussion. The EB shall enforce the time limit.
- It is recommended that delegates **do not use personal pronouns** during formal sessions.

The Secretariat understands that preparing for and attending the conference might seem intimidating for some delegates. We assure you that your EB will explain the ROP again in committee. This conference is a platform for learning, growth, and the exchange of ideas. It is not a talent show where you will constantly be judged. Every single delegate around you is here to learn. You are capable, you are prepared, and you are ready. Let's make this MUN a memorable and impactful experience for all.

Good Luck!

**NOTE: The above-mentioned Rules of Procedure can change according to the committee and its flow. The EB's discretion also plays a substantive role in the Rules of Procedure.**

Credits:

- <https://munual.philkuo.com/>
- UNA/USA ROP

