

Rules of Procedure



Global Challenges: Pursuing Integration

26-30 April 2017

www.euromun.org



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION5

1. CODE OF CONDUCT5

1.1. ETIQUETTE.....5

1.2. DECORUM5

1.3. LANGUAGE OF OPERATION6

1.4. ELECTRONIC DEVICES6

1.5. NOTE PASSING6

1.6. DRESS CODE6

2. ROLES WITHIN A MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE6

2.1. THE SECRETARIAT6

2.2. THE CHAIRS7

2.3. THE EUROPEAN COORDINATORS.....7

2.4. THE LEGAL OFFICERS7

3. INFRACTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES8

3.1. PLAGIARISM.....8

3.2. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.....8

4. RULES GOVERNING POINTS8

4.1. POINT OF ORDER8

4.2. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY9

4.3. RIGHT OF REPLY.....9

4.4. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE9

5. RULES GOVERNING THE DEBATE9

5.1. ROLL CALL9

5.2. QUORUM10

5.3. SETTING THE AGENDA.....10

5.4. GENERAL SPEAKER’S LIST.....10

5.5. CAUCUSES11

5.6. CLOSURE OF DEBATE12

5.7. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING.....12

5.8. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING13

6. RULES GOVERNING WRITTEN PROPOSALS.....13

6.1. WORKING PAPERS13

6.2. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, SPONSORS, AND SIGNATORIES14

6.3. AMENDMENTS.....14

7. RULES GOVERNING VOTING.....16

7.1. PROCEDURAL VOTES.....16

7.2. SUBSTANTIVE VOTES.....16

7.3. MOVING INTO VOTING PROCEDURE.....16

7.4. REORDER DRAFT RESOLUTIONS17



7.5.	DIVISION OF THE QUESTION	17
7.6.	VOTING BY ACCLAMATION	18
7.7.	VOTING BY ROLL CALL	18
8.	<u>COMMITTEE SPECIFIC RULES OF PROCEDURE</u>	<u>19</u>
8.1.	UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)	19
8.1.1.	AUTHORITY	19
8.1.2.	QUORUM	19
8.1.3.	INVITATION OF AMBASSADORS	19
8.1.4.	P5 CAUCUS	19
8.1.5.	SPONSORS & SIGNATORIES	20
8.1.6.	RESOLUTIONS	20
8.1.7.	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS	20
8.1.8.	VOTING IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL	20
8.2.	EUROPEAN COMMITTEES	20
8.2.1.	SCOPE AND INTERPRETATION	20
8.2.2.	TREATIES	21
8.2.3.	SINCERE COOPERATION	21
8.2.4.	AGENDA	21
8.2.5.	AMENDMENTS	21
8.2.6.	VOTING IN THE COUNCIL	21
8.2.7.	ROLL CALL VOTING IN THE COUNCIL	22
8.2.8.	VOTING IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	22
8.2.9.	RAPPORTEURS	22
8.2.10.	LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES	22
8.2.11.	CONCILIATION COMMITTEE	23
8.2.12.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	23
8.2.13.	LEGAL OFFICERS	23
8.3.	HISTORICAL COMMITTEE	23
8.3.1.	MOTION FOR A CONSULTATION OF THE WHOLE	23
8.3.2.	LIMITED TIME FOR MODERATED CAUCUSES	24
8.3.3.	MOTION FOR A CLOSED CONSULTATION	24
8.3.4.	CLARIFICATIONS	24
8.3.5.	LEGAL OFFICERS	24
8.3.6.	WORKING PAPERS	24
8.3.7.	DRAFT TREATIES	25
8.3.8.	AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT TREATIES	25
8.3.9.	DIRECTIVES	26
8.3.10.	FINAL DOCUMENT	26
8.3.11.	ROLE OF THE CHAIRS	26
8.3.12.	VOTING PROCEDURES	26
8.3.13.	ADOPTION OF TREATIES	26
8.3.14.	TREATIES IN FORCE	27
8.4.	NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL - NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION (NATO)	27
8.4.1.	AUTHORITY	27
8.4.2.	VOTING IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL	27
8.4.3.	COMMUNIQUÉS	27
9.	<u>ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS AND POINTS</u>	<u>27</u>
10.	<u>RESOLUTIONS, DIRECTIVES, TREATIES, AND COMMUNIQUÉS</u>	<u>29</u>



10.1. RESOLUTIONS.....	29
10.1.2. WHAT IS A RESOLUTION?.....	29
10.1.3. WHY A DRAFT RESOLUTION?	29
10.1.4. PREAMBULATORY PART	29
10.1.5. OPERATIVE PART	30
10.1.6. PHRASES TO USE IN A RESOLUTION	30
10.2. DIRECTIVES (CRISIS COMMITTEES).....	31
10.3. TREATIES (HISTORICAL COMMITTEE).....	32
10.4. SAMPLE COMMUNIQUÉ (NATO)	33
<u>FINAL WORDS.....</u>	<u>35</u>



Introduction

The following Rules of Procedure have been developed for the European Model United Nations (EuroMUN) conference. We hope that they will provide you with a holistic understanding of the conduct of the debate, as well as set a collaborative environment expected during our conference. In order to have a clear and coherent debate during the conference, all delegates must read these rules and have them in mind during their preparation and the conference.

Knowledge and mastery of these rules will not only make sure the debate goes smoothly, but will also give you all the tools you need to excel during the conference. Rules of Procedure Workshops will be given before the start of the conference, and we highly encourage you to attend. The workshops will be more informal, and you will be able to ask any questions and clarifications you might need after reading these rules.

We wish you all the best for your preparation and travels, and are very much looking forward hosting you in Maastricht,

The Secretariat of EuroMUN 2017

1. Code of conduct

1.1. Etiquette

All participants of EuroMUN are expected to be courteous and respectful to those directly involved with the conference (and others!).

Any failure from remaining courteous will be dealt with by the appropriate staff member, and a delegate may be requested to leave committee sessions, and may not receive their participation certificate.

1.2. Decorum

In order to request a speech, make a motion or raise a point, a delegate must raise their placard, and wait to be recognised by the chairs. Upon being recognised, the delegate must rise and state their motion or point, or start their speech. Please remember to properly address the chairs and the committee.

It is out of order to interrupt a speaker, except when raising a point of personal privilege.

1.3. Language of operation

The working language of the conference is English. Please refrain from speaking another language with your friends or delegation.



Only written proposals submitted in English will be accepted. Both American and British spellings are in order, but please be consistent throughout documents.

1.4. Electronic devices

Electronic devices may be used in committee for research purposes at the chair's discretion. Aside from research, electronics may be used to write draft Resolutions and amendments. If the Chairs feels the electronics provide too much distraction within the committee, they have the right to forbid the use of electronics. The chairs' decision is binding and final.

1.5. Note passing

In order to keep the committee room quiet, and to respect the speakers, cross talking is forbidden in committee session. Delegates can communicate passing handwritten notes at any time during the debate, except during voting procedure.

Please refrain from passing notes in front of a delegate while they are talking, as it can be highly disruptive; simply wait for the speaker sit down again or pass the note another way

1.6. Dress Code

The dress code at EuroMUN is Western business attire. This consists of jacket and trousers (or a skirt) and appropriate shoes. Men are required to wear a neck- or bow- tie. Delegates must also refrain refrain from wearing national/political symbols during the Conference.

2. Roles within a Model United Nations Conference

2.1. The Secretariat

The Secretary General and Under-Secretary Generals (USG) are collectively referred to as the secretariat. Their task is to ensure the successful organisation and progression of the EuroMUN conference. You can always contact the secretariat can always be contacted sending an email information@euromun.org, or their individual email addresses which are listed on the www.euromun.org website, or

The Secretary General has the final verdict on how Rules of Procedure should be interpreted. If there is any uncertainty, she will be able to provide clarity.

2.2. The Chairs

All Chairs at EuroMUN are equally powerful within the committee with no hierarchy between them as we believe this creates a more harmonious environment. The chairs are therefore equally responsible for ensuring the debate flows well within the committee and the rules of



procedure are adhered to. The chairs have the power to interpret rules the way they see fit best within the debate. If any question arises, they are welcome to contact the Secretariat. Likewise, if delegates find that debate is halted by a continuously obstructive manner of operation of the chairs, please feel free to contact members of the secretariat or the secretary general.

Some decisions taken by the chairs are subject to appeal, it will be explicitly stated when it is the case. To appeal to a decision by the chairs, a delegate must raise a ‘motion to appeal the decision of the chairs’ directly after the decision has been taken. This motion requires seconds, and if there are some, the delegate will be given 30 second to explain, the chairs will then explain their reasoning in 30 seconds. After hearing both explanations, the committee will directly move into a **procedural** vote on the motion. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

if the motion fails, the decision of the chair remains, and if it passes, the chairs’ decision will be cancelled.

2.3. The European Coordinators

The European coordinator and assistant European coordinator are present to facilitate communication between the European Parliament and consilium Committees. If delegates have any question regarding procedure within these specialised committees please contact either coordinator.

2.4. The Legal Officers

The legal officers are there to check and monitor all Legal documents created and can provide legal background. The chief legal officer will delegate the team of officers throughout the conference. If a legal officer cannot be found, please go to the Registrations desk so that the staff may call them to the appropriate committee.

3. Infractions and disciplinary measures

3.1. Plagiarism

Any work submitted to the chairs and the legal officers will be thoroughly checked for plagiarism. Plagiarism will not be tolerated, and delegates who allegedly plagiarised any kind of work they submit during the conference will be disqualified from awards and might not be able to participate further in EuroMUN and its activities, at the discretion of the security general. Using working papers or draft Resolutions written ahead of the conference will be considered as plagiarism.

3.2. Disciplinary measures



No infraction to these rules and signs of disrespect will be tolerated during EuroMUN and the chairs and the secretariat may use disciplinary measures. These may range from temporary exclusion from the debate, to expulsion from the conference.

4. Rules governing points

Points can be raised by raising a placard and stating clearly which point is raised. This is the case so points are not overlooked by motions when the chairs open the floor for points and motions. Apart from points of personal privilege, raising a point should never interrupt a speaker.

4.1. Point of order

A point of order is raised by a delegate if they feel the rules of procedure are being violated by the chairs or other delegates. Delegates must raise their placard and state 'point or parliamentary inquiry', then rise and state their point after having been recognised by the chairs.

Once a point of order has been recognised, the chairs will ask the delegate to elaborate, and will correct the action if the rules of procedures had indeed been violated.

In case the rules of procedure have not been violated, the point will not be entertained.

If a delegate feels the chairs wrongly decided to grant or not grant a point of order, they may approach the secretariat. The secretary general will have the final word on questions regarding the rules of procedure.

4.2. Point of parliamentary inquiry

Points of parliamentary inquiry are meant for delegates to ask the chairs questions regarding the rules of procedure. Delegates must raise their placard and state 'point or parliamentary inquiry', then rise and state their point after having been recognised by the chairs.

4.3. Right of reply

If a delegate feels their personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate's speech, they may submit a written request for a right of reply to the chairs, explaining the reason for the request. Granting rights of reply is at the discretion of the chairs and is unappeasable. Upon being granted a right of reply, the delegate will have 30 seconds to defend themselves in front of the committee. Rights of reply to rights of reply are out of order.



4.4. Point of personal privilege

Points of personal privilege are used when a delegate is impaired from properly participating in the debate. Raise this point for requests such as the temperature of the room, or if it is impossible to hear a delegate. Although a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speech, please refrain from doing so unless you cannot hear the delegate who is delivering their speech. To raise such a point, a delegate must raise their placard and state “point of personal privilege”, and rise and state their point after being recognised by the chairs.

5. Rules governing the Debate

5.1. Roll Call

To establish quorum, the chairs will call out the delegations present in the committee, and delegates will state whether they are “present” or “present and voting”. Delegates choosing to be “present and voting” are not allowed to abstain during substantive voting.

Roll call will be taken at the beginning at every session.

5.2. Quorum

The quorum refers to the minimum number of delegations needed in order to be able to start committee session. At EuroMUN, quorum is set at one third if the members of a committee (except in the Security Council, please refer to the [committee specific rules 8.1.2.](#)) This means that a committee of 10 people needs at least 4 people present to start functioning.

5.3. Setting the agenda

After the roll call and quorum has been established, the chairs will entertain motions to set the agenda. To make this motion, one must raise their placard and state upon being recognised: “[T]he delegation of X motions to set the agenda to topic a/b”. Once the motion has been made, the chairs will call upon speakers “in favour”, and “against” the topic. Speakers “in favour” will speak in support of the proposed topic while speakers “against” will support the other topic.

After the committee has heard at least two speakers for each side, a motion to close debate on setting the agenda will be in order. As explained in [5.6 which outlines the procedure to close debate](#), the chairs will appoint two speakers “in favour” and two speakers “against” the motion, and move directly into a **procedural** vote to close debate on setting the agenda. Closure of the debate requires a two-third majority. If the motion to close debate on setting the agenda fails, debate on setting the agenda will continue, and the chairs will open a speaker’s list on the topic.



This speaker's list does not need to alternate between speakers "in favour" and "against". If the speaker's list on setting the agenda elapses, debate will automatically be closed.

Once debate on setting the agenda is closed, the committee will automatically move to a **procedural** vote on the motion to set the agenda. A simple majority is required for passage of a motion to set the agenda.

If the motion fails, the other topic will automatically be discussed first by the committee. After the debate on the first topic has been closed and voting procedure is completed, debate on the second topic will proceed without the need of a motion.

5.4. General speaker's list

After the agenda has been set, the chair will open the General Speakers' List on the topic. At the time of establishment, the chairs will call for delegates who wish to be added to the list. Further in the debate, a delegation can have its name added or removed from the list by submitting a written request to the chairs.

The speaker's time is set to 90 seconds by default, but motions to change the speaking time are in order when the floor is open for motions. After being recognised on the general speaker's list, a delegate can yield the entirety or remaining of their time to the chairs, to questions, or to another delegate (only one yield is allowed). If a delegate does not yield the rest of their time, the chairs will automatically offer the rest of the time to questions, if remaining time allows.

- Yield to the chairs: A delegate should yield their time to the chairs if they are finished with their speech and do not wish to be questioned on it or yield the rest of their time to another delegate. The chairs will appoint the next speaker or move on with opening the floor for motions.
- Yield to questions: If a delegate yields their time to questions, the chairs shall ask the committee if any delegates are wishing to question the speaker, and will allow questions until the set speaking time has elapsed. This is limited to one question per delegate, with no follow-up questions permitted. Only the speaker's answer will be deducted from their original remaining time.
- Yield to another delegate: If a speaker yields the rest of their time to another delegate, the delegate can either accept or reject this time. The delegate receiving speaking time may not yield it further to any other delegates.

If a delegate's time has elapsed, yielding back to the chair is not necessary, and yields to questions or another delegate will be out of order.

If the general speaker's list elapses and there are no remaining speakers, the committee shall move directly into voting procedure on all documents introduced up to this point.



5.5. Caucuses

Aside from the general speaker's list, formal debate can also be conducted in caucuses, which allow discussions on more specific areas of the topic at hand. Two types of caucuses exist, namely moderated and unmoderated caucuses. A motion for either caucuses can be made at any time the floor is open for motions. Such motions require seconds and are open to objections, but are not debatable. They also require a simple majority to pass.

- *Moderated caucus*: Moderated caucuses are temporary departure from the general speaker's list which allows delegates to debate more specifically on issues within the topic at hand. During moderated caucuses, the chairs appoint delegates to speak at their discretion, and delegates must stand up but remain by their seats. The delegate making the motion must succinctly explain its aim, and specify a total time as well as a speaker's time.
- *Unmoderated caucus*: Unmoderated caucuses are the least formal method through which debate can be conducted. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to leave their seats and discuss without moderation from the chairs. They may also leave the room only at the discretion of the chairs. The delegate making the motion must specify a total time but is not required to specify a purpose.

At the end of a caucus, delegates can immediately motion for an extension of the previous caucus, but the overall time for either caucus cannot exceed 30 minutes, including possible extensions. The chairs have the right to end a caucus early, or rule a motion for a caucus dilatory, and these decisions are subject to appeal.

5.6. Closure of debate

When the floor is open for motions, but most likely at the end of discussion on a topic, a delegate can motion to close debate on the matter under discussion. Closure of debate is possible for the general topic, during the debate on setting the agenda, and during a debate on an amendment.

Once the motion is recognised, and after hearing seconds and objections, the chairs will appoint two speakers "in favour" and two speakers "against" closure of the debate. Directly after having heard all the speakers, the committee will vote on closing the debate; the motion requires a **procedural** vote, and a two thirds majority for passage.

If the motion passes, debate is closed and the committee will automatically move into voting procedure. If the motion to close the debate concerned discussion on the agenda or an amendment, the committee will automatically move to vote on these items.

If the motion fails, debate on the topic will continue, and the chairs will open a speaker's list for the committee to continue the discussions. This speaker's list does not need to alternate between speakers "in favour" and "against". If the speaker's list elapses, debate will automatically be closed.



5.7. Suspension of the meeting

A motion to suspend the meeting calls for a temporary pause of proceedings. This motion should be used for breaks, as well as end of daily sessions. The delegate making the motion must state its purpose, and specify a time for reconvening. The motion requires a simple majority to pass.

The chairs may rule this motion out of order according to the conference's schedule, and this decision is not open to appeal.

5.8. Adjournment of the meeting

A motion for the adjournment of the meeting signals the end of the committee session at EuroMUN 2017. The committee shall only reconvene for the next edition of the conference, at EuroMUN 2018. As this motion effectively ends committee sessions, it will only be entertained by the chairs on the last day; decision from the chairs to not entertain this motion sooner is not open to appeal.

A simple majority is required for this motion to pass.

6. Rules governing written proposals

The goal of the committee is to pass a Resolution which responds to the topic at hand, and offers solution to the problem. A Resolution does not need to solve the whole issue, and can only address parts of it. The content and focus of Resolutions will depend on the committee in which it is passed and its powers. It is therefore necessary that delegates are aware of the mandate of the committee they were assigned.

A committee can only pass one Resolution per topic.

Only the final document which is passed by the committee at the end of the voting procedure is called a Resolution. Previous documents on the floor during the debate are either working papers or draft Resolutions. Their use is explained in this section.

6.1. Working papers

Working papers are documents intending to help the committee discussing the topic before writing draft Resolutions. They have no formatting requirements, nor do they require signatories.

Delegates may present working papers to the committee by raising a motion to introduce a working paper. Working papers do not require the approval from the chairs, but need to be available to the rest of the committee before being considered for introduction.



Delegates may not refer to any working paper that has not been formally introduced yet.

6.2. Draft Resolutions, sponsors, and signatories

Draft Resolutions are complete documents proposing solutions the committee has discussed. Once it is submitted to the chairs and the legal officers, they will review the document, which can be rejected with comments or accepted. Both the chairs and legal officers can, at their discretion, ask the sponsors to make changes in order to accept the draft Resolution.

A motion to introduce a draft Resolution will be in order once the draft Resolution has been reviewed and approved by the chairs and the legal officers, and has been signed by at least 1/5th of the committee, and sponsored by 1/10th. There is no limit for the number of sponsors and signatories.

- *Sponsors* of draft Resolutions support it, and are expected to vote in favour. Furthermore, sponsors have a say in deciding which amendments are friendly, since friendly amendments need the support of all sponsors of a draft Resolution.
- *Signatories*, on the other hand, do not need to support the draft Resolution, and only supports the document to be discussed by the whole committee.

Draft Resolutions may have a name before their introduction, but will be renamed by the chairs upon introduction as “Draft Resolution 1.0”, “Draft Resolution 2.0” ... etc. Once a motion to introduce a draft Resolution is raised, the draft Resolution will be read out by (one of) the sponsor(s), before the committee hears seconds and objections, and votes on the motion.

Please keep in mind that while operative clauses may be subject to amendments, preambulatory clauses cannot be changed after a draft Resolution has been introduced.

After a draft Resolution has been introduced, its sponsors can request a panel of author of maximum 15 minutes, to answer committee’s questions on the draft Resolution. The granting of a panel of authors is at the discretion of the chairs, and is subject to appeal. If it is granted, the director shall set the time. Questions to the panel of authors must only ask for clarification on the content or meaning of the draft Resolution being considered.

6.3. Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft Resolution that has been introduced to alter its content. To do so, a delegate must send their amendment to the chairs for review. Delegates submitting amendments must clearly state whether they wish to “add a clause”, “strike a clause” or “change a clause”, and which part of the document is concerned.

Once an amendment has been approved by the chairs, it is ready to be introduced. A delegate can therefore raise a motion to introduce the amendment, specifying which draft Resolution it



wishes to amend. Before hearing seconds and objections, and before voting upon the introduction, the amendment will be read out to the committee. A motion to introduce an amendment needs a simple majority to pass.

After the amendment has been introduced, a debate on the amendment starts. The chairs will appoint two speakers “in favour” and two speakers “against” the amendment. After these two speakers, debate on the amendment needs to be closed thanks to a motion to close debate. As outlined in [5.6.](#), the committee will hear maximum two speakers “in favour” and maximum two speakers “against” closing the debate on the amendment. After at least one speaker on each side, the committee will vote on the closure of the debate (which requires a two third majority). When debate is closed, the committee will immediately have a **substantive** vote on including the amendment to the draft Resolution. This vote requires a simple majority.

There are different types of amendments depending on who agrees to them.

- *Friendly amendments:* Friendly amendments are amendments which have the support of all sponsors of a draft Resolution. Since all sponsors must sign on the amendments, they will also have to agree on any modification the chairs may suggest for the amendment to be accepted.
Friendly amendments do not need a vote to be included in the draft Resolution and will become part it upon introduction. If a friendly amendment fails to be introduced, it may be reintroduced as unfriendly amendments.
- *Unfriendly amendments:* Unfriendly amendments are amendments which do not have the support of all the sponsors of a Resolution. They require at least 1/10^m of the committee to sign them, and can be introduced after being accepted by the chairs.

At their discretion, and to speed up the process, chairs may ask after an unfriendly amendment has been read out (so just before its introduction) whether the sponsors wish to consider it friendly or not.

Please note that amendments are voted upon before entering voting procedure, and are therefore entertained and voted upon as soon as they are introduced. Any amendment introduced after closure of the debate will not be considered.

7. Rules governing voting

7.1.Procedural votes

All voting is considered procedural except voting on draft Resolutions and amendments. This mainly means, but is not limited to voting on motions the floor. For procedural votes, all delegates must vote and abstentions are not allowed. Procedural votes are conducted by the chairs asking delegates to raise their placards.

7.2.Substantive votes



The only substantive votes during the conference are votes on draft Resolutions and amendments. After debate has been closed on either amendments or the topic at hand, and if there are no motions or points, the committee will vote on the amendment of all draft Resolutions on the floor. Only the following points and motions will be in order during voting procedure: Reordering draft Resolutions, Division of the question, voting by acclamation, voting by roll call, point of personal privilege, point of order, and point of parliamentary inquiry.

During substantive voting, votes may be “yes”, “no” or “abstain”. Abstaining members are considered not voting. This means that a simple majority only requires more votes “yes” than votes “no”.

Observers are not allowed to vote on substantive votes.

7.3. Moving into voting procedure

After debate has been closed on an agenda item, the committee directly moves into voting procedure on that item. This can be after closing debate on setting the agenda, closing debate on an amendment, or closing debate on the topic.

During voting procedure, the doors of the committee rooms will be closed and any delegate outside the room will only be readmitted after voting is concluded. Leaving the room will only be permitted at the discretion of the chairs in case of medical reasons. The use of electronic devices and note passing is also prohibited.

There are different ways a committee can move into voting procedure.

- *Debate on setting the agenda or an amendment has been closed:* In these cases, the committee directly moves into a vote as respectively outlined in [5.3.](#) and [6.3.](#) In these cases, voting procedure is immediately closed after the vote.
- *Debate on the topic has been closed:* When a motion to close debate is passed, the committee will automatically move into voting procedure on the draft Resolutions which have been introduced. Please think about making a motion for a suspension of the meeting right before closure of the debate to provide a toilet break for the delegates before the voting procedure.
- *The general speaker’s list has elapsed:* When the last speaker on the general speaker’s list has spoken, debate on the topic is automatically closed on the topic and the committee moves into voting procedure. If documents are still being written, there needs to always be delegations on the general speaker’s list in order for it not to elapse and leave enough time for the writing process.

During voting procedure on the topic, additional motions can be used to change the way the committee votes on draft Resolutions.



7.4.Reorder draft Resolutions

Draft Resolutions are by default voted upon in order of their introduction (so 1.0, then 2.0, then 3.0...). The committee can however choose to reorder them with a motion to reorder draft Resolutions. When stating the motion, the delegate must announce the order of all draft Resolutions to be voted upon, and not only motions for ‘draft Resolution 2.0 to be voted upon first’.

This motion is the most disruptive which can be made during voting procedure. Motions to reorder draft Resolutions will be voted upon in their order of introduction, until one passes. If no motion to reorder draft Resolution passes, the committee will vote on draft Resolutions in order of their introduction.

This motion is **procedural** and requires a simple majority to pass.

7.5.Division of the question

Motions to divide the question allow delegates to vote on operative clauses separately (preambulatory clauses are not subject to a vote). Motions to divide the question are heard before starting to vote on the draft Resolutions which are concerned. This means that if Draft Resolution 2.0 is voted upon second, motions to divide draft Resolution 2.0 will not be entertained before draft Resolution has been considered and failed.

Delegates motioning to divide the question can decide in which many parts they want to divide the draft Resolution. All motions to divide the question on one specific draft Resolution must be heard before any can be voted upon. This motion is **procedural**, requires a simple majority and will not be debated.

If no motion to divide the question passes, the draft Resolution will remain intact. If one passes, the following ones will not be considered, and separate **substantive** votes will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it will be included in the final draft. If all operative parts fail to pass, the Resolution as a whole will be considered to have failed.

Operative clauses which passed will be compiled into a final Draft Resolution, and will immediately be put to a **substantive** vote requiring a simple

7.6.Voting by acclamation

Voting by acclamation means that the committee unanimously agrees on the draft Resolution being considered.

If a motion to vote by acclamation is made, the chairs will ask if there are any objection to the motion. If there is even one, the motion fails and the draft Resolution will be voted upon in the usual way.



If the motion receives no objection, the draft Resolution will be considered accepted unanimously.

7.7. Voting by roll call

Voting by roll call means that the chairs will call all the countries in alphabetical order, and record their votes. During a roll call vote, delegates can vote “yes”, “no”, “abstain”, “pass”, “yes with rights”, and “no with rights”. Delegates who were present and voting during the last roll call before closure of the debate are only allowed to abstain but can “pass” and vote “with rights”.

Delegates may vote “with rights” if their vote is against their country’s policy and they wish to explain their decision. After the roll call, and before announcing the results, the chairs will grant a maximum of 30 seconds to delegations who voted “with rights” for them to explain their votes.

Delegates who pass will be called upon after all the other delegations have voted, and will only be able to vote “yes” or “no” and give up the possibility to vote “with rights” and explain their voted.

After the Roll call, the chairs will announce the results, and either move on with the following draft Resolution, or entertain a motion to adjourn the meeting.

This motion is **procedural** and requires a simple majority. The chairs can rule this motion out of order for the sake of time, and their decision is not subject to appeal.

8. Committee specific rules of procedure

8.1. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

In order to realistically simulate the United Nations Security Council, additional rules apply to this committee.

The Security Council consists of 15 members, five of which are permanent: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, The French Republic, the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China. These members have the right to veto any substantive matter.

8.1.1. Authority

The Security Council is the organ of the UN authorised to discuss urgent matters or dispute relevant to international peace and security. No other forum shall make any recommendations to that dispute unless the Security Council requests so. In accordance with Chapter VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council may either propose Resolutions or non-binding Presidential Statements.

8.1.2. Quorum



Quorum in the Security Council is established at 9 delegations present. All permanent members of the Security Council must be present in the room for quorum to be established.

8.1.3. Invitation of ambassadors

The Security Council may invite the ambassador of any member state relevant to the dispute and is not a member of the Security Council. This ambassador is then allowed to participate in the deliberations of the Council, without the right to vote on the matter.

8.1.4. P5 Caucus

Any permanent member of the Security Council may motion for a P5 caucus with all permanent members of the Council and one of the Chairs. This requires a second from all permanent members of the Council. These are designed to avoid a potential veto on a Resolution and enables P5 members to discuss the matter privately, for a maximum of 15 minutes. All other discussions in the Council are halted for the duration of the P5 caucus.

8.1.5. Sponsors & Signatories

A draft Resolution requires at least 5 sponsors and/or signatories in order to be accepted. Unfriendly amendments require at least 3 sponsors and/or signatories.

8.1.6. Resolutions

In accordance with Chapter V (art. 25), UN member states agree to carry out the decisions of the Security Council. This makes Resolutions passed by the Security Council legally binding.

8.1.7. Presidential statements

In addition to Resolutions, the Security Council may adopt presidential statements if its members cannot reach consensus on the topic at hand.

Presidential Statements are not legally binding, and do not distinguish between preambulatory and operative clauses.

Presidential statements need to be adopted by consensus, Member States can abstain from voting.

8.1.8. Voting in the Security Council

As lined out in Art. 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, all votes (including **procedural** votes) require at least 9 votes in favour in order to pass.

Substantive votes need to have the support of all permanent members. A vote against from any of the permanent members automatically means that the substantive matter in question fails.

Any permanent member of the Security may move to declare a vote **substantive**. This is in order for any **procedural** vote and enables permanent members of the Security Council to veto a vote that they otherwise would not be able to.



A motion to vote by Roll Call is out of order when a vote has been declared substantive.

8.2. European committees

8.2.1. Scope and interpretation

The following articles shall apply only to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Council’).

The interpretation of the following articles shall be at the discretion of the EU Coordinator and the Secretary-General. Any derogation from the following articles may only be authorised by the EU Coordinator or the Secretary-General in deliberations with the EU Coordinator.

8.2.2. Treaties

The workings of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be in line with the relevant provisions contained in the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), collectively referred to as ‘the Treaties’.

Where these rules of procedure conflict with the provisions contained in the Treaties, the former shall prevail.

8.2.3. Sincere cooperation

Pursuant to Article 13(2) TEU, the European Parliament and the Council shall practice mutual sincere cooperation.

8.2.4. Agenda

The agenda shall be set by the EU coordinator, after having consulted with the chairs of both committees.

A motion to set the agenda shall be out of order.

8.2.5. Amendments

Upon prior approval from the legal service, it shall be possible to propose friendly amendments. Friendly amendments shall be defined as amendments to first-order amendments already submitted, in as far as they are agreed upon by all sponsors of the latter.

8.2.6. Voting in the Council

In case of **procedural** votes, the Council shall vote by simple majority.

In case of **substantive** votes, the Council shall vote by qualified majority voting (QMV). Pursuant to Article 16(4) TEU, a qualified majority shall be defined as at least 55% of the members of the Council, comprising at least fifteen of them and representing member states comprising at least 65% of the population of the Union.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2 and in accordance with Article 3(2) of Protocol 36 to the Treaties, upon request from one or more members of the Council it shall be possible to



calculate the qualified majority as at least 260 weighted votes in favour, cast by at least fifteen member states. In addition, it shall be possible for a member states to request to verify that the qualified majority represents at least 62% of the population of the Union. The application of paragraph 3 shall be at the discretion of the chairs. Their decision is not subject to appeal. In determining the qualified majority required, the chairs shall make use of the official voting calculator of the Council available at:

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/voting-system/voting-calculator/>

By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 3, the Council shall vote by unanimity on any amendment which has received a negative opinion by the Commission pursuant to Article 70(3) of these Rules of Procedure.

By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 3 and pursuant to Article 223(1) TFEU, the Council shall act unanimously when voting on a proposal by the European Parliament to lay down the provisions necessary for the election of the latter's members by direct universal suffrage. In accordance with Article 238(4) TFEU, abstentions shall not prevent the Council from acting unanimously.

8.2.7. Roll call voting in the Council

The Council shall always vote by roll call in case of substantive votes requiring qualified majority, without being necessary for a motion thereto to be put forward.

By way of derogation from Article 47(5), it shall not be possible to vote “pass” or “no, with rights”.

8.2.8. Voting in the European Parliament

The European Parliament shall on every occasion vote by simple majority.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 and pursuant to Article 223(1) TFEU, the European Parliament shall vote by majority of its component Members when giving its consent to its proposal to lay down the provisions necessary for the election of the its Members by direct universal suffrage as approved by the Council.

A motion to vote by roll call shall be out of order at all times.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2, the Chairs may, at their discretion, allow a motion to vote by roll call when voting on the final text of a Resolution or of a Regulation.

8.2.9. Rapporteurs

The Council and the Parliament shall each elect two rapporteurs.

The procedure for the election of the rapporteurs shall be decided upon by the chairs.

The rapporteurs shall represent their respective institution before the other co-legislator, refraining from expressing their personal views or the views of their member state.

8.2.10. Legislative procedures

When acting under the ordinary legislative procedure, the European Parliament and the Council shall have due regard to the procedure laid down in Article 294 TFEU.



When determining the provisions necessary for the election of the Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the European Parliament and the Council shall have due regard to the special legislative procedure set out in Article 223(1) TFEU.

8.2.11. Conciliation Committee

In accordance with Article 294(10) TFEU, the Conciliation Committee shall be composed of the members of the Council and an equal number of members of the European Parliament. The Conciliation Committee shall reach an agreement on a joint text by qualified majority of the members representing the Council and by simple majority of the members representing the European Parliament.

Such agreements shall not be subject to a motion to divide the question during a vote on the final text approved by the Conciliation Committee in either the European Parliament or the Council.

The Conciliation Committee shall be chaired by the EU Coordinator acting as representative of the European Commission.

8.2.12. European Commission

The EU coordinator shall represent the European Commission.

The Commission shall present the legislative proposals and clarify any uncertainties thereto.

The Commission shall review all amendments submitted by the Council to any proposal to be adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure and shall give a positive or negative opinion on each of them.

8.2.13. Legal officers

The EU coordinator shall represent the exclusive legal officers of the European Parliament and the Council.

The EU coordinator shall review all amendments submitted by both institutions to any proposal. If they are not in accordance with EU law, the EU coordinator shall reject the amendments.

No amendment may be tabled in either the European Parliament or the Council without prior approval from the EU coordinator.

8.3. Historical committee

8.3.1. Motion for a consultation of the whole

Delegates may motion for a consultation of the whole. This motion follows the regular rules of the motion for a moderated caucus, apart from the moderation.

The delegate invoking the motion becomes the “moderating delegate”: they will be the first to have the floor if the motion passes. After they yields the floor, they shall pass it to another. Delegate that raised his placard in order to speak. This delegate shall then become the moderating delegate.



The moderating delegate has the obligation to keep decorum in the committee. If they fails to do so, the chairs shall intervene by calling for decorum. If decorum is disrupted excessively, the chairs may take over the consultation of the whole and continue it as a regular moderated caucus.

8.3.2. Limited time for moderated Caucuses

The set limit for time used by the committee for unmoderated caucuses is 80 minutes per session, regardless of the length of the session.

The set limit may be changed by the chairs, if they see fit to do so.

8.3.3. Motion for a closed consultation

A closed consultation follows the regular rules of the motion for an unmoderated caucus, but applies for a select number of delegates only, not exceeding 5 delegates for each closed consultation. A closed consultation shall be held outside the committee room, yet in close distance to the room.

Upon invoking the motion, the delegate shall appoint the other delegates joining him for the closed consultation. Any such appointed delegate has the right to refuse and appoint another delegate in his place.

A Motion for a closed consultation will not be voted upon by the committee as a whole. The chairs decide whether the motion will be entertained or not, and their decision is open to appeal.

Only one closed consultation may take place at any time.

A closed consultation shall not exceed 15 minutes. If delegates have not re-joined the committee after 15 minutes, the chairs shall ask them to do so.

8.3.4. Clarifications

“Treaty” refers to a document passed bilaterally or multilaterally within the committee, which is binding upon the parties that contracted to it. “Draft Treaty” refers to a document considered by the committee to potentially become a Treaty. “Contracting Parties” refer to the entities represented by the delegates present in the committee.

8.3.5. Legal officers

The Legal officers will be omitted from the procedure of adopting Treaties at any stage, considering the special nature of these documents and this committee.

8.3.6. Working papers

Working papers are subject to [section 6.1 of the rules of procedure](#) with the following exceptions:



- A working paper may be introduced by motion to Introduce a working paper. This motion grants the delegate invoking it two minutes to explain it. This time may be yielded to another delegate, to points of information or to the chairs, even if the delegate does not first speak on the matter.
- Any working paper must be available to the chairs, as well as the whole committee before its introduction to the committee.
- Working papers may be converted into draft Treaties by the sponsor or sponsors by way of a motion to convert a working paper.
- This motion passes only if:
 - All sponsors agree;
 - At least one-fifth (20%) of the delegates representing the contracting parties specified in the working paper agree;
 - The chairs entertain it;
 - The working paper is formatted correctly as a draft Treaty ([see section 10.3.](#)).

8.3.7. Draft Treaties

Draft Treaties may be introduced by way of conversion from a working paper, as described in [Section 6.2.](#) draft Treaties may also be introduced by a motion to Introduce a draft Treaty, if:

- The draft Treaty only intends to bind a part of the contracting parties present. If the draft Treaty intends to bind all contracting parties present, it must first be introduced as a working paper;
- At least one-fifth (20%) of the delegates representing the contracting parties specified in the working paper sponsor it;
- The chairs entertain it;
- The draft Treaty is formatted correctly (see Annex I).

The motion to introduce a draft Treaty grants the delegate invoking it two minutes to explain it. This time may be yielded to another delegate, to points of information or to the chairs, even if the delegate does not first speak on the matter.

8.3.8. Amendments to draft Treaties

Amendments to draft Treaties are subject to of the rules of procedure, as explained in [section 6.3.](#) Amendments to draft Treaties do not require the approval of the legal officers.

8.3.9. Directives

Directives are in order, and are subject to Article 58 of the rules of procedure. However, press releases are out of order, and Communiqués may also be used to communicate with the higher authority or authorities of the entity or entities the delegate represents.



8.3.10. Final document

At the end of the sessions, a Final Document will be created, compiled of all passed Treaties. This final Treaty may be seen as the “Resolution” of the Historical Committee.

8.3.11. Role of the chairs

The chairs have the role of:

- Mediators, as in regular committees;
- Personage assigned to them respectively
- Crisis room, as in crisis committees. As such, the chairs shall issue crisis events, respond to directives, and coordinate the committee also in a manner in which a crisis room would.

8.3.12. Voting Procedures

The voting procedures are subject to [section 7 of the Rules of Procedure](#), and the special rules laid down below.

8.3.13. Adoption of Treaties

The chairs shall first call upon the contracting parties to vote on the draft Treaty.

- If a contracting party is represented by more than one delegate, all members of the delegation are required to sign the Treaty for it to become effective. Thus, all members must be present during a substantive vote on a Draft Treaty.
- A draft Treaty requires a unanimous vote of contracting parties in a **substantive** vote, in which case the draft Treaty becomes a Treaty.
- Signing a Treaty is equal to voting in favour of it in the name of the contracting party.
- All Treaties passed shall be considered ratified and effective at the moment of signing.

The chairs shall secondly call upon the remaining delegates to vote on the draft Treaty. Votes of other delegates present shall have no influence on the effectiveness of the draft Treaty, and are merely a manner for delegates to express their support to, rejection of or indifference (by abstaining) to the Treaty.

8.3.14. Treaties in force

Treaties in force, adopted in the previous days, shall not be affected by these new rules and shall continue to be in effect.



8.4. North Atlantic Council - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

8.4.1. Authority

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) is the principal political decision-making body within NATO. It brings together high-level representatives of each member country to discuss policy and operational questions requiring collective decisions. This body provides a forum for wide-ranging consultation between members on all issues affecting their peace and security.

8.4.2. Voting in the North Atlantic Council

Unanimity is needed in order to reach a decision and to adopt a draft Communiqué. Each member state has one vote. Abstentions are permissible and do not count against unanimity, being interpreted as an absence of the abstaining state from voting procedure. Substantive Amendments, which change the substantial meaning or content of the communiqué do not require unanimity but a simple majority.

8.4.3. Communiqués

The North Atlantic Council publishes communiqués. These documents address a particular problem or issue, and are submitted in a draft form under the sponsorship of the delegates working in the Council, and are binding to the NATO Member States. In communiqués, delegates must address an opinion to a given situation and recommend actions to be taken by the NATO.

9. Order of precedence of motions and points

Table 1 highlights all the motions a delegate may raise during the conference. The order of precedence determines the order in which motions on the floor will be voted upon. If different motions with the same order of precedence are on the floor at the same moment, the overall time is considered, followed by the speaker’s time.

This means that if two motions for unmoderated caucuses, of respectively 15 and 20 minutes, are on the table, the motion for 20 minutes will be considered first. In the same fashion, if two motions for moderated caucuses of 15 minutes are on the table, the chairs will consider the speaker’s time to define precedence. If different motions are equivalent, they will be entertained in their order of submission.

Order of Precedence	Point/Motion	Debate	Vote
Unrivalled	Motion for a minute of silence	None	None
Unrivalled	Motion to set the agenda	None	Simple majority
1	Point of personal privilege	None	None

2	Point of order	None	None
3	Right of reply	None	None
4	Point of parliamentary inquiry	None	None
5	Motion to appeal the decision of the chair	None	Simple majority
6	Motion to adjourn debate	2 pro/ 2 against	Simple majority
7	Motion to close debate	2 pro/ 2 against	2/3 rd majority
8	Motion to introduce a written proposal	None	None
9	Motion for an unmoderated caucus	None	Simple majority
10	Motion for a moderated caucus	None	Simple majority
11	Motion for a suspension of the meeting	None	Simple majority
12	Motion to set the speaker's time	1 pro/ 1 against	Simple majority
14	Motion to reconsider a question	2 pro/ 2 against	Simple majority
15	Motion to invite a representative	None	Simple majority

Table 1: Order of preference for motions that can be raised during EuroMUN 2017.

10. Resolutions, Directives, Treaties, and Communiqués,

10.1. Resolutions

10.1.2. What is a Resolution?

In most international organisations, decisions that are made on certain subject matters are stated in a written form, in different types of documents that often carry a different weight when it comes to their translation into a specific course of action or implementation.

One of such documents, which is often a product of fierce negotiations and debate in many international organizations such as the UN is a Resolution. Within the UN, a Resolution is a formal text that is adopted in general by any UN body. In practice, however, mostly the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs as well as the Security Council adopt Resolutions on a regular basis.

A UN Resolution mostly contains provisions on specific subject matters of concern. According to Articles 10 – 14 of the UN Charter, General Assembly Resolutions are considered non-binding recommendations when dealing with substantive matters. When dealing with procedural matters, internal to the UN system, they are binding upon its members. However, Security Council Resolutions are, according to Article 25 of the UN Charter binding and UN Member States have a legal obligation to carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the UN Charter.

10.1.3. Why a Draft Resolution?



Preparing a Draft Resolution that should serve as a basis for your committee's deliberations is an important component of your preparation for the substantive work within the committee. The drafting of a Resolution will help you consolidate and put into a framework the amount of knowledge you have gathered during your research on the subject matter as well as the national position of your country. You will be also able to more clearly define what your country wants to achieve with the Resolution and what it would like to avoid being included in it. When preparing a draft Resolution by yourself, you will be much more aware of what you really want and upon which information your argument will be based – a good starting point for successful negotiations.

How to draft a Resolution?

A Resolution is one long sentence, which is made up of three major parts. It begins with the name of the issuing body, continues with the preambulatory part describing the reasons behind an action to be taken and ends with an operative part in which a specific course of action is recommended or decided upon.

10.1.4. Preambulatory part

In legal terms, the preambulatory part does not carry any weight. Here, among others, countries often only emphasise the importance of previous agreements, draw attention to principles of law, identify the depth, scope and complexity of a specific problem and highlight possible consequences if a problem is not solved or persists.

The preambulatory part contains single preambulatory clauses (sentences) which, although separated from each other, constitute an interlinked whole. Preambulatory clauses are not numbered and end simply with commas.

The preambulatory clauses mostly start with verbs in the English present tense and are italicised. The verbs are then followed by the substantive content. Sometimes, preambulatory clauses start with adjectives and are subsequently followed by verbs.

10.1.5. Operative part

The operative part contains provisions in which countries agree to recommend or decide on a specific course of action to be taken to solve the problem. This entails for example the establishment of a certain international informational centre on the subject matter (e.g. the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa), the establishment of an expert or working group that should further elaborate on a solution of the problem or decisions suggesting action to be taken by certain countries or groups of countries.

The operative part also contains single operative clauses (sentences) which, although separated from each other, constitute an interlinked whole. Operative clauses are numbered and end with semicolons. The last operative clause ends with a period.

The operative clauses mostly start with verbs, which are written in simple present tense and are italicized. The verbs are then followed by the substantive content describing the action. Operative clauses never begin with adjectives.

10.1.6. Phrases to use in a Resolution

Any phrase used in a Model UN Resolution should be legally binding. Vague or subjective language leaves Resolutions unclear and the clauses open to dispute. A clause should be written for a bureaucrat who knows nothing about the subject to follow, and as such should have phrases in the same clear and legal format that is used by the United Nations.

Preambulatory Clauses	Affirming Alarmed by Approving Bearing in mind Believing Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply Disturbed Deeply Regretting Desiring Emphasising	Expecting Emphasizing Expecting Expressing it's appreciation Fulfilling Fully aware Emphasizing Expecting Expressing it's appreciation Fulfilling Fully aware Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered	Having examined Having received Keeping in min Noting with deep concern Nothing with satisfaction Noting further Observing Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognising Referring Seeking Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming
Operative Clauses	Accepts Affirms Approves Authorises Calls Calls upon Condemns Confirms Congratulates Considers Declares accordingly Deplores Designates Draws the attention Emphasises	Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Further invites Deplores Designates Draws the attention Emphasises Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further reminds	Further recommends Further requests Further resolves Has resolved Notes Proclaims Reaffirms Recommends Regrets Reminds Requests Solemnly affirms Strongly condemns Supports Takes note of Transmits Trusts

Table 2: Phrases to use to start preambulatory and operative clauses in draft Resolutions.



10.2. Directives (crisis committees)

Examples of Directives:

Action order:

Impose further sanctions on the Russian Federation as of April 30, 2016. A travel ban to the EU shall be imposed on several members of the Russian government. They will not be allowed entry into the EU as of May 1, 2016.

- The European Council

Communiqué:

To Vladimir Putin: We demand surrender from the entire CIS, or we will invoke military actions against several important Russian military hubs.

- The European Council

Press release:

Yesterday, May 1, 2016 - a date that will forever lay in our memory - the beautiful Kingdom of Narijiba was deliberately nuked by naval and air forces of France.

- President Arthur Conan Doyle.

10.3. Treaties (Historical Committee)

Sample Treaty:

[NAME OF TREATY]

Sponsor(s): Oxenstierna (Sweden), Pauw (Republic) [PLEASE USE THE FULL NAMES OF THE DELEGATES AND THE CONTRACTING STATES!]

Contracting Parties (represented by): e.g.: Sweden (Oxenstierna; Salvius), The Republic (Ripperda, Pauw), etc.

The Contracting Parties hereby bind themselves to the clauses set out below.

Preambulatory Clauses

Lorem Ipsum dolor sit amet...

Lorem Ipsum dolor sit amet...

...

Operative Clauses

1. Lorem ipsum...

a. Lorem ipsum...



- b. Lorem ipsum...
 - i. Lorem ipsum...
 - ii. Lorem ipsum...
- c. Lorem ipsum...
- 2. Lorem ipsum...
- 3. Lorem ipsum...

...

Signed at Maastricht, [Date]...

10.4. Sample Communiqué (NATO)

Communiqués shall have the following structure:

A heading, identifying the type of the meeting (Ministerial or Summit) in which the communiqué is introduced.

Clauses, numbered (1-...), which can contain more than one sentence, and finish with a period (.). Communiqués do not separate preambulatory and operative clauses, but preambulatory clauses are usually positioned before the operative clauses.

Sample:

“NATO Ministerial Communiqués 16-18 December 1960, Paris

Final Communiqué

Chairperson: Mr P.H. Spaak

1. The regular Ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council was held in Paris from December 16th to 18th, 1960.

2. The Ministers engaged in an extensive review of the inter- national situation--political, military and economic. In pursuance of decisions previously taken, they also considered the question of long-term planning on the basis of a progress report from the Secretary General and suggestions put forward by Governments.

D)

3. The Council reaffirmed the solidarity of the Alliance and their dedication to the principle of the settlement of all disputes by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of force or threats. They declared their determination to work for a lasting improvement in international relations, in which freedom, national independence and law would be respected. This would be true peaceful coexistence free from all idea of world domination.



4. The Council deplored the lack of progress during the past year on disarmament, resulting from the Communist states' withdrawal from the Ten-Power Conference before even examining the Western proposals. The Council reaffirmed their support for the principles expressed in those proposals as a basis for attaining their common objective of general and complete disarmament by stages under effective international control. They expressed their hope for the early resumption of negotiations.

5. The Council regretted the lack of progress on the reunification of Germany on the basis of self-determination. With regard to Berlin, the Council reaffirmed their declaration of December 16th, 1958. In face of the recent Soviet threats and harassing tactics, they once again declared their determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

II)

6. In order that the Atlantic Alliance may pursue its constructive purposes in peace and without fear, confronted as it is by the menace of growing Communist military strength, the North Atlantic nations must be able to respond to any attack with whatever force might be appropriate. There must be a proper balance in the forces of the Alliance of nuclear and conventional strength to provide the required flexibility. The Ministers, in the light of the Annual Review, took note of the progress which had been made, and expressed their determination to continue their efforts to improve the deterrent and defensive strength of the Alliance.

7. In this connection, the United States Government suggested the concept of an MRBM multilateral force for consideration by the Alliance. The Council took note of the United States suggestion with great interest and instructed the Permanent Representatives to study the suggestion and related matters in detail.

The Council welcomed the assurance of the United States to maintain in the NATO area United States nuclear weapons made available to NATO.

8. At the same time, the Council agreed on the equal importance of strengthening the shield forces of NATO in other respects so that there can be no possibility of miscalculation or misunderstanding of the Alliance's determination and ability to resist aggression by whatever means are appropriate and necessary.

9. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the steps so far taken in response to the proposals made by Defence Ministers in Spring 1960 in the field of logistics and for co-operation in research, development and production of military equipment. They urged all parties concerned to press on with the projects already selected, and to study what further projects are suitable for co-operative action.

III)

10. The Ministers examined the report submitted to them on long-term planning, in particular with regard to political consultation and economic problems.



11. They reaffirmed their determination to pursue within the Alliance comprehensive political consultation designed to achieve the closest possible co-ordination of their views and unity of action. They studied ways and means of achieving this result.
12. In the economic field, they welcomed the creation of the OECD which, by promoting balanced economic growth and the expansion of world trade, will benefit all the nations of the free world.
13. They emphasized the importance they attach to the development of the less-favoured countries of the Alliance.
14. Comprising as they do many of the more industrially developed countries, the Atlantic nations recognize their special responsibility in the field of aid to underdeveloped countries.
15. The Ministers instructed the Permanent Representatives to follow up previous studies to enable the countries of the Alliance to watch the development of the Communist economic offensive and to concert the necessary defensive measures.
16. The Secretary General was invited to draw up a report on these various questions which will be examined at the Spring Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council.
17. This meeting will take place, at the invitation of the Norwegian Government, in Oslo in May 1961.

Final Words

Model United Nations is meant to be as fun, engaging and exciting as it is an academic discipline. The above rules are meant to help facilitate quality debate and an enjoyable conference for all. If you have questions, remember that the chairs and secretariat are there for you and can be approached at any time.

Finally, Model UN is a discipline which you learn and improve by trying. Also, do not forget to make friends and enjoy the socials and general experience that EuroMUN has to offer.

Have an excellent conference!