



STOLAMUN
RULES OF PROCEDURE



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I. Letter from the Secretariat

Dear **Delegates**,

We sincerely welcome you to the **1st edition of the Gymnázium Nad Štolou United Nation conference**. Over the last couple of months, our organisational team has worked tirelessly to bring our conference to fruition, meticulously ensuring that every detail of **StolaMUN 2025** will make it an unforgettable experience for all participants alike.

Throughout the three days that StolaMUN will be taking place, the Secretariat—along with our charming admins—will be at your disposal, ensuring that you can pour your wholehearted attention into resolving some of the world's most important issues in the **best possible environment**. We will be at your side during all official procedures, providing aid and answers along your way towards crafting the perfect resolution.

This document aims to **serve as your guide**, navigating you through the detailed workings of fruitful debates and allowing you to truly embody a vessel of international cooperation as if you were an actual ambassador of the United Nations. We, therefore, strongly recommend reading through it to grasp the **rules and proceedings** of the conference properly and keeping it at your disposal during the conference's duration.

We wish every one of you to enjoy the three days ahead. Throughout the conference, we encourage you to go outside of your comfort zone, develop your debating skills, socialize with people from all around the world and **broaden your horizons**. Model United Nations conferences offer so much more than just providing an insight into international diplomacy, and we sincerely hope that all of your expectations and more will be met with StolaMUN 2025. Enjoy yourselves, debate with passion, meet new people and most importantly have fun!

All the best,

The Secretariat



II. General Rules

1. This document, further referred to as the **Rules of Procedure**, written by **the Secretariat**, shall enter into effect immediately upon the opening of the Conference, and shall stay in effect throughout all the Committee sessions until the very end of the General Assembly. All participants of the event, including the Secretariat, the Chairboard, the delegates and the pages shall adhere to the guidelines listed in the Rules of Procedure.
2. The StolaMUN conference, including all its contributors and members, shall adhere to the **laws of the Czech Republic, as well as the European Union**.
4. The **StolaMUN conference**, including all its contributors and members, shall adhere to the **United Nations Charter** and all documents, conventions and courtesies of **International Public Law and International Law of the Sea**, except where these directly contradict the Rules of Procedure.
5. The rules listed in the Rules of Procedure apply universally to all participants. Unless it is specified for one to overrule another, all participants are to follow them at all times.



III. Official Positions

The Secretariat

Often referred to as the Presidency, the Secretariat is the term for the organizing group of the conference. The **Secretary-General** (SG) stands at the top of the hierarchy and is responsible for overseeing the conference. The **Deputy Secretary General** (DSG) assists the SG in these matters. The **President of the General Assembly** (PGA) ensures that General Assembly principles are upheld.

The Chairboard

The chairboard is the general denoting term for all Chairs attending the conference, who shall take on the roles of Presidents of their respective committees. Chairpersons are responsible for the smooth running of the Committee. They write the study guides, moderate the proceedings of the Committee, and generally do everything to keep the debate productive and on track. They have the highest authority on the Rules of Procedure and how they interpret their Committees' proceedings.

Delegates

The delegates are the participants of the conference. Every delegate shall be assigned the delegation of a certain country or political entity, whose values and international relations they must respect and represent. The delegates then embody their respective delegations in both their individual Committees and the General Assembly.

Ambassadors

Delegates representing the nations in the Security Council, due to the organ's importance in the UN, are referred to as ambassadors and have priority when voting on matters in the General Assembly.

P5 Members of the Security Council

These are the nations of the People's Republic of China, the Fifth French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. They possess the right of veto in the Security Council.



IV. Code of Conduct

1. Dress Code

During the official meetings (the General Assembly and the Committees), formal Western Business Attire is required. This entails Men wearing suits or formal pants with a jacket, a shirt and a tie. Socks and formal shoes also must be worn. Women should wear either a suit, jacket and formal trousers, a skirt with a blouse or a formal dress. Dress shoes must be worn.

2. Language

The official language of the StolaMUN conference shall be the English language. Communicating in any other language is not permitted throughout the duration of the Conference. All documents shall be written in the English language, with further emphasis on the fact that:

- A) Diplomatic and respectful language shall be used by all participants of the Conference,
- B) Vulgarisms with certain forms of slang vernacular, under the discretion of the Secretariat, further being prohibited;

3. Addressing Oneself

Delegates are forbidden from using first-person pronouns (I/my/me) when referring to themselves. Rather, they must use third-person pronouns and refer to themselves as “the Delegate”, “the Delegation”.

4. Addressing the Secretariat and the Chairs

The Secretariat, along with the Chairs, shall be addressed by their correct title (Mr. /Madam Title/Chair). When given the floor to speak from either the Secretariat or a Chair, a delegate’s first word should be “Thank you for the floor, Mr. /Madam Title/Chair.”

5. Secretariat Courtesy

Throughout the Conference, the Secretariat shall be treated with unilateral respect. When a member of the Secretariat enters a Committee room, all participants, including the Chairs, are required to stand up to show respect before promptly being allowed to sit back down again and proceed.



6. Electronic Devices

Throughout the General Assembly and Committee meetings, Delegates are permitted to use electronic devices to conduct research, prepare speeches or work on documents with fellow Delegates. All participants should however be mindful of their usage, ensuring that it does not disrupt and distract anyone near them.

7. Delegate Conduct

Delegates are expected to act respectfully towards members of the Chairboard and the Secretariat. During the Committee Sessions, they are to abide by the instructions of the Chairs and follow their directives.

8. Rules

Throughout the entire Conference, in both Official and Unofficial Proceedings: A. It is strictly prohibited to smoke on the grounds of both the Opening Ceremony, the Main Venue, and the Closing Venue, regardless of the age of the participant. Smokers are required to leave the building to smoke. B. Alcohol consumption is strictly prohibited, C. Organisation and security matters require all the participants to wear the provided ID tags at all times during the Conference. Admission to any Conference events will not be possible without an ID tag, D. Do not leave trash anywhere and show respect to the venue.

9. Violations of the Rules of Procedure

Throughout the conference, if serious violations of the Rules of Procedure are noted by the Secretariat, it is within their power to expel any such participant committing the offences from the Conference, notify their overseeing teacher, or deliver an appropriate punishment.



V. Documents

Study Guide

The Study Guide is an official document which is written up by the Chairs of every Committee. It serves as an introduction to the topic at hand, mainly providing Delegates with background information. It should by no means be the only source of research a Delegate should use to prepare for the Conference. All Delegates are highly advised to look towards other external sources to complete their research on the subject matter.

Position Paper

Every delegate is required to prepare a Position Paper for their Committee. This is a document that outlines their country's position on the topic at hand and serves as a basis for Chairs to see if the Delegate has sufficiently researched their country's position. The guide on how to write a Position Paper is embedded at the end of every Committee Study Guide.

Opening Speech

At the beginning of the first Committee session, every Delegate is required to present an Opening Speech to their Committee. It should, similarly to the Position Paper, reflect the stance of their country for the topic at hand. The length of the Opening Speech is set to 2 minutes, and under the discretion of the Chairs be shortened or made longer.

Resolution

The Resolution is the document which a Committee strives to write throughout its sessions. It reflects the summary of all debates and agreements reached. It is eventually presented to the General Assembly. More information about Resolutions can be found in the section "Resolutions".



VI. General Assembly

1. The United Nations General Assembly is the main policy-making organ of the Organization. At the StolaMUN conference, it shall serve as the central deliberative, policy-making and representative body.
2. It is administered and moderated by the President of the General Assembly.
3. All delegates are required to attend the General Assembly and all are encouraged to participate in the debate.
4. At the beginning of the General Assembly, the Agenda must be set to adhere to the conference, raised by the "Motion to Set the Agenda" as outlined in the "Legislative Proceedings" section of the Rules of Procedure.
5. The President of the General Assembly shall subsequently conduct a Roll Call, subject to rules as outlined in the subsection of "Committee Proceedings" titled "Roll Call".
6. The P5 Member States of the Security Council shall present a 2-minute speech in which they will present their country's position on the topic of the Security Council and must open themselves to Points of Information by the General Assembly. The Points of Information can refer to any topic of any Committee of the Conference, therefore P5 Member States should briefly study them beforehand as well.
7. During the second General Assembly meeting, resolutions from individual committees shall be presented.
8. Each Resolution shall be read out, with a speech in favour of it, with Points of Information, and a speech against, with Points of Information.
9. Despite being voted upon and passed in the Committee meeting, the General Assembly can override that decision based on a Vote conducted by all Member States present.
10. The General Assembly cannot, however, override the resolutions of the Security Council with the exception of raising a Motion under Resolution 377 of the General Assembly, where under the discretion of the Presidency, further proceedings may ensue.
11. In voting procedures, the Ambassador of a Member States has priority voting rights, however, is encouraged to consult with all other members of a Delegation before deciding upon a Vote.
12. When voting in the General Assembly, delegates are required to phrase their Vote either "In Favour", "Against", "Abstain/ing" or "Pass" with no alternatives,



additions or reprisals being accepted.



VII. Committee Proceedings

1. Roll Call

To clarify who is in attendance at both the General Assembly and Committee meetings, the President of the General Assembly and Chairs respectively will be able to conduct a Roll Call after a Delegate raises the Motion to Establish the Quorum, or to Challenge the Quorum as outlined further on. For their position to be recognized, Delegates must raise their placards and either establish that they are “Present” or “Present and Voting”. Delegates that are “Present and Voting” cannot abstain from any voting procedure. The P5 Members of the Security Council must declare themselves to be “Present and Voting”.

2. Attendance

During the beginning of each Committee session Chairs can declare Committees as open once the Quorum has been established and the Roll Call has been conducted. A committee will only be declared open if $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Committee members are present for a Quorum covering procedural matters or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Committee members if the Quorum covers substantive matters.

3. Agenda

Once the Quorum has been established through a Roll Call the Committee will move on to establish the Agenda for the Committee session. The Agenda consists of the contents that shall be discussed throughout the Committee meetings. It can only be changed when a Resolution passes for the given Agenda. To set the Agenda, a Motion to Set the Agenda has to be raised.

4. General Speakers' List

The General Speakers' List serves as the basis of any Committee meeting. It is the main form of discussion as well as the most formal one, and allows for Delegates to hold speeches. The floor is open to any and all Points or Motions which the Delegates raise. For a Delegate to be added to the General Speakers' List, they must raise their placard and call for the “Motion to be added to the General Speakers' List” and a Chair shall promptly add them. Upon being recognized, a delegate must stand up, thank the Chair for the floor, and proceed with delivering their speech.

- A) Speeches shall last a universal length of time for all delegates, with a “Motion to Extend the Speaker's Time” being in order under the discretion of the Chairs.
- B) If a delegate exceeds the allocated speech time or the speech's content



does not reflect that of the Committee, the Chairs can exercise their right to call the Delegate to Order to conclude their speech.

It is critical to remember that when there are no speakers in the General Speakers' List, and there are no Motions raised to get out of it, the Committee automatically is adjourned, and the Debate automatically concludes, therefore it is critical to either add oneself into the order of speakers or raise a Motion or a Point to get out of it, such as moving into a Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus. Upon the conclusion of such a Motion or Point, the Committee automatically goes back to the General Speakers' List for the whole process to repeat.

5. Moderated Caucus

It is a less formal style of debate than the General Speakers' List. The topic for Moderated Caucuses is more precise than, for example, the Agenda for the Committee. When a Delegate raises a Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus, they will be asked to state the topic, its time duration, and the time allocated for individual speakers. Finally, the Delegate raising the Motion will be asked whether they wish to speak first, or whether they wish to speak last.

In Moderated Caucuses, speakers are not required to raise Motions to Be Added to the Speakers' List. They simply need to raise their placards and the Chairs upon noticing, will add them. Upon being recognized, a Delegate delivers their speech, does not need to yield the floor to the Chairs, and Points of Information are not in order so therefore promptly sits down for another Delegate to

proceed with their speech. If a Delegate does not utilise the entirety of their speaking time, it is simply allocated back to the total length of the Caucus. The number of speeches entertained depends upon the discretion of the Chairs, but if the Delegate that raised the Motion chooses to speak last, it must be kept in consideration for enough time to be left for them.

6. Unmoderated Caucus

Unmoderated Caucuses are the least formal style of debate during Committee meetings. When a Delegate raises a Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus, they must state its topic and duration. During an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates can discuss and move freely and do not need to refer to themselves in third-person pronouns. The Rules of Procedure are still very much so in place, however, and all debates must be conducted in the working language of English. During an Unmoderated Caucus, Delegates can work on their Resolutions on their electronic devices for example without the restrictions that individual speeches have. It is important to remember however that there cannot be two Unmoderated Caucuses in a row.



VIII. Legislative Proceedings

1. Recognition and Interruptions

A Delegate may only commence with their address to the Committee if they have been recognized by the Chairs. When another Delegate has been recognized, it is prohibited to interrupt the delivery of their contribution, unless a Point of Personal Privilege, a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, a Point of Order or a Right of Reply are exercised by another Delegate, upon which the Chairs will momentarily pause to hear out the Delegate that raised one of the aforementioned exceptions.

2. Yielding the Floor

When a delegate holds a speech in the General Speakers' List, they are required to yield the floor in the following ways:

A) To Points of Information

After the conclusion of a Delegate's speech, other Delegates may raise their placards and wait to be called upon by their Chairs. The Points of Information must be relevant to the speech at hand. The number of Points of Information per speech is subject to the discretion of the Chairs.

B) To Another Delegate

Delegates have the opportunity to yield the remaining left after they conclude their speech to another Delegate, who cannot do the same and must answer all Points of Information that may result from their subsequent speech.

C) To the Chair

If the Delegate delivering a speech in the General Speakers' List chooses not to entertain any Points of Information, they yield the floor back to the Chair, upon which the General's Speakers List resumes.

3. Points

A) Point of Information

Points of Information are raised after the conclusion of a speech held by another Delegate. They serve as a clarification to another Delegate's speech or an opportunity to ask a question to another Delegate regarding the information expressed in their speech or any of their previous statements. A Delegate is required to raise their placard when they wish to express a Point



of Information. Upon being called upon, they must stand up, ask their question, and remain standing until it has been answered, and even further if they desire a Motion for a Follow-Up.

B) Point of Personal Privilege

This point is raised when a delegate is affected by any sort of issue which prohibits them from actively participating in the Committee. Points of Personal Privilege can interrupt a current speaker and are recognized under the discretion of the Chairs or the Presidency in the General Assembly. A typical example of a Point of Personal Privilege is excusing oneself to go to the restroom or opening the windows.

C) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is raised when a Delegate wishes for an explanation or clarification on the Rules of Procedure from the Chairs. It may not interrupt a speech.

D) Point of Order

When the Rules of Procedure are not being upheld by either the Chairs or fellow Delegates, one can raise the Point of Order upon which the Delegate that raised it explains its grounds and the Chairs will consider its validity and subsequently act accordingly. A Point of Order may be raised to interrupt a speech.

E) Right of Reply

When a Delegate believes that their national sovereignty or integrity has been violated by another Delegate, they may raise the Right of Reply, which can interrupt a speech. It is under the discretion of the Chairs to entertain the Right of Reply, and if it indeed does pass, the Delegate that raised it is required to stand up, explain its grounds and demand an apology, which does not need to be given. A Right of Reply is not valid when a Delegate simply disagrees with the content of a speech.

4. Motions

There are many reasons why a Delegate may wish to raise a Motion. It can alter the course of the Debate, change some technical details or help bring the Committee closer to eventually finishing their Resolution.

Some Motions require a Second. This means that when a Delegate raises a Motion,



another Delegate from the Committee has to second that idea for it to pass. All Delegates further have the option to object to a Motion, where they say “Objection” and the Committee moves into a Procedural Vote, even if there is a Second. If there are no Objections and at least one Second, the motion passes automatically. If the Motion does not gain a simple majority after the Procedural Vote, it does not pass. Delegates are required to raise their placards for all the aforementioned processes.

A) Motion to Establish the Quorum

At the beginning of a Committee session, Delegates are required to raise this Motion to establish which Delegates are present. This motion does not require a Second and passes automatically under the discretion of the Chairs. After suspending a meeting, Delegates can raise the Motion of Reestablishing the Quorum, however, both alternatives are in order.

B) Motion to Challenge the Quorum

If a Delegate was missing for the initial Roll Call, this Motion can be raised. It will pass automatically and another Roll Call will be triggered.

C) Motion to Set the Agenda

As outlined in the “Committee Proceedings” section, the Agenda serves as a broad encompassing term for the Committee. This Motion can only be raised once and the Delegate that raises it should say what they believe the Agenda is.

D) Motion to be Added/Removed from the General Speakers’ List

When the Committee finds itself in the General Speakers’ List, a Delegate wishing to be added can raise this Motion. It passes automatically and does not require any Seconds. The same applies for being Removed from the General Speakers’ List when Delegates no longer wish to contribute.

E) Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus

The Delegate first specifies the topic to be discussed in the Moderated Caucus. The Delegate raising this Motion needs a Second for it to be considered by the Chairs. If it passes without Objections, or even through a Procedural Vote, the Delegate will need to provide the Chairs with the total duration, allocated speaker time and whether they wish to go first or last. The specifications of what the Moderated Caucus entails are stated in the “Committee Proceedings” section.

F) Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus

The Delegate raising this Motion needs a Second for it to be considered by



the Chairs. If it passes without Objections, or even through a Procedural Vote, the Delegate will need to provide the Chairs with the duration they want for the Unmoderated Caucus, which under the discretion of the Chairs shall see it go into effect. The specifications of what the Moderated Caucus entails are stated in the “Committee Proceedings” section.

G) Motion to Extend the Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus

A Delegate may raise this motion when a Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus is about to elapse. The Delegate that raises this motion is forbidden from extending the Caucus by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of its original duration, with the cap of Unmoderated Caucuses being set at 60 minutes. It is under the discretion of the Chairs to decide whether proposed extensions are in order, and they may suggest better alternatives.

H) Motion for a Follow-Up

After delivering a Point of Information, if a Delegate is unsatisfied with the answer provided or wishes for further clarification, they may raise the Motion for a Follow-Up. This motion does not need to be voted upon and passes under the discretion of the Chair. It may be phrased as a question, which the original Delegate may answer, or as a statement. There are no Follow-Ups to Follow-Ups.

I) Motion for a Round Table

Similarly to the opening Speeches held at the beginning of the Committee sessions, a Round Table allows every delegate to state their stance on a subtopic. This motion does require Seconds, and the Delegate that raises it must provide an individual speaking time, as well as the topic for the Round Table. It is under the discretion of the Chairs whether they shall entertain such a motion and if they do, all Delegates alphabetically present their viewpoints.

J) Motion for a Q&A Session

A Delegate can raise this Motion when they believe simple Points of Information do not suffice for a certain Delegate. During a Q&A session, a certain Delegate must answer the exact number of questions proposed by the Delegate when raising the Motion. Any Delegate in the Committee may ask a question. It requires a Second if, under the discretion of the Chairs, it is deemed appropriate.

K) Motion to Censor a Delegate

When a member of the Committee notices that a certain other Delegate is deliberately disrespecting the Rules of Procedure and is sabotaging the work of the Committee, they may Raise the Motion to censor this delegate.



The Delegate raising it must state the reasons why a certain Delegate should be punished and the length of his censorship and it requires a Second. The maximum length of censorship per committee is 10 minutes and requires consent from the Chairs. During the time a certain Delegate is censored, they cannot deliver any speeches or Points of Information and must rather sit in silence. They can, however, participate in all voting procedures.

L) Motion to Appeal

If a Delegate disagrees with the proceedings of a Chair, they may raise the Motion to Appeal by writing a message to the Secretariat. It is important to remember, however, that Chairs ultimately have their say on the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure, and Appealing their decisions usually stems from a Delegate's lack of understanding of the particularities of the Rules of Procedure, therefore the Delegate must be completely certain that what the Chair doing is wrong.

M) Motion to Cite a Source

When a Delegate mentions a fact or statistic in their speech, which another Delegate questions its validity, they may raise the Motion to Cite the Source. The Delegate that stated the factual claim must provide it in an appropriate communication channel for all members of the Committee to view, with failing to do so may result in lasting effects.

N) Motion to Proceed into Voting Procedure

Even if further speeches and debates are awaiting the Committee, if this Motion gains a Second, passes automatically or is voted upon, the Committee directly proceeds to the Voting Procedure for the specific topic at hand.

O) Motion to Split the House

When a Substantive Vote fails in a Committee, a Delegate may raise this Motion to conduct the Voting Procedure again. This time, however, abstentions are not allowed.

P) Motion to Explain the Vote

When a Delegate believes that the Vote of another Delegate goes directly against their Country's policy or previous beliefs on the subject at hand, they may raise the Motion to Explain the Vote. The Delegate that it is addressed to is required to explain and it does not require Seconds, however, passes only under the discretion of the Chairs. If the explanation is deemed unsatisfactory by the Chairs, the vote may be repeated.



Q) Motion to Move into Closed Debate upon...

When a Delegate believes that the Committee has sufficiently explored the general aspects of the topic and wishes to narrow the discussion to focus exclusively on specific draft resolutions, amendments, or operative frameworks, they may raise the Motion to Move into Closed Debate on the subject specified. This Motion requires a Second and is subject to the discretion of the Chairs. If entertained, the Committee will suspend Open Debate and proceed into Closed Debate, during which Delegates may only speak for or against the specified proposal. No new topics unrelated to the item under consideration may be introduced. Once Closed Debate concludes, the Committee shall directly proceed to the Voting Procedure concerning the proposal at hand unless otherwise decided by the Chairs..

R) Motion to Present an Amendment

A Delegate can introduce an Amendment when the Committee is in the process of discussing a Draft Resolution. When the floor is open to Motions, a Delegate can raise this one and present to the Committee what their Amendment is.

S) Motion to Vote Clause by Clause

When voting upon matters of the Draft Resolution, a Delegate may introduce this Motion when they wish to vote on each clause of the Resolution separately instead of voting upon the Resolution as a whole. It requires a Second and may be ruled out under the discretion of the Chairs.

T) Motion to Vote upon the Resolution as a whole

After all Amendments have been discussed and no further debate remains for the Draft Resolution, this Motion may be raised to adopt it as the Resolution of the Committee. This Motion requires a Second, as well as a simple majority of the Committee vote to pass.

U) Motion to Suspend the Meeting

This Motion is raised to suspend the Committee until the next scheduled time which the Secretariat outlines. It only passes under the discretion of the Chairs when the time is deemed appropriate.

V) Motion to Adjourn the Session

Motion which officially stops all Committee activities for the Conference, to be raised at the end of the final Committee session. Passes under the discretion of the Chairs when the time is deemed appropriate.



IX. Voting Procedure

Procedural Vote

Procedural Votes are conducted exclusively through the platform. Every Delegate is required to submit their vote digitally, reflecting the position of the Delegation they represent. Unless the Motion to Split the House has been enacted, Delegates may vote “In Favour”, “Against”, or “Abstain” on any Procedural matter. A simple majority — defined as more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Committee — is required for a Procedural Vote to pass unless specified otherwise in the Rules of Procedure.

Substantive Vote

Substantive Votes are also carried out through the platform. Delegates cast their votes electronically by selecting “In Favour”, “Against”, or “Abstain”, with the option to “Pass” removed, as no Roll Call is conducted. Delegations marked as Present and Voting are obligated to choose either “In Favour” or “Against” and may not Abstain. A simple majority — defined as more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Committee — is required for a Substantive Vote to pass unless stated otherwise.



X. Resolutions

Resolutions are the most important document of a Model United Nations conference. They are what the Committee strives to perfect throughout their meetings and reflect the culmination of their joint efforts at diplomacy and deep deliberation. They are eventually presented to the General Assembly, where they are debated upon, and all—except for the Security Council—are voted upon by the General Assembly where it is decided whether they pass or not. They follow specific formatting, which the Chairs of each respective Committee shall brief the Delegates on during Committee Sessions.

Draft Resolution

After a Working Paper has been worked on sufficiently, it can be introduced to the Committee as a Draft Resolution if it fulfils certain parameters.

A) Preambulatory Clauses

For a Resolution to follow the correct United Nations format, it must have Preambulatory Clauses. They articulate the rationale behind the committee's actions on a specific topic. They are expected to emphasize pertinent legal precedents, previous relevant resolutions from the United Nations, and past international initiatives addressing the issue.

B) Operative Clauses

Operative clauses describe the actions or recommendations proposed in a resolution. Each operative clause starts with a verb, referred to as an operative phrase, and concludes with a semicolon. They are the actual arguments and solutions which the Committee debates and agrees upon.

C) Main Submitter



The Main Submitter of a Draft Resolution is the Delegate who has contributed most to its content. When a Working Paper is being introduced as a Draft Resolution, the Main Submitter must be present and must vote “In Favour” of it in Voting Procedures. If significant changes were to be made to the Draft Resolution, a Main Submitter can withdraw from the position and can vote “Against” the Draft Resolution in voting procedures.

D) Co-Submitters

Two other Delegates who had significant contributions to the Working Paper and eventual Draft Resolutions. They cannot vote “Against” the Draft Resolution in voting procedures.

E) Signatories

Signatories are the Delegates who agree with the content of the Working Paper and eventual Draft Resolution. There is no minimum, nor maximum for the number of Signatories for a Working Paper. They do not need to vote “In Favour” of the Resolution in voting procedures.

When a Working Paper follows all of the aforementioned parameters, the Working Paper can be introduced as a Draft Resolution. Upon doing so, the Chairs shall invite the Main Submitter of the document to read out the Operative Clauses for the Committee. After concluding, the Main Submitter shall have 3 minutes to



present to the rest of the Committee, why to support their Draft Resolution, with the opportunity to yield the floor to one of the Co-Submitters, and later space for Points of Information after the speech's conclusion under the discretion of the Chairs. Subsequent debate upon the Draft Resolution proceeds with the option for Delegates to introduce Amendments.

F) Textual Changes

Amendments which simply correct grammatical, formatting and spelling mistakes in a Draft Resolution pass automatically under the discretion of the Chairs and do not require to be debated upon. Any Delegate may introduce such a change after the Draft Resolution has been read out.

G) Friendly Amendments

These changes, known as Substantive Amendments, do not require debate or a voting procedure if they are unilaterally agreed upon by the Submitters of the Draft Resolution as Friendly. If that is the case, it passes automatically and the particular changes are implemented into the Draft Resolution. The Chairs, for any Amendment, will ask the Submitters whether it is Friendly or Unfriendly and will act accordingly based on the reply.

H) Unfriendly Amendments

Unfriendly Amendments to a Draft Resolution are those which the Submitters deem detrimental to the integrity or intended direction of the document. Such Amendments are subject to debate and are subsequently



voted upon through a Substantive Vote. Should an Unfriendly Amendment pass, the Submitters may withdraw their sponsorship of the Draft Resolution and, for all further matters, are permitted to vote “Against” it.

Once all Amendments have been considered, the Committee proceeds to vote on the Draft Resolution itself. The Motion to Vote Clause by Clause may be raised at this stage if Delegates wish to vote on individual clauses separately. For a Draft Resolution to pass and become a “Resolution”, it must receive 50% + 1 of the votes of the Committee in a Substantive Vote.



XI. Special Procedure

The **Security Council** follows Special Procedures.

Veto Power

The Permanent Five Members of the Security Council possess the Right to Veto any Amendment or Resolution by simply voting “Against”. These are the nations of the People’s Republic of China, the Fifth French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. These nations must always however state whether they are voting, With, or Without Rights. If they do choose to vote With Rights, however, they must first present a Veto Threat by issuing a Page Note to the Chairs, and under their discretion, with call for more debate on the topic. A Delegate who does not present a Page Note cannot use their Veto Power.

P5 Caucus

The P5 Members of the Security Council, and them only, can request a P5 Caucus. This consists of these Delegates leaving the room for an Unmoderated Caucus to discuss a certain topic. It requires a Second from all other P5 Members and after its conclusion, they must summarize what was debated upon to all other members of the Committee.