



WASAMUN

Delegate

H A N D B O O K



WYCOMBE ABBEY'S

MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

FRIDAY 17 - SUNDAY 19 JANUARY 2020



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Programme of Events

Friday 17 January 2020

	1330 - 1415	All	Registrations and Refreshments	Gallery
	1415 - 1430	All	Opening Briefing	Archer Recital Hall
	1430 - 1500	Advisers	Advisers Welcome Briefing & Tour of the School	Music Library
	1430 - 1700	Arctic Council	Briefing & Arctic Council Working Groups	AMS
	1430 - 1700	ECOSOC	Session I: Setting the Agenda (No opening statements)	Archer Recital Hall
	1430 - 1700	Security Council	Session I: Briefing & Opening Statements	Fisher Library
	1430 - 1700	U.S. Senate	Briefing, Oath of Office & Party Caucuses	Carrington Room
	1615	U.S. Senate	Deadline for election of party leadership	Carrington Room
	1630 - 1700	U.S. Senate	U.S. Senate Executive Meeting: Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Majority Whip, Minority Whip, President <i>Pro Tempore</i> and Secretary of the Senate	Carrington Room
	1700 - 1900	All	Break and change for dinner	
	1900 - 1945	All	Drinks Reception	Big School
	1945 - 2200	All	Diplomatic Dinner	Big School



Arctic Council



ECOSOC











Security Council



U.S. Senate

Saturday 18 January 2020

	0900 - 0905	U.S. Senate	Chaplain's Prayer & Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States	Carrington Room
	0900 - 0930	Security Council	Media Communications Training - Tony Lloyd, Palm Tree Media	Fisher Library
	0900 - 1230	Arctic Council	Arctic Council Working Groups (Tea & coffee in Courtyard at 1100)	AMS
	0900 - 1230	ECOSOC	Session II (Tea & coffee in Music Foyer at 1100)	Archer Recital Hall
	0905 - 1230	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings I (Tea & coffee in Courtyard at 1100)	Carrington Room
	0930 - 0945	Security Council	Crisis Simulation & TeamXP Software Briefing	Fisher Library
	0945 - 1230	Security Council	Session II	Fisher Library
	1000 - 1600	Security Council	Security Council Media Stakeouts	Sixth Form Library





Arctic
Council



ECOSOC












Security
Council



U.S.
Senate

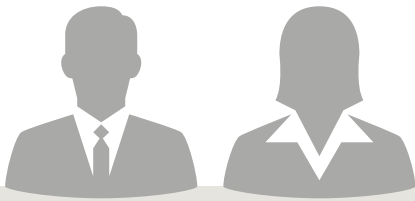
Saturday 18 January 2020 (continued)

	1230 - 1330	All	Buffet Lunch	<i>Big School</i>
	1330 - 1645	Arctic Council	Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials' (SAO's) Meeting	<i>AMS</i>
	1330 - 1500	ECOSOC	Session III	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>
	1330 - 1500	Security Council	Session III	<i>Fisher Library</i>
	1330 - 1500	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings II	<i>Carrington Room</i>
	1500 - 1545	All	Afternoon Tea	<i>Big School</i>
	1545 - 1645	Arctic Council	Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials' (SAO's) Meeting	<i>AMS</i>
	1545 - 1645	ECOSOC	Session IV	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>
	1545 - 1645	Security Council	Session IV	<i>Fisher Library</i>
	1545 - 1645	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings III	<i>Carrington Room</i>
	1600 - 1645	Security Council	Security Council Media Simulation Debrief and Prizegiving	<i>Fisher Library</i>
	1645 - 1845	All	Break and change for dinner	
	1845 - 2230	All	Dinner & Highland Ball	<i>Big School</i>

Sunday 19 January 2020

	0900 - 0905	U.S. Senate	Chaplain's Prayer & Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States	<i>Carrington Room</i>
	0900 - 1230	Arctic Council	Arctic Council Pre-Ministerial Briefings	<i>AMS</i>
	0900 - 1230	ECOSOC	Session V	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>
	0900 - 1230	Security Council	Session V	<i>Fisher Library</i>
	0905 - 1230	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings IV	<i>Carrington Room</i>
	1230 - 1330	All	Lunch	<i>Big School</i>
	1330 - 1430	Arctic Council	Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting	<i>AMS</i>
	1330 - 1430	ECOSOC	Session V: Voting Procedures	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>
	1330 - 1430	Security Council	Session V: Voting Procedures	<i>Fisher Library</i>
	1330 - 1430	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings V	<i>Carrington Room</i>
	1430 - 1500	All	Prizegiving	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>

10 Things that are Different at WASAMUN



1 Two delegates

Security Council delegations and some delegations in the Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC) are represented by two delegates. This should double what you are able to achieve, not half your workload!

The best division of labour is for one delegate to represent the delegation inside the committee room, while the other is drafting resolutions and amendments outside.

2 One topic

The committee can only consider one topic at a time. The committee will decide which topic to debate first in its opening session.

It may be that there will only be enough time for one or two of the topics to be discussed, so making the right decision is important.



4 Lobby when you want

There is no formal lobbying time, but the committee may decide to stop formal debate at any time by passing a Motion to Suspend the Meeting.

The committee is likely to spend long periods of the conference suspended to allow resolutions and amendments to be drafted outside the committee room.

3 Only one resolution can pass

The committee will only pass one resolution per topic. This means that you not only have to persuade other delegates that your resolution is worthy of their vote, but that it is better than the other proposals being considered.

This will probably lead to resolutions being subject to a higher level of scrutiny than is normally expected.

The committee will probably form into blocs behind particular resolutions. Merging is likely to occur to secure enough votes.

5 Rights of Reply are only to correct insults to national honour

Rights of Reply are only used to correct insults made to national honour or integrity. They are not used to challenge a delegate who has not answered a point of information. They are submitted in writing to the chairperson.

Follow up questions to Points of Information can be requested by asking the Chairperson.



6 Points of Order are different too

Points of Order are only used to question whether the Rules of Procedure have been appropriately followed. They are not used to question the accuracy of points made in speeches – this can be done in opposing speeches or points of information.



8 Many resolutions debated at the same time

More than one resolution can be debated at the same time. During debate you can talk about multiple resolutions under consideration by the committee.

(Draft Resolution Blue, Draft Resolution Green etc.) Over time, resolutions will merge or fail to attract the interest of the committee and so become defunct. At the end of the conference, there are likely to be two or three surviving resolutions battling for votes - only one can pass!

One thing stays the same!

Draft a resolution and bring it with you to the conference

Although at American conferences resolutions are only drafted in the committee room, at WASAMUN you may draft a resolution in advance and bring it with you to the conference.



7 NGOs contribute to debate - and get their own vote

In ECOSOC, a number of observers participate in debate. They may speak in committee, draft resolutions and vote on amendments.

Only Member States vote to decide whether the ECOSOC shall adopt the resolution.

However, to simulate the important role that NGOs and wider civil society play in implementing resolutions, they will take part in a second vote. If this civil society vote passes, the resolution is not only considered passed by ECOSOC, but it also considered implemented.

9 The Security Council is under media scrutiny

The media plays an important part in our Security Council simulation. Delegates should be prepared to defend their policies both in TV interviews and on social media.

Security Council delegates will receive media training before appearing in on-camera Media Stakeouts with real-life broadcasters.

Specialist crisis management software will provide crisis updates, simulate social media "Twitplomacy" and allow delegates to receive emails from their home governments.



10 Formal social events

We do social events differently at WASAMUN too - do not expect your usual MUN disco!

On Saturday night, there is a drinks reception and Diplomatic Dinner and on Sunday, we have our Highland Ball. Dress for both events is black tie.

Welcome to Wycombe Abbey

Wycombe Abbey is an exceptional boarding school which produces exceptional girls. It was founded by Dame Frances Dove in 1896, who wanted to provide an education for girls that rivalled that experienced by their brothers. It remains a place where academic excellence, empathy and integrity thrive.

Over six hundred girls call Wycombe Abbey home during term time aged from 11 to 18. The School is housed within the magnificent Abbey mansion, which was constructed by James Wyatt for the Carrington family in 1798, and set within 160 acres of park and woodland designed by Capability Brown.

The School is one of the best performing in public examinations in the country and is regularly ranked in the top three at both GCSE and A-Levels.

Two former pupils of the school - Jessie Street and Elsie Bowerman - were instrumental in the establishment of the United Nations and its Commission on the Status of Women.



During the Second World War, the Abbey was home to the US Army Air Force and housed the largest telephone exchange in the world.



Jessie
Street

Jessie Street campaigned to include Article 8 in the Charter of the United Nations, which ensures that all jobs in the Secretariat are open to both men and women.

Street was the sole woman on Australia's first delegation to the United Nations in 1945. She served as the Commission on the Status of Women's first Vice Chair.

Street fought for equal status for women in Australia including equal pay and the right of women to retain their jobs after marriage. She also fought for the rights of Aborigines, successfully campaigning for an amendment to the Australian constitution in 1967 to recognise their equal citizenship.



Elsie
Bowerman

Elsie Bowerman helped found the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and served as the first chief of the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, an agency now known as UN Women.

She was also a *Titanic* survivor, leading suffragette and the first female barrister at the Old Bailey, where she practiced for 14 years.

She spent the First World War working as a nurse on the Eastern Front and was in St Petersburg to witness the Russian Revolution.

During the Second World War, she worked for the BBC Overseas Service. She later wrote the first history of the School.

Conference Policies

The United Nations Medal is awarded to military personnel who serve as part of peacekeeping missions. These medals are for Bangladeshi combat engineers deployed to South Sudan in 2018.

UN Photo/Nektarios Markogiannis



Awards Policy

One of MUN's aims is to develop cooperation and collaboration amongst young people of all abilities. While encouraging competitiveness does not necessarily support this process, WASAMUN believes that those who contribute most to the authenticity and success of the simulation deserve recognition.

Secretariat staff will select a number of delegates to win Outstanding Delegate Awards and Highly Commended Awards using the following criteria in their choice:

- Contribution to the process of debate, consensus building and resolution drafting;
- Staying "in character" and accurately representing their role;
- Knowledge of the agenda items and standard of research;
- Leadership, diplomacy and the ability to influence others; and
- The ability to work collaboratively and cooperatively.

Delegates working in pairs will be recognised as a team and not individually.

In the U.S. Senate, a Best Political Party Award will be presented to the political party that most accurately and effectively represents its policy interests throughout the simulation.

A straw poll will be taken in each committee to inform the Secretariat's decisions.

Careful consultation will take place before awarding any prizes to Wycombe Abbey delegates.

Bowerman-Street Prize

The Bowerman-Street Prize is named after co-founders of the Commission on the Status of Women, Elsie Bowerman and Lady Jessie Street.

Schools will be assessed in groups of two or three delegations. For schools with more than three delegations, the best three will be considered.

The prize will be presented to the group that, in the judgment of the Secretariat has together best met the award criteria.

Behaviour Policy

Delegates should at all times conduct themselves in a professional and respectful manner. This extends to the drafting of notes.

Participants are not permitted to consume alcohol or smoke anywhere on site. Alcohol may not be brought on site.

Delegates who - in the belief of Wycombe Abbey staff - are showing any signs of having smoked on site, have alcohol in their possession, have consumed alcohol or who demonstrate poor behaviour will be asked to leave, along with all other members of their School attending the conference.

Dress Policy

The conference is a formal event and delegates are asked to dress accordingly. Delegates should please present themselves in formal business attire according to the conference dress code and school's dress policy.

Ladies should wear female equivalent, including a jacket. Hemlines should be compatible with a professional image and midribs should not be viewable. Denim and national dress are not permitted.

Gentlemen should wear a lounge suit or smart trousers and a jacket. Ties must be worn.

Delegates not observing the dress code may be denied speaking rights in committee.

Dress for the Diplomatic Dinner & Highland Ball

The dress code for the Diplomatic Dinner and Highland Ball is black tie.

For gentlemen, this means black dinner jacket, white shirt and bow tie. A cummerbund or waistcoat may also be worn. Shoes should be black and polished. A coloured bow tie is fine for this occasion, but would not normally be considered proper for an evening event. A white bowtie would not be considered appropriate as these are reserved for "white tie" occasions. The alternative is a smart suit, shirt and tie.

Ladies should wear an evening dress or cocktail dress.

Flat shoes are required for dancing at the Highland Ball. These may be carried separately if necessary.

Male guests should please not remove their tie or jacket during the meal. Guests should also not remove their shoes.

A briefing on etiquette at these events will be held during the conference.



Swedish peacekeepers on patrol in Timbuktu as part of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

List of Delegations

Economic & Social Council

Andorra	Japan
Angola	Kenya
Armenia	Luxembourg
Azerbaijan	Malawi
Belarus	Mali
Benin	Malta
Brazil	◊ Médecins Sans Frontieres
Cambodia	Mexico
Cameroon	Morocco
Canada	Netherlands
◊ CARE International	Norway
Chad	◊ Oxfam International
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Paraguay
Denmark	Philippines
Ecuador	Republic of Korea
Egypt	Romania
El Salvador	Russian Federation
◊ Equality Now	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Eswatini	◊ Salvation Army ISJC
Ethiopia	Saudi Arabia
France	◊ Save the Children International
Germany	Sudan
Ghana	Togo
◊ Greenpeace	Turkey
India	Turkmenistan
◊ International Alliance of Women	Ukraine
◊ International Committee of the Red Cross	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
◊ International Disability Alliance	United States of America
◊ Inter-Parliamentary Union	Uruguay
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Ireland	Yemen
Jamaica	

◊ = Observer

Arctic Council

Member States

Canada
Kingdom of Denmark
Finland
Iceland
Norway
Russian Federation
Sweden
United States of America

Permanent Participants

Aleut International Association (AIA)
Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)
Gwich'in Council International (GCI)
Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
Saami Council (SC)

Security Council

Belgium	Kuwait
China	Peru
Côte d'Ivoire	Poland
Dominican Republic	Russian Federation
Equatorial Guinea	South Africa
France	○ South Rengaan
German	United Kingdom
Indonesia	United States



A NGO representative from Save the Children addresses the Security Council in a debate on children and armed conflict

UN Photo/Loey Felipe

Rules of Procedure

Rule 1 General Authority of the Director

The committee can only consider one topic at a time. The committee will decide which topic to debate first in its opening session.

The work of the committee, council or assembly being simulated (the “committee”) shall be administered by the Director. Interpretation of the Rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director.

The Director has ultimate authority over any decisions and rulings, and his or her decisions are final and not subject to appeal.

Rule 2 General Authority of the Chairperson

In addition to exercising the duties and authority described elsewhere in these Rules, the Chairperson(s) shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee, direct discussions towards consensus and ensure observance of the Rules.

The Chairperson may rule motions judged not to be constructive to the course of debate as dilatory with the exception of motions to appeal the decision of the Chairperson.

Rule 3 Appeal

Unless otherwise stated in the Rules, a delegate may appeal any decision of the Chairperson in the form of a motion to appeal the decision of the Chairperson.

This motion requires a second. The Chairperson may make an oral statement to the committee in defence of the ruling. The committee will then move directly to vote on the motion. A two-thirds majority is required to overrule the Chairperson's decision.

Rule 4 Official Language and Courtesy

English is the official and working language of the Committee. Delegates shall at all times act with courtesy towards other delegates and the Secretariat.

Rule 5 Participation of Non-Members

Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as those of full Member States of the committee (the “members”), except that they may not vote on resolutions. They may draft, distribute and sponsor draft resolutions and amendments.

Rule 6 Setting the Agenda

A motion to set the agenda is in order as the first motion during the opening session of the committee. The delegate making the motion will state the agenda items in the order to be debated. This motion requires a second.

The motion shall be debated with an equal number of speakers for and against the motion. A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or no other delegation wishes to request the floor.

On closure of debate, the committee will move directly to voting procedures. A simple majority is required to set the agenda. If the motion fails, the committee will automatically move to debate the second agenda item. After the committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first agenda item, it will move to the next agenda item in the order set.

All motions to suspend the meeting shall be ruled dilatory during the consideration of the agenda. Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time before the agenda is set.

Rule 7 General Debate

After the agenda has been determined and at any time when the floor is open, the Chairperson may ask for speakers to raise their placards to indicate their desire to address the committee.

Speaker's time will be set at the discretion of the Chairperson. A proposal to change the speakers' time may be raised in a Point of Information to the Chairperson. If no delegation wishes to request the right to speak, debate is considered automatically closed.

Rule 8 Suspension of the Meeting

The committee may suspend the meeting to aid in the generation of new proposals and the settlement of complicated issues of contention.

Suspension of the meeting allows time for lobbying. You can use the time to get together with other delegations to draft or merge resolutions. These breaks can also be used for settling more significant disputes over draft resolutions.

There is no formal lobbying time, so a period of suspension is useful at the start of the conference once the agenda is decided. It is also useful at the end of the conference when last minute merging might be required to achieve enough votes to pass a resolution.

A motion to suspend the meeting is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit not exceeding thirty minutes.

This motion requires a second and a simple majority to pass.

Once the time limit for the suspension has elapsed, a further motion to suspend the meeting may be proposed by the delegates and requires a second and simple majority of members present to pass. A maximum of two extensions may be allowed for any single suspension of the meeting and time for any of the extensions may not exceed the time limit for the original suspension. The Chairperson's decision not to allow a motion for an extension is not subject to appeal.

Rule 9 Closure of Debate

A delegate may propose a motion to close debate on the item currently under discussion at any time when the floor is open. This motion requires a second. Permission to speak may only be granted to up to two delegates opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to a vote. Should no delegation wish to speak against the motion, it is considered automatically passed. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority.

Rule 10 Speeches

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson. The Chairperson may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant or are discourteous.

Rule 11 Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak in general debate can, upon completing his or her speech, yield to points of information. The Chairperson shall select questioners, and may call to order any delegate whose question is rhetorical, leading and/or not designed to elicit information. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chairperson. The delegate may refuse to answer the question.

The delegate may yield time remaining to another delegate or to the Chairperson. If a yield is made to another delegate, further yields to other delegates are not permissible.

Yields are not in order if the delegate has exhausted the time limit for the speech.

Rule 12 Right of Reply

A delegation that believes its national honour or integrity has been insulted by another delegate may request a right of reply. The request must be made in writing and submitted to the Chairperson without delay.

The decision to grant the right of reply is at the discretion of the Chairperson and is not open to appeal. A right of reply will not be granted solely in order to correct a perceived inaccuracy in a speech. The Chairperson shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply.

Yields to other delegates are only permitted if there is time left to yield in the original speakers' time.

It is sometimes useful to close debate on amendments or other matters where arguments have been exhausted.

However, a motion to close debate requires debate and a two-thirds majority to pass (unless no one speaks against it, in which case debate automatically closes).



A wide view of the General Assembly.

UN Photo/J. Carrier

Rule 13 Point of Personal Privilege

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his or her ability to participate, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should only do so with the utmost discretion.

Rule 14 Point of Order

A delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper procedure. A delegate shall, in rising to a point of order, clarify the substance of the point. The Chairperson, in accordance with the Rules, will immediately rule upon the point of order. The Chairperson may rule out those points that are dilatory or

improper; such a decision is not subject to appeal. Points of order may not interrupt the speech of a delegate or the Chairperson.

Points of Order are only used to question whether the Rules of Procedure have been appropriately followed. They are not used to question the accuracy of speeches – such points should be made in opposing speeches or points of information.

More than one resolution can be considered at a time, so during debate you will need to direct your comments to the resolutions by their name. The Chairperson will use colours to name the resolutions (Draft Resolution Blue, Draft Resolution Green etc.)

Over time, resolutions will merge or fail to attract the interest of the committee. At the end of the conference, there are likely to be two or three surviving resolutions battling for votes.

Amendments have to be formally introduced by a motion. A vote is required to determine whether the amendment will be discussed. A second vote on whether or not the amendment should be adopted takes place after debate has closed. There are no friendly amendments.

Rule 15 Point of Information to the Chairperson

A delegate may raise a point of information to the Chairperson to request explanation of an aspect of committee business. A point of information to the Chairperson shall not relate to a substantial issue under discussion and it may not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 16 Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chairperson and is sponsored by ten percent of members and non-members present (rounded up to the nearest whole number).

Sponsoring a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution and the sponsor has no further obligations or ownership of the resolution.

Once a resolution has been approved, and it has been copied and distributed, a motion to introduce the draft resolution may be entertained and it is then automatically introduced for debate.

More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but no more than one resolution may be passed per agenda item.

Rule 17 Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that adds to, deletes from or revises part of a draft resolution. Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced.

Amendments shall normally be submitted in writing and are subject to the approval of the Chairperson. They require sponsors of not less than one eighth of members and non-members present. No amendment shall be considered with less than three sponsors.

Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a resolution may be further amended. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended.

A delegate may motion to introduce an amendment for debate when the floor is open, which requires a simple majority to pass. An amendment will not be debated if the motion to introduce an amendment fails. Upon successful introduction of an amendment for debate, speakers may request the floor to debate the amendment, with speakers alternating for and against.

If no delegate wishes to speak against an amendment, it is considered immediately adopted.

Once debate is closed on the amendment, the committee will move to an immediate vote. A passed amendment shall be treated as an integral part of the draft resolution under debate. Amendments that do not alter the substance of a draft resolution and that are proposed in order to rectify spelling errors or other minor errors can be passed without vote at the discretion of the Chairperson. There are no friendly amendments.

Rule 18 General Voting Procedure

All members of the committee, including observers, shall have one vote on procedural motions including votes on amendments. No abstentions are permitted on procedural matters.

The only substantive question concerns the adoption of resolutions, where only full Member States may vote. Each vote may be a 'yes', 'no' or 'abstain'. Voting with 'rights' is not permitted. Voting shall normally be by a show of placards.

Only a point of order or a point of personal privilege may interrupt voting procedures and must be made in connection to the actual voting.

Unless specified otherwise in the Rules, decisions of the committee shall be made by a simple

majority of the members present.

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, they shall, unless the committee decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

Rule 19 Civil Society Vote on the Substantive Question

Once the members of a committee have passed a resolution, a vote shall immediately be taken of those observers present. This vote determines whether civil society is likely to support the implementation of the resolution. Each vote may be a 'yes', 'no' or 'abstain', with a simple majority required to pass.

Rule 20 Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions

A motion to reorder draft resolutions will be in order immediately after closure of debate on an agenda item, but prior to entering voting procedures.

The motion requires a second, and a simple majority to pass. If the motion to reorder draft resolutions passes, the Chairperson will then subsequently accept motions specifying the order in which the draft resolutions should be voted on.

Once this is done, the committee will vote on the motions in the order they were submitted, until all fail or one of them passes. A motion specifying the reordering of draft resolutions requires a simple majority for passage.

Resolutions are voted on as a whole; there shall be no division of the question.

Rule 21 Order of Precedence

Points and motions shall be considered in the following, descending order of preference:

1. Point of personal privilege
2. Point of order
3. Point of information to the Chairperson
4. Motion to close the debate
5. Motion to postpone the debate (tabling)
6. Motion to introduce a draft resolution
7. Motion to introduce an amendment
8. Motion to introduce a Statement of the President of the Security Council
9. Motion to suspend the meeting
10. Motion to appeal the decision of the Chairperson
11. Motion to reorder draft resolutions

Unless otherwise specified in the Rules, motions that require a vote shall be considered by the

committee in order of their disturbance to the proceedings, with the most disturbing motions being voted on first.

Annex - Additional rules concerning the Security Council

Rule 22 Security Council agenda

The agenda proposed by the Chairperson shall be considered adopted by consensus in advance of each meeting.

The Chairperson may reopen debate on any closed agenda item so long as he/she considers that the situation has changed significantly since the Council originally considered the topic. The Chairperson may decide to consider further draft resolutions on reopened agenda items. These decisions are not subject to appeal.

Rule 23 Statements of the President of the Security Council

A Statement of the President of the Security Council is a public statement made to the media on behalf of the Security Council members. It does not have to be drafted in resolution format. Statements become formal documents of the Security Council, but are not legally binding.

Any member or non-member may motion to introduce a statement, which requires a unanimous decision to pass.

Rule 24 Decisions of the Security Council

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members and/or non-members.

In accordance with Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members. An abstention by a permanent member would not prevent successful passage of a resolution.

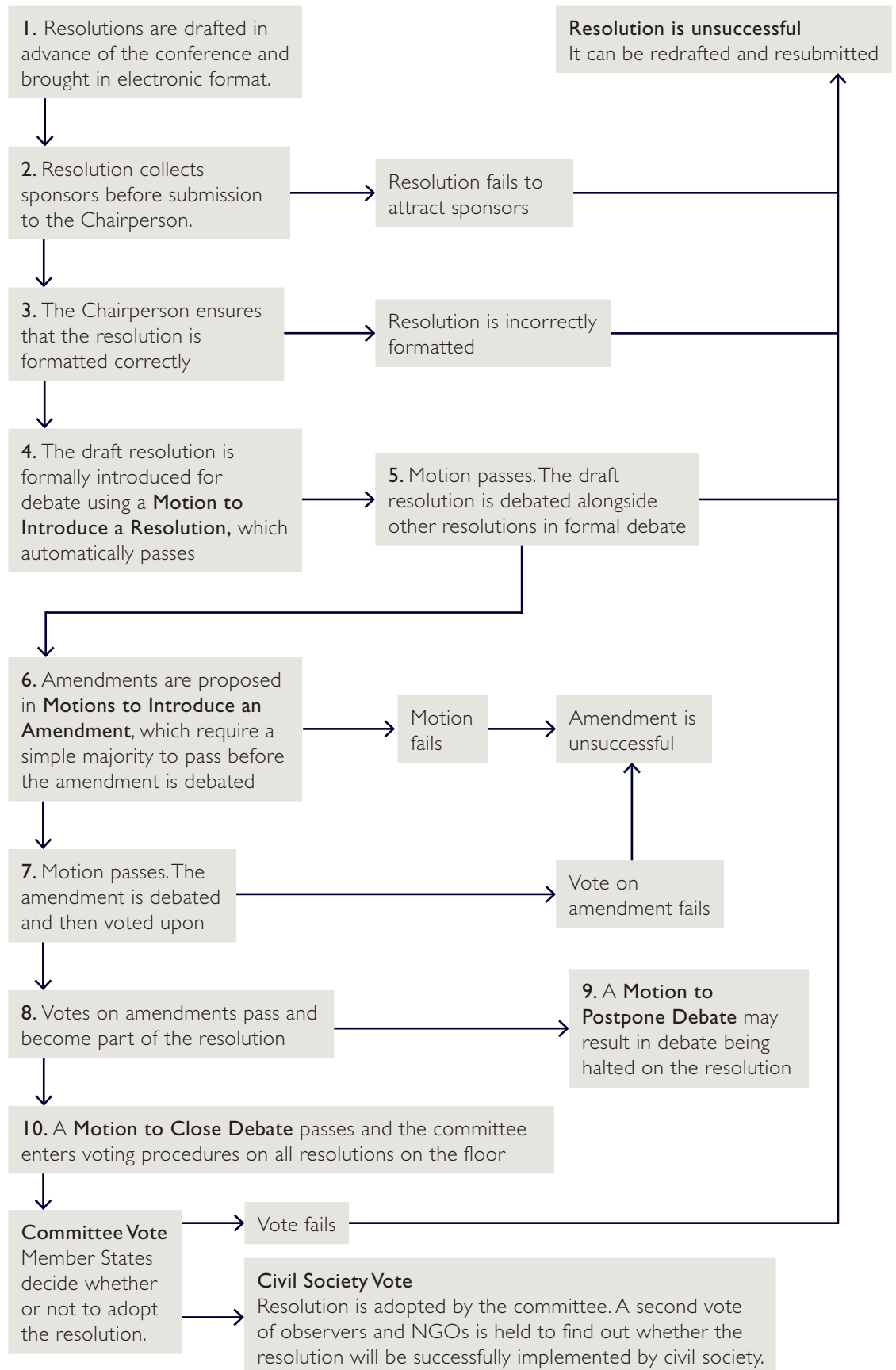
Only one resolution can pass the committee in the final vote. At the start of voting procedures, the resolutions are debated in the order that they are submitted. If the first resolution in this list is passed, the other resolutions are dropped without vote.

This means that it is sometimes useful to reorder the draft resolutions before a vote so that the more contentious resolutions are voted on first or that merged resolutions submitted towards the end of the conference are considered first.

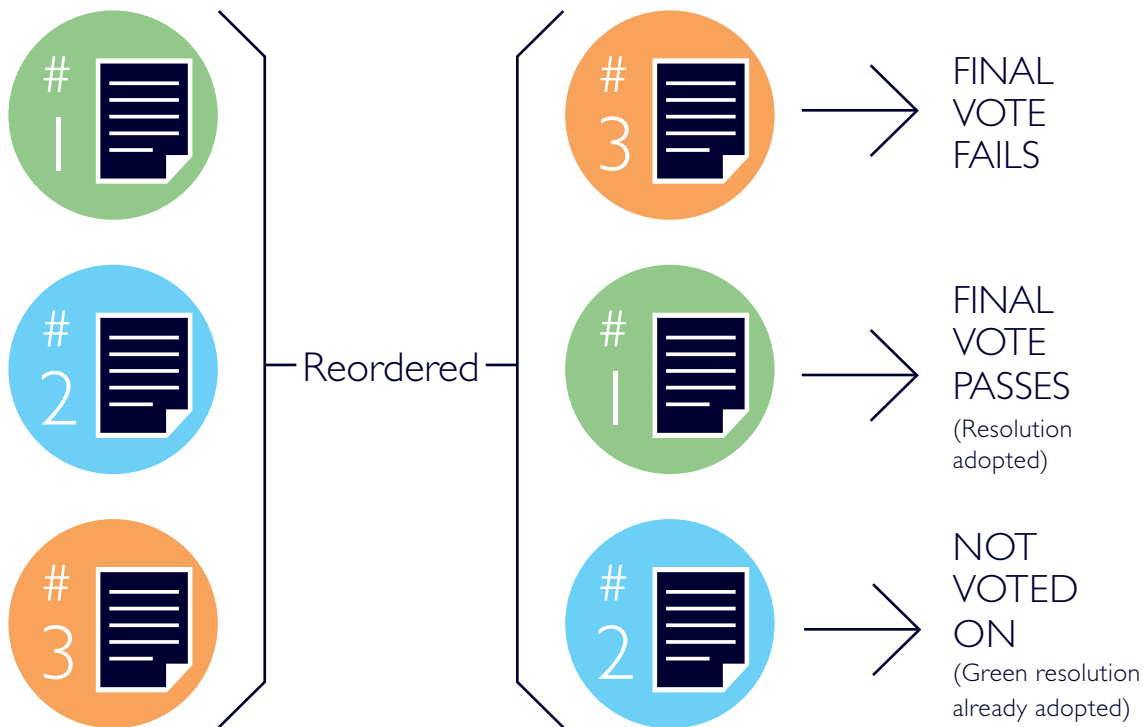
Once a committee has passed a resolution, a second vote is taken of the observers and non-governmental organisations that have participated in debate. This is called the civil society vote.

This vote determines whether civil society is likely to support implementation of the resolution that Member States have adopted.

Resolution Flow Diagram



Explanation of Reordering Resolutions



Once a **Motion to Close Debate** has passed, the committee enters voting procedures.

Only one resolution can pass on each Agenda Item - as soon as a vote passes, all other resolutions under consideration automatically fail.

At first resolutions are voted on in the order that they were introduced to the committee.

However, there is an advantage if your resolution is voted on first.

It will also save time if resolutions which are no longer being seriously considered are moved to the end.

A **Motion to Reorder Resolutions** is therefore used to change the order in which resolutions are voted on.

For example, resolutions might at first be in the following order:

- **Green Draft Resolution**
(A resolution that has not been debated for some time. Seems to have lost support.)
- **Blue Draft Resolution**
(Has some support. May pass if its supporters are lucky.)
- **Orange Draft Resolution**
(A merged resolution, including some ideas from Green. Has quite a lot of support.)

In this situation, the supporters of the Orange Draft Resolution will want to reorder resolutions so that their resolution is voted on first.

This is because voting on the Green Draft Resolution is a waste of committee time: it is very unlikely to win enough votes. A vote on Blue Draft Resolution may result in it being passed before a vote on Orange. They would therefore propose a Motion to Reorder Resolutions so that Orange Draft Resolution is voted on first.

The Security Council: Its Membership, Role & Powers

Wide view of the Security Council Chamber. The chamber was a gift to the United Nations from Norway. The mural depicts a phoenix rising from its ashes, symbolic of the world's rebirth after World War II

UN Photo



In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

**Article 2,
Charter of the United Nations**

The Charter of the United Nations entrusts the Security Council with the “maintenance of international peace and security” and gives it responsibility for ensuring “prompt and effective action by the United Nations”.

To realise these aims, the Charter grants the Security Council unique authority to pass resolutions that are binding on all Member States and it is the only UN body that can authorise military force.

With a membership restricted to just fifteen

countries, the Security Council is designed to react rapidly and decisively in response to evolving global security crises.

However, at times the Council has been criticised for failing to respond with speed and determination to breaches of international peace and security, and large scale human rights abuse.

Role and membership

The Council has a membership of fifteen: five permanent members (often referred to simply as “the P5”) and ten non-permanent members. The permanent membership was established in 1945 as the five main victors of World War II: China, France, the Soviet Union (today the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom and the United States. Non-permanent members are elected for periods of two years by the General Assembly.

Nine affirmative votes by Security Council members are required to pass a resolution, with none of the P5 voting against. This so-called “veto” power means that each

permanent member may prevent the passage of any resolution regardless of the votes of other members of the Security Council. The UN Charter permits States that are not members of the Security Council to participate in its meetings without voting rights if their interests “are specially affected” or they are “party to a dispute under consideration”.

The Council’s membership structure and voting system is widely viewed as imperfect and in need of reform. Critics suggest that the Council poorly represents the overall geographical membership of the UN, particularly of the developing world. They also argue that the Council fails to give voice to all those States that most actively contribute to the work of the UN or to adequately represent the modern world’s balance of political and economic power. The veto power is also seen to impede timely and effective action in major security crises. While there is some consensus around an extension of membership, agreement remains elusive on the size of a reformed Council, the possible addition of new permanent members, or any extension or reform of the veto.

Article VI Powers

In many cases, Security Council resolutions differ little in content from resolutions that

The Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

**Article 38,
Charter of the United Nations**

might be passed on similar topics by other UN forums. They urge parties to conflicts, or those that might have an influence on events in conflict areas, to observe existing measures, modify their conduct or support new initiatives to bring about change.

Article VI of the Charter provides the Security Council with the power to propose solutions to international disputes. The Security Council may investigate any dispute (Article 34) and propose measures that might settle the disagreement (Article 36). With the approval of all parties to a dispute,

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

**Article 25,
Charter of the United Nations**



A Zambian peacekeeper on patrol in Sudan. UN peacekeepers deploy with the consent of parties to a conflict.

UN Photo/Stuart Price

UN peacekeepers in Côte d'Ivoire check the serial numbers on rifles used by government forces to ensure that they comply with an arms embargo. The Security Council may impose trade sanctions using its Chapter VII powers.

UN Photo/Ky Chung



the Security Council may also recommend “terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate” (Article 37).

Decisions made using Chapter VI powers are non-binding; States may consider them as recommendations, which they are not legally obliged to carry out. Operative clauses that begin with the opening phrases “Urges” or “Invites” are normally viewed as Article VI clauses and therefore non-binding.

Acting under Chapter VII

If its proposals or recommendations are likely to be ignored, the Security Council may decide to make its resolutions binding



The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

**Article 41,
Charter of the United Nations**

on all Member States.

Chapter VII of the Charter gives the Security Council the authority to instruct Member States to take action to maintain or restore international peace and security. Resolutions containing the phrase “*Acting under Chapter VII*” therefore carry the full force of international law. States are similarly required to implement clauses beginning with the opening phrase “*Demands*” or “*Decides*”.

Actions that the Security Council may take under what are known as its “Chapter VII Powers” include imposing trade sanctions and authorising military action.

Trade sanctions

The Security Council may impose economic sanctions on States that fail to implement its decisions.

In recent years, the Security Council has become concerned that embargoes on trade in necessities can place unnecessary strain on vulnerable civilian populations.

Much greater emphasis is now placed on sanctions targeted at specific individuals or ruling elites, such as travel bans and the freezing of financial assets. Recent sanctions have included embargoes on the trade in arms, diamonds, luxury goods and material that might support the development of nuclear weapons or ballistic missiles.

Resolutions that impose sanctions will also establish a sanctions committee. While the Security Council will decide the general terms of the sanctions it imposes, it is left to a committee to determine the exact terms of embargoes and to monitor their implementation.

Authorising military force or a peacekeeping mission

Should its other enforcement powers prove insufficient, the Security Council may authorise the use of military force “by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security”.

The Security Council may establish mandates for large scale military operations. For example, in 1990 the Security Council authorised a coalition force of more than 950,000 troops from thirty four countries to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait. However, such mandates are rare and often highly controversial.

The Security Council is much more likely to deploy soldiers in peacekeeping operations. Peacekeepers are deployed to build confidence in conflict areas by impartially monitoring ceasefires with the consent of all sides. It remains an important aspect of UN peacekeeping that missions deploy with the

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 42, Charter of the United Nations

consent of the parties to a conflict.

The role of the UN’s “blue helmets” has expanded and peacekeepers now carry out a range of duties including protecting civilians; ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid; civilian policing; developing democratic institutions; monitoring and investigating human rights abuse; mine clearance; and the disarming, demobilising and reintegrating into society of former combatants. As of December 2018, there were more than 103,000 “blue helmets” deployed in fourteen conflict areas around the world.

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Guinean peacekeepers patrol in Mali in their distinctive blue helmets and white armoured vehicles. As well as ensuring the security of the civilian population, the Guinean troops clear IEDs and land mines.

UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

Security Council Resolution Toolbox

Imposing an UN arms embargo

1. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit the sale or supply to South Rengaan by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories, and that all States shall prohibit the provision of technical advice or training related to such items;
2. *Affirms* that the measures imposed by paragraph (1) above shall not apply to:
 - (a) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, for the use of United Nations personnel, the news media, and humanitarian or development workers;
 - (b) Supplies of military equipment, technical training and assistance intended solely to support humanitarian assistance or human rights monitoring;

Severing diplomatic relations

1. *Decides* that all States shall significantly reduce the level of staff at South Rengaan diplomatic missions and consular posts, and withdraw any officials or agents present in South Rengaan to advise the South Rengaan authorities on diplomatic, political or military matters;

Freezing financial assets

1. *Decides* that all States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources that are owned or controlled by persons or organisations designated by the Security Council or its Committees as constituting a threat to the peace and reconciliation process in South Rengaan;
2. *Further decides* that the provisions in paragraph (1) above do not apply to financial or other assets or resources that have been determined by relevant States, after notification to the Committee, to be for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, or legal services;

Travel ban on senior political officials

1. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of persons designated by the Security Council or its Committees as constituting a threat to the peace and reconciliation process, together with their family members, except where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where a State is allowing its own nationals entry into its territory;

Banning trade in luxury goods

1. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit any direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to South Rengaan of all luxury goods, as defined by the Security Council or its Committees;

- I. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit:
 - (a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in South Rengaan, and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in South Rengaan;
 - (b) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products to any person or organisation in South Rengaan, including weapons or any other military equipment, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

Full
sanctions
on all trade

- I. *Decides* to establish a Committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks:
 - (a) To seek from all States information regarding actions taken by them to effectively implement the measures imposed in this resolution;
 - (b) To examine and recommend appropriate action on information regarding violations of measures imposed by this resolution, identifying where possible those reported to be engaged in such violations;
 - (c) To create and maintain lists and guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of this resolution;
 - (e) To report to the Security Council at least every 90 days;

Establishing
a Security
Council
sanctions
committee

- I. *Authorizes* the establishment of the Security & Humanitarian Force in South Rengaan (abbreviated as SHFSR in all languages) with a mandate to:
 - (a) Protect civilians under threat of physical violence, particularly refugees and displaced persons;
 - (b) Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders by helping to improve security in the area of operations;
 - (b) Monitor, promote and protect human rights, with particular attention to sexual and gender-based violence, and to recommend action to the competent authorities;
 - (c) Protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff;
 - (d) ...
2. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to SHFSR, and invites the Secretary-General to establish a maximum number of military officers and supporting civilian personnel appropriate to its mandate;
3. *Authorizes* Member States participating in the SHFSR to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

Authorising
a new
UN peace
mission
(simplified
version)

Security Council: Media Stakeouts & “Twiplomacy”

Nikki Haley, United States Permanent Representative to the UN, answers questions on DPR Korea in a Security Council Media Stakeout in New York.

UN Photo/Kim Haughton



“

The television is like the sixteenth member of the Security Council.

**Boutros Boutros-Ghali,
Former UN Secretary-General**

The international news media play an important role in Security Council negotiations. Positive coverage can encourage and mobilise collective action to further the aims of the United Nations, while negative attention can contribute to pressure for countries to take action.

Security Council delegates at WASAMUN will not only have to defend their policies to other delegates, but also to the news media.

“Twiplomacy”

Social media is increasingly used by governments to conduct public diplomacy and directly engage a worldwide audience. Lüfkens (2018) found that only six UN Member States do not have a presence

on social media, with 951 active Twitter accounts linked to heads of state, heads of government and foreign ministers. Together they have accumulated over 485 million followers and likes.

Throughout the conference, Security Council delegates will have access to a simulated social media feed and email account. The simulation makes use of software used by real-life foreign ministries to train diplomat in crisis management.

Stories and commentary related to the crisis will appear in the social media feed and delegates may receive emails from their home governments with direction on their policies.

Delegates are also able to post to simulated social media themselves as their country's missions to the UN. Social and traditional media coverage of the Council may then have an impact on negotiations.

Media stakeouts

Delegates will receive training from media

professionals and diplomats on how to communicate with the media.

They will then take part in Media Stakeouts covering the status of negotiations. “Stakeouts” are short, on-camera interviews that normally occur as diplomats are leaving the Security Council. Our stakeouts will be conducted in pairs and will involve a head-to-head discussion with a delegate representing another country.

Delegates will be given focused feedback on their performance at the end of each interview, and a full debriefing will take place at the end of the day with prizes awarded to the top three or four interviewees.

Each State will have two interviews over the course of the day - preferably one interview per delegate. The content of interviews will be guided by the scenario.

Where there is no camera, there is no humanitarian intervention.

Bernard Kouchner,
former foreign minister of France &
founder of Médecins Sans Frontières

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Courtesy & etiquette

Delegates are reminded that every contribution to the media simulation should exhibit the same standards of courtesy and respect that characterises their contributions to normal committee debate.



A press officer from the UN Department for Public Information works covering a Security Council meeting on the situation in Haiti.

UN Photo/Amanda
Voisard

Resolution Opening Phrases

Preambulatory clauses

<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Indignant at</i>
<i>Acting</i>	<i>Inspired by</i>
<i>Adhering</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>
<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Mindful of</i>
<i>Agreeing with the observations</i>	<i>Noting that</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Noting with appreciation</i>
<i>Appreciating</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Persuaded</i>
<i>Aware that</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the principle</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the results</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Believing that</i>	<i>Regretting</i>
<i>Cognizant of the fact that</i>	<i>Reiterating</i>
<i>Concerned about</i>	<i>Sharing the concern</i>
<i>Concurring with the proposals</i>	<i>Stressing</i>
<i>Condemning</i>	<i>Striving to</i>
<i>Conscious of</i>	<i>Taking into account the</i>
<i>Conscious that</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Considering that</i>	<i>Taking note of the observations</i>
<i>Convinced that</i>	<i>Taking note of the report</i>
<i>Deploing</i>	<i>Viewing with concern</i>
<i>Desirous of</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>
<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Wishing to</i>
<i>Encouraged</i>	
<i>Expressing concern</i>	
<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	
<i>Faithful to</i>	
<i>Fearing</i>	
<i>Fully aware</i>	
<i>Guided by</i>	
<i>Having considered the report</i>	
<i>Hopeful that</i>	

Operative clauses

Accepts	Exhorts all Member States to	Refers the report to
Accepts with appreciation	Expresses concern over	Regrets
Accepts with deep appreciation	Expresses its appreciation	Reiterates
Accepts with gratitude	Expresses its concern	Rejects
Acknowledges	Expresses its confidence	Reminds the State parties
Adopts	Expresses its deep appreciation	Renews the mandate
Affirms	Expresses its deep concern	Requests the Secretary-General
Agrees with the observations	Expresses its firm conviction	Resolves
Appeals to all States	Expresses its gratitude	Solemnly adopts
Appoints	Expresses its profound indignation	Stresses
Approves	Expresses its satisfaction	Suggests that
Authorizes	Expresses its solidarity with	Supports the efforts
Believes that	Expresses the hope	Takes note of the observations
Calls attention to	Expresses the opinion that	Takes note of the report
Calls the attention of	Extends the mandate	Transmits
Calls upon Member States	Firmly supports the people	Trusts that
Commends	Insists that	Underlines
Compliments	Instructs the Committee	Urgently requests
Concurs with the observations	Invites	Urges all States
Condemns	Invites once again	Welcomes
Confirms	Invites the attention of	
Congratulates	Is of the opinion that	
Considers	Looks forward to the meeting	
Decides	Makes an urgent appeal to	
Decides accordingly	Mandates the Secretary-General	
Decides also	Notes that	
Decides further	Notes with appreciation	
Declares that	Proclaims	
Dissolves the Committee	Proposes	
Draws the attention of	Reaffirms	
Emphasizes	Realizes	
Endorses	Reasserts	
Entrusts the Committee	Recalls	
Envisages	Recognizes	
Establishes a special fund	Recommends that	
Establishes a target of		

Both committees can use any of these opening phrases including "Condemns" and "Decides".

Resolution Format Guidelines

Chairpersons may conduct minor editing for clarity. It is up to delegates to ensure that their resolutions are formatted correctly before submission.

Resolutions must meet the following criteria before submission:

- Times New Roman 11pt font is to be used throughout, with a double line break between each clause and sub-clause.
- A section at the top should show sponsors and the Agenda Item title in full.
- All acronyms should be written out in full with the acronym in brackets (for example, United Nations (UN)).
- Only two sponsors can be from the same school.



11pt Times New Roman font

Double line break between each clause

Agenda Item in full

Acronyms written out in full when first used

Agenda Item: Women, Gender Equality & Climate Change, Including its Effects, Adaption & Mitigation

Sponsors: Cameroon, Ethiopia, France, Nigeria, San Marino, USA

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) and the Lima Programme of Work on Gender (2015), which encourages greater involvement of women in the international negotiations regarding climate change,



Incorrect font and text size

Agenda Item not written out in full

Acronyms used without being written out in full

Agenda Item: Women and Climate Change

Sponsors: Cameroon, Ethiopia, France, Nigeria, San Marino, USA

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the UNFCCC and the Lima Programme of Work on Gender, which encourages greater involvement of women in the international negotiations regarding climate change,

- Format should be correct with opening phrases in italics, commas after preambulatory clauses and semi-colons after operative clauses.





Opening phrases not in italics

Operative should not end in commas or full stops

Inconsistent numbering style and tabs

1. Calls upon all Member States to take all feasible steps to encourage the participation of women in national and local decision making regarding energy policy, in particular in regard to biomass fuels.
- 2) Urges all Member States to appoint women to ministerial positions leading government departments responsible for energy policy in order to better ensure the involvement of women in energy policy decision making,

- Subclauses should be lettered in the format bracket-letter-bracket (for example: (a), (b), (c) etc.) Sub-clauses to sub-clauses are not permitted.
- Sub-clauses must read naturally on from the accompanying clause. Single sub-clauses are not permitted.
- Sub-clauses may only begin with the **present participle (-ing words)** such as establishing, operating, creating, mandating, overseeing etc. or the **infinitive (to- words)** such as establish, operate, create, mandate, overview etc.

<p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> all Member States to encourage the establishment of women entrepreneurs establishing small-scale, community based renewable energy projects in developing countries by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Providing tax incentives and subsidies to such projects that are in their early developmental stage; (b) Establishing training schools for women specialising in small-scale renewable technology and engineering; (c) Conducting public information campaigns to encourage women to seek careers in community-based renewable energy businesses; 	 <p>Sub-clauses in correct format</p> <p>Sub-clauses read naturally on from accompanying clause</p> <p>Sub-clauses all begin with the present participle (-ing words) or infinitive (to- words)</p>
<p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> all Member States to encourage the establishment of women entrepreneurs establishing small-scale, community based renewable energy projects in developing countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishes public information campaigns to encourage women to work in the renewable energy business; <p>2. <i>Calls upon</i> all States to provide tax incentives to encourage women to establish small-scale renewable energy projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Such tax incentives to end after one year; 	 <p>Sub-clauses not lettered in correct format</p> <p>Sub-clauses do not read naturally on from clauses</p> <p>Single sub-clauses not permitted</p>

- For resolutions prepared in advance of the conference, the sum of clauses and sub-clauses in the operative section **should not exceed twenty**.
- Under normal circumstances, for all other resolutions the sum of clauses and sub-clauses in the operative section **may not exceed thirty**. Permission may be requested from the chairperson to exceed this limit.

After submission, resolutions become the property of the committee and sponsors have no further ownership or responsibilities.

Resolutions should be saved on the MUN drive following the instructions in one of the computer rooms.

Motions (in order of precedence)	Purpose	Rule number	Requires second?	Debate	Majority needed to pass
Motion to set the agenda	To decide which Agenda Item to discuss first	Rule 6	No	Equal number for and against	50%+1
1. Point of personal privilege	To bring to the attention of the Chairperson a personal discomfort interfering with participation	Rule 13	No	None	None
2. Point of order	To bring to the attention of the Chairperson a breach in the Rules of Procedure	Rule 14	No	None	None
3. Point of information to the Chairperson	To ask the Chairperson a question about the conduct of committee business (including requesting a change to the speaker's time)	Rule 15	No	None	None
4. Motion to close debate	To terminate discussion of a matter under consideration by the committee (such as an amendment)	Rule 9	Yes	2 against (automatically passes if none speak against)	2/3 majority
5. Motion to introduce a draft resolution	To introduce a resolution for discussion	Rule 16	Yes	None	Passes without vote
6. Motion to introduce an amendment	To introduce an amendment for discussion (the amendment is then debated and voted on)	Rule 17	Yes	None	50%+1
7. Motion to extend suspension	To continue a suspension of the meeting already underway	Rule 8	Yes	None	50%+1
8. Motion to suspend the meeting	To temporarily end debate to allow informal discussion and lobbying (Max. 20 minutes)	Rule 8	Yes	None	50%+1
9. Motion to appeal the decision of the Chairperson	To challenge a ruling by the Chairperson	Rule 3	No	None	2/3 majority
10. Motion to reorder draft resolutions	To recorder the order in which resolutions are voted on during voting procedures	Rule 20	No	None	50%+1
Right of Reply	To bring to the attention of the committee an insult to national honour or integrity	Rule 12	Submitted in writing to the Chairperson for him/her to judge and then read out.		

These rules only fully apply in the Security Council and Economic & Social Council.
The Arctic Council and US Senate operate with amended rules of procedure.

