

32nd Annual

**2015 Central New York
Model United Nations**



Delegate Preparation Guide

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Dear Delegates and Advisors,

On behalf of the Fayetteville-Manlius High School Model United Nations program, we would like to welcome you to the 32nd annual Central New York Model United Nations (CNYMUN) Conference. It is our pleasure to have you attend two days of rigorous debate at Syracuse University on January 9-10, 2015.

We are very proud of the ingenuity of topics that our chairs produced this year. These topics range from current issues such as settling political tension in Iraq and the surrounding area to the Peloponnesian War, which will be simulated in the joint historical crisis this year: Delian League vs. Peloponnesian League.

The innovative topics and committees should evoke passionate debate and exceptional resolutions. This year's conference is the result of countless hours of hard work by both students and advisors. We are confident that it will be among the best CNYMUN conferences in history.

We look forward to seeing you all in January. Please contact us with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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CNYMUN Important Points:

An Introduction to Harvard Style Debate:

CNYMUN operates in the Harvard-style format. The CNYMUN Steering Committee has found that Harvard-style debate encourages all members of the committee to participate and get involved in debate and caucus. As opposed to other conferences, where resolutions must be submitted in advance, CNYMUN delegates should author position discussing their stance on the issues, and submit them to the respective chairs. We will not accept resolutions submitted before CNYMUN. Chairs will send a packet of position papers back to their delegates that represent the widest range of policy and geographic region. Delegates are not required to send position papers, but it is our hope that all will. Position papers will help delegates to mold their state's policies and give our chairs the opportunity to evaluate the opinions of the committee on the selected topics.

During committee, delegates will write working papers. As stated in the rules, working papers are not official documents. They should be used to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolution and need not be written in resolution format. As the discussions on a topic develop, delegates should work to combine working papers into resolutions. There can be any number of resolutions on the floor at one time. Also, more than one resolution can be passed on a single topic. Debate will be conducted through the use of a Rolling Speakers' List. In this manner, delegates are free to discuss any aspect of the topic on the agenda.

Preparing a Position Paper

Why write a position paper? A position paper is not only a research tool in itself, but also a guide in diplomatic strategy.

A good position paper will define each topic on the agenda and that topic's relationship to the country's national interests. It should state clearly the country's foreign policy goals, and ties to the United Nations. When writing a position paper, the delegate will be able to realize which topic is most important to their country. Below is a sample outline for a position paper.

A. Background of Committee Topic

1. Main elements of the problem or issue
2. General views on the topic
3. Action taken on the topic already

B. Justification of Position and Summary

1. Support of your country's point of view or position
2. Argument for opposing position and the strongest points of rebuttal
3. Draft resolutions or amendments to be introduced in debate

Although sending in a position paper is not mandatory, it is highly recommended.

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Expectations of Delegates:

For the Novice Delegate:

Good Research

- Quality vs. Quantity: Understand the fundamental issues involved in the topics instead of memorizing statistics
- Country: Understand the history of the country. Social and cultural background is important to lead to understanding a country's policy
- Topic: Research the topic through topic-based materials. Consult scientific or medical journals as well as news magazines
- Policy: Policy is the justification of a nation's actions based on many different factors. Policy illustrates why a country takes an action, not what the action is.
- The United Nations: Know what the UN has done in the past and its future plans.

Speaking Skills

- Basics: Use eye contact, inflection, rate and tone. Remember that as delegates to the UN, certain behavior is appropriate.

Procedure

- Rules: Good delegates follow procedural rules, while strong delegates take it a step further by knowing how to use those rules to work in their favor. Do not be afraid to ask chairs about the rules.

Respect

- All delegates must have respect for the other delegates in the committee, the chairs and the secretariat staff. By showing respect, it will be shown in response.

For the Veteran Delegate:

Extremes

- Zealous Delegates: Delegates who behaving in an overbearing and coarse manner will waste their and the committee's time.
- Lax Delegates: Delegates who show no interest in committee and refuse to participate will waste their and the committee's time.

Inclusion

- Power Delegates: Delegates who try to control a committee with only one or two other delegates will not get far. Encourage inactive delegates to generate ideas and to receive their full support.

Respect

- All delegates must have respect for the other delegates in the committee, the chairs and the secretariat staff. By showing respect, it will be shown in response.

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CNYMUN Guidelines for Resolution Writing:

The resolutions passed by CNYMUN committees come about as the result of hours of research, negotiation, and interaction between delegates representing the policies of world nations. This guide should be reviewed before the conferences and used during committee work. The substantial amount of committee time spent on resolutions warrants that resolutions exhibit accurate information relating to a problem and a realistic solution presented in a concise format. Comprehensive resolutions do not waste delegates' time and they focus debate on the issue rather than diction and syntax. The following pages are provided as guidelines for CNYUN delegates when writing a resolution.

A resolution is always expressed in the form on one long sentence divided into two basic parts: the pre-ambulatory and operative sections. The pre-ambulatory section explains the problems using current events and past UN actions. The operative section states a proposed solution, often in many parts, to the problem. Each clause is preceded by a phrase, examples of which can be found on the next page. A sample resolution is included to help delegates when writing resolutions in committee.

A resolution discusses a problem before the world community and proposes a solution(s) to the problem. A delegate or groups of delegates within a given committee submit resolutions where delegates debate for or against them. After debate is closed, they are voted on and either passed as is, passed with amendments, or rejected. Delegates often base their vote on their country's stance and policy, as well as the specifics of the resolution.

A resolution must be understandable and realistic. An excellent proposal or solution can be hidden behind poor formatting, vague phrasing, or incorrect information and be defeated when put up to a vote. The author of a resolution must keep in mind the financial and legal limitations of the UN such as budgetary concerns and national sovereignty.

Resolutions can be sent out of committee if they are written on a topic outside of that committee's jurisdiction. Delegates should use the information they gather to write their position papers when they enter committee and write resolutions. Working papers can be combined to write resolutions. The length of a resolution varies, although a length of 1-2 pages is generally the norm. Resolutions must be long enough to provide the necessary information, but they should also remain concise, clear and purposeful.

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Resolution Introductory Phrases:

Preambulatory Phrases:

Accepting that	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Notion with approval
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting further
Aware of	Fully aware	Noting with satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Observing
Believing	Fully believing	Realizing
Citing	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Concerned that	Further recalling	Recalling
Contemplating that	Gravely concerned	Recognizing
Convinced	Guided by	Referring
Declaring	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Taking into account
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Taking into consideration
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Having heard	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Having received	Yet maintaining

Operative Phrases:

Accepts	Designates	Proclaims
Affirms	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Approves	Encourages	Recommends
Authorizes	Endorses	Reminds
Be it resolved	Expresses	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Condemns *	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns *
Confirms	Further reminds	Supports
Considers	Further resolves	Trusts
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Having resolved	Transmits
Draws attention	Notes	Urges

* These operative phrases may only be used in resolutions by the Security Council

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Sample Resolution:

(Heading)

Committee: United Nations Environmental Program

Topic: Ozone Depletion

Sponsor: Romania

The Economic and Social Council, **(Organ)**

Recognizing that scientists have reached a general consensus that ozone depletion results primarily from manmade actions, **(Pre-ambulatory clauses end in commas)**

Deeply concerned that levels of depletion in the ozone layer have now reached four percent per decade, and that this translates into an eight percent yearly increase in the percentage of harmful ultraviolet rays striking the earth,

Gravely concerned with the potential health impacts to humans of ozone depletion, including lasting vision damage and a significantly heightened risk of multiple forms of melanomas and other cancers,

Taking note that the increased amount of UV may have a deleterious effect on biodiversity and the health of ecosystems, specifically citing its effect on cyanobacteria, organisms which are vital in the health of staple food crops,

Noting with satisfaction that the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, an agreement designed to curtail the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other chemicals known to deplete ozone, predicts that the ozone layer shall recover within fifty years,

1. *Draws attention* to the fact that while Montreal Protocol has largely ended further addition of CFCs to the atmosphere, halon concentrations have continued to increase, maintaining the potential risk of ozone depletion; **(Operative clauses end in semicolons)**
2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Global Environment Facility and the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and suggests:
 - a. The extension of the Global Environment Facility to more nations, as a program that aids in mitigating and adapting to global climate change,
 - b. The revision of the Montreal Protocol to include provisions on the use of halons and substitutes for CFCs which may have negative environmental repercussions;
3. *Calls* for implementing programs to aid in preserving the biodiversity, both in flora and fauna, as a preventative measure, and increased research on the effects of increased UV radiation on the sustainability of ecosystems;
4. *Recommends* the establishment of a new body, or the extension of the Ozone Secretariat, for the purpose of monitoring health effects of ultraviolet radiation in regions impacted by ozone depletion;
5. *Affirms* the need for cooperation across organizations to assess the broader impacts of ozone depletion in conjunction with other factors on such issues as crop growth and biodiversity. **(The resolution ends in a period)**

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Delegate Research Guide:

CNYMUN is approaching and the daunting task of writing position papers and developing policy draws near. It is important to research and evaluate the issues at hand. Identify any gaps that must be filled before the conference. Developing policy and maintaining that policy can be extremely difficult for delegates. Delegates must put aside personal beliefs and view all the issues through the eyes of an often-unfamiliar government.

National policies are not outlines or reviewed in the text of magazine articles. Policy is the set of beliefs that a country uses to base its actions. A country's policy is not set in stone either. Based on current events, policy is often revised, changed and even sometimes eliminated. It is important for delegates to understand the connections between current events, historical events, socioeconomic conditions, and the culture of a country. This may all see like a lot to handle now, but by answering the following questions and doing sufficient research these connections will appear. The most important part of policy-making is to place the country's main interest first. These questions are only a starting point; be brave and find the answers.

Political Questions:

- What is the form of government? How has this influenced the nation economically and socially?
- Which are the most prominent neighbors? Why are they prominent? What relationship exists between neighbors?
- What significant events have taken place in the nation's history that impact the operation of the nation today?

Economic Questions:

- What sort of economy does the nation have and what type of economic system does it employ?
- What are the population, population density, and the population growth rate of the nation? Are there enough resources within the borders of the country to support the population?
- What natural resources does the nation possess? How have these resources or lack of resources affected the nation's relationships with other countries?
- How does the nation act with respect to pollution, energy consumption, and other environmental issues?

Foreign Relations Questions:

- To what international organizations is your nation a member? How have these organizations affected the nation's domestic and foreign policy? How does your nation view the role and impact of these organizations?
- What kind of technical and/or economic aid does your nation give and/or receive?
- What are the nation's significant allies and enemies?

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- What type of role does the nation play in the UN? Does it currently have a seat in the Security Council? What is the status of the nation's financial obligations to the UN?

Cultural Questions:

- What religions, if any, impact the country?
- What are the prominent majority and minority ethnic, religious, and political groups in the country? Are these groups a cause of conflict?

Military Questions:

- What are the nation's defensive and offensive military capabilities? How often does the nation employ these capabilities? Are they employments for foreign or domestic concerns?
- Does the nation possess nuclear capabilities?
- Is the nation interested in acquiring or selling arms?

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Centers of Influence:

Blocs:

Blocs are groups of geographically proximal nations that meet together to formulate group policies on key issues. Countries within a certain bloc can and do have varying policies on issues. However the bloc nations often have similarities in basic goals.

At the beginning of the conference, nations may choose to caucus within their respective blocs. Blocs could decide on general policy and perhaps choose a bloc leader. The bloc leader will have the responsibility of negotiating with other blocs to gain support for resolutions. Delegates often request blocking sessions of caucuses when a new resolution or proposal is brought to the top of the committee's agenda.

Alliances:

Allied delegates have similar goals that are more specific than the broad policy of a bloc. An alliance is often formed between nations when a group of delegates follows a strategy to attain detailed common goals. Unlike a geographic bloc, which may not be unified on every issue, an alliance takes an active role in support their allies' action while keeping with their own national interests.

Alliances can become very powerful because they work as a team, rather than as individual delegates. Alliance tactics include soft-balling questions to allies who are speaking in formal debate, yielding time to one another, and voting for the alliance members' resolutions.

An example of an alliance might be industrial nations in the United Nations Environmental Program pushing for an environmental reform resolution financially desirable to them.

A well-organized alliance has the capability of single handedly passing or defeating resolutions if the members pool their strength together and project a strong front to the rest of the committee.

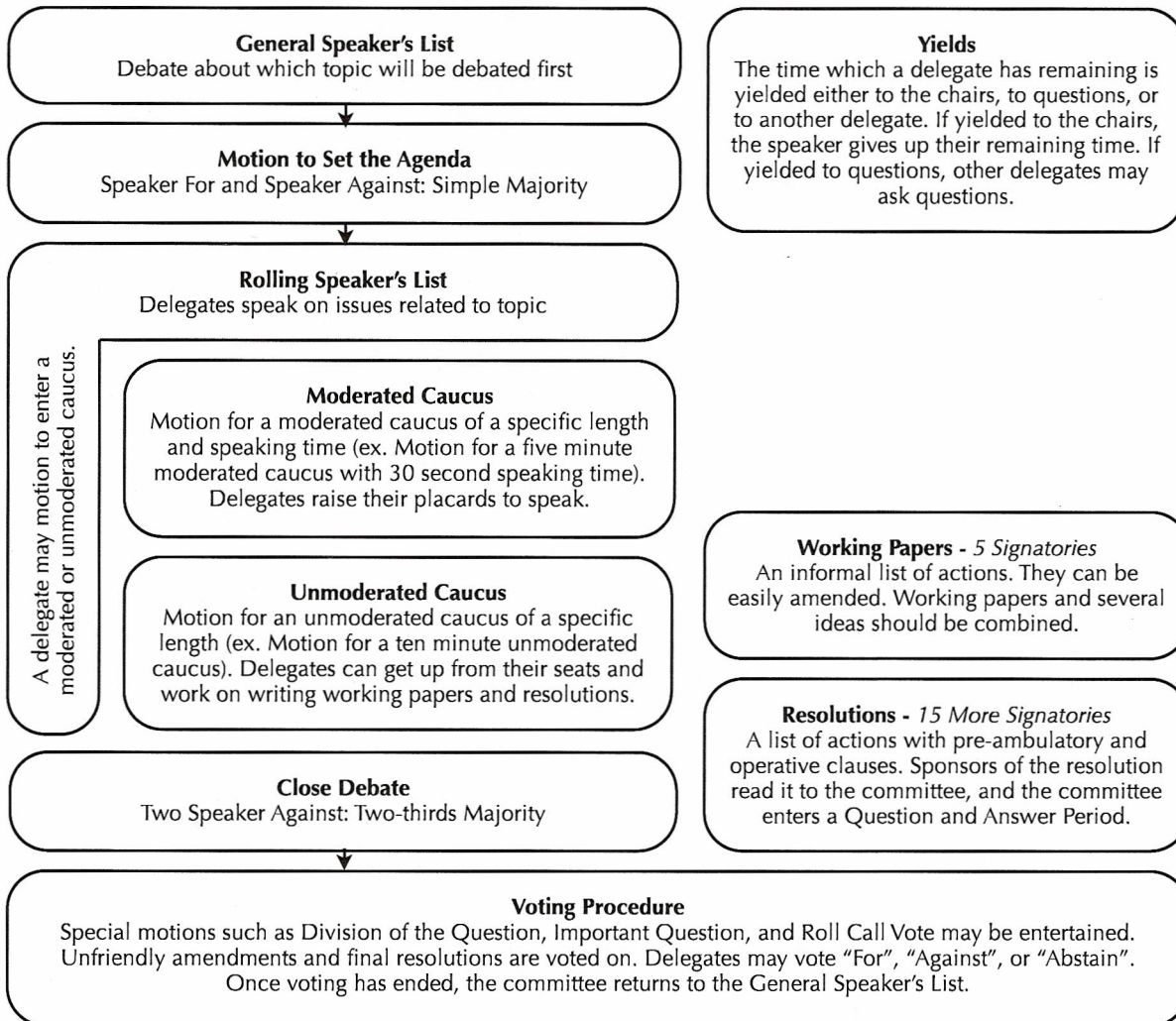
Non-Governmental Organization Consortium:

This year at CNYMUN the use of the NGO Consortium is greatly encouraged. NGO's can be called into other committees to give a new perspective on issues. Furthermore, delegates *must* have the support of a particular NGO before including them in a resolution. Diversification of NGO usage will result in the enrichment of debate and a higher quality of resolution writing.

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Harvard Style Procedure



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CNYMUN Rules of Procedure:

1. *Scope*

These rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the first session. No other rules of procedure are applicable. The Secretary-General in accordance with the United Nations Charter shall interpret the legality of proposals unless otherwise specified.

2. *Delegations*

The accredited delegations to the Central New York Model United Nations shall consist of all properly pre-registered representatives.

3. *Language*

English shall be both the working and official language of CNYMUN.

4. *Statements by the Secretary-General*

The Secretary-General or his/her designated representative may, at any time, address any body of the United Nations.

5. *Presiding Officers*

The chairpersons, presidents, and/or rapporteurs of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Security Council, and all specialized agencies shall be selected by the Secretary-General.

6. *Duties and Powers of the Presiding Officer*

In addition to the duties and powers with a conferred him/her elsewhere in these rules, the presiding officer shall:

- A. Declare the opening and closing of each session;
- B. Direct discussion;
- C. Ensure the observance of these rules;
- D. Accord the privilege of addressing the session;
- E. Limit speaking time;
- F. Put and announce questions;
- G. Rule on points of order and other procedural matters;
- H. Maintain, subject to these rules, order in each section

In addition, the presiding officer may propose to the delegates:

- I. Limitations on the number of times each delegate may speak;
- J. Closure of the speakers' list;
- K. Closure of debate;
- L. Recess or adjournment of the session;

7. *Ruling of the Presiding Officer*

Whenever any question or matter of procedure arises which is not specifically covered by the rules, the ruling shall be at the presiding officer's discretion.

8. *Appeal*

Any decision of the presiding officer, with the exception of those matters which cannot be questioned, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The presiding officer will then speak to

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defend the ruling. The appeal will be put to a vote. A “Yes” vote indicates support for a ruling; a “No” vote indicates opposition to the ruling. The Chair’s ruling will stand overruled by a simply majority of “No” votes.

9. *Courtesy*

Representatives will show courtesy and respect to the committee staff and to other delegates. The presiding officer will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

10. *Quorum*

The majority of the registered members shall constitute a quorum in all United Nations bodies. The presiding officer may open the session, permit debate, and permit decisions to be made unless quorum is specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

11. *Agenda*

- A. A motion should be made to put a topic area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.
- B. A Speakers’ List will be established for and against the motion.
- C. A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard two speakers for the motion and two against or all speakers on one side and at least two on the opposite side.
- D. When debate is closed, the committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the presiding officer may entertain another motion to put a topic area first on the agenda.
- E. Once the committee has approved or rejected all proposals on the topic or tabled the topic, the presiding officer will entertain a motion to set a new topic on the agenda.
- F. In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or his/her representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After a proposal has been passed on the crisis topic, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic. If a proposal on the crisis fails, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic only at the discretion of the Secretary-General or his/her representative.

12. *Debate*

After the agenda has been determined, a Rolling Speakers’ List will be established for the purpose of general debate. This Speakers’ List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a working paper. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or resolution currently on the floor.

13. *Speakers’ List*

The committee will have a Rolling Speakers’ List for the Topic Area. A nation may add their name to the Speakers’ List by submitting a note to the presiding officer in writing. No nation may add their name to the Speakers’ List if already on it.

14. *Speeches*

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the presiding officer. The presiding officer may call a speaker out of order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or offensive to committee members or staff.

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15. *Time Limit on Speeches*

The presiding officer will set the time allotted to each speaker. Delegates may make a motion to the presiding officer to change the time limit.

16. *Extension of a Speaker's Time*

Following the exhaustion of a speaker's time, a motion to extend the speaker's time may be considered in order. Objections to the motion may also be considered, while the final decision on extending the speaker's time will be at the discretion of the presiding officer. The number of times a speaker's time can be extended is also at the discretion of the presiding officer.

17. *Yields*

- A. A delegate who has been recognized by the presiding officer to address the session on an important issue may yield his/her time to the chair, to questions, or to any delegate of his/her choice. Once a delegate has yielded to questions, he or she may not yield time to another delegate.
- B. A delegate who has had time yielded to him/her is allowed to yield any remaining time to questions or to the chair. However, he/she may not yield to another delegate.
- C. Yielded time may only be extended at the discretion of the presiding officer.

18. *Right of Reply*

The presiding officer may accord the right of reply to any member whose personal or national honor or integrity has been gravely impugned by another member. A member may not interrupt a speaker to rise to a right of reply. A right of reply does not constitute a point of order.

19. *Point of Order*

A representative may rise to a point of order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure by the presiding officer or another member. The presiding officer may rule out of order any points that it finds dilatory or improper. The presiding officer will immediately rule on the point. A point of order may interrupt the speaker.

20. *Point of Personal Privilege*

At any time during any session a member may rise to a point of personal privilege if his/her health, safety, comfort, or ability to hear is severely impaired. The ruling of the presiding officer on points of personal privilege is not subject to appeal.

21. *Point of Inquiry*

At any time, except when another member has the floor, a member may rise to a point of inquiry as to the proper method of procedure. The presiding officer shall answer the inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure.

22. *Point of Information*

If a speaker chooses to yield any remaining time to questions, another member may rise to a point of information directed through the presiding officer, to the previous speaker. It is the prerogative of the presiding officer to determine the merit of any such points.

23. *Caucus*

A motion to caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the

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caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The presiding officer may rule such a motion out of order. The motion will immediately be put to a vote. A majority of members present and voting is required for passage.

24. Moderated Caucus

The moderated caucus allows for a more informal level of debate at critical junctures in the discussion. The presiding officer may rule such a motion out of order. A motion for a moderated caucus requires a simple majority to pass and is not debatable. If this motion passes, the presiding officer shall depart from the Speakers' List and call on delegates at his/her discretion. The motion is in order at any point prior to closure of debate and immediately after the Speakers' List has been closed. The delegate motioning for a moderated caucus must briefly explain the purpose and length of the caucus.

25. Postponement of Debate

This motion may be used to end debate on a given substantive issue without a vote on the resolution. The presiding officer may rule such a motion out of order. If the motion is in order, the presiding officer may recognize two speaker for and against the motion after which the motion is put to an immediate vote requiring a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, debate on the tabled item or topic is stopped and the item is put aside without further actions or votes of any kind unless the presiding officer entertains a motion to reintroduce the adjourned topic.

26. Resumption of Debate

A motion to resume debate on a tabled item shall require a two-thirds majority to pass and shall be debatable to the extend of one speaker for and one against. If this motion passes, debate is resumed on the tabled topic. At this point, a Speakers' List will be established for debate.

27. Closure of the Speaker's List

During the discussion of any substantive matter, the presiding officer may announce the list of speakers and, with the permission of the majority of the members, declare the list closed. Should the presiding officer leave the list open, any member may move that the list be closed. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass and requires one speaker opposed. If the motion passes and the list is exhausted, there is closure of debate and an immediate vote on all resolutions. Once the Speakers' List is closed it cannot be reopened.

28. Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The presiding officer may rule the motion out of order. When a motion is made for closure, the presiding officer may recognize up to two speakers against this motion, but none if favor. This requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the motion passes, all resolutions and amendments are brought to an immediate vote. Closure of debate is automatic if the required number of speakers against is not attained. If the Speakers' List is exhausted, debate is closed on all resolution and amendments on the floor are voted upon.

29. Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not be written in resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, but do require the signature of the presiding officer and five signatories to be copied and distributed.

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30. *Resolutions*

Delegates may introduce resolutions for consideration by the committee at any time. Resolutions may or may not represent material expressed by the committee's working papers. Resolutions must be composed in proper resolution form and required ten signatories as well as the signature of the presiding officer before being distributed to the committee.

31. *Introducing Resolutions*

Once a resolution has been approved by the presiding officer and has been distributed to the committee, the sponsor(s) should introduce the resolution. No more than two sponsors will be allowed to introduce a resolution. The operative clauses shall be read and questions regarding the semantics of the resolution may be addressed, at the discretion of the presiding officer. Multiple resolutions may be on the floor at any given time and multiple resolutions may be passed on a specific topic.

32. *Competence*

A motion to question the competence of the committee to discuss a resolution or amendment is only in order immediately after the document has been introduced. The motion requires a two-thirds majority and shall be reviewed by one speaker in favor and one against. If the motion is passed, the document shall be withdrawn and is not subject.

33. *Amendments*

- A. Non-substantive: Amendments to resolutions to correct errors in spelling or format are considered non-substantive and shall be incorporated into the original resolution without a vote.
- B. Friendly: A substantive amendment approved by the presiding officer and supported by the sponsor(s) of the resolution being amended is included in subsequent friendly or unfriendly amendments.
- C. Unfriendly: A substantive amendment that is not approved by the sponsor(s) of the resolutions will be considered unfriendly and requires the signature of one-fifth of the committee as well as the presiding officer. The amendment will be considered separately during voting procedures. Amendments to unfriendly amendments will be considered out of order.

34. *Withdrawal*

Resolutions and amendments may be withdrawn from the consideration of the committee at any time, provided the support of the sponsor(s).

35. *Reintroduction*

Resolutions and/or amendments which have been withdrawn may be reintroduced, provided the support of one-fifth of the committee.

36. *Voting Procedure*

Upon closure of debate, the presiding officer may move the committee into voting procedure at which point no one may enter or exit committee chambers until voting is completed. During voting procedures, all motions shall be considered out of order, excluding motions to divide the question, create an important question, institute a roll call vote, or a point of order regarding the conduct of voting.

37. *Method of Voting*

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Each committee member shall have one vote. All matters shall be voted upon by a show of placards. Delegates must vote “yes”, “no”, or “abstain” (substantive votes only). No member shall cast a vote on behalf of another member.

38. Roll Call Vote

A motion to take a vote by roll call can only be made on a substantive matter. This motion is subject to the approval of the presiding officer, whose decision cannot be appealed. The roll shall be made alphabetically, either from the start of the alphabet or a randomly selected member. During the vote a member may pass, in which case they shall be placed at the end of the roll. Members who pass must vote “yes” or “no” and may not abstain.

39. Voting on Amendments

If an unfriendly amendment has been introduced to a resolution, the amendments shall be voted upon first. If two or more unfriendly amendments have been proposed, the committee shall vote on the amendments in order of their introduction. If an amendment is passed which implies the rejection of another, the latter shall be defeated automatically. A simple majority shall be required to adopt an amendment; a tie shall result in the failure of that amendment. Following the adoption or rejection of all amendments, the resolution, in its amended form, shall be put to a general vote.

40. Division of the Question

Immediately following any proceedings related to voting on amendments, a member may move to vote on the operative clauses of the resolution individually or by groups. Motions to divide preambulatory clauses shall be ruled out of order. If there is more than one proposal to divide the question, these motions shall be voted on in order of the number of divisions, from most to least. The motion shall be debated to the extent of one speaker for and one against. A simple majority is required to pass the motion. If the motion is passed, the divisions are then voted on; those divisions that pass shall be incorporated into the final draft resolution. If all operative clauses fail, the resolution is considered to have failed.

41. Important Question

Once debate has been closed, immediately before the vote, a member may motion to present the resolution as an important question. Should the presiding officer rule the motion in order, the motion requires a two-thirds majority to be passed. The motion requires seconding from ten delegates and shall be debate to the extent of one speaker for and one against. The establishment of an important question may be made on the following grounds:

- A. Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security;
- B. Admission of new members into the United Nations;
- C. Suspension of the rights and privileges of membership;
- D. The expulsion of a member;
- E. Questions relating to the Trusteeship system;
- F. Budgetary questions.

42. Voting on Resolutions

More than one resolution may be passed on any given agenda topic. A simple majority is required for the resolution to pass, except in the case of an important question. If the vote on a resolution is a tie, the draft resolution shall be considered failed. Members who abstain shall not be counted in determining whether a resolution is passed.

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43. Suspensions or Adjournment of the Meeting

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for suspension of the meeting, to suspend all committee functions until the next session, or for adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all functions for the duration of the conference. The presiding officer may rule such motions out of order; this decision is not subject to appeal. The motion requires a simple majority to pass and is not subject to debate.

44. Precedence

Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order of precedence:

- a. Parliamentary Motions
 - i. Points which may interrupt the speaker:
 1. Point of Personal Privilege (rule 20)
 2. Point of Order (rule 19)
 - ii. Point which is in order only when the floor is open:
 1. Point of Information (rule 22)
- b. Procedural Motions (not subject to debate)
 - i. Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting (rule 43)
 - ii. Moderated Caucus (rule 24)
 - iii. Caucus (rule 23)
- c. Procedural Motions (regarding resolutions/amendments)
 - i. Closure of Debate (rule 28)
 - ii. Postponement of Debate (rule 25)
 - iii. Competence (rule 32)
 - iv. Division of the Question (rule 40)
 - v. Important Question (rule 41)
- d. Substantive Motions
 - i. Resolutions (rule 30)
 - ii. Amendments (rule 33)

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CNYMUN Crisis Procedural Outline:

Note: The following procedural outline may vary slightly depending on the nature of the crisis.

Crisis committees do not follow traditional parliamentary procedure. The default agenda in a crisis committee is a moderated caucus with speaking times set by the committee, although delegates may motion for unmoderated caucuses. Delegates may represent a traditional nation-state or other entities including but not limited to individuals and NGOs. Crisis position papers should reflect thorough research of the topic as a whole as well as knowledge of the entity and its previous actions represented by the delegate.

A crisis committee does not pass resolutions in the traditional sense in order to facilitate more rapid debate. At CNYMUN, a crisis committee possesses the power to pass a directive, press release or communiqué. Once any of these measures has been sufficiently discussed by the committee a delegate may motion to vote on them. If this motion is accepted, the measure requires a simple majority to pass. Similar to CNYMUN policy on resolutions, any pre-written directives, communiqués, or press releases found by the dais staff will be confiscated and the delegate who wrote them will be ineligible for awards.

Directives are clearly stated instructions given by a specific entity. All directives passed should be well within the powers of the entities that endorse them. Directives do not include the traditional perambulatory clauses and are not written like resolutions. Directives go into effect as soon as they are passed by the committee and will normally elicit a direct response from the crisis staff and/or another committee (in a joint crisis). New directives with actions differing from previous directives will override the previous actions.

Press releases are used to make statements available to the general public. Press releases should not be used to make direct orders or inquiries. Instead, press releases can be used for many purposes such as condemning or advocating specific actions, and releasing any information or ideas that the committee feels should be made public. In addition, crisis updates based on current events unfolding during committee and external events will normally arrive from the crisis staff in the form of a press release. These updates must be adequately responded to with appropriate actions.

Communiqués represent messages to other groups not present in the committee. These groups can include other committees (in a joint crisis), the UN, and/or nation-states. Communiqués can be used to gain support for a particular action or to produce a response from another body. Communiqués will often result in a response from another committee or body to which they are directed.

Joint crises involve multiple related committees working to address a shared problem. In joint crises, most measures passed by one committee in the crisis are made available to other committees. This means that a committee in the crisis will have to react to directives, committee-directed communiqués, or press releases passed by another committee. Interaction between committees in the aforementioned forms is imperative to the overall success of a joint crisis.

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Award Information:

At CNYMUN three major awards are distributed. An award is given for excellence in each of the following aspects of debate: advocacy, diplomacy, and communication. The basis for these awards is outlined below.

Advocacy - The award for advocacy will be given to a delegate who determinedly sticks to his/her policy. This delegate should call attention to specific issues within a topic that may be overlooked by the committee at large. Overall, this delegate's policy ideas should be extremely detailed and focused allowing the delegate to be very effective in the committee room.

Diplomacy - The award for diplomacy will be given to a delegate who is a clear leader in his/her bloc. Furthermore, this delegate should work outside of their alliance or bloc in order to garner support for resolutions and to facilitate constructive negotiation. Innovation in policy ideas and the ability to compromise for the overall progress of committee will characterize the winner of this award.

Communication - The award for communication will be given to a delegate who speaks with purpose. This delegate doesn't necessarily have to speak the most, but their message should be articulate, distinct, and effective. In addition, this delegate should encourage others to enter debate and share their ideas. The atmosphere of the committee should be greatly improved because of the presence of this delegate.

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Quick Reference

Based on CNYMUN Rules of Order

Purpose	Points / Motions	Speakers	Vote
Complain about noise, room temp...	Point of Personal Privilege	None	None
Object to a procedure or personal affront	Point of Order	None	None
Request information from a speaker	Point of Information	None	None
Request information from the chair	Point of Inquiry	None	None
To discuss a matter informally	Motion for a Moderated Caucus	Explanation	Simple Majority
To discuss a matter more informally	Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Explanation	Simple Majority
Temporary end of session	Motion for Recess	None	Simple Majority
Closure of debate	Motion to Close Debate	Two Against	Two-Thirds Majority
Suspend further consideration of something	Postponement of Debate	Two For Two Against	Simple Majority
Take up a matter previously tabled	Resumption of Debate	One For One Against	Two-Thirds Majority
Altering the order of topic discussion	Change the Agenda	One For One Against	Simple Majority
Divide the operative clauses	Divide the Question	One For One Against	Simple Majority
Vote by voice	Roll-Call Vote	None	None
Change vote on matter to two-thirds	Important Question	Ten Seconds One For / Against	Simple Majority