



**MONMX**  
CIUDAD OBREGÓN



# RULES OF PROCEDURE



## **1.LEGALITY**

The rules of the committees are self-sufficient with respect to debate, except for modifications made by the Secretariat. Amendments shall be considered and notified prior to each meeting. No other rules of procedure may be applied. These rules of procedure are circumscribed by the General Regulations for Students of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, whose provisions, measures and sanctions shall prevail in the event of any controversy, with special attention to all aspects concerning the academic integrity and behavior of all members of the academic community.

## **2. LANGUAGE:**

The official language for each committee can not be modified under any circumstances or on any motion.

## **3. POWERS OF THE SECRETARIAT:**

### **Article 1**

The Secretariat shall be the final decision-maker within the Model. It shall interpret these regulations and decide on matters not covered by them. It is made up of students and teachers who coordinate the organisation of the Model according to the organisation chart of the Model.

### **Article 2**

The Secretariat shall monitor compliance with these regulations. In case of violation, it shall determine the appropriate disciplinary measures.

### **Article 3**

The Secretariat may, at any time and through its representatives, make oral or written statements to the various committees in session.

### **Article 4**

Powers of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputies:

- a) Officially declare the opening and closing of the Model United Nations.
- b) May moderate the various Model UN bodies if deemed necessary.
- c) Maintain communication of executive business between committees.
- d) May intervene as mediator in any committee when deemed necessary.
- e) May serve on the Approval Bureau during the resolution process.
- f) May delegate their powers, in whole or in part, to another authority of the Model.
- g) May grant access to special observers and accompany them during their visit to the different committees.

#### **4. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITIES WITHIN THE COMMITTEE**

##### **Article 1**

The Chair shall represent the highest authority within the Committee and shall be composed of the following:

- a. President
- b. Moderator
- c. Conference Officer

##### **Article 2**

**Powers of the President:** The President is the highest authority figure of the committee and may therefore exercise all the powers granted to him/her. The President of each Committee shall declare the opening and closing of each session, grant the right to comment when deemed appropriate (Rule 21), moderate discussions during sessions, monitor compliance with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct (Rule 8) and announce decisions, ask questions and decide on Rights of Reply (Rule 24). The President shall be a member of the Presiding Officer. The President shall propose or decide directly on the following procedures:

- a) The limitation of the time of speakers.
- b) Closure of the Speaker's List.
- c) Closure of debate.
- d) The suspension or adjournment of a session.
- e) The order in which draft resolutions shall be presented to the Committee.
- f) Suspension of the sending of messages through pages if deemed necessary.
- g) The suspension in whole or in part of interpellations points of order, motions of parliamentary inquiry and motions of procedure when deemed necessary; it shall be at the discretion of the Chair to resume them.

The President shall also decide on the following special matters:

- a) The return to delegates of their Official Position paper in the event that he/she considers that it does not satisfy the academic requirements set out in the manual.
- b) Consideration of the expulsion of a delegate from the session or from the model according to the accumulation of warnings (Rule 11).

##### **Article 3**

**Powers of the Moderator:** The Moderator shall be the member of the Chair responsible for coordinating the debate by giving the floor to delegates and guiding the formal procedures of the debate. He/she may replace the President in his/her absence and shall assist him/her in the exercise of his/her functions during the sessions. He/she shall also be a member of the Approval Committee.

**Article 4** Powers of the Conference Officer: He/she shall assist the President and the Moderator in the exercise of their functions. He/she shall have the authority to receive messages delivered by the Pages and shall determine whether the content of the messages is appropriate and, if it is not, shall refer the matter to the President. During formal consultations or informal negotiations, the Conference Officer shall collaborate with the other members of the Chair as required to assist in the activities of the delegates. In the absence of the Committee Coordinator, he/she shall be responsible for coordinating the work of the Pages.

**Article 5**

The logistical team within the Committee shall assist the Chair in its functions and shall be composed of:

- a. Committee Coordinator
- b. Pages

**Article 6**

Duties of the Committee Coordinator: The Committee Coordinator, commonly known as CADE, will be responsible for preparing the discussion room, ensuring a proper flow of written messages between delegates, resolving any inconveniences that may arise for delegates, maintaining communication between the table and the Organising Committee and controlling the access of authorized persons to the Committee. He/she will also assist the Chair in following the rules of conduct and will be in charge of coordinating the work of the pages, being also the liaison between them and the Chair.

**Article 7**

Page Boys' Responsibilities: The Pages shall assist the Committee Coordinator in the exercise of his/her duties. Under their coordination, they shall facilitate the communication of delegates through written messages, the content of which shall be reviewed and approved in the first instance by the Committee Convenor. Misuse of this right will be reported to the Chair. Any disrespect towards pages may be sanctioned by reprimand. Pages have the responsibility to support the order of the room by indicating to the table any issues that disrupt the discussion for appropriate action to be taken by the Chair.

**Article 8** Approval Table: The Bureau for the Adoption of Preliminary Draft Resolutions may

be composed of the Chairperson, the Moderator and the Representative of the Secretariat. Terms of Reference of the Approval Committee:

- a. Receive, review and approve the draft resolutions, verifying that they comply with the format and content requirements so that they can be presented to the forum.

b. During the debate, the Approval Committee will incorporate amendments and corrections approved by the Committee into the preliminary draft until the final version is obtained.

## **5. DELEGATIONS:**

### **Article 1**

Each Delegation shall be composed of at least one Assessor, and as many delegates as have decided to register for the Model. The Assessor will be the student, teacher or person who heads the Delegation. He/she must be present during the days of the Model; however, he/she may not participate in the discussion or have contact with the delegates during the sessions. The Assessor may communicate with the tables only by written messages.

### **Article 2**

The designation "Member State", "Representation" or "Delegation" may be used to refer to delegations. Members of such delegations shall be referred as "delegates" or "representatives"

### **Article 3**

Guests who have been registered in advance may have access to the meetings of the various bodies and committees, space permitting. Access will be restricted to those without proper identification. Guests may not maintain contact with delegates during sessions.

### **Article 4**

Delegates shall be refused entry to Committee meetings if they:

- a. Do not wear proper identification (badge).
- b. Disobey the Rules of Conduct (section 8) set out in this document.

## **6. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBER STATES:**

Representatives accredited as Observers shall have the same rights as Member States, but may not vote on Resolutions or Amendments. Representatives of Organisations, which are not Members of the United Nations or which have not been accredited as Observers, may address the Committee with the prior permission of the President.

## **7. QUORUM:**

The President may declare that the Committee may proceed with its business and shall allow the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the Members of the Committee are present. The presence of an absolute majority of the Members shall be required for voting on matters of substance. Representatives shall be present with the exception of those who have previously requested permission from the President to be absent from the meeting.

## **8. BEHAVIOUR RULES:**

These rules maintain order and the conditions of formality and cordiality necessary for the development of the Model. These rules of behaviour are additional to those established in the corresponding chapter of the General Regulations for Students, the latter prevailing in the event of controversy, and breaking them may merit the measures or sanctions contemplated in the latter.

### **Article 1**

All participants must permanently wear their identification or badge in a visible place.

### **Article 2**

Treatment between delegates, members of the Organising Committee, pages, teachers and advisors, as well as between the authorities of the Model, shall be strictly formal and respectful.

### **Article 3**

All those attending the Model must respect the indications regarding dress, formality and safety determined by the Organising Committee.

### **Article 4**

Delegates should express themselves in the third person in the forum, as they are representatives of States.

### **Article 5**

No direct contact between delegates shall be permitted during the formal meetings. Delegates may communicate with each other and with the bureau by sending written messages through the Pages, within the limitations set out in these rules.

### **Article 6**

Delegates may not leave the forum during a formal session. If necessary, a delegate may leave momentarily by informing the Conference Officer in writing in

advance of the reason for leaving and requesting permission or, if required, the special assistance of the Bureau.

#### **Article 7**

Delegates should maintain a diplomatic posture during the debate. A diplomatic posture consists of observing a respectful attitude towards the forum, reflected in correct vocabulary and a presence appropriate to an international forum.

#### **Article 8**

The timetable established by the Organising Committee shall be respected, except when the Bureau notifies a modification previously approved by the Secretariat.

#### **Article 9**

The use of electronic devices that interfere with the conduct of the debate during the sessions will not be permitted. Should a delegate find it necessary to use such devices, he or she must first request permission from the Presiding Officers.

#### **Article 10**

Teachers, advisors or persons responsible for delegates must remain in the areas where the activities of the Model will take place. In case of absence due to force majeure, please notify the Organising Committee in advance. It is recommended to have a mobile device available during the days of the model to which the Organising Committee can communicate in case of any unforeseen event.

#### **Article 11**

Delegates may not eat, drink or smoke during the sessions. They may not drink alcoholic beverages during the days of the model, nor may they smoke in areas where this is prohibited by campus regulations.

### **9. DRESS CODE:**

Attire for entry to committees should be formal. For men, the wearing of a suit, jacket and tie or bow tie shall be considered appropriate, as well as the wearing of closed shoes. Women may wear a tailored suit, dress, skirt (below the knee) or formal trousers. The wearing of shorts or miniskirts is prohibited, fishermen, evening dress, T-shirts, tennis shoes or casual shoes, as well as heels of more than ten centimetres and/or a cap during the sessions. The use of traditional formal attire will also be permitted. In the absence of formal dress, the use of formal school uniform is considered appropriate.

## **10. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:**

Plagiarism is the practice of passing off the ideas of a third party as one's own, whether in the writing of the official position or in a preliminary draft resolution.

## **11. WARNINGS:**

Warnings are sanctions imposed by the Organizing Committee to warn against behaviour considered inappropriate for a Model United Nations. Violating the rules of courtesy, behaviour, dress code, plagiarism, interrupting the debate unnecessarily, engaging in disrespectful attitudes and showing up late to a session are examples of behaviours that will earn a delegate a reprimand according to the seriousness of the offence. In the event that the reprimand is due to the dress code, it must be in writing, without showing the delegate. In the event of accumulating two warnings during the same session, the delegate must leave the committee and may not re-enter until the next session. A delegate's participation in MUNMX will be cancelled if he/she accumulates three warnings. Participants must ensure the cleanliness of the venue and of their work area, depositing waste in the places indicated for this purpose and taking the help of the Pages if necessary. The Secretariat will consider it appropriate to issue warnings for any lack of order and cleanliness.

## **12. MOTIONS:**

### **Article 1**

A delegate may make a Motion to request consideration of certain situations or proposals during a meeting. The delegate must specify the type of Motion required.

### **Article 2**

There are four types of motions used for the smooth running and conduct of the debate: Motion of Procedure, Motion of Personal Privilege, Point of Order and Motion of Parliamentary Doubt.

## **13. MOTION OF PROCEDURE:**

This Motion may be used to propose an option on procedure in the normal course of debate, for example; it is necessary to hold an extraordinary question session (Rule 21) open a caucus (Rules 22 and 23) introduce a worksheet (Rule 25) and suspend or cancel the session (Rule 35) among other procedures.



a. For the Bureau to consider this Motion, it must have at least one delegate seconding it. The Delegation which introduced the Motion may not second it. b. The Procedural Motion cannot interrupt a delegate or the Chair when they are addressing the forum or when a particular procedure is in progress. It may only be introduced when the forum is open. c. The Bureau may reject, accept or put the proposal to the vote. In the case of a vote, abstentions are not permitted. The Motion will be accepted if there is an absolute majority of votes in favour.

#### **14. MOTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:**

This Motion may be used when a delegate is in a situation of personal discomfort which hinders or prevents his or her participation in the proceedings of the debate. The Motion cannot be rejected without first being heard. It may interrupt a speaker as well as the Bureau. The Motion for Personal Privilege should be used with the utmost discretion, and it is recommended that this motion be made by written message to the Bureau. This right may be restricted by the Chair at any time. The manner of satisfying the requirements of such a motion will be determined by the officers.

#### **15. MOTION OF ORDER:**

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may make a Point of Order only to warn against misapplication of protocol procedure. The Moderator, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, shall immediately rule on the motion. The Moderator may consider such motions out of order when they are inappropriate or dilatory, such a decision is final. The Representative introducing the Point of Order may not speak to the substance of the debate. The motion may only interrupt a speaker when the speech is not properly following protocol. When a delegate does not respect the official position of the country he or she represents, other delegates may not raise a Point of Order to correct him or her, but may make written recommendations to the delegate who makes inappropriate statements.

#### **16. MOTION OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:**

When the forum is open, a delegate may make a Motion of Parliamentary Doubt to question the Moderator on a matter relating to the Rules of Procedure.

a. A Motion of Parliamentary Doubt may not interrupt a speaker.

## 17. PRIORITY:

Motions shall be considered in the following order of preference:

**A. Motions that may interrupt the speaker:**

- a. Motion of Personal Privilege
- b. Point of Order

**B. Motions that can only be made when the forum is open:**

- a. Motion of Parliamentary Inquiry
- b. Motion of Procedure

**C. Motion of Procedure that are not debatable:**

- a. Suspension or Cancellation of the Session
- b. Moderate Caucus
- c. Caucus
- d. Extraordinary Question Time

**D. Other Motions of Procedure:**

- a. Continuation of debate

## 18. MAYORITIES:

There are three types of majorities used in parliamentary procedure:

- a) **Qualified Majority:** represents the vote of two-thirds (66.6%) of the members present and voting.
- b) **Absolute Majority:** Represents a vote of 50%+1 of the members present and voting.
- c) **Relative Majority:** Represents a vote more in favor of a given position than against it.

## 19. OPENING TOPIC:

At the beginning of the Committee's work, the only motion in order will be a Procedural motion for the selection of the topic for discussion. This procedure is carried out as follows:

- Procedural Motion: to open "Item A", "Item B" or "Item C" This motion must be seconded. A List of Speakers for and against the opening of the proposed item will be opened with a maximum of 5 delegates per position. The Delegation which moved the motion and the Delegation which seconded the motion will occupy the first two places on the list in favour of opening the item. Other delegations wishing to speak in favour of opening the proposed item shall make this known by raising their placard when indicated by the Moderator. The list against the opening of the proposed item will be similarly filled. If there are no Delegations on the Speakers' List against the opening of the proposed item, a vote will be taken on the proposed item. The time limit per speaker for this list will be 30 seconds. Delegations will alternate speaking in order of participation, for and against, until both positions are exhausted.
- Delegations may only speak for or against opening the proposed item, and therefore may not speak on any other item on the Agenda. If the item is adopted, the List of Speakers will be opened and the debate on the item will proceed. In the event of a rejection, the second item will be opened immediately and a new List of Speakers will be established. In the event that there are more than two items on the Agenda and the first item is rejected, the same procedure shall be followed for the remaining items.
- 

## **20. DEBATE:**

Once the Agenda item has been selected, a List of Speakers shall be established for the conduct of the general debate. This list shall be followed during the debate on the item except when suspended by procedural motions, amendments or the introduction of a Resolution.

### **Article 1.**

All meetings shall be public, unless otherwise decided, this decision must be approved by an absolute majority. In any event, this decision must depend on exceptional circumstances.

### **Article 2.**

No delegate may address the forum without the prior permission of the Bureau. The Chairperson or Moderator may call to attention any delegate who makes statements irrelevant to the topic under discussion, as well as in the event that a delegate exceeds the time limit or whose comments have been deemed offensive.

## **21. SPEAKER LIST:**

During the debate the committee shall keep open a Speakers' List relating to the subject under discussion. If deemed necessary, other lists of speakers shall be established for the various procedural motions, including debate concerning amendments or resolutions. A State may add its name to the List of Speakers, provided it is not already on the list, by written request to the Chair. The order of delegations shall be published for the convenience of the Committee. In the event of low participation of delegates, the moderator may choose speakers alphabetically or randomly at his or her discretion.

**Article 1.** Time Limit on Speeches: The President may limit the time allowed for each speaker. The minimum time limit is 30 seconds and the maximum time limit is 120 seconds. Ten seconds before the delegate's speaking time expires, the Moderator will warn the delegate to close his or her speech. When the delegates' speaking time has expired, the Moderator shall invite the delegate to take his/her seat. If the delegate's participation is extended and he/she ignores the Moderator's invitation, he/she will be reprimanded and must take his/her seat immediately. A modification of the time limit may be proposed by a delegate by way of a Procedural Motion which must be seconded and approved by an absolute majority. The Presiding Officers may consider the motion out of order if they deem it necessary.

**Article 2.** Yielding Time: A delegate who has been recognised to speak to the forum during the Speakers' List may yield his/her remaining time at the conclusion of his/her speech in one of three ways, to another delegate, to questions or to the Bureau. There is a procedure that may be used, at the discretion of the Bureau, where the time not given up by the delegate will be used for comments.

- a.** Giving time to another delegation. A speaker's remaining time may be given to another delegate if this has been agreed in advance. If he/she does not accept the remaining time, the delegate who gave the time shall be reprimanded.
- b.** Allowing time for questions. A speaker's remaining time may be used for questions or interpellations. Delegates asking questions shall be selected by the Moderator and shall be limited to one question with the right of follow-up. The Moderator may call to the attention of any delegate whose question is deemed inappropriate. Only the time elapsed during the delegate's reply will be deducted from the remaining time. It is up to the delegate to answer questions as he/she wishes, as long as he/she maintains a diplomatic attitude.
- c.** Yielding Time to the Chair. Time should be yielded to the Chair if the delegate does not wish to make any other use of his or her remaining time; this procedure does not affect the debate. Time yielded to the Chair may be used for any purpose

the Chair deems appropriate. Time may be yielded only once the speaker to whom time is yielded may not yield it again. A delegate must yield his time at the end of his speech. When a speaker's time has expired, he or she may not yield. Subsequent questions must be approved by the General Committee and may be limited at any time. **d. Comments.** If a delegation does not yield its time, the Chair may allow any delegate other than the original speaker to comment for the remaining time on the content of the speech just completed. Comments should be made in a diplomatic manner.

**Article 3.** Extraordinary Question Time (Interpellations). Any delegate may establish a Special Question Time immediately after a speaker has concluded his or her speech. This Motion shall be in order as long as the delegate has not previously yielded his or her time to questions. The delegate making the motion shall state the number of questions to be put to the speaker and the motion must first be seconded and then accepted by the speaker. If accepted by the speaker, the motion shall be put to the vote and shall require an absolute majority to carry. It is in order to establish, for each question, a sequel, provided it relates to the speaker's answer or speech. A delegate may also request a brief preamble to his or her first question by making a Motion of Personal Privilege.

## **22. CAUCUS/UNMODERATED CAUCUS:**

A Caucus (or Unmoderated Caucus) is an informal meeting between delegates where direct communication can take place. A Procedural Motion to open a Caucus will be in order when the forum is open. The delegate making the motion is required to briefly explain the reason for the motion and suggest the total time for the Caucus, not to exceed 20 minutes. At the end of the Caucus time, a delegate may request an extension of the Caucus, specifying the reason for the extension, provided that the time does not exceed the initial time. This motion shall be seconded and voted on in the same manner as the previous procedure.

## **23. MODERATED CAUCUS:**

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to expedite the conduct of debate. To this end, the Moderator will temporarily suspend the Speakers List and allow delegates to speak at his/her discretion. A procedural motion to open a Moderated Caucus is in order when the Forum is open. The delegate making the motion must briefly state the reason and propose the total time for the Moderated Caucus, as well as the speaking time per speaker. The maximum time limit is 20 minutes, with a limit of 90 seconds per speaker. The motion shall be seconded, put to a vote and passed by a simple majority. The Moderator may declare such a motion out of order and his decision shall be final. The delegate making the motion

and the delegate seconding the motion shall be the first to address the forum during the moderated caucus.

In the case of low delegate attendance, the moderator may, at his or her discretion, select speakers alphabetically or randomly. After the time for the Moderated Caucus has expired, a delegate may move to extend the time, stating the reason for the extension, provided the time does not exceed the original time. This motion shall be seconded and voted on in the same manner as the previous procedure. If there is little participation in the original Moderate Caucus, the motion for extension is automatically out of order.

#### **24. RIGHT TO REPLY:**

A delegation whose national or personal integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request in writing the right to reply. The President shall decide whether to grant this right, his/her decision shall be final. A right of reply to another right of reply shall be considered out of order. A delegate who has offended another delegation must appear before the committee and offer an apology only. Any further remarks by the delegate will be considered as a serious offence deserving a reprimand. Any delegation that fails to maintain a diplomatic stance during this procedure will be subject to a reprimand.

#### **25. WORKSHEETS:**

Delegates may propose Worksheets for consideration by the committee. The purpose of the Worksheets is to support the committee in discussion and to facilitate the drafting of Resolutions. Characteristics:

- They need not be written in Resolution format.
- They should be done without the use of electronic devices. The name they adopt should begin with the letter of the topic under discussion and have a number that identifies them in the order in which they were discussed within the committee.

They require the signatures of at least 33.3% of the delegates on the committee.

- A Delegation may be a signatory on more than one Worksheet.
- Signing a Worksheet represents the Delegation's interest in having the ideas expressed in the document discussed in the forum and not necessarily its acceptance. Once the document has been approved and signed by the Chair an immoderate caucus will be in order to format it into a Resolution. To see an example of this document refer to the Annexes section.

## **26. DRAFT RESOLUTION:**

Delegations will draft any preliminary draft resolutions to be submitted to the Approval Chair. Characteristics:

- Delegations may endorse only one preliminary draft resolution per item under discussion.
- They should be based on issues discussed on the Speaker's List and in formal consultations. They should contain a maximum of 5 sponsoring delegations that have contributed significantly to the creation of the document. For an example of such a document please refer to the Annexes section.

### **Article 1.**

The Approving Officers will review that the possible draft resolution complies with the requirements stipulated in the Resolution Format Guide in order for it to be submitted for consideration by the Member States of the Committee.

- a. The Chair of Approval may introduce modifications of form, but not of content, to the possible preliminary draft resolutions submitted.

### **Article 2.**

When a possible draft resolution is presented to the Approval Committee, the sponsors shall make known a maximum of 3 delegations which will present the draft resolution to the committee, in case it is accepted.

### **Article 3.**

Potential Preliminary Draft Resolutions approved by the Approval Committee will be known as Preliminary Draft Resolutions and will be presented to the committee and then submitted to five interpellations. Once all accepted Preliminary Draft Resolutions have been presented, a Moderated Caucus will be in order to discuss the ideas of the Preliminary Draft Resolutions.

### **Article 4.**

Once the Moderated Caucus has finished, the vote on the Preliminary Draft will take place. This will be by roll call and in 3 sequences. Delegations may only be in favor of one of the Preliminary Draft Resolutions presented, and an absolute majority will be required for the Preliminary Draft Resolution to pass. The Preliminary Draft Resolution that obtains such a majority shall be communicated to the whole committee for amendment.

**27. AMENDMENTS:** Adds, deletes or modifies specific parts of a preliminary draft resolution. An amendment may not change the original substance of the preliminary draft resolution, such action being at the discretion of the Chair.

**Article 1.**

The Chair will inform the time when it is in order to initiate the Amendment process. The conduct of this process shall be divided into parts in order to facilitate its completion.

**Article 2.**

The Amendment shall be put to the vote and shall require a absolute majority to pass. The vote shall be taken by raising the plates.

**Article 3.**

The Chair shall be responsible for carrying out the corrections imposed by the amendments.

**28. RESOLUTION PROJECT:**

Once the amendment process has been completed, the Preliminary Draft Resolution shall be formally voted upon. In order for the Preliminary Draft Resolution to be called a Draft Resolution it must be submitted to a roll call vote and be approved by an Absolute Majority of the committee.

**Article 1.**

Submitting Draft Resolutions that have already been debated in the UN forum or in any other UN Model is strictly prohibited, unless the new resolution drafted by the delegates is not entirely based on previous resolutions.

**29. LIST/FORMAL VOTING:**

After debate has been closed, any delegate may request a Roll Call Vote. This motion for Personal Privilege must be seconded. Observers may not participate during this procedure. In such a vote, the Moderator shall take roll call in alphabetical order following the following sequence of procedure.

- a. First sequence. During the first sequence, delegates may vote for, against, pass or abstain. Those delegates who voted for or against may ask for a right of explanation. Delegations will have 30 seconds to carry out their right of explanation, which will take place at the end of the first sequence.



**b.** Second sequence: during this sequence only votes in favor, against or abstention will be allowed. No right of explanation. **c.** Third sequence, during this sequence only votes for or against will be allowed. The Moderator will then proceed to announce the result after the Chair has counted the votes.

**Article 1.**

Non-Member Representatives shall not be entitled to vote during this procedure.

**Article 2.**

No person shall be allowed to enter or leave the premises during the voting process.

**30. VETO:**

Exclusively in the Security Council, the five permanent members (the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, the Republic of France and the People's Republic of China) have the power to override a vote in favor of a resolution by using their veto power. The right of veto shall be exercised by voting against the draft resolution. An abstention shall not be considered as a veto.

**31 RESOLUTION:**

When the result of the formal vote on the Preliminary Draft Resolution is approved, the document may be referred to as the Resolution on the topic in question. In the event that the outcome of the vote does not pass, the document may be referred to as a Draft Resolution not passed.

**Article 1.**

Once the result of the formal vote on the Draft Resolution has been announced a representative delegate will pass, together with its President, to the Mother Committee or to the appropriate Secretariat member for approval. Simultaneously, the rest of the committee shall initiate the next topic.

**32. SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION OF THE SESSION:**

When the forum is open, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting (suspend all functions of the committee for a specified time) by way of a procedural motion. The Moderator may declare the motion out of order, his or her decision being final. Such a

motion shall not be debatable but shall be immediately put to a vote and shall require a qualified majority to pass.

### **33. APPEAL THE MODERATOR'S DECISION:**

Any decision of the Moderator in turn, except those matters which have been explicitly determined to be final in accordance with these rules, may be appealed by a delegate on a point of order. In the event that the President considers such a motion to be in order, the Moderator shall ask the delegate to explain the appeal and speak briefly in defense of his or her decision. The appeal shall be subject to a vote and the decision of the Presiding Officer shall stand unless it is deemed inappropriate by the Members present and voting. A vote against shall indicate support for the Chair, and a vote in favor shall indicate opposition to it.

# POSITION PAPER FORMAT GUIDE

**RULES:**

All delegates participating in a committee must present their Official Position in writing to the Presiding Officers at the first session. Failure to do so may result in the second session (the first session of the second day) as the last date. Failure to comply with these instructions will result in a reprimand and forfeiture of the opportunity to be nominated for an academic award. The delegate must take responsibility and write his/her Official Position in due time. The evaluation of the Official Position is a crucial element for the decision of academic awards. Therefore, any kind of plagiarism (Rule 10) is considered a serious offense and will void the delegate's chances of obtaining any award.

**OFFICIAL POSITION:**

The official position is an essay in which each delegate expresses his or her country's position on the issues to be discussed within the committee. This essay consists of two parts, an introductory page and two pages explaining the country's official position on each agenda item. The document should have the following heading.

**OFFICIAL POSITION EXAMPLE**

**Name:** Victoria Garcia Castellanos

**Committee:** Security Council

**Delegation:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Institution:** Prepa Tec Campus Guadalajara  
Sede Santa Anita

**INTRODUCTORY PAGE:**

a. The introductory page shall consist of the following parts:

- Territorial extension
- Territorial boundaries
- Population
- Ethnic groups
- Most widely practised religions
- Official languages
- Head of government
- Type of government
- Currency
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
-

**FORMAT:**

- Line spacing in cover: 2
- Line spacing of text in topics: 1 to 1.5
- Margins: Google Documents' default (2.54)
- References in APA format (seventh edition)
- Page numbering in bottom right corner
- Flag in header upper left corner
- Arial 12 or Times New Roman 12

**INFORMATION:**

- Explanation of the problem: A brief explanation and introduction to the topic. It should be no longer than 5 lines.
- National situation: Detail how the delegate's country is affected by the conflict.
- National or international past interventions: Describe how interventions have been made to solve the problem. Include international and national actors such as governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), international organisations (IOs), etc.
- Possible solutions: detail concrete actions to help address the problem. You need to justify with information and evidence the actions you want to take to solve the problem. Try to be as detailed as possible in terms of the resources to be used.
- Citations and data: include at least three citations in each topic.

**Name:** Eduardo Jaramillo Mansur

**Committee:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**Delegation:** People's Republic of China

**Institution:** Prepa Tec. Campus Guadalajara. Sede  
Santa Anita



### **General Information**

**Area:** 9.597 million square kilometers

**Territorial limits:** To the north Mongolia, Russia, and North Korea. To the North-West Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. To the East Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. To South-West India, Nepal, and Bhutan. To South Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam.

**Population:** 1,425,671,352

**Ethnic groups:** Mongol, Zhuang, and Manchu

**Religion(s):** Most of population non-religious, Buddhism, Taoism

**Official languages:** Mandarin

**Government's head:** Xi Jinping

**Government Type:** Communist Unitary System

**Currency Type:** Renminbi Yuan

**GDP:** 17.73 trillion dollars (2021)

**International organizations:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), BRICS, Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, The Shanghai Cooperation Organization. **Treaties:** Arctic Treaty, Paris Agreement, Geneva Conventions, United Nations Convention Against Torture, United Nations Convention Against, Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**International Conflicts:** China-India (Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh); China-Japan (Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands); China-Taiwan (Taiwan sovereignty claim); China-Vietnam (Paracel and Spratly Islands); China-Philippines (Scarborough and Spratly); China-Malaysia



(Spratly); China-Brunei (Spratly); China-Bhutan (Western and Central Sectors); China-Nepal (border disputes).





## Topic A

### “Strengthening International Cooperation in Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response”

The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) measures the severity of a radiological related accident or incident in nuclear energy facilities. Throughout history, only two events have had the maximum level. The contaminating effects of materials coming from these technologies are potentially catastrophic if no action is taken. Cooperation rather than competition is key to the solution of problems. The People's Republic of China is willing to achieve this goal through the use of diplomacy and negotiation.

The cause of the Fukushima incident in 2011 underlies a natural disaster, which was an earthquake and subsequently, in less than an hour, a tsunami. This event triggered the other failures in the nuclear reactors. The condenser and cooling loop system was damaged, causing various hours later the appearance of the corium, damaging the core. The explosion was several hours later releasing contaminated material (World Nuclear Association, 2023). The Chernobyl accident is the other one scaled as a 7 in the INES. As known, this was a complete human error event, the back-up cooling system was tested and completely failed. Workers could not restart this system and the explosion happened (World Nuclear Association, 2022).

The existing protocols for these emergencies are able to effectively prevent health consequences. At the time where the Chernobyl incident happened, the spread of contaminated air to an important portion of Europe but specifically Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, and Sweden caused a global unrest. Professionals were very concerned about public health, but nowadays gathered evidence made scientists conclude that there was no huge impact. According to Dr. Malcolm Crick, who was president of the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 134 people suffered from acute radiation which 28 lost their life in the short term and 20 in the long term. Thyroid cancer was the most common disease, but other types of cancers were also developed as well as cataracts, cardiovascular disease, and leukemia (National Library of Medicine, 2016). Regarding the Fukushima event, there is still no conclusive evidence of health damage rather than psychological like, PTSD, hyperactivity, and more postpartum depression.

The People's Republic of China has as an objective the well-being of the working class. China is conscious of the catastrophic consequences of an accident, that is why the National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) under the control of the China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA) are the active institutions that ensure the safety of nuclear facilities. The NNSA certifies companies for designs, manufacture, installation, and imported equipment. It is also in charge of the radiological protection of people and the environment. The 2003 Law on Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution has a number of regulations issued since 1986 with the authority of the State Council. Companies have a yearly check to guarantee the facilities are secured (World Nuclear Association, 2023). There are more than 1,000 safety standards and 100 sets of safety guidelines. Also, there are over 200 local regulations in 31 Chinese provinces. The government will punish those enterprises who violate the law. To ensure security, an emergency monitoring and dispatch platform covers the entire country. Response drills are constantly made to improve preparedness and response. China has 25 professional rescue units, 8 types of nuclear emergency support centers, 3 fast support bases, and 17 medical centers to treat radiation injuries. The team has 100 members at the headquarters, and 10,000 nationwide to develop the nuclear sector and its safety. Education is really important, that is why China has 47 universities with separate schools on nuclear engineering. Approximately there are 3,000 undergraduates studying each year (The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, 2019).





Concerns on the overlapping of responsibility of the different agencies have been observed (Oxford, 2020), but these are easily refutable. The State Council and Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party are the supreme branches that take decisions when needed. The rigid structure and hierarchy regarding nuclear power does not allow any type of severe accident and disorganization.

The Chinese Republic mentioned that its main tool to solve problems is diplomacy and negotiation, this is why the NNSA has collaborated with the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to adapt parallel regulations. The collaboration is also present with the State of Japan and the Republic of Korea, a network was formed with the objective to exchange information in nuclear emergencies. It is undeniable that the People's Republic of China is heavily interested and willing to ensure the safety of the population (World Nuclear Association, 2023). It has also been close to France, Russia, and the mentioned nations by signing "more than 50 cooperation agreements on nuclear safety" (The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, 2019).

The security of the people implies the stability of the ecosystem. China has ambitious plans to reduce carbon emissions. The State Council stated that from 2005 to 2020 40-45% of carbon emissions should be reduced. This contaminating gasses have been stabilized and not constantly increasing (World Nuclear Association, 2023).

China is open to international cooperation; the Chairman of the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) recently dialogued with the IAEA president, Mr. Grossi, about the new safety measures and most importantly, the spread and accessibility of radiotherapy in case of need. The Chinese government is willing to spread this medical treatment not only in its country, but to external ones. Natural disaster measures will also be developed and enhanced according to the indications of experts. Regulations regarding equipment and facilities will also be analyzed by specialists. China has an extensive team of experts in this area that can assist, observe, and verify reactors in other countries. In relation to human error, investigations of new technologies shall be made to depend less on the human factor. In the near future, computers could take almost full control of these types of facilities, reducing the probability of a failure. Countries that have nuclear technology shall help to get the funds to develop this type of technology. China through the CIDCA will assist with economic means.

It is undeniable that nuclear technology has been an enormous step in humanity, but as everything else, it has risks that should be taken into account and intervene in an adequate way to ensure the security and well-being of the people.

**APA References:**

- Acton, J. M., & Hibbs, M. (2012). *WHY FUKUSHIMA WAS PREVENTABLE*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep12839>
- Andrews-Speed, P. (2020) *The governance of nuclear power in China*. Oxford Academic. <https://academic.oup.com/jwelb/article/13/1/23/5818940>
- Cannon, G. & Kiang, J (2020) *A review of the impact on the ecosystem after ionizing radiation wildlife population*. National Library of Medicine. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10139769/>
- China Atomic Energy Authority. (2019) *International Cooperation and Sharing of Best Practices in Nuclear Security*. China Atomic Energy Authority. <https://www.caea.gov.cn/english/n6759361/n6759363/c6806255/content.html>
- China Atomic Energy Authority. (2021) *Laws, Regulations and Standards on Nuclear Safety*. China Atomic Energy Authority. <https://www.caea.gov.cn/english/n6759372/c6812923/content.html>
- China International Development Cooperation Agency. (2023) *CIDCA vice-chairman meets with IAEA deputy director general*. China International Development Cooperation Agency. [http://en.cidca.gov.cn/2023-09/09/c\\_921367.htm](http://en.cidca.gov.cn/2023-09/09/c_921367.htm)
- Government of the People's Republic of China. (2017) *The Nuclear Safety Law of the People's Republic of China*. Government of the People's Republic of China. [https://www.oecd-nea.org/law/legislation/2017\\_china\\_nuclear\\_safety\\_law.pdf](https://www.oecd-nea.org/law/legislation/2017_china_nuclear_safety_law.pdf)
- Government of The People's Republic of China (n.d.) *Provisions on Supervision and Administration of Imported Civilian Nuclear Safety Equipment* Government of The People's Republic of China <https://asc-ec.ru/about/projects/aes-tyanvan-detail/HAF604-2008-E.pdf>
- Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire - IRSN. (2012, June 19) *Understanding the accident of Fukushima Daiichi*. [Video]. YouTube. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YBNFvZ6Vr2U&ab\\_channel=InstitutdeRadioprotectionetdeS%C3%BBret%C3%A9Nucl%C3%A9aire-IRSN](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YBNFvZ6Vr2U&ab_channel=InstitutdeRadioprotectionetdeS%C3%BBret%C3%A9Nucl%C3%A9aire-IRSN)
- International Atomic Energy Agency. (2023) *Attribution of Radiation Health Effects and Inference of Radiation Risks: Considerations for Application of the IAEA Safety Standards*. International Atomic Energy Agency. [https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/PUB2026\\_web.pdf](https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/PUB2026_web.pdf)



# RESOLUTION FORMAT GUIDE

Resolutions are the position statements of the various UN bodies. They and amendments form the basis of any debate. They can be tabled by one or several countries. Once resolutions are passed they express the policy of the committee. In general, resolutions express the policy of countries and may include treaties, declarations or conventions. They may be expressed in general terms or directed at specific bodies or countries. They may condemn a country's actions make a collective appeal or, as in the case of the Security Council; may call for military or economic sanctions. Amendments can be additions changes or deletions to resolutions. Final copies of resolutions should be discussed and drafted in blocs or groups.

Introducing resolutions or amendments that take into account various positions on a Motion helps delegates to better pursue business in committee and facilitates its adoption. It is advisable that the considerations in a resolution be as realistic as possible. After it is written by the proposer, the resolution should be divided into two parts an introductory part and an operative part. The introductory part attempts to justify the actions to be taken. It usually denotes actions authorised in the UN Charter or may refer to previously adopted resolutions. It also makes statements about the purpose of taking a particular action. The operative part is the portion that states the actions to be taken. Each sentence should begin with a verb and should be an idea broken down in a logical and progressive order. In no case should they be unrelated statements or thoughts. They should deal only with one aspect of the problem. Each clause of the resolution should be numbered and the resolution is written as one long statement. A wellwritten resolution presents.

- a. Familiarity with the problem: background and previous actions cited.
- b. Clarity of the issues: the arguments of the issue should be specified.
- c. It should be concise: each clause and sentence should have a purpose.
- d. Good presentation: avoid spelling mistakes and improper formatting.

A resolution should follow the following format:

1. The heading should be centered and capitalized, Example:

RESOLUTION A-1  
Elimination of the Embargo against Cuba

2. In the lefthand margin and below the heading must be written:
  - a. Committee or Commission that considered it.
  - b. Subject matter discussed at the same time as the resolution.
  - c. Signatories to the resolution.

3. Introductory and operative sentences should be underlined.

## RESOLUTION EXAMPLE

### RESOLUTION A-1

**Comittee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Trafficking in conventional arms

1. Aware that arms trafficking represents a danger to peace
2. warning of the need for global security
3. deeply worried of its increasingly worrying rise and
4. having in mind the interests of the world community and all those consequent to the eradication of both clandestine and legal trafficking proposes the following
5. Approving the formation of an organization under the mandate of the United Nations to control the purchase and sale of conventional arms under a tax according to each country s economy with the purpose of an international fund to promote the development of UNICEF or other agencies
6. We encourage that under such a body rules be established to reduce the percentage of arms so that it does not severely affect the country s economy by reducing them to a considerable percentage
7. Reaffirms that customs control of the different borders be tightened
8. Designates that in every country weapon producer establish rules that regulate the production of private industries and to totally eradicate the clandestine industries legalizing and controlling such weapons under the ministry of defense of each country
9. Emphasizes a limitation on the sale of weapons to avoid militarization with interests outside the charter of the United Nations
10. Considering the end of the east west ideological competition we propose minimizing the strength of NATO
11. Furthermore proclaims the arguments defined in the previous resolution accepted by this committee 001
12. Declaring that if these rules are not met

## PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIONAL CLAUSES IN A RESOLUTION

Listed below are a series of words and phrases that should be used when writing a resolution see example resolution. Words in bold are specifically for the Security Council with a few rare exceptions.

### PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Affirming	Fully alarmed	Noting further
Alarmed by	Fully aware	Noting with approval
Approving	Fully believing	Observing
Aware of	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Bearing in mind	Further recalling	Realizing
Believing	Guided by	Recalling
Confident	Having adopted	Recognizing
Contemplating	Having considered	Referring
Convinced	Having considered further	Seeking
Declaring	Having devoted attention	T aking into account
Deeply concerned	Having examined	T aking into consideration
Deeply conscious	Having heard	T aking note
Desiring	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming
Expecting	Keeping in mind	
Expressing its appreciation	Noting with regret	
Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern	
Fulfilling	Noting with satisfaction	

### OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Deplores	Has resolved
Affirms	Designates	Notes Proclaims
Approves	Draws the attention	Reaffirms
Asks	Emphasizes	Recommends
Authorizes	Encourages	Regrets Reminds
Calls	Endorses	Requests
Calls upon	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
<b>Condemns</b>	Expresses its hope	<b>Strongly condemns</b>
Confirms	Further invites	Supports Takes
Congratulates	Further proclaims	note Transmits
Considers	Further reminds	Trusts <b>Urges</b>
Declares accordingly	Further recommends	
<b>Demands</b>	Further resolves	

# DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE

**The following words do not constitute a diplomatic language:**

- Money
- Army
- War
- Nazism/Nazi
- Black People
- First World/Rich
- Third World/Poor
- Country

**These are some alternatives to the previous words:**

- Economic resources
- Armed Forces
- Armed Conflict
- National Socialism/National Socialist
- Colored people
- Developed nations
- Underdeveloped nations
- Nation