

RRSIMUN 2015 Charter



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Including Procedure for
debates and resolutions

Contents

1. 2015 Secretary General's Mission Statement – Page 2
2. Committee/GA Debates – a step by step guide to RRSiMUN debates - Pages 3 - 5
3. Motions – Page 6
4. Points – Page 7
5. Other Parliamentary Procedure – Page 8
6. Resolutions – Page 9 - 13

1. 2015 Secretary General's Mission Statement

At RRSIMUN we seek through our common endeavour to promote understanding, tolerance and a universal desire for international peace among the students of the world. Recognising that those who take part in the MUN program are the leaders of tomorrow, we seek to enable them to see beyond race, tribe, class, nationality or gender in the pursuit of peace among all peoples. We strive to create an environment where human dignity and fundamental rights are prized above all else. Where nations large and small may have their voices heard in equal measure. To this end we seek to conquer the scourge of war which today continues to blight the lives of people everywhere.

2. Committee/GA Debates

Debates at RRSiMUN will be largely Open Debate

Below is a step by step explanation of debates at RRSiMUN

Beginning of the Debate

1. Chair must call the floor to order and announce the resolution that is about to be debated.
2. Chair will then declare the length of the debate.
3. Chair calls up the main submitter to take the floor and read out the operative clauses. (Operative clauses are not read out in GA debates)
4. The Chair will then invite the speaker to make a 2 minute speech in favour of his/her resolution.
5. The Chair will then ask the speaker “**Does the delegate open himself/herself to any points of information?**” If the delegate answers in the affirmative then the Chair will recognise an appropriate number of delegates for points of information. If the delegate answers in the negative then the Chair moves straight on to step 6.
6. The Chair will then ask the speaker “**Does the delegate wish to yield the floor back to the Chair or to another delegation?**” If the delegate yields the floor back to the chair then move on to step 7. If the delegate wishes to yield the floor to another delegation then ask which delegation they wish to yield to and then allow or deny the yield, this decision is at your discretion.

(If the Chair allows the yield to another delegation – and they cannot if a delegate tries to yield to another delegate from their school -repeat steps 4-6)
7. The Chair will then say to the Committee, “**The Committee is now in open debate. All delegates wishing to make a speech for, against or on an amendment please raise your placards now.**”
8. The Chair will then recognise a delegate. If that delegates wishes to make a speech for or against the resolution repeat steps 4-7. If that delegate wishes to make an amendment please move on to step 9.

Amendments

9. The Chair will check that the delegate's amendment has been typed up. If it has the Chair will call the delegate up to the floor and say "**It will be in order to debate your amendment**". The chair will then ask the delegate to read out their amendment. (If it has not been typed up the Chair will say "**It will not be in order to debate your amendment as we are yet to process it**".)

10. After the delegate has read out their amendment the chair will declare a length of time for and against the amendment.

11. Essentially the Chair will repeat steps 4-6 until time in favour runs out. When asking other speakers to take the floor during an amendment the Chair should say "**The committee is now in time for this amendment, all delegates wishing to take the floor please raise your placards now**".

12. The Chair will declare that "**Time for this amendment has elapsed and therefore we shall be moving into time against**". The Chair will then recognise a speaker against and repeat steps 4-6 until time has elapsed. When asking other speakers to take the floor during an amendment the Chair should say "**The committee is now in time against this amendment, all delegates wishing to take the floor please raise your placards now**".

13. When time against the amendment has run out the Chair will declare "**Time on this amendment has now elapsed and therefore we shall be moving into voting procedure. Will the secretariat please stop passing notes and take their voting positions**".

14. The Chair will ask delegates to vote for and against and the Secretariat will count the vote. Remember that no delegate can abstain from voting on an amendment as it is a procedural vote.

15. Repeat steps 4-8 (with optional 9-14 if amendments are entertained).

End of Debates

16. A few minutes before the end of the debate the Chair can call up a speaker who is specifically in favour or against the resolution who will have no points of information. Whether the speaker is in favour or against is at the discretion of the chair, but the chair should aim to give time to someone on the side of the argument that has had LESS speaking time during the debate.

17. After the final speaker in step 16 the Chair will declare to the committee **“Time on this resolution has now elapsed therefore we will be moving into voting procedure. Can all secretariats please stop passing notes and take their voting positions.”** The Chair will ask delegates to raise their placard to vote for, against or abstain. If there is a motion to divide the house and it is in order then the chair must entertain it.

3. Motions

Motion Name	May Interrupt a Speaker	Requires a Second	Can be Overridden by a Single Objection	Discretion of the Chair
Motion to extend debate time	No	Yes	No	Yes
Motion to move into time against/voting procedure.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (but the chair cannot override the objection)
Motion to divide the house. (delegates cannot abstain from voting)	No	Yes	No	No (Chair must entertain if valid)

4. Points

Point Name	May Interrupt a Speaker	Requires a Second	Can be Overridden by a Single Objection	Discretion of the Chair
Point of Personal Privilege (e.g. due to audibility, unbearable humidity, etc)	Yes (if due to audibility)	No	No	No
Point of Order (e.g. personal offence, delegate said something factually wrong)	No	No	No	Yes (Chairs can dismiss points of order if a delegate is continuously making points of order and disrupting the flow of debate)
Point of Information to the Chair (A question to the Chair)	No	No	No	No (The Chair must listen even if they then dismiss the point)
Point of Information to the Speaker (A question to the speaker)	No	No	No	Yes (must be recognised by the Chair, see step 5 of the Pro Forma.)

5. Other Parliamentary Procedure

a. Voting

Voting on Amendments – Votes on amendments are procedural votes and as such all delegates must vote either for or against. No abstentions are allowed.

Validity of Dividing the House – A motion to divide the house is only valid if a resolution has failed on the first vote, but there are enough abstentions that it could have passed if all the delegates had voted. Motion to divide the house is not valid if a resolution passed on the first vote.

If a Vote is Tied – If a vote is tied then the resolution passes.

If a Resolution uses SC language- If a resolution uses SC language then it will require a 2/3 majority to pass.

b. Yielding

Length of a Yield Chain – A yield Chain can only include 3 delegates.

Same School – All delegates in a yield chain must be from different schools.

c. Amendments

In GA – Amendments will not be entertained.

In Committee – Amendments can be dismissed by chairs for being inappropriate or irrelevant.

d. Parliamentary Behaviour

Dress Code – All delegates must be in appropriate dress when speaking, and all speakers should have their jackets on when speaking.

Parliamentary Language – All language should be appropriate to debate. Swearing is not permitted at RRSIMUN.

6. Resolutions

a. Rules on Resolutions

1. All MUN resolutions are debated in a vacuum, therefore an MUN resolution is not affected by another MUN resolution. Nor may one MUN resolution depend or refer to another MUN resolution. This rule does not apply to resolutions which have actually been passed by the General Assembly or a subsidiary body of the UN.
2. Only in the Security Council may a mandate for military intervention be given.
3. While all delegates should represent their country's views and official policies, needlessly offensive resolutions will not be debated.
4. Resolutions are limited to 15 operative clauses (**including** sub-clauses)
5. MUN Resolutions cannot contravene the UN Charter.

b. Writing/Formatting a Resolution

1. At the top of a resolution should be the committee the resolution is being debated in, the question being debated and the member state submitting the resolution.
2. Below that should be the words "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY", unless the resolution is being submitted the Security Council in which case the words "THE SECURITY COUNCIL" should be written instead. In either case this should be capitalised.
3. Following this should be the perambulatory clauses. Preambulatory clauses are statements of fact, therefore no action or decision can be taken within a perambulatory clause. All perambulatory clauses should end with a comma. See section 6d for appropriate phrases to begin a perambulatory clause.
4. Following perambulatory clauses there should be the operative clauses which take action. Operative clauses should all end with a semi-colon, with the exception of the final clause which should end with a full stop. Any sub-clauses should be preceded by a colon. See section 6e for appropriate phrases to being an operative clause.

c. Example Resolution

COMMITTEE: DISEC II

QUESTION OF: The Diplomatic Immunity of UNSTAMIH forces

SUBMITTED BY: Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reminds all member states that Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Guatemala, Jordan, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, United States, Uruguay, Israel, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Grenada, Guinea, India, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, and Yemen have all been involved in the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (UNSTAMIH),

Further reminds all member states that a UN Report into the cholera outbreak in 2010 in Haiti, has found that the Nepalese members of UNSTAMIH were the “most likely cause” of the outbreak,

Recalls that in November 2007, 114 members of the 950 member Sri Lanka contingent of UNSTAMIH in Haiti were accused of sexual misconduct and abuse, 108 members, including 3 officers were sent back after being implicated in alleged misconduct and sexual abuse,

Further recalls that multiple accusations of human rights abuses against UNSTAMIH including but not limited to the murder of Gérard Jean-Gilles,

Further recalls that at a Brazilian Congressional Commission the UNSTAMIH Commander (at that time), Lieutenant-General Augusto Heleno Ribeiro Pereira, testified saying “we are under extreme pressure from the international community to use violence”,

1. **Calls for** full recognition from the Nepalese government, that the Nepalese contingent of UNSTAMIH were responsible for the cholera outbreak in 2010;
2. **Requests** that the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) with substantial funding from the Nepalese government, the proportion of which will

be determined by the United Nations Administration and Budgetary Committee (GA5), in order to build a safe and sustainable sanitation system within Haiti to stop further outbreaks of cholera from foreign forces within Haiti;

3. **Urges** for all 114 members of the Sri Lankan contingent of UNSTAMIH to be brought before the Haitian Courts to stand trial for sexual misconduct and abuse;

4. **Asks** that the United Nations Security Council mandate that the Sri Lankan government send back the 103 members of their UNSTAMIH contingent, that they withdrew because of accusations of sexual misconduct and abuse, to stand trial in the Haitian Courts, as stated in clause 4;

5. **Further urges** the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHCR) to launch a full investigation into the activities of UNSTAMIH, regarding:

a. human rights abuses,

b. the use of violence,

c. sexual misconduct and abuse against Haitian civilians;

6. **Calls upon** the UNHCR in their report, as mentioned in clause 5 of this resolution, to make recommendations, as to who, if anyone, should be tried for crimes that they have committed associated with UNSTAMIH;

7. **Further calls** for the Security Council to mandate that those recommend for a trial, in the report talked about in clause 5, be sent to the ICC to be tried under the Rome Statute.

d. Perambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having examined
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Having received
Approving	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Bearing in mind	Expressing it's appreciation	Noting with deep concern
Believing	Fulfilling	Nothing with satisfaction
Confident	Fully aware	Noting further
Contemplating	Emphasizing	Observing
Convinced	Expecting	Reaffirming
Declaring	Expressing it's appreciation	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Fulfilling	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Fully aware	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Further deploring	Referring
Deeply Disturbed	Further recalling	Seeking
Deeply Regretting	Guided by	Taking into consideration
Desiring	Having adopted	Taking note
Emphasizing	Having considered	Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

e. Operative Phrases

Phrases in bold are considered Security Council Language by RRSIMUN.

Accepts	Decides	Further invites	Requests
Affirms	Declares	Further	Solemnly affirms
Approves	Deplores	recommends	Suggests
Asks	Draws attention	Further resolves	Supports
Authorises	Designates	Further requests	Urges
Calls	Emphasises	Have resolved	
Calls upon	Encourages	Notes	
Condemns	Endorses	Proclaims	
Congratulates	Expresses it	Reaffirms	
Confirms	Appreciation	Recommends	
Considers	Expresses its hope	Reminds	

f. Processing a Resolution

1. The main submitter/s must collect 10 signatures on a co-submitters sheet. This 10 cannot include the main submitter/s. Only 2 signatures are allowed from the same school. Mergers are only allowed between delegates from different schools.
2. The chair will then have to sign the resolution before it can be sent to approvals. Chairs may not sign if a resolution requires improvements or if any aspect of rule 1 has not been adhered to. Delegates can come back to their chairs after they have made the improvements necessary to their resolution.
3. Delegates may at this point go to the approval panel who will take in their resolution for consideration.
4. Those resolutions which are approved by the approvals panel will then be passed to the relevant SG/PGA who will then choose which resolutions are debated in committee.

Bart Konechni

RRSiMUN Secretary General 2015

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