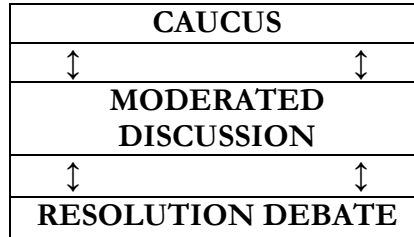


COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

At Y-MUN, a committee will be in one of three modes: unmoderated caucus, moderated caucus, or formal debate. Each mode provides a different opportunity to advance discussion on a topic. The three types of debate and a detailed explanation of each type are provided below.



Debate at the YMCA Model United Nations Conference occurs in “Moderated Discussion”. A delegate may, by motion, move the discussion to either more formal debate (Resolution Debate) or more informal debate (Caucus). Similar to descending or climbing a ladder, from either “Resolution Debate” or “Caucus”, you must pass through “Moderated Discussion”. Please note that under no circumstances are you able to go from “Caucus” to “Resolution Debate”.

CAUCUS:

The Committee will form random groups for a defined period of time (set by the chair). These groups are formed on an ad-hoc basis to write resolutions, identify research, and discuss the development of resolutions for the committee.

MODERATED DISCUSSION:

The Committee will begin by having a Moderated Discussion on a topic. Moderated Discussion is an opportunity for delegates to state their national position, draft resolutions, strengthen their resolutions, and determine which resolutions have the committee’s support in a semi-formal manner. Delegates, by motion, may either move the debate to more formal discussions (Resolution Debate) or informal discussion (Caucus)

All delegates must address the Chair in the following manner: State their name, delegation, and country before addressing the committee.

Example: *“John Doe, Delegation X, representing the nation of Chad, Sir/Madam Chair. (Start speech to the committee)”*

RESOLUTION DEBATE:

Step 1: Introduce a Resolution: Once a resolution receives a predetermined percentage of the committee as Signatories (percentage of signatories will vary per committee), a delegate may make a motion to introduce a resolution. A resolution may be introduced by stating *“Sir/Madam Chair I motion to introduce (name of resolution).”*

Step 2: Debate on a Resolution: (Moderated By Chair in the following order)

- A. Committee Vice-Chair Reads the Resolution
- B. Non-substantive Questions (questions regarding the grammar of the resolution and the non-debatable definitions of specific words)
- C. Sponsors provide opening remarks

1. Sponsors may yield time without declaring previously. In order to yield the sponsor must state “*Sir/Madam Chair I wish to yield my remaining time to ... (state purpose)*” (e.g., my summation, questions from the committee, etc.)
 2. Sponsors have the option to take questions from the floor in regards to their resolution. A sponsor may take questions from the floor by yielding.
- D. Debate (approximately 20 min/resolution at chair’s discretion)
1. The Chair will develop a speaker’s list
 2. 2 minutes per speech
 3. Delegates may not yield on yielded time
 4. Delegates may yield to sponsors closing or to chair
 5. Procedural and substantive motions and points are in order
 - a. Amend
 - b. Close debate
- E. Sponsorship Closing Statement (2 min)
- F. Vote
1. 1 vote per country
 2. May perform roll call at the discretion of the chair or if division is called

Step 3: Resume Moderated Discussion

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE YMCA MODEL UN PROCEDURE

	When is the motion in order	Vote Required	Interrupt Speaker	Debatable	Consent of Chair
Substantive Procedures					
Point of Personal Privilege	Something is preventing the delegate from participating in the proceedings (cannot hear speaker)	No	Yes (tactfully)	No	No
Point of Order	Delegate inquiry into the chairs implementation of procedure	No	No	No	No
Right of Reply	Delegates National integrity was impugned by another Delegate	No	No	No	Yes
Point of Information	Delegate has a substantive statement to correct in accurate information provided by the speaker. These are non-debatable facts and must be supported through clear and convincing authority.	No	No	No	No
Procedural Motions					
Adjourn	Motion made to close the conference	Yes (majority)	No	No	Yes
Recess	Motion made to close session	Yes (majority)	No	No	Yes
Suspension of the Rules	Motion to move from formal debate to informal debate. The motion must be made with the following information: purpose of debate, limitations, duration, and scope. (Usually done to debate a crisis)	Yes (majority)	No	No	Yes
Caucus	Motion to informally discuss the matter at hand to arrive at compromise. Duration must be started with a motion	Yes (majority)	No	No	Yes
Close Debate	Motion to end debate on an issue before the committee	Yes (2/3 Vote)	No	Yes (Con - Pro)	No
Reconsideration	Motion to reconsider a resolution or amendment that previously failed or was tabled before the committee	Yes (Majority)	No	Yes (Pro - Con)	No (motion must be made by a person who voted against the issue initially)
Roll Call Vote	Motion made to require a roll call of the vote -- delegates may vote (Yes, No, Abstain) Delegates may "Pass" once to vote at the end	Yes (1/5)	No	No	No
Substantive Motions					
Amend a Resolution	Motion to change the wording or a resolution before the committee	Yes (Majority)	No	Yes (Rules outlined by Chair)	Yes (reviewed to ensure signatories)
Friendly Amendment	Motion to change the wording or a resolution before the committee	No (Consent of all sponsors)	No	No	Yes (reviewed to ensure signatories 15%)
Introduce a Resolution	Motion to debate a resolution	No	No	No	Yes (reviewed to ensure signatories 20%)

RESOLUTIONS

Each resolution is a single sentence, with different sections separated by semicolons and commas. The language of the document will greatly influence its appeal. Wording should be clear, concise, and specific; every clause should have a purpose. Three parts comprise the resolution: the heading, the preamble, and the operative clauses.

Heading

The heading identifies the committee, the resolution topic, the sponsoring nation(s), and the organ of the UN the delegation is addressing.

Preamble

The preamble explains the purposes of the resolution. The perambulatory clauses begin with present participles and often refer to past resolution precedents and authorizations in the UN Charter for actions.

Operative Clauses

These form the policy portion of the resolution. Each of these clauses starts with a verb (in the third person singular) and taken as a whole, deals thoroughly with one idea arranged in logical progression. Each clause should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic, but should focus on one aspect of the problem.

Perambulatory Clauses

Acknowledging	Deeply conscious	Fully believing	Noting with regret
Affirming	Deeply convinced	Further	Noting w/ satisfaction
Alarmed	Deeply disturbed	Guided by	Observing
Anxious	Deeply regretting	Having adopted	Reaffirming
Appreciating	Deploing	Having approved	Realizing
Approving	Desiring	Having considered	Recalling
Aware	Determined	Having decided	Recognizing
Bearing in mind	Emphasizing	Having examined	Referring
Believing	Expecting	Having received	Regretting
Concerned	Expressing appreciation	Having reviewed	Seeking
Confident	Expressing satisfaction	Keeping in mind	Stressing
Contemplating	Fulfilling	Noting further	Taking into account
Convinced	Fully aware	Noting with approval	Taking note
Declaring	Fully alarmed	Noting with deep concern	Welcoming

Operative Clauses

Accepts	Concurs	Emphasizes	Notes with interest
Adopts	Condemns	Encourages	Notes w/ satisfaction
Affirms	Confirms	Endorses	Proclaims
Appeals	Congratulates	Expresses its appreciation	Reaffirms
Appreciates	Considers	Expresses its concern	Recognizes
Approves	Declares accordingly	Expresses the hope	Recommends
Authorizes	Deplores	Has resolved	Regrets
Calls	Designates	Invites	Reiterates
Calls upon	Directs	Notes with appreciation	Reminds
Commends	Draws attention	Notes with approval	Requests

SAMPLE RESOLUTIONS

Committee: Political and Security Committee (A)

Topic Area: Promoting Self-Government

Sponsored By: Bahamas, United States, and United Kingdom

The Political and Security Committee,

Acknowledging that many governments currently operate under a one-party system of government,

Recalling that the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the founding principles of the United Nations,

Aware that any single-party system violates Article 21 of the Declaration, which specifically indicates that all people have the right to either directly participate in or elect representatives to their country's government,

Further aware that Article 2 of the Declaration firmly states that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration,"

Deeply disturbed that many countries blatantly flout these two Articles, in addition to countless other resolutions, treaties, and declarations, by establishing and promoting one-party political systems,

Recognizing that one-party systems of government are often totalitarian and corrupt,

Further recognizing that these governments often do not respect the rule of law, and deny their citizens many of the freedoms guaranteed by the 1948 Universal Declaration,

Understanding that the transition from a one-party system of government to a more democratic one is often difficult, and can often be plagued with uprisings, revolts, and general insecurity,

Acknowledging that the United Nations must play an integral part in securing the guided and peaceful transition to more democratic forms of government,

Therefore be it resolved by the Political and Security Committee,

Acting under Article 21 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights —

1. *Defines:*
 - a. "One-party" or "single-party system of government" as a system of government in which a sole party controls all branches of a nation's government, to the legal or de facto exclusion of others.
 - b. "Two-party" or "multiparty system of government" as a system of government in which two or more parties are constitutionally or legally guaranteed, and voters may freely elect candidates from any party.
2. *Calls upon* all nations currently operating under a one-party system of government to:
 - a. Establish and implement a two- or multiparty system by January 1, 2014.
 - b. Actively prohibit discrimination against political specific political parties and their members, constitutionally, legally, or through any other means.
 - c. Follow all Articles and clauses in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that require such systems, as well as any other relevant resolutions, decisions, treaties, etc.
3. *Directs* the United Nations General Assembly to:
 - a. Create a list of all nations currently operating under a one-party system of government.
 - b. Intervene if such discrimination as detailed in Clause 2b occurs in said nations.
 - c. Determine appropriate punishments, in the form of economic sanctions, to respond to such discrimination.
4. *Instructs* the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division to monitor elections in countries on said list, until such time as the General Assembly or the Division itself decides otherwise.

5. *Further directs* the General Assembly, by February 1, 2014, to evaluate all countries on said list for the purpose of determining whether or not they have adequately met all terms and conditions set forth in this resolution.
- a. Those who are determined to have met said terms conditions shall no longer require assistance or intervention.
 - b. Those who have not met said terms and conditions, but have not done so voluntarily, shall continue to be subject to assistance and intervention, as per this resolution, until such time as the General Assembly decides otherwise.
 - c. Those who have voluntarily refused to meet said terms and conditions shall continue to be subject to assistance and intervention, as per this resolution, until such time as the General Assembly decides otherwise. Additionally, the General Assembly shall determine adequate punishments for said nations.

Signatories:

France	Canada	Australia	Japan
Mexico	Spain	Belgium	The Netherlands
Luxembourg	Switzerland	Italy	South Africa
Bermuda	Barbados	Ireland	The Ukraine