



ubcmun2012
vancouver, canada

D E L E G A T E

P R E P A R A T I O N

P A C K A G E



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2009

Table of Contents

Secretary General's Welcome	2
History of UBCMUN.....	3
UBCMUN 2012 Committees.....	4
Research Methods.....	5
Writing Position Papers	8
Writing Resolutions	10
Principled Negotiation	13
Rules and Regulations: <i>Delegations MUST Read This Aspect of the Handbook</i>	
General Rules and Procedures - <i>includes committee rules, how to write resolutions, voting rights</i>	15
UN Security Council.....	29
General Assembly 1.....	37
UN Habitat	48
IBRD (World Bank) Voting Rights.....	57
Frequently Asked Questions at UBCMUN.....	63

SECRETARY GENERAL'S WELCOME

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to UBCMUN 2012! I applaud all of you for making the decision to participate in this truly unique learning experience. Some of you are seasoned Model UN delegates; others are experiencing a simulated conference for the first time. No matter what your experience level is, preparation is the key to success and enjoyment of your UBCMUN experience. In this package you will find a variety of resources to help get you started- I hope that you will find them useful and enriching. Please be notified that the UBCMUN staff has taken serious measures to ensure the conference is of high quality, and we expect our delegates to do the same. I advise that delegates use the months leading up to the conference to educate themselves on the foreign policy of their countries, and their allies. All delegates should be well versed in the rules and procedures of our conference.

In December your Committee Directors will be posting background guides for each committee and topic to be discussed at UBCMUN 2012. The Committee Directors this year are full-time students who have enrolled in a fourth year University level seminar in order to understand the structure and functions of the United Nations, and topical issues in the world of international organizations. All of their hard work has been to ensure that you have the best possible experience this year.

While it is essential that you read your committee guide, each delegate is also responsible for researching and accurately representing the policies of his or her state or non-governmental organization. This may be a challenging task, but it is also a fun experience in which you learn how to advance ideas that may be alien to you.

The most basic requirement of UBCMUN is that each delegate is required to write a position paper outlining their policies on the topics related to their chosen committee. All position papers will be emailed to Committee Directors before the conference begins. Position papers are required if delegates wish to attend, and they will be due by midnight on **December 31th, 2011**. Not only will writing your position papers give you a head start on your research, but it will also acquaint you with the policies of your home country.

Most importantly, remember that UBCMUN is your conference. Please do not hesitate to contact your Committee Directors, members of the secretariat, or myself if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to meeting each and every one of you in Vancouver this January!

Best Wishes,

Lindsey Richardson
Secretary General
UBCMUN 2012
sg@ubcmun.org

HISTORY OF UBCMUN

The University of British Columbia Model United Nations conference is an annual event organized by the International Relations Student Association (IRSA). This year, the 16th annual UBCMUN will take place at the Vancouver Coast Plaza Hotel, and will simulate committees that represent a wide range of academic interests.

UBCMUN first began in 1993 when IRSA simulated the General Assembly committee and the Security Council. Since then, it has grown to become Western Canada's largest simulated United Nations conference and the biggest annual project of IRSA. The conference is organized entirely by UBC students who work on a volunteer basis. Each year the conference attracts delegates from universities and colleges in western Canada and the United States.

In order to experience developing pragmatic solutions to global issues, delegates come to UBCMUN to take on the role of member states of the United Nations and several other organizations. This is every student's chance to influence global politics like they have always dreamed of!

UBCMUN 2012 COMMITTEES

UN General Assembly: First Committee

1. Militarization of the Arctic
2. International Migration

UN Human Rights Council

1. Right to environment, global warming
2. Human trafficking in Asia

UN World Health Organization

1. Female genital mutilation
2. Gender inequalities and HIV

UN Security Council

1. Small Arms Proliferation
2. UN efforts in the DRC

World Bank

1. European Debt
2. Addressing the use of global reserve currencies

African Union

1. Natural resources in Africa: geopolitical, economic, and environmental impact
2. Ongoing humanitarian crisis in the horn of Africa

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

1. NATO-ISAF and their role in Afghanistan
2. Operation Active Endeavour (OAE) in the Eastern Mediterranean

Case Study: Indian Cabinet

Special Indian Cabinet Session on the issue of Maoists in India

RESEARCH METHODS

We have included various methods and resources you can use to advance your knowledge of the topics, as well as the position your country or organization holds. For a comprehensive understanding of the topic, your research should include two parts.

The first part is researching the position of your country, including your country's foreign policy, its objectives, and the methods it chooses to achieve those goals.

The second part is a little more complicated, and involves researching the positions of your closest allies and possible opponents. Merely concentrating on your country's position is inadequate when negotiating with other members over crucial matters. The following are a few ideas that should point you in the right direction. It can be followed for researching your own country, as well as your adversary countries.

1. Research Methods: Knowing Your Nation

A number of research avenues are available when researching your country's foreign policy. If you are not well acquainted with the country you represent, then the best place to start is the CIA fact-book found at:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

Here you will find a list of all the basic information pertaining to your country, including its GDP, population, literacy, defence spending, brief historical summary, and other important factors. It will also give you a list of all the international treaties and organizations the country is a party to, as well as a brief account of the several international disputes that the country is involved in.

This briefing should serve as a starting point for your research. It is important to know the background of your country before you begin to research specific topics.

Another step of research can be undertaken at the media level. There are some highly reputed media agencies throughout the world that can be an excellent resource to your research. The BBC website at www.bbc.co.uk is probably the best agency with its highly comprehensive news coverage. You will most likely find a lot of information pertaining to your topic and your country within the BBC news sites.

The final step is to read independent articles about the topic, and the various treaties and organizations that are involved with it. For example, there is a great deal of academic literature dedicated to the causes and consequences of the civil war in Sierra Leone. This is definitely not the first place to begin, but after you have a good grip on your topic, reading scholarly literature greatly improves your knowledge and understanding of the topic, and also provides a starting point for developing tentative solutions to the issue at hand.

2. Research Methods: Knowing Your Nation's Foreign Policy

Beyond knowing the specifically stated foreign policy of a country with respect to the issues under discussion in each committee, delegates must be aware of the larger foreign policy goals of their countries relating to domestic and international interests.

What is foreign policy and how is it determined?

Foreign policy can be broadly defined as the set of goals that state officials pursue abroad; the values, interests, and concerns that underlie those goals, and the means or instruments used to pursue them¹. A significant aspect of foreign policy is an awareness of who your allies are, and how your country interacts with the other actors in the international community. In the process of negotiation, which occurs during the drafting of a resolution, the pursuit of foreign policy involves responding to different considerations, most important of which is to strike a balance between pursuing your interests and reaching consensus with your allies.

Inherent in the relationship between your country and its allies is the fact that there are common interests. However, this does not mean all foreign policy interests coincide, thus when discrepancies occur, it is important to be strategic in pursuing your country's particular interests and goals, but also in making concessions for the purpose of attaining an agreement.

Who your allies are can be determined by a number of factors:

1. Regional Groups are brought together by geographic location. For example, African, European, and Latin American countries tend to side with their regional groups.
2. Political Groups are determined by political cooperation and (where applicable) security cooperation. These include bodies such as the EU, NATO, ASEAN, and the Arab League.
3. The third category of groups is based on formal international economic agreements, which often have rules requiring member states to coordinate their positions on economic issues. Examples of these groups are the EU, the OECD, and the ACP (African and Caribbean countries associated with the EU).²

¹ Kegley, Charles Jr and Eugene Wittkopf: *World Politics: Trends and Transformations* 8th Ed., Bedford/St. Martin's (Boston: 2001)

² These classifications are cited from Kaufmann, Johan: *Conference Diplomacy: An Introductory Analysis*, 3rd Ed, Macmillan Press Ltd. (London: 1996)

Beyond groups and treaties that define your country's relationships with its allies, a number of other factors also play a central role in determining foreign policy goals and decisions³:

- The domestic political situation within your country;
- The social composition of your country, including ethnicity, language, and religion;
- The geographical composition of your country, including size, arable land, resource availability, etc.;
- The state of your country's economy (major industries, trading partners, relative wealth on a regional, national, and international level);
- The history of your country, especially since 1945;

Where can you find information pertaining to your country?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs website

To find information on your country's foreign policy, the best place to start is the ministry of foreign affairs website. Often, this website will have extensive information pertaining both to the position of your country on various issues, and to the values and interests that shape that position.

Embassy/Consulate of your country

Another very useful resource, especially if your country does not have a ministry of foreign affairs website in English or any other language you are familiar with, is the embassy or consulate of the country you represent in your city or region.

Your country's Permanent Mission to the United Nations

A further resource is the website of your country's Permanent Mission to the UN, which will include statements made by your country's representatives and details of the policies your country is pursuing within the context of the UN. You can access these sites at www.un.int/index-en/index.html.

The UN Website – www.un.org

If you are a Security Council or General Assembly delegate, the UN Documentation Centre, www.un.org/documents/, gives you access to resolutions that passed (to view your country's voting pattern), as well as landmark UN documents and press releases. This pertains to other UN committees, as the UN website should be used as a cornerstone of all Model UN research.

³ Cited from the UBCMUN 2002 Delegate Preparation Package by Michael Kotrly

WRITING POSITION PAPERS

The purpose of a position paper is to outline a country's perspective on the assigned topics for each committee.

Position papers are mandatory at UBCMUN and must be emailed to the Under-Secretary General by December 31, 2011.

The process of writing position papers gives delegates an opportunity to research the foreign policy of their countries, particularly with respect to the issues being debated in their committees. As delegates must be familiar with both their country's foreign policy and the issues being debated when they arrive at the conference, the process of writing position papers is an important aspect of delegate preparation. The quality of position papers (and their timely submission) will be a significant determinant in the allocation of best delegate and best delegation awards.

Delegates must submit a position paper, approximately one to two pages in length (single-spaced) for each committee. Below are suggested questions for delegates to address in each position paper.

- What is your country's perspective on the issue?
- How big of a concern is this issue to your country?
- How does this issue affect the domestic and/or international interests of your country?
- What (if any) actions has your country taken, so far, with regard to this issue? (e.g. Which treaties/agreements has it signed? What programs has it implemented domestically? What international efforts has it participated in?)
- What (if any) actions or further actions does your country plan to pursue in the future with respect to this issue?
- What means of resolving the problem does your country propose?

All position papers must follow the following format:

Delegation from
The United States of America

Represented by
Standard University

Position Paper for United Nations Human Rights Council

INSERT A BRIEF PARAGRAPH OUTLINING THE TOPICS AND THE GENERAL POSITION OF THE COUNTRY IN THIS COMMITTEE.

Topic 1: Contemporary Forms of Slavery

INSERT TEXT HERE.

Topic 2: Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar

INSERT TEXT HERE.

Topic 3: “Daughter Discrimination”: Infanticide and Abuse

INSERT TEXT HERE.

References:

WRITING RESOLUTIONS

The driving force behind MUN, and the real UN for that matter, is the resolution. This is a formal document used by the committee to spell out the action to be taken for the resolution of a particular problem.

All resolutions put before the committees at UBCMUN must be written during the course of committee sessions. Pre-written resolutions are NOT allowed. The process of resolution writing is designed to teach delegates not only the concept of national interest, but also of debate, diplomacy, and concession. Pre-written resolutions do not adhere to the spirit of this goal, and thus are not permitted.

3.a – Working Papers

Working papers are informal documents that may be proposed by delegates for the consideration of the committee. Besides formal resolutions, working papers are the only other means for delegates to propose ideas, in writing, to the committee as a whole.

Working papers are a way of breaking down an issue into more manageable units to help advance the committee's work. They can address one or a number of specific aspects of the larger issue being debated, and should introduce new ideas or approaches to dealing with the specific aspects or the larger issue (i.e. they should not duplicate ideas that have already been debated). Working papers must meet the approval of the Committee Directors, and may undergo many drafts before they are allowed to be distributed to the rest of the committee.

3.b – Formatting Resolutions

Resolutions must be composed using a very precise format, or the Director of your Committee will not accept them. Resolutions consist of three sections: the heading, the preambulatory clauses, and the operative clauses.

3.b.I – Heading

The heading of all resolutions should read as follows:

Committee: Name of the body where the resolution is being introduced

Subject: Agenda topic under discussion

Sponsored by: A list of sponsoring states, in alphabetical order

Signatories: A list of signatory states, in alphabetical order

Important Points to Remember:

A **Sponsor** is a country that fully supports the resolution, and has played a role in drafting it.

A **Signatory** does not necessarily support the resolution. By signing on to it, they are only expressing their desire to have the resolution introduced and debated. Being a signatory does not bind a country to voting in favour of a resolution.

3.b.II – Preambular Clauses

Pre-ambulatory clauses exist primarily for the purpose of establishing the spirit and intent behind the resolution, and of highlighting the problem that needs to be solved. They consist of statements recalling past actions (precedents of UN action, past UN resolutions, or other precedents of international law), and justifying future actions. They also contain references to appropriate sections of the UN Charter. Preambular clauses always begin with participles (in italics) and are followed by a comma.

Following is an illustrative list of preambular clauses:

Affirming	Alarmed by	Aware of
Bearing in Mind	Believing	Cognizant of
Concerned	Confident of	Contemplating
Convinced	Declaring	Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious	Deeply disturbed	Deeply regretting
Deploring	Desiring	Emphasizing
Expecting	Firmly believing	Fulfilling
Fully aware	Having adopted	Having considered
Having examined	Having observed	Having received
Having studied	Keeping in Mind	Noting
Noting further	Noting with Alarm	Noting with Regret
Observing	Realizing	Recalling
Recognizing	Referring	Seeking
Taking note of	Welcoming	

3.b.III – Operative Clauses

Operative clauses constitute the main force of the resolution. They consist of prescriptions, recommendations, condemnations, demands, etc. They are numbered and begin with an underlined verb in the present tense. Each ends with a semi-colon, except the final clause, which is followed by a period. Each operative clause calls for a specific action. The General Assembly and Economic Social Council can only make recommendations. It is up to the power and authority of the committee to determine what may be included in a resolution. Some common operative clauses are:

Following is a list of operative clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Further resolves
Affirms	Draws attention	Have resolved
Approves	Emphasizes	Further reminds
Authorizes	Encourages	Further requests
Calls	Endorses	Declares accordingly
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Deplores
Condemns	Further invites	
Confirms	Further proclaims	
Considers	Further recommends	

3.c.I – Coding Working Papers and Resolutions

Committee Directors will be responsible for coding each working paper.

Sample Working Paper:

1	
2	Code: GA/1/1 (will be provided by director or conference services)
3	Committee: General Assembly
4	Subject: <i>Financing of Programs and Mission</i>
5	
6	<i>The General Assembly,</i>
7	
8	<i>Recalling</i> all its previous relevant resolutions,
9	<i>Reaffirming</i> the commitment of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter of
10	the United Nations to accept expenses of the Organization,
11	
12	1. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of staff for the
13	Organization, continue to find qualified persons at local posts where an
14	organization mission is taking place, matching the requirements of the Mission;
15	
16	2. <i>Takes note</i> of the report of the Special Assistant to the Secretary-General on the
17	financial performance of the Organization for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30
18	June 2002;
19	
20	3. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-
21	eighth session on:
22	a. The status of possible funding arrangements, including a financial package to
23	be
24	provided by the following host countries:
25	i. United States of America;
26	ii. Canada;
27	iii. United Kingdom;
28	b. [...]
29	
30	4. <i>Decides</i> to continue the consideration of this question at its fifty-eighth session.
31	
32	
33	

PRINCIPLED NEGOTIATION

UBCMUN has developed a reputation for its emphasis on professionalism and principled negotiation, rather than adversarial politics. We hope that the 2012 conference will continue this tradition, which generates more productive and rewarding committee sessions. The Delegate Awards recognize delegates who use diplomacy and principled negotiation, rather than positional bargaining to pass resolutions. Directors will be evaluating delegates during formal debate and caucusing.

Principled negotiation focuses on interests, rather than positions, and therefore requires that delegates develop multiple options to satisfy their most pressing concerns, and compromise to achieve a mutually agreeable outcome. The goal is problem solving, and therefore it is important to listen to the ideas of other delegates, rather than fixating on your country's position at the expense of a beneficial outcome. Principled negotiators must mentally separate the problem at hand from the people involved. Insistence on using objective criteria is vital. Delegates should yield to principle, rather than pressure, and in turn should not threaten other delegates.

We hope to avoid positional bargaining, wherein delegates see themselves as adversaries seeking victory by demanding one-sided gains at the price of agreement. Delegates who demand concessions, make threats, apply pressure, and insist single-mindedly on their position, as conditions of relations with other delegates tend to hinder progress of any kind.

We are looking for leadership in regional groups and across groups, diplomatic style, and the promotion of national interests over positions.

Speaking and Diplomacy

Formal Debate - Each committee will have four or more sessions, which will total approximately twenty hours of formal committee time. This time is divided between formal debates and caucusing. During formal debate the parliamentary rules of procedure are in force while delegates make speeches, take questions and comments, and introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. As such, knowledge of the rules of procedure and their use are **mandatory** in order for committee sessions to be productive.

Caucus - When a recess is called during session, delegates can meet informally to discuss working papers, resolutions, amendments, and other relevant issues, but they must remain in the committee room. Delegates tend to use this time to meet with their various geographic blocs or other ideological groupings to strategize.

Point of Order - delegates may raise Points of Order when the Director has failed to enforce a certain aspect of parliamentary procedure. For example, if a speaker addresses him/herself as 'I' and the Director does not correct them. Delegates must address themselves as 'we' or '[their country's name]' or 'the delegation from [country X]'

because they represent their countries and not themselves. The delegate rising on the point should be able to state the specific rule that has been breached.

Point of Inquiry - Points of Inquiry may be raised if delegates have a question about parliamentary procedure, such as, how a resolution is introduced, or if there is a question regarding some aspect of the topic under discussion (e.g. they would like clarification on certain facts about the issue).

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE: UBCMUN 2012

INTRODUCTION

1. These rules are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and shall be considered adopted in advance of session. With the exception of rules set forth for Specialized Agencies and Summits, no other rules of procedure are applicable.
2. Interpretation of these rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General or his/her designate.

1. SESSIONS

1.1 Place of Meeting:

The Model United Nations General Assembly shall meet in the location designated by the Secretary-General.

1.2 Opening and Closing Dates

The General Assembly shall open and close on the dates set forth by the Secretary-General.

1.3 Committee Meetings

The Main Committees, Specialized Agencies, and Summits shall meet simultaneously within the opening and closing dates established under Rule 1.2.

1.4 Main Committees

1.4.1 The Main Committees are the following:

- (1) General Assembly First Committee;
- (2) Security Council
- (3) United Nations Social and Economic Council
- United Nations Human Settlements Program

1.5 Specialized Agencies & Subsidiary Bodies

1.5.1 Specialized Agencies are the following:

- (1) United Nations Development Programme
- (2) World Bank

1.5.2 Subsidiary Bodies are the following:

- (1) United Nations Human Rights Council

1.6 Specialized Simulations

1.6.1 Sri Lankan Cabinet versus Tamil Tigers
- Follows General Rules of Procedure

1.7 Officers of the Plenary Meetings

The plenary meetings of the General Assembly shall be led by the secretariat, assisted by the Committee Directors.

2. DELEGATIONS

2.1 Composition

2.1.1 Delegation sizes shall equal the number of committees present at each UBCMUN; if this regulation is met then delegations may refer to

2.1.3

2.1.2 Delegation sizes, if equalling the number of committees, are required to have one delegate represent its nation in each committee.

2.1.3 UBCMUN allows a maximum of two delegates per committee, **only if all** necessary committees contain a representative for the delegation's member state.

2.1.4 Only if all necessary committees contain a representative for the delegation's member state, an additional 'National Press Corps' delegate may be represented for that member state.

2.1.5 The Secretary-General may authorize an additional delegate in extraordinary circumstances.

2.2 Recognized Delegates

Directors will only recognize official delegates to the conference. Delegates will be given approved credentials, which they must wear at all times while on the conference premises. The secretariat has the sole authority to rule on matters regarding credentials.

2.3 Faculty Advisors

2.3.1 Advisors can provide technical advice to delegates; this may only occur via a diplomatic note from the 'Home Government'.

2.3.2 Faculty advisors may not provide substantive information to delegates while committees are in session.

2.3.3 Faculty advisors may enter committees that are in-session, but may not interact with their students verbally. Faculty will be under the same strictures for note passing as are delegates.

2.3.4 Faculty advisors will not speak at the plenary meetings or at the meetings of the Committees.

2.4 Representation of Delegations in Plenary Meetings

Each delegation may consist of two delegates in the plenary meetings. However, each member-state has only one vote.

2.5 Representation of Delegations to Committee Meetings

2.5.1 Each delegation may be represented by a maximum of two delegates on any of the Committees, **only if** all necessary committees have at least one representative of the delegation's member state.

2.5.2 Seating at the country desk is limited to two people. Each member-state has one vote.

3. SECRETARIAT AND DIRECTORS

3.1 Role of the Secretary-General

3.1.1 As well as organizing the Directors and Secretariat, the Secretary-General acts as a Committee Director, to be decided upon each year.

3.1.2 The Secretary General can, and may direct any of the plenary meetings, or the United Nations Security Council meetings. In case of disagreement, decisions by the Secretary-General will be final and binding.

3.2 Stand-in for the Secretary-General

3.2.1 In the event that the Secretary-General is absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he/she will appoint a designate to take his/her place.

3.2.2 Once appointed by the Secretary-General, the designate has the same powers and responsibilities as the Secretary-General until such time as the Secretary-General resumes his or her role.

3.3 Role of the Directors

3.3.1 Two co-Directors will guide the committee towards productive and relevant discussion of the issue at hand. In the exceptional event that delegates grossly misunderstand the nature of a topic under discussion, the Director reserves the right to clarify the issue him or herself, and thus redirect the committee towards more fruitful discussion.

3.3.2 All substantive questions should be directed towards the Directors.

3.3.3 The Directors will facilitate orderly and effective proceedings.

3.3.4 The Directors declare all procedural matters, including but not limited to opening and closing of each meeting, ensuring observance of the rules, according speaking rights, putting questions to vote, and announcing decisions of that vote.

3.3.5 The Directors rule on points of order.

3.3.6 The Directors may, in the course of discussion of an item, propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each delegation may speak, the closure of the speakers list, or the closure of the debate.

3.4 Acting Director

3.4.1 In the event of one Director's absence, he or she will designate their Co-Director to take his or her place to assume his or her duties.

3.5 Statements by the Secretary-General, Secretariat or Directors

The Secretary-General, the Directors, or any member of the Secretariat designated by them as their representative, may at any time address the Plenary Meeting and its Main Committees.

3.6 Dais

Herein, the Secretary General, Secretariat, and Director of a committee will be collectively referred to as the Dais.

3.7 Composition of Dais

3.7.1 The Dais of the General Assembly Committees, Specialized Agencies, Subsidiary Bodies, and Specialized Simulations shall be composed of two Directors, equal in stature and knowledge regarding procedural and substantive issues.

3.7.2 The Daises of other committees may also include Officers as designated by the Secretary-General.

3.8 Competence of the Dais

The competence of the Dais may not be questioned by Delegates. However, if necessary, a member of a Dais may be removed by the Secretary-General if, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, grounds for dismissal exist.

4. SECRETARIAT

4.1 Duties of the Secretariat

4.1.1 The Secretariat receives, prints, and distributes documents, reports and resolutions of the General Assembly and its Main Committees; it has custody of the documents in the Secretariat archives, and performs all other work the Assembly requires.

4.1.2 The Secretariat appoints the Officers for the General Assembly and the Main Committees. The Officers will not represent any Member-State and cannot vote.

5. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

5.1 English is the sole official and working language of UBCMUN. Those wishing to work with translators may. The member state is responsible for providing translation and no additional time will be permitted.

6. PARLIAMENTARY POINTS, POINTS OF NOTICE, AND CENSURE

6.1 Point of Inquiry

6.1.1 A member may rise to ask the Director a Point Inquiry during the discussion of any matter, if the floor is open.

6.1.2 A Point of Inquiry is a question regarding parliamentary procedure, or a request for substantive clarification from the Dais.

6.1.3 The Directors shall answer the inquiry in accordance with these rules of procedure. This point may not interrupt a speaker.

6.2 Point of Personal Privilege

6.2.1 A member can rise on a point of personal privilege to address a concern over the Committee environment, such as the ability to hear the speaker, room temperature, etc.

6.2.2 The Director may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order a point of personal privilege which in his or her judgment is dilatory or improper.

6.2.3 This point can interrupt a speaker.

6.3 Point of Order

6.3.1 A member can rise on a point of order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure either by the Directors, or by another Delegate.

6.3.2 A point of order shall be discussed by the Directors, and ruled upon immediately, in accordance with these rules.

6.3.3 A member rising on a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under consideration by the committee; to do so is a breach of these rules, and may result in disciplinary action on the part of the Dais.

6.3.4 This point may interrupt a speaker only if the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

6.4 Right of Reply

6.4.1 If a delegate feels that another delegate has impugned his or her personal or national dignity, the delegate may request a right of reply.

6.4.2 Disagreements with a speaker's remarks do not justify a right of reply.

6.4.3 The Dais may grant or deny the reply, and his or her decision is final.

6.4.4 A right of reply to a reply is out of order.

6.4.5 This point may interrupt a speaker.

6.4.6 A right of reply must be received and approved by the Dais in writing before the reply is presented formally to the committee.

6.4.2 Replies must deal solely with the original statement.

6.5 Point of Notice

6.5.1 The Directors may intervene at any point and issue a Point of Notice to a member who is clearly and persistently out of order. The penalties encompass:

(1) First Point of Notice: At the discretion of the Dais, the member will lose his or her speaking rights for one hour.

(2) Second Point of Notice: At the discretion of the Dais, the member will lose his or her speaking rights for the remainder of the session.

(3) Third Point of Notice: At the discretion of the Dais, the member will lose his or her speaking rights for the rest of the day.

6.5.2 A delegate receiving a Point of Notice retains his or her voting rights.

6.6 Censure

In the exceptionally unusual event that a member has persistently and grossly misrepresented the foreign policy of its country to the point of grave distortion, a delegate may ask the Directors to censure that member.

The misrepresentation must have been in the form of speeches or votes on substantive matters; votes on procedural matters are not to be considered for this purpose. Any motion for censure must be made in writing to the Dais, which will rule on whether or not the motion is in order.

The Director will allow two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, and the motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The penalty for censure is loss of speaking and voting rights in the Committee for the rest of the session. At the discretion of the Secretary-General, a member's second censure results in the expulsion from the Committee for the duration of the Conference. A delegate should not ask for Censure based on political or personal reasons, and doing so may result in disciplinary action on the part of the Dais.

7. AGENDA

7.1 Provisional Agenda

The provisional agenda for the Plenary meetings and the meetings of the Main Committee shall be drawn up by the Committee Directors in consultation with the Under Secretary-General, and, shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

7.2 Adoption of the Agenda

The first item on the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda referred to in Rule 7.1.

7.3 Inclusion of Items

7.3.1 New items may be added to the agenda by a written request to the Dais, which shall decide whether or not the request is in order.

7.3.2 The ruling of the Dais is not open to appeal.

7.3.3 Should such a motion be deemed in order by the Dais, it will be put to a vote by the committee and will require a two-thirds majority to pass.

7.4 Agenda not Completed

Any item on the agenda of the meetings of the Main Committees that has not been completed at a meeting will, unless otherwise decided by the Committee Director, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

8. QUORUM AND DEBATE

8.1 Quorum for Plenary Meetings

8.1.1 The Dais will declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when at least a majority of the Member-States of the General Assembly is present.

8.1.2 The presence of a majority of the members of the General Assembly shall be required for any decision to be taken.

8.2 Quorum for meetings of the Main Committees

8.2.1 The Director of the Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when a quorum of two-thirds of the Committee members present and voting in the first session of that day is met.

8.2.2 The presence of a majority of the members of the Committee is required for any decision to be taken.

8.3 Speaker's List

8.3.1 The basis for the Committee proceedings shall be an ongoing, open Speaker's List. Speakers may address a particular resolution, working paper, or speak generally on the topic currently open for debate.

8.3.2 A speaker cannot deal with any subject other than the topic currently under discussion.

8.3.3 If the Speaker's List is not finished in a previous session, it will carry over into the next session.

8.3.3 Unless the Directors specify otherwise, delegates can only be placed on the Speaker's List by submitting a written request to the Dais via a page.

8.4 Speeches

8.4.1 No delegate may address the General Assembly or the Main Committees without the express consent of the Dais.

8.4.2 The Directors will call on delegates to speak.

8.4.3 Delegates wishing to speak signify this desire by raising their placards.

8.4.4 Speakers must restrict their remarks to the topic under discussion.

8.4.5 The Dais will call speakers to order if their comments are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

8.5 Time Limit on Speeches

8.5.1 At the opening of debate there is no time limit on speeches. However, the Directors will entertain motions to set a limit.

8.5.2 Once such a motion has been made, the Committee will put the issue to a vote, requiring a simple majority to pass, and the effect will be immediate.

8.5.3 When the debate is limited and a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the Dais will call the delegate to order without delay.

8.6 Yields

8.6.1 When a time limit on speeches is in effect, a speaker may choose to yield his or her remaining time. A yield can be either to respond to questions from the floor, or to another delegate.

If the speaker yields to questions, delegates may indicate their desire to ask questions of the speaker pertaining to the agenda by raising their placards.

The Dais will recognize speakers, and delegates should address their questions to the Dais.

Yields to questions or to another delegate do not change the time limit remaining.

If a speaker leaves the podium without making a yield, it will be assumed that the speaker chooses not to yield and thus forgoes his or her privilege to yield.

8.6.2 Yields to a yield are not in order.

8.7 Withdrawals of Motions

Its proponent may withdraw a motion at any time before voting on it has occurred. Any delegate may reintroduce a motion that has been withdrawn.

9. CAUCUSING AND MODERATED DEBATE

9.1 Caucusing

9.1.1 A member can make a motion to caucus. The member making the motion must specify a time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a purpose for caucusing.

9.1.2 Unless ruled out of order by the Dais, this motion shall proceed to an immediate vote, requiring a simple majority to pass. During the caucusing session, formal rules are suspended, and members may discuss the topic informally.

9.1.3 A member may not leave the designated caucusing area.

10. WORKING PAPERS, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

10.1 Working Papers

10.1.1 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.

10.1.2 Working papers must be approved and coded by the Director before copying and distribution.

10.2 Draft Resolutions

10.2.1 A draft resolution must include at least one perambulatory clause and one operative clause. The sponsors (a minimum of two) must present the draft resolution to the Director for approval before the committee can consider the draft resolution.

10.2.2 The number of sponsors and signatories must equal a minimum of a quarter of the members seated at the opening of the first committee meeting of the day.

10.2.3 Signatories are member-states that consent to the introduction of the draft resolution and have no further rights or obligations as regards the draft resolution.

10.2.4 Please refer to the sample draft resolution in the 'UBCMUN Delegate Preparation Package' for the exact format a draft resolution must be in before the Director will approve it. Once approved, resolutions will be distributed to the delegations in the meeting.

10.3 Introducing a Draft Resolution

10.3.1 To introduce a draft resolution, a motion must be made by a sponsor from the Speaker's List at the podium.

10.3.2 No draft resolution will be introduced to the Committee until it has been typed, authorized and coded by the signed approval of the Director, photocopied, and distributed to all members of the Committee.

10.3.3 Once a draft resolution has been introduced, it is the only topic open for discussion.

10.3.4 Any member wishing to be added to the list of sponsors must have the approval in writing of all the sponsors. Upon the receipt of such approval, the Director will announce the addition of the new sponsor(s).

10.4 Limits on Resolutions

Each Committee may pass a maximum of three resolutions for each Topic Area.

10.5 Friendly Amendments

10.5.1 If an amendment to a draft resolution has the approval of the original sponsors and the Director, the amendment is automatically incorporated into the resolution upon introduction to the Committee.

10.5.2 It is not necessary for signatories to approve the amendment.

10.6 Unfriendly Amendments

10.6.1 If an amendment to a draft resolution presented does not have the approval of all the original sponsors, to be considered the amendment requires the signature of one-fifth of the committee members.

10.6.1 The amendment must be approved by the Director, coded, copied, and distributed before it is introduced.

10.6.3 A motion for an unfriendly amendment suspends debate.

10.6.4 Upon introduction of an unfriendly amendment, the Dais will immediately take a Speaker's List of two speakers for the amendment and two speakers against it.

10.6.5 The Dais may impose a time limit without committee approval.

10.6.5 After the committee has heard from the four speakers, the committee votes on the amendment. The amendment requires a two-thirds majority to be added to the draft resolution.

10.6.6 The Director can limit the number of amendments to a resolution or may recommend that the sponsors of various amendments caucus for the purpose of consolidation.

10.6.7 The Director may rule any amendment out of order if, in his or her opinion, it drastically alters the clear intent of the resolution. The decision is final.

10.6.8 Amendments to amendments are not in order.

11. PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

11.1 Suspension of a Draft Resolution

11.1.1 During the discussion of a draft resolution, a delegate may motion for the suspension of debate on the resolution. Upon introduction of a motion for suspension, the Dais will immediately take a Speaker's List of two speakers for and two speakers against suspension.

11.1.2 The Dais may impose a time limit without committee approval.

11.1.3 After the committee has heard from the four speakers, the committee votes on the motion, which requires a simple majority to pass.

11.1.4 If debate is suspended on a draft resolution, it will no longer be considered the topic under discussion.

11.1.5 A suspended draft resolution may be reintroduced by a motion from a speaker at the podium.

11.2 Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

11.2.1 Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference.

11.2.2 The Dais may rule such motions out of order; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

11.2.3 Such motions shall not be debatable, but shall immediately be put to a vote and shall require a majority to pass.

11.2.4 A motion to adjourn shall be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the Committee.

11.3 Closure of the Speaker's List

During the course of debate, the Dais may announce the closure of the Speaker's List and, with the consent of the Committee by a simple majority vote, declare the list closed. Debate continues until the end of the list.

11.4 Closure of Debate

11.4.1 A delegate may at any time move for the closure of debate on the item under discussion.

11.4.2 Permission to speak on the closure of debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote.

11.4.3 Closure of the debate shall require two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

11.4.4 If the Committee favours closure of debate, the Committee shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that item of discussion.

11.5 Order of Motions

The precedence of motions is as follows:

1. Parliamentary Points

a. Points which may interrupt a speaker:

i. Points of Personal Privilege

ii. Points of Order

b. Points which are only in order when the floor is open:

i. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

2. Procedural motions that are not debatable:

a. Adjournment of the Meeting

- b. Suspension of the Meeting
 - c. Caucusing/Moderated Debate
- 3. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution under consideration
 - a. Closure of Debate
 - b. Suspension of Debate
 - c. Division of the Question (only in order after debate has been closed)
- 4. Other procedural motions:
 - a. Resumption of debate
- 5. Substantive Motions:
 - a. Amendments
 - b. Resolution

12. VOTING

12.1 Voting Rights

12.1.1 Each delegation of a Member-State present shall have one vote in Plenary and Committee meetings.

12.1.2 If a Member-State is absent during roll call, they must send a note to the Dais to inform that the member is present, and therefore able to vote.

12.1.3 Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations are permitted to introduce and vote **only** on procedural motions.

12.2 Majority Vote

12.2.1 The presence of two-thirds of the Committee members is required for a vote to be taken.

12.2.2 Decisions of the General Assembly and its Main Committees shall be made by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

12.3 Division of the Question

12.3.1 Immediately before a resolution comes to vote, a delegate may move that parts of the resolution should be voted upon separately.

12.3.2 The only substantive vote on a motion to divide the question is the final vote on the resolution.

12.3.3 If there are calls for multiple divisions, each division shall be voted upon separately in an order to be set out by the Dais, where the least radical division will be voted upon first.

12.3.4 The Dais shall give permission to speak on the motion to two speakers in favour and two speakers against.

12.3.5 The motion for division will then be voted upon, requiring a simple majority to pass. If the motion for division passes, the resolution shall be divided accordingly.

12.3.6 A separate vote shall be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it shall be included in the final draft.

12.3.7 Parts of the substantive draft, which are subsequently passed shall be recombined into the final resolution and put to a substantive vote as a whole.

12.3.8 If all operative clauses of the resolution have been rejected, the resolution will be considered rejected as a whole.

12.4 Conduct during Voting

After the Dais has announced the beginning of a vote and the committee chamber has been sealed, no delegation shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order regarding the conduct of the actual voting.

12.5 Method of Voting

12.5.1 Each country shall have one vote. Each vote may be a “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain.”

12.5.2 On procedural motions, members may not abstain.

12.5.3 All matters shall be voted upon by a show of placards, except in the case of a roll call vote.

12.5.4 Once voting procedure begins, delegates outside the chamber will not be allowed to vote.

12.6 Roll Call Voting

12.6.1 After debate is closed, any delegate may request a roll call vote.

12.6.2 A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions.

12.6.3 In a roll call vote, the Dais shall call the roll in alphabetical order. In the first round, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain”, or delegates may skip voting in the first round by saying “Pass”.

12.6.4 Delegates who do not pass in this round may also vote ‘with rights’.

12.6.5 A delegate who passes during the first round of the roll call must vote during the second round.

12.6.6 This delegate may vote ‘with rights’. The second round of voting will be taken as the final vote.

12.6.7 Only delegates who abstain in the first round may change their vote in the second round of voting.

12.6.8 Following the second round of voting, all delegates who voted 'with rights' shall be granted the right to explain their votes. The Dais shall decide how to conduct this portion of voting procedures. The Dais shall then announce the outcome of the vote.

12.7 Voting "With Rights"

12.7.1 Delegations who vote "with rights" may explain their vote after voting.

12.7.2 The Dais may limit the time allowed for such explanations. In the event the session is time constrained, the Dais may disallow all delegates from explaining their votes.

12.8 Equally Divided Vote

12. 8.1 If a vote is equally divided, a second vote shall be taken at the subsequent meeting.

12.8.2 If this vote also results in equality, the resolution shall be regarded as rejected.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Rules of Procedure

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the Security Council (hereinafter, referred to as “the Council”) and shall be considered adopted by the Council prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Security Council Director, the Assistant Director(s), and the Under-Secretary General are designates and agents of the Secretary-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General or her/his or her designate. *Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the University of British Columbia Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.*
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Council.

I. MEETINGS

Rule 1

Meetings of the Security Council shall, with the exception of the periodic meetings referred to in rule 4, be held at the call of the President any time he or she deems necessary.

Rule 2

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council at the request of any member of the Council.

Rule 3

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35 or under Article 11 (3) of the Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Security Council under Article 11 (2), or if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99.

Rule 4

Periodic meetings of the Security Council called for in Article 28 (2) of the Charter shall be held once a year, at such times as the Security Council may decide.

Rule 5

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at the seat of the United Nations. Any member of the Security Council or the Secretary-General may propose that the Security Council should meet at another place. Should the Security Council accept any such proposal, it shall decide upon the place and the period during which the Council shall meet at such place.

II. AGENDA

Rule 6

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Security Council. Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives of the Security Council in accordance with rule 6, items covered by rule 10, or matters which the Security Council had previously decided to defer, may be included in the provisional agenda.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

Rule 9

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 10

Any item of the agenda of a meeting of the Security Council, consideration of which has not been completed at that meeting, shall, unless the Security Council otherwise decides, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretary-General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized, and of the stage reached in their consideration.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before the opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in, or addition to, the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting. The provisions of rule 7, paragraph one, and of rule 9, shall apply also to periodic meetings.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 13

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The credentials of a representative of the Security Council shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before he or she takes her/his seat on the Security Council. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State of the Government concerned or by its Minister of Foreign Affairs. The

Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials.

Rule 14

Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any State not a Member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose. The credentials of such a representative shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the meeting, which he or she is invited to attend.

Rule 15

The credentials of representatives on the Security Council and of any representative appointed in accordance with rule 14 shall be examined by the Secretary-General, who shall submit a report to the Security Council for approval.

Rule 16

Pending the approval of the credentials of a representative on the Security Council in accordance with rule 15, such representatives shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives.

Rule 17

Any representative on the Security Council, to whose credentials objection has been made within the Security Council, shall continue to sit with the same rights as other representatives until the Security Council has decided the matter.

IV. PRESIDENCY

Rule 18

The Presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.

Rule 19

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

Rule 20

Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfillment of the responsibilities of the presidency he or she should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a particular question with which the member he represents is directly connected, he or she shall indicate her/ his decision to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, for the purpose of the consideration of that question, on the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order, it being understood that the provisions of this rule shall apply to the representatives on the Security Council called upon successively to preside. This rule shall not affect the representative capacity of the President as stated in rule 19 or her/his duties under rule 7.

V. SECRETARIAT

Rule 21

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

Rule 22

The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it.

Rule 23

The Secretary-General may be appointed by the Security Council, in accordance with rule 28, as rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 24

The Secretary-General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the Secretariat.

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council, and of its commissions and committees.

Rule 26

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council and shall, except in urgent circumstances, distribute them at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 27

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 29

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council. The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 31

Proposed resolutions, amendments, and substantive motions shall normally be placed before the representatives in writing.

For purposes of this rule, all "proposals" shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Council by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN and for the purpose of

advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Council and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 32

Principal motions and draft resolutions shall have precedence in the order of their submission. Parts of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative, unless the original mover objects.

Rule 33

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all principal motions and draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the meeting to a certain day or hour;
4. To refer any matter to a committee, to the Secretary-General or to a rapporteur;
5. To postpone discussion of the question to a certain day or indefinitely; or
6. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension or for the simple adjournment of the meeting shall be decided without debate.

As the motion to adjourn the meeting, if successful, would end the meeting until the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Council.

Rule 34

It shall not be necessary for any motion or draft resolution proposed by a representative on the Security Council to be seconded before being put to a vote.

Rule 35

A motion or draft resolution can at any time be withdrawn so long as no vote has been taken with respect to it.

Rule 36

If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the vote, but when an amendment adds or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first.

Rule 37

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a

Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

If the Council considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the UBCMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.

Rule 38

Any Member of the United Nations invited in accordance with the preceding rule, or in application of Article 32 of the Charter, to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative of the Security Council.

Rule 39

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

VII. VOTING

Rule 40

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

VIII. LANGUAGE

Rule 41

English shall be the official and working language of the Security Council.

Rule 42

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the language of the Security Council. In this case, he or she shall herself/himself provide for interpretation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

Rule 43

Verbatim records of meetings of the Security Council shall be drawn up in the language of the Council.

Rule 44

All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the language of the Security Council.

Rule 45

Documents of the Security Council shall, if the Security Council so decides be published in any language other than the language of the Council.

IX. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS, RECORDS

Rule 46

Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public. Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting.

Rule 47

Subject to the provisions of rule 51, the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council shall be made available to representatives on the Security Council and to the representatives of any other States which have participated in the meeting not later than 10:00 a.m. of the first working day following the meeting.

Rule 48

The representatives of the States, which have participated in the meeting shall, within two working days after the time indicated in rule 49, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in the verbatim record.

Rule 49

The Security Council may decide that for a private meeting the record shall be made in single copy alone. This record shall be kept by the Secretary-General. The representatives of the States, which have participated in the meeting shall, within a period of ten days, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in this record.

Rule 50

Corrections that have been requested shall be considered approved unless the President is of the opinion that they are sufficiently important to be submitted to the representatives of the Security Council. In the latter case, the representatives on the Security Council shall submit within two working days any comments they may wish to make. In the absence of objections in this period of time, the record shall be corrected as requested.

Rule 51

The verbatim record referred to in rule 49 or the record referred to in rule 51, in which no corrections have been requested in the period of time required by rules 50 and 51, respectively, or which has been corrected in accordance with the provisions of rule 52, shall be considered as approved. It shall be signed by the President and shall become the official record of the Security Council.

Rule 52

The official record of public meetings of the Security Council, as well as the documents annexed thereto, shall be published in the official language of the Council as soon as possible.

Rule 53

At the close of each private meeting the Security Council shall issue a *communiqué* through the Secretary-General.

Rule 54

The representatives of the Members of the United Nations which have taken part in a private meeting shall at all times have the right to consult the record of that meeting in the office of the Secretary-General. The Security Council may at any time grant access to this record to authorized representatives of other Members of the United Nations.

Rule 55

The Secretary-General shall, once each year, submit to the Security Council a list of the records and documents, which up to that time have been considered confidential. The Security Council shall decide which of these shall be made available to other Members of the United Nations, which shall be made public, and which shall continue to remain confidential.

X. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

Rule 56

Any meeting of the Security Council held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1

Rules of Procedure

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the General Assembly Committee (hereinafter referred to as —the Assembly) and shall be considered adopted by the Assembly prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Assistant Directors and the Under-Secretary General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General, and are collectively referred to as the —Secretariat.
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General or her or his designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the University of British Columbia Model United Nations and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, —President shall refer to the chairperson or acting chairperson of the Assembly.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - *Dates of convening and adjournment*

The Assembly shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - *Place of sessions*

The Assembly shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - *Provisional agenda*

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - *Adoption of the agenda*

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” are those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 5 - *Revision of the agenda*

During a session, the Assembly may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Assembly so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. No additional item may, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, be considered until a committee has reported on the question concerned.

As the General Assembly Plenary determines the agenda for its Committees, this rule is applicable only to the Plenary body. Items cannot be amended or added to the agenda by any of the Committees of the Assembly. For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item of an "important and urgent character" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to be placed on the agenda. It will, however, not be considered by the Assembly until a committee has reported on the question, or a second two-thirds vote is successful to keep the Plenary body seized of the matter. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and, as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" are those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT

Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Assembly.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Assembly, and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Assembly, and shall distribute documents of the Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the Assembly may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, or her/his representative, may make oral, as well as written statements to the Assembly concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President

The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, *inter alia*, chair the Assembly for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President

If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

IV. LANGUAGE

Rule 12 - Official and working language

English shall be the official and working language of the Assembly.

Rule 13 - Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations organ or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 14 - Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Assembly shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, “members of the Assembly” means the total number of members (not including observers) in attendance at the first night’s meeting.

Rule 15 - General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Assembly, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Assembly and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or she shall rule on points of order. He or she may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President’s power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use her/his discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President’s power to “propose to the Assembly” entails her/his power to “entertain” motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

Rule 16

The President, in the exercise of her or his functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

Rule 17 - Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 18

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 19 - Speeches

1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly, and the President may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

3. The Assembly may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call her or him to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Assembly in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in her/his discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Assembly.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Assembly. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the Assembly and the President should not act on her/his own motion.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit that representative to exercise her/his right of reply following the conclusion of the

controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that “impugns the integrity of a representative’s State” is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State’s sovereignty or a portion thereof. All interventions in the exercise of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. The reply shall be read to the Assembly by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22 - Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Assembly shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Assembly’s next regularly scheduled session the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Assembly.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified her/his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Assembly favors the closure of debate, the Assembly shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 23, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;

d) To close the debate on the item under discussion;

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Assembly would like the Assembly to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Assembly for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Assembly by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Assembly. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Assembly and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” are those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion is voted upon by the body.

VI. VOTING

Rule 30 - Voting rights

Each member of the Assembly shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 31 - Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Assembly for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Assembly may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, “proposal” means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without a vote.

Rule 32 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Assembly shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase —members present and voting means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative States as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 33 - Omitted

Rule 34 - Method of voting

1. The Assembly shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply —yes, —no, —abstention, or —pass.

Only those members who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through, respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call vote. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Assembly shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 35 - Explanations of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a

proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted to the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.

Rule 36 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

Rule 37 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 38 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 40 - Order of voting on proposals

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

Rule 41 - The President shall not vote

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of her/his delegation to vote in her/his place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 42 - Submission of credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary- General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 43 - Credentials Committee

A Credentials Committee, consisting of nine members, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General at the beginning of each session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report without delay. The Main Committees shall be bound by the actions of the Plenary in all matters relating to credentials and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any Member State.

Rule 44 - Provisional admission to a session

Any representative to whose admission a member has made objection shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives until the Credentials Committee has reported and the Assembly has given its decision.

VIII. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Rule 45 - Composition

The General Committee shall comprise the President of the Assembly, who shall preside, the twenty-one Vice Presidents and the Chairpersons of the six Main Committees.

Rule 46 - Functions

In considering matters relating to the agenda of the Assembly, the General Committee shall not discuss the substance of any item except in so far as this bears upon the question whether the General Committee should recommend the inclusion of the item in the agenda and what priority should be accorded to an item the inclusion of which has been recommended.

Rule 47

The General Committee shall assist the President and the Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of its items, and in coordinating the proceedings of all committees of the Assembly. It shall assist the President in the general conduct of the work of the General Assembly, which falls within the competence of the President. It shall not, however, decide any political question.

Rule 48 - Participation by members requesting the inclusion of items in the agenda

A member of the Assembly which has no representative on the General Committee and which has requested the inclusion of an item in the agenda shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the General Committee at which its request is discussed and may participate, without a vote, in the discussion of that item.

IX. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

Rule 49 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation

Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting of the Assembly, representatives may request to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This is the only time this motion will be entertained and its approval is at the discretion of the Secretariat.

X. COMMITTEES

Rule 50 - Establishment of committees

The Assembly may establish such committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 51 - Categories of subjects

Items relating to the same category of subjects shall be referred to the committee or committees dealing with that category of subjects. Committees shall not introduce new items on their own initiative.

Rule 52 - Main Committees

The Main Committees of the Assembly are the following:

- a) Political and Security Committee (First Committee)

Rule 53 - Organization of work

Each committee, taking into account the closing date of the session, shall adopt its own priorities and meet as may be necessary to complete consideration of the items referred to it.

Rule 54 - Discussion of reports of Main Committees

Discussion of a report of a Main Committee in a plenary meeting of the Assembly shall take place if at least one third of the members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such a discussion to be necessary. Any proposal to this effect shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to a vote.

XI. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Rule 55 - Applications

Any State which desires to become a Member of the United Nations shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. Such application shall contain a declaration, made in formal instrument that the State in question accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

Rule 56 - Notification of applications

The Secretary-General shall, for information, send a copy of the application to the General Assembly, or to the Members of the United Nations if the Assembly is not in session.

Rule 57 - Consideration of applications and decisions thereon

If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, the Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and shall decide, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon its application for membership.

Rule 58

If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of a special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion in the Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

Rule 59 - Notification of decision and effective date of membership

The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant State of the decision of the Assembly. If the applicant is approved, membership shall become effective on the date on which the Assembly takes its decision on the application.

UN HABITAT

Rules of procedure

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) and shall be considered adopted by the Committee prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), and the Under Secretary-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat”.
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General or his or her designate. *Such* interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the University of British Columbia Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Committee.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment

The Committee shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - Place of Sessions

The Committee shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - Provisional agenda

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least 60 days prior to the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - Adoption of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the Committee. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Committee by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. *The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting in the Committee” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

Rule 5 - Revision of the agenda

During a session, the Committee may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Committee so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item as of "important and urgent character" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Committee to be placed on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

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Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

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The Secretary-General, or his/her representative, may make oral, as well as written statements to the Committee concerning any question under consideration.

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The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

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If the President is unable to perform his/her function, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

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English shall be the official and working language of the Committee.

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Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English must provide translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.

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The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Committee are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body concerned shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, "members of the Committee" and "members of the body" are based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the first night's session

Rule 15 - General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. She or he shall rule on points of order. She or he may propose to the Committee the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Committee" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

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The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Committee.

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During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and

voting” mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

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A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

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1. No one may address the Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Committee, and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Committee in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker’s time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in his or her discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker’s time.

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the Committee, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Committee.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Committee. A motion to close the speaker’s list is within the purview of the Committee and the President should not on his own motion move the body.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative’s State, the President may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that “impugns the integrity of a representative’s State” is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State’s sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The Reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22- Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time. *As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Committee's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the Committee.*

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Committee favors the closure of debate, the Committee shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 21, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the representatives present who would like the Committee to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Committee unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, "representatives present" is based on the number of total representatives (including observers) in attendance at the first night's session. For

purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Committee by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the UBCMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution/report. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution/report and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Committee. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Committee, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

V. VOTING

Rule 30 - General principles

Subject to the provisions of rule 17 the Committee may decide any question without a vote and shall normally make decisions by consensus. A vote shall, however, be taken if a representative of a member of the Committee so requests.

For purposes of this rule, “question” means any motion, draft resolution/report, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution/report divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.

Rule 31 - Voting rights

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.

This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions/reports, and portions of draft resolutions/reports divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 32 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative states as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 33 - Method of voting

1. The Committee shall, subject to rule 30, normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

Only those members, who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment

1. When the Committee votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Committee shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.

2. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 34 - Explanation of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President immediately after voting on the topic has come to an end.

Rule 35 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connections with the actual process of voting.

Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to

the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution/report, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 37 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 38-Order of voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first.

When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first, and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution/report. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals

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

Rule 40 - The President shall not vote

The President shall not vote, but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 41 - Credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary- General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 42

The Committee shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

VII. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 43 - Participation of non-Member States

1. The Committee shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Committee and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.

2. A committee or sessional body of the Committee shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.

3. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

If the Committee considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Committee according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the UBCMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Committee is no longer required.

Rule 44 - Participation of national liberation movements

The Committee may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

Rule 45 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies shall be entitled:

- a) To be represented at meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary organs;
- b) To participate, without the right to vote, through their representatives, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote at the request of any member of the Committee or of the subsidiary organ concerned.

Rule 46 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Committee on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Committee on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

X. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION**Rule 47 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation**

Immediately after the opening of the first meeting of the Committee, representatives may request to observe one minute.

World Bank Voting Abilities – By Nation

These will be replicated in UBCMUN as closely as possible.

International Bank For Reconstruction And Development Subscriptions And Voting Power Of Member Countries

Member	Total Subscriptions		Voting Power	
	Amount (*)	Percent Of Total	No. Of Votes	Percent Of Total
Afghanistan	30.0	.02	550	.03
Albania	83.0	.05	1,080	.07
Algeria	925.2	.59	9,502	.59
Angola	267.6	.17	2,926	.18
Antigua And Barbuda	52.0	.03	770	.05
Argentina	1,791.1	1.14	18,161	1.12
Armenia	113.9	.07	1,389	.09
Australia	2,446.4	1.56	24,714	1.53
Austria	1,106.3	.70	11,313	.70
Azerbaijan	164.6	.10	1,896	.12
Bahamas, The	107.1	.07	1,321	.08
Bahrain	110.3	.07	1,353	.08
Bangladesh	485.4	.31	5,104	.32
Barbados	94.8	.06	1,198	.07
Belarus	332.3	.21	3,573	.22
Belgium	2,898.3	1.84	29,233	1.81
Belize	58.6	.04	836	.05
Benin	86.8	.06	1,118	.07
Bhutan	47.9	.03	729	.05
Bolivia	178.5	.11	2,035	.13
Bosnia And Herzegovina	54.9	.03	799	.05
Botswana	61.5	.04	865	.05
Brazil	3,328.7	2.12	33,537	2.07
Brunei Darussalam	237.3	.15	2,623	.16
Bulgaria	521.5	.33	5,465	.34
Burkina Faso	86.8	.06	1,118	.07
Burundi	71.6	.05	966	.06
Cambodia	21.4	.01	464	.03
Cameroon	152.7	.10	1,777	.11

Canada	4,479.5	2.85	45,045	2.78
Cape Verde	50.8	.03	758	.05
Central African Republic	86.2	.05	1,112	.07
Chad	86.2	.05	1,112	.07
Chile	693.1	.44	7,181	.44
China	4,479.9	2.85	45,049	2.78
Colombia	635.2	.40	6,602	.41
Comoros	28.2	.02	532	.03
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	264.3	.17	2,893	.18
Congo, Republic Of	92.7	.06	1,177	.07
Costa Rica	23.3	.01	483	.03
Cote D'ivoire	251.6	.16	2,766	.17
Croatia	229.3	.15	2,543	.16
Cyprus	146.1	.09	1,711	.11
Czech Republic	630.8	.40	6,558	.41
Denmark	1,345.1	.86	13,701	.85
Djibouti	55.9	.04	809	.05
Dominica	50.4	.03	754	.05
Dominican Republic	209.2	.13	2,342	.14
Ecuador	277.1	.18	3,021	.19
Egypt, Arab Republic Of	710.8	.45	7,358	.45
El Salvador	14.1	.01	391	.02
Equatorial Guinea	71.5	.05	965	.06
Eritrea	59.3	.04	843	.05
Estonia	92.3	.06	1,173	.07
Ethiopia	97.8	.06	1,228	.08
Fiji	98.7	.06	1,237	.08
Finland	856.0	.54	8,810	.54
France	6,939.7	4.41	69,647	4.30
Gabon	98.7	.06	1,237	.08
Gambia, The	54.3	.03	793	.05
Georgia	158.4	.10	1,834	.11
Germany	7,239.9	4.60	72,649	4.49
Ghana	152.5	.10	1,775	.11
Greece	168.4	.11	1,934	.12

Grenada	53.1	.03	781	.05
Guatemala	200.1	.13	2,251	.14
Guinea	129.2	.08	1,542	.10
Guinea-Bissau	54.0	.03	790	.05
Guyana	105.8	.07	1,308	.08
Haiti	106.7	.07	1,317	.08
Honduras	64.1	.04	891	.06
Hungary	805.0	.51	8,300	.51
Iceland	125.8	.08	1,508	.09
India	4,479.5	2.85	45,045	2.78
Indonesia	1,498.1	.95	15,231	.94
Iran, Islamic Republic Of	2,368.6	1.51	23,936	1.48
Iraq	280.8	.18	3,058	.19
Ireland	527.1	.34	5,521	.34
Israel	475.0	.30	5,000	.31
Italy	4,479.5	2.85	45,045	2.78
Jamaica	257.8	.16	2,828	.17
Japan	12,700.0	8.08	127,250	7.86
Jordan	138.8	.09	1,638	.10
Kazakhstan	298.5	.19	3,235	.20
Kenya	246.1	.16	2,711	.17
Kiribati	46.5	.03	715	.04
Korea, Republic Of	1,581.7	1.01	16,067	.99
Kuwait	1,328.0	.84	13,530	.84
Kyrgyz Republic	110.7	.07	1,357	.08
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	17.8	.01	428	.03
Latvia	138.4	.09	1,634	.10
Lebanon	34.0	.02	590	.04
Lesotho	66.3	.04	913	.06
Liberia	46.3	.03	713	.04
Libya	784.0	.50	8,090	.50
Lithuania	150.7	.10	1,757	.11
Luxembourg	165.2	.11	1,902	.12
Macedonia, Fyr Of	42.7	.03	677	.04
Madagascar	142.2	.09	1,672	.10

Malawi	109.4	.07	1,344	.08
Malaysia	824.4	.52	8,494	.52
Maldives	46.9	.03	719	.04
Mali	116.2	.07	1,412	.09
Malta	107.4	.07	1,324	.08
Marshall Islands	46.9	.03	719	.04
Mauritania	90.0	.06	1,150	.07
Mauritius	124.2	.08	1,492	.09
Mexico	1,880.4	1.20	19,054	1.18
Micronesia, Fed. States Of	47.9	.03	729	.05
Moldova	136.8	.09	1,618	.10
Mongolia	46.6	.03	716	.04
Morocco	497.3	.32	5,223	.32
Mozambique	93.0	.06	1,180	.07
Myanmar	248.4	.16	2,734	.17
Namibia	152.3	.10	1,773	.11
Nepal	96.8	.06	1,218	.08
Netherlands	3,550.3	2.26	35,753	2.21
New Zealand	723.6	.46	7,486	.46
Nicaragua	60.8	.04	858	.05
Niger	85.2	.05	1,102	.07
Nigeria	1,265.5	.80	12,905	.80
Norway	998.2	.63	10,232	.63
Oman	156.1	.10	1,811	.11
Pakistan	933.9	.59	9,589	.59
Palau	1.6	.00	266	.02
Panama	38.5	.02	635	.04
Papua New Guinea	129.4	.08	1,544	.10
Paraguay	122.9	.08	1,479	.09
Peru	533.1	.34	5,581	.34
Philippines	684.4	.44	7,094	.44
Poland	1,090.8	.69	11,158	.69
Portugal	546.0	.35	5,710	.35
Qatar	109.6	.07	1,346	.08
Romania	401.1	.26	4,261	.26

Russian Federation	4,479.5	2.85	45,045	2.78
Rwanda	104.6	.07	1,296	.08
St. Kitts And Nevis	27.5	.02	525	.03
St. Lucia	55.2	.04	802	.05
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	27.8	.02	528	.03
Samoa	53.1	.03	781	.05
San Marino	59.5	.04	845	.05
Sao Tome And Principe	49.5	.03	745	.05
Saudi Arabia	4,479.5	2.85	45,045	2.78
Senegal	207.2	.13	2,322	.14
Serbia	284.6	.18	3,096	.19
Seychelles	26.3	.02	513	.03
Sierra Leone	71.8	.05	968	.06
Singapore	32.0	.02	570	.04
Slovak Republic	321.6	.20	3,466	.21
Slovenia	126.1	.08	1,511	.09
Solomon Islands	51.3	.03	763	.05
Somalia	55.2	.04	802	.05
South Africa	1,346.2	.86	13,712	.85
Spain	2,799.7	1.78	28,247	1.75
Sri Lanka	381.7	.24	4,067	.25
Sudan	85.0	.05	1,100	.07
Suriname	41.2	.03	662	.04
Swaziland	44.0	.03	690	.04
Sweden	1,497.4	.95	15,224	.94
Switzerland	2,660.6	1.69	26,856	1.66
Syrian Arab Republic	220.2	.14	2,452	.15
Tajikistan	106.0	.07	1,310	.08
Tanzania	129.5	.08	1,545	.10
Thailand	634.9	.40	6,599	.41
Timor-Leste	51.7	.03	767	.05
Togo	110.5	.07	1,355	.08
Tonga	49.4	.03	744	.05
Trinidad And Tobago	266.4	.17	2,914	.18
Tunisia	71.9	.05	969	.06

Turkey	832.8	.53	8,578	.53
Turkmenistan	52.6	.03	776	.05
Uganda	61.7	.04	867	.05
Ukraine	1,090.8	.69	11,158	.69
United Arab Emirates	238.5	.15	2,635	.16
United Kingdom	6,939.7	4.41	69,647	4.30
United States	26,496.9	16.85	265,219	16.39
Uruguay	281.2	.18	3,062	.19
Uzbekistan	249.3	.16	2,743	.17
Vanuatu	58.6	.04	836	.05
Venezuela, Rep. Bolivariana De	2,036.1	1.29	20,611	1.27
Vietnam	96.8	.06	1,218	.08
Yemen, Republic Of	221.2	.14	2,462	.15
Zambia	281.0	.18	3,060	.19
Zimbabwe	332.5	.21	3,575	.22
Total	157,266.1	100.00	1,618,661	100.00

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AT UBCMUN

Q. How does UBCMUN assign countries?

A. Countries are assigned according to two criteria. First, previous Model UN experience is considered, and then countries are assigned on a first come, first served basis according to Internet registration. Successful applications are reserved for two weeks from registration, however, if payment is not received, delegations lose their place in line. To avoid this, please pay online at the same time as you register. Only one payment will be accepted per delegation, i.e. no individual payments.

Q. What happens if we aren't assigned our first choice country?

A. If your first choice has already been filled or if your delegation has chosen a country that requires more experience than its members possess, the Director of Delegate Affairs will contact you to discuss your second choice. It is advised that if this is your first conference, please do not request a high profile country.

Q. What if I cannot find anyone to form a delegation with me?

A. If you need help finding a team, try visiting the University of British Columbia Model United Nations Facebook page. There have already been delegates posting on the discussion board. Alternatively, register as a single delegate, with your country preferences as 'IPC,' 'Indian Case Study,' or 'World Health Organization' to be placed in one of these committees without a delegation

Q. What if I have to withdraw my registration? Will I get my money back?

A. We have a strict NO refund policy for individual delegate fees. If an individual member drops out, the onus is on the head delegate to find a replacement and notify the Under-Secretary General in writing and give the subsequent details of the new delegate including name, email, position, and previous MUN experience.

Should an entire delegation decide not to participate, 50% of the delegation fee will be refunded provided that the Under-Secretary General is notified before December 1, 2011, thus allowing the country to be reassigned.

Delegates that are not part of a delegation, i.e. individual delegates, qualify for the 50% refund before December 1, 2011.

Q. Can we have two people assigned for the same committee seat?

A. No, as UBCMUN is a university-level conference, each committee seat is reserved for an individual delegate.

Q. What if I've never participated in a model UN before? What are some of the skills I need to have in order to participate in the conference?

A. Previous experience is not a prerequisite to participate in UBCMUN and neither is a background in politics or international relations. If you are interested and willing to put in time to research your country's foreign policy, please join us! However, if you have little experience, please choose your country carefully and do not pick a country that is likely to be the centre of debate. The more you prepare in terms of research, and learning procedural protocol, the easier participation will be, and the better your experience will be. Other useful skills are the ability to write clear and succinct resolution papers, confidence in public speaking, negotiation skills, networking, and clear reasoning. However, play to your own strengths.

Q. Will there be Internet access at the conference?

A. Yes. The Hyatt Hotel has wireless Internet available in all conference facilities. Additionally, there will be a number of access terminals for delegates, though these will likely be in frequent use.

Q. What is a position paper, do I have to submit one, and what is the deadline?

A. A position paper is a short document outlining your country or organization's policy surrounding the chosen committee topics. It should not contain much history, other than what is directly relevant, but should express what direction you would like to see the proceedings take, and the interests you possess regarding the subject. It should be roughly two pages in length for each committee. Please do not exceed this limit out of consideration for your committee directors, who will need to read everyone's paper prior to the conference. These papers must be submitted to the Under-Secretary General prior to December 31st, 2011.

Q. I am from a school that's registering for more than one country. Do we count as one delegation?

A. No, each country is a delegation. If your school is sending many people, it is most likely sending more than one delegation. However, you are welcome to use the same Head Delegate for each delegation!

Q. What do I wear at the conference?

A. The dress code for UBCMUN is business attire. This includes suits, button-up shirts and ties, skirts of a reasonable length, dress pants and blouses.

This year UBCMUN is adhering to a strict dress code. All delegates wearing inappropriate clothes will be asked to leave their committee session and return when they are properly dressed. The following garments are prohibited within the conference: jeans, short skirts, runners, revealing clothing and t-shirts.

AWARDS POLICY

At the end of the UBCMUN 2011 conference, delegates who have shown particular talent and ability throughout the conference will be recognized during the closing ceremonies.

All awards will be based on a delegate's ability to remain in character, create innovative resolutions, caucus and debate both skillfully and persuasively, and to provide insightful position papers and resolutions.

Additionally, delegates will be judged on the quality, not the quantity of their contributions and their ability to work cooperatively with other delegations. Particularly aggressive or confrontational delegates are unlikely to be considered.

To be eligible for an award, the delegate must have turned in a position paper by the due date, and abided by the standards of UBCMUN, as outlined in the delegate handbook, throughout the conference.

The awards are as followed:

Best Delegate Awards - One delegate from each committee will be selected by the directors. They will be chosen for their overall performance, including their ability to persuade other delegates, their knowledge of their countries positions, their abilities to express those positions clearly and their participation in the writing of resolutions.

Best Delegation Award - One delegation will be selected by the Secretariat as a whole. They will be judged on their overall performance as a team.

Best Diplomacy Award - One delegate from each committee will be selected by the directors. They will be chosen for their excellent diplomatic skills, willingness to negotiate with other delegates and ability to achieve compromise.

Best Speech Award - One delegate who is chosen to speak at the opening ceremonies will be selected by the Secretariat as a whole. They will be chosen based on their ability to stay in character, presentation, creativity, and knowledge of their country's positions. Please see the website for more information.

Honourable Mentions - As there is frequently more than one exceptional delegate per committee, honourable mentions may be awarded based on director discretion with approval of the Secretary-General.



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