



GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Model United Nations Conference



Delegate Resource Guide



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Disruptive Behavior

Disruptive behavior will not be tolerated. Delegates may be asked to leave the committee if their behavior becomes disruptive. The faculty advisor responsible for the delegates will also be informed.

Impeaching the Chair

Under no circumstances does Georgia State Model United Nations permit delegates to impeach their dais in committee. Any instances of this will be reported to and handled by the Secretary General. If delegates wish to submit formal complaints about their dais, they are able to do so to any member of the Secretariat. Attempting to impeach or overthrow the chair during committee will not be tolerated or accepted in any way.

Out of Order Simulations

Out of Order simulations such as Terrorist simulations are strictly prohibited and any delegate involved in one will immediately be removed from the conference and their faculty advisor will be informed. The Georgia State Police may also be informed at the discretion of the Secretariat.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is unacceptable at the Georgia State University Model United Nations (GSUMUN). If a delegate, staff member, or faculty advisor suspects plagiarism, they should bring it to the attention of any member of the Secretariat. Members of the Secretariat will attempt to determine the validity of the claim. If plagiarized work is found, it will immediately be removed from the agenda. Further, delegates found to have plagiarized will become ineligible for an award. If multiple delegates from the same delegation are found in violation, the entire delegation may become ineligible, as this is intended to be a learning experience for the students.

Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy

The Georgia State University Model United Nations does not and will not tolerate any instances of discrimination based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, or special needs condition. If any delegate, staff or advisor believes they have encountered discrimination or any form of sexual harassment, which results in a hostile working environment or disparate treatment, they must bring it to the attention of the Secretary-General of the conference. In the event that this is not possible, they must bring it to the attention of another member of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General and a member or members of the Secretariat must investigate the merits of the allegations, interviewing all parties involved.

Dress Code

All clothing must adhere to guidelines that portray professionalism and modesty. If a delegate's attire is deemed inappropriate by a member of the GSUMUN staff, the delegate will be asked to leave the session and return with appropriate attire. Western business attire is required.

Standard Delegate attire for the conference is a business jacket, slacks (or skirts for women), dress shirt (with a tie for men) and dress shoes. Shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers, and sunglasses are considered casual. Clothes that expose excessive bare skin or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate.

It is not appropriate for delegates to display any national symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc. on their clothing during sessions. UN symbols are acceptable.

I. Conference Staff



A. Secretariat

The Secretariat will consist of the Secretary-General, the Director-General, and optionally an Assistant Secretary-General, a Deputy Director-General and/or any additional Under Secretaries-General appointed by the Secretary General as necessary. The Secretary-General and Director-General shall have the joint responsibility and authority for the proceedings of the conference.

B. Directors-at-Large

The Secretariat may also appoint Directors-at Large. These members of the staff represent the will of the secretariat and are equipped to replace the Director of a committee if the need arises. The Directors-at-Large are available to the delegates, staff, and faculty advisors to answer any questions surrounding the rules of procedure of GSUMUN.

C. Dais Staff

The dais staff for each committee will consist of a Director, up to three (3) Assistant Directors and a rapporteur. They will be directly responsible for the operation of each committee. A rapporteur may be appointed from amongst the delegates to help manage the speaker's list in the case that there isn't a member of staff assigned to the position. These delegates retain all delegate privileges while serving as rapporteur. The term "Chair" may be used to refer to the member of the dais staff currently directing operations of the committee.

D. Security

When able, the Under Secretary General of Conference Services and Security may appoint members of the staff at exits of the building in order to ensure all delegates are accounted for. Delegates are not permitted to leave the building during sessions or during lunch hour unless escorted by their faculty advisor or a member of the staff.

E. Staff Discretion

These rules and the proceedings of the conference may be directed and modified as necessary by the Secretariat. The dais staff may run the committee at their discretion, provided that their decisions do not directly conflict with these rules or decisions of the Secretariat. The dais staff and the Secretariat shall have full power over all committees and proceedings. All decisions of

the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General, Director-General or the Deputy Director-General are final and subject to no process for appeal. The interpretation of these rules is at the sole discretion of the Secretariat.

F. Statements

At any time, members of the Secretariat may make either written or oral statements to the body or any portion thereof. Further, members of the Secretariat may take questions from delegates at their discretion. Following such a statement, the normal flow of procedure shall resume.

II. Proper Procedure



A. Delegate Credentials

When checking into the conference during Registration, faculty advisors will be provided with a name badge for each delegate, and a placard for each committee that their delegation will represent. A delegate is required to have their delegate badge on their person at all times during the conference. An official placard of the Member State represented is required for procedural and substantive voting. Be mindful of your credentials as having the official placard and issued badge could be the difference between your paper passing or failing a vote. No delegate may make any motion to remove a delegate from the committee. Credentials of delegates may be revoked in part or in full by conference staff for delegates who become too disruptive to the committee. The Secretariat shall have the ability to request that delegates leave committee or may suspend voting and/or speaking rights of states. delegates must have credentials visible at all times while attending the conference. If delegates lose their credentials, a replacement badge or placard can be purchased at Conference Services for a cost of \$10 each.

B. Size of Delegations

States should be represented by no more than two delegates in each of the General Assembly Plenary along with a select few other committees which have all been noted in the Delegation Matrix on the website. In all other committees, states should be represented by no more than one (1) delegate. If it is found that more delegates are put into a committee than allowed, the Secretariat will meet with the delegate's faculty advisor to discuss a resolution.

C. Relevance of Discussion

All discussions during formal session must be relevant to the topic being discussed in committee. The Director of the committee is to bring to order any delegate speaking on a matter extraneous to the topic.

D. Decorum

All delegates are expected to maintain decorum during formal session by showing respect to the staff and the body. Delegates must wear western business attire and may not wear any insignia representative of their state. Delegates must remain quiet during formal session unless

recognized by the dais staff. If delegates must communicate during formal session, they may step out of the session or send notes to each other through the page system. Delegates who are able to do so must stand when addressing the dais, Secretariat, or committee in any way. Conference staff will be expected to show respect for delegates as well by conforming to the highest standards of conduct and wearing appropriate western business attire with no state insignia.

E. Interruption of the Speaker

Delegates must not interrupt the speaker except when their point requires immediate attention, such as being unable to hear the speaker, or the delegate believes the speaker is out of order. If wrongly interrupted, the speaker should be granted an appropriate amount of additional time to complete his or her remarks.

F. Dilatory

The Chair may rule any motion, except for an appeal of the chair, dilatory, or out of order, whenever a motion is inappropriate at the time. This is at the discretion of the Chair and may be utilized if a motion:

1. Appears to be intended to disrupt the committee,
2. Follows a similar motion that failed by a substantial margin,
3. Is incorrect, or called for at an inappropriate time,
4. Calls for a break that is too long or is otherwise inappropriate.

G. Making Motions

At their discretion, the chair will call for points and motions. Delegates must wait to be recognized by the chair before speaking. In order to be recognized, the delegate should raise his/her placard when the chair calls for points or motions.

H. Quorum

For any substantive vote to be taken, at least one third of the states in the committee must be in the room. This provision does not apply to the final vote of the conference, which will proceed regardless of the number of states present.

I. Formal Speeches

Formal speeches made by delegates may be limited in time. This limit may be set at the chair's discretion and reset through the body by a motion to amend the speaker's time. Delegates exceeding this time should be called to order immediately. Delegates need not yield their remaining time to another delegation to ask questions, this can be accomplished through a moderated caucus. Furthermore, after their speech, delegates need not yield their remaining time to the chair, they may just take their seat and the committee session will continue.

J. Appeals

After exhausting the appropriate in-committee channels, any decisions of the Dais Staff may be appealed to the Secretariat. The decision of the Secretariat is final and may not be appealed in any manner.

K. Roll Call

At the beginning of each session, the chair will call the roll, starting in a random position and proceeding in alphabetical order. Each state must answer 'Present' or 'Present and Voting'. States entering the committee session after roll or after their name was passed over must send a note to the dais indicating their presence with voting preference.

L. Right of Reply

If a delegate impugns the integrity or national sovereignty of another Member State or insults the leader of another state, the delegate representing the targeted state may request a right of reply. The right of reply must be requested in writing from the director of the committee. The written request must contain the entire text of the reply to be given. If granted, the Director will permit the requesting delegate to address the committee with the reply, at which point the delegate must read out the approved reply verbatim. The rights of reply should remain diplomatic in nature. Rules of Procedure do not permit a right of reply to a right of reply.

III. Position Papers



A. Purpose

A delegation's research paper which outlines country-specific information related to the topic area at hand and an official position and plan toward resolving the problem. The position paper is a requirement of the conference prior to attending. This paper serves to aid delegates in preparing research and understanding their respective country's position on the topics which he/she will be discussing in committee with other delegates. The position paper also serves as a tool in developing solutions to the issues at hand based on a delegate's country's specific policies and goals.

At GSUMUN, position papers deemed to display superior knowledge, formatting practices and viable creativity will be eligible to win position paper awards. Once position papers have been turned in, the Director and Assistant Director(s) of committees will be tasked with grading submitted position papers. They will grade the position papers based on the quality of research, formatting, flow, and accurate representation of their assigned Member State and their policy in regards to the topic. The number of position paper awards given out in committee will be directly impacted by the size of the committee and the number of position papers turned in on time. Position papers turned in after the listed deadline will not be eligible to win an award. To help visualize what a Position Paper looks like, an example is attached on the next page.

B. Position Paper Guidelines

GSUMUN has set standards on how a positioned paper should be formatted. A position paper submitted to GSUMUN must be formatted to the following standards:

- Length: Not to exceed one page per delegation per committee. For any papers that exceed one page, only the content on the first page will be considered.
- Margins: Must not exceed 1 inch on all four sides.
- Font: Times New Roman—10 or 12 pt.
- List “***Delegation from***” on the first line on the top left corner of the page in bold and italic.
- List “**Your Country**” on the second line on the top left corner of the page in bold.
- List “***Represented by***” on the first line on the top right corner of the page in bold and italic.
- List “**Your School**” on the second line on the top right corner of the page in bold.
- Without proper identification, our staff will not be able to grade position papers directly impacting your delegation's eligibility to win a Position Paper award.
- List “**Position Paper for the [Your Committee]**” on the fourth line with a center orientation.
- Consider the following flow to strengthen your position paper:
 - Start with a brief introduction of the topic at hand,
 - Indicate your country's history with the topic, and what your country wants to do about it
 - Indicate what your country wants the committee to do about the topic and how.
 - Unlike most academic documents, your position paper should not include citations. Treat this as a policy document from the foreign ministry of your Member State.

POSITION PAPERS ARE DUE BY OCTOBER 30, 2025 AT 11:59PM

***Delegation from
The Republic of India***

***Represented by
Georgia State University***

Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary

I. Topic one as listed in your background guide

Start your position paper with a brief history of the topic at hand. This may include an event that started the issue or topic that is being discussed. What were major moments leading up to it? What are landmark moments that shaped the topic/issue to what it is today? Research the history of the topic and consider the role of your country in regards to this topic.

What is the relationship of your country to the topic being discussed? What position has your country taken historically when it comes to a topic as such? Why has your country taken the position it has, and how does this impact the relationship your country shares with the international community. Research and find what your country's position is on what they want to do about the topic domestically. Research and indicate what they have done internationally in regards to the topic at hand. Have they voted for or against the topic being discussed?

Indicate what your country would want the international community to do about the topic being discussed. Indicate how you expect the international community to do something about the topic and what role can your country play in realizing this vision. Reaffirm your country's stance on the topic/issue being discussed.

II. Topic two as listed in your background guide

Start your position paper with a brief history of the topic at hand. This may include an event that started the issue or topic that is being discussed. What were major moments leading up to it? What are landmark moments that shaped the topic/issue to what it is today? Research the history of the topic and consider the role of your country in regards to this topic.

What is the relationship of your country to the topic being discussed? What position has your country taken historically when it comes to a topic as such? Why has your country taken the position it has, and how does this impact the relationship your country shares with the international community. Research and find what your country's position is on what they want to do about the topic domestically. Research and indicate what they have done internationally in regards to the topic at hand. Have they voted for or against the topic being discussed?

Indicate what your country would want the international community to do about the topic being discussed. Indicate how you expect the international community to do something about the topic and what role can your country play in realizing this vision. Reaffirm your country's stance on the topic/issue being discussed.

IV. Resolutions



A. Terms

During the course of the committee sessions, papers go through multiple evolutions with each stage having an official name. The term “working paper” refers to a document in resolution format that has not yet been approved by the Dais to be introduced to the floor. Once such approval has been granted, the document becomes a “draft resolution”. Only after the document has been accepted by the committee does it become a “resolution”. In formal speeches, please refer to your work using their official terms.

B. Approval by the Dais Staff

All working papers submitted at the conference are subject to approval by the Dais staff. The Dais Staff will ensure that the working paper conforms to the guidelines and is relevant to the topic.

C. Definition of Sponsors and Signatories

A sponsor supports the contents of a working paper/draft resolution and must vote “Yes” unless the document has been substantially modified by amendment or division of the question. A signatory may not have contributed to the resolutions, may or may not approve of the entire contents and is only asking for the working paper to be discussed on the floor of the committee.

D. Submission at the Conference

In order for working papers to be submitted at the conference, they must be appropriately formatted, have at least three sponsors and fifteen percent of the committee as combined sponsors and signatories. The template for the working paper is available on the GSUMUN website or at Conference Services. Additionally, committee Directors will have a template available to distribute in committee. A copy must be submitted to the dais for approval before copies will be distributed in the committee.

E. Amendments

Amendments to draft resolutions may be submitted at the conference. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. Friendly amendments are those submitted by all of the sponsors of a draft resolution, while unfriendly amendments are submitted by a state or group of states that doesn’t include all the sponsors of the draft resolution in question. Amendments must be submitted on an official GSUMUN Amendment form and must be submitted to the dais for approval. Unfriendly amendments must have the same total combination of sponsor and signatories as required for resolution submission.

F. Content

Plagiarism is unacceptable at GSUMUN. Please note that all work submitted to the dais should be original language. Furthermore note that delegates should not write any working paper language before arriving at the conference. All working papers should be drafted in collaboration with other members of the committee.

V. Procedural Motions



A. Precedence

Procedural Motions during formal debate on the floor are accepted in order of precedence, from highest to lowest priority and they are as follows:

- Point of Order
- Appeal of the Chair
- Suspension of the Meeting/Caucus
- Adjournment of the Meeting
- Adjournment of the Debate
- Closure of the Debate
- Open/Close the Speaker's List

This is also listed in the short form rules of procedure appendix found at the end of this guide.

B. Speakers

Many motions accepted at GSUMUN require speakers 'for' and 'against'. In the even that there are no Member States wishing to speak against, the Chair may adopt the motion without a vote. If no other Member States are wishing to speak for a motion, the Member State that made the motion must speak for. In the case that the motion requires two speakers against and only one state wishes to speak for, then only one against speech will be accepted and vice versa.

C. Point of Order

This motion is used to correct a problem in the proceedings. If a motion has not been handled properly, a speaker has been skipped, or some other error has been made, a delegate may raise a point of order to bring it to the attention of the chair. This motion may interrupt a speaker, particularly if the speaker is out of order. If it is determined the speaker was not out of order, the speaker's time shall be restarted. A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

eg. "Point of Order: The State of Qatar is under the impression that a speaker has been skipped."

D. Appeal of the Chair

If the chair refuses a delegate's motion, the delegate may appeal the decision of the chair. If an appeal of the chair is raised, then the chair must immediately take a vote on the matter. Should the motion pass with a 2/3rd vote, the decision of the chair must be overturned. A delegate who uses this motion too often may be found to be disrupting the proceedings. No speakers are required.

eg. "The French Republic motions/moves to appeal the decision of the chair."

E. Suspension of the Meeting: Unmoderated Caucus

This motion invokes an unmoderated caucus. A motion for a caucus is sufficient to invoke an unmoderated caucus, but the delegate must specify that they are requesting an unmoderated caucus.

eg. *“The Republic of India motions/moves to suspend the meeting for a 30 minute unmoderated caucus.”*

F. Suspension of the Rules: Moderated Caucus

This motion invokes a moderated caucus. A motion for a caucus is sufficient to invoke a moderated caucus, but the delegate must specify that they are requesting a moderated caucus. When motioning for moderated caucus, the individual’s speakers time as well as the total time of caucus and the purpose of the caucus must be specified. A moderated caucus will be moderated by the Chair of the committee.

eg. *“The Russian Federation motions/moves to suspend to rules for a 10 minute moderated caucus with a 45 second speaker’s time to discuss the right to self determination”*

G. Adjournment of the Meeting

This motion ends the final session of the conference. It is to be considered out of order at any other time. No speakers are required.

eg. *“The delegate from Vanuatu motions/moves to adjourn the meeting until next year.”*

H. Adjournment of the Debate

Adjournment of the debate ends debate on the topic under consideration and moves to the next topic. No draft resolutions are voted on. This requires two speakers for and two speakers against and requires a simple majority vote to pass. To reopen debate, a motion for reconsideration of the topic may be made with the same requirements as a motion for adjournment.

eg. *“The delegation of Rwanda motions/moves to adjourn debate on topic 1.”*

I. Closure of the Debate

Closures of the debate ends debate on the topic and moves directly into voting procedure. Any working papers not accepted by the dais staff as draft resolutions at the time will not be voted upon. This motion requires two speakers against the motion and requires a 2/3rd vote to pass.

eg. *“The delegate from Nauru motions/moves to close debate on topic 1.”*

J. Open/Close Speaker's List

This motion opens or closes the speaker's list. When the speaker's list is closed, no more speakers may be added. The speaker's list is automatically opened when each topic comes to the floor. This motion requires no debate and a simple majority to pass.

eg. *"The Kingdom of Japan motions/moves to open/close speaker's list."*

K. Setting the Speaker's Time

This motion limits the speaker's time. It requires two speakers for and two speakers against and requires a simple majority to pass. Acceptance of this motion is at the dais' discretion and may be ruled dilatory if a similar motion had past or failed in the recent past. Ruling the motions dilatory is at the discretion of the dais.

eg. *"The Sultanate of Oman motions/moves to set the speaker's time to 45 seconds."*

L. Set Agenda Order

This motion is only in order once per committee during the duration of the conference. It will determine the order in which the agenda topics are debated upon. If, after 30 minutes, no such motion is passed, the agenda order will automatically be set to that provided in the background guide. This requires no debate and a simple majority to pass.

eg. *"The Republic of Indonesia motions/moves to set the agenda order 1, 2, 3."*

M. Point of Personal Privilege

Though not technically a motion, a point of personal privilege permits a delegate to indicate that he/she cannot hear the speaker, the noise level is too loud, or the temperature in the room is inappropriate. A point of personal privilege can only interrupt a speaker when the delegate making the point cannot hear the speaker.

eg. *"Point of Personal Privilege: South Africa is unable to hear the speaker."*

N. Point of Clarification

One committee may be designated as a committee for first-time delegates by the Secretariat. In this committee, and only in this committee, delegates may rise to a point of clarification in order to ask a question pursuant to the rules of procedure or the status of the committee. This rule may be waived at the discretion of the Secretariat for individual committees.

VI. Voting Procedure



A. Methods of entering voting procedure

There are two ways to enter voting procedure. The first one being a motion to close the debate. If the motion to close debate passes, the committee moves into voting procedure. The second way of entering voting procedure is the exhaustion of speaker's list. Voting begins as soon as there are no more speakers remaining on the speaker's list.

B. Voting Status

How a state votes during roll call has a direct impact on how they are able to vote in a substantive voting procedure. If a Member State answered "Present and Voting" during the most recent roll call, they may not "Abstain" on substantive votes. If a Member State answered roll call with "Present" they reserve the right to "Abstain" on substantive vote. If a Member State that voted "Present" opts to "Pass" during roll call vote, the dais will go through the committee, and return to the Member State that opted to pass, at which point the Member State can no longer "Abstain" from that particular round of substantive vote.

C. Conduct during voting

During voting procedure, there is to be no communication among delegations, talking, and note passing, or otherwise. No delegate may enter the room. Delegates who leave the room during voting procedure may not re-enter. Only faculty advisors, the dais staff for that committee and members of the Secretariat may enter during voting procedure. The papers should be stationed at the door to ensure that nobody else enters.

D. Motions during voting

The motions that may be made during voting procedure are limited. No debate on the substantive content of the resolution is permitted, except on declaration of an important question in the General Assembly Plenary. The following motions, from highest to lowest precedence, will be entertained:

- a. Point of Order
- b. Appeal of the Chair
- c. Declaration of Important Question
- d. Roll Call Vote
- e. Adopt by Acclamation
- f. Division of the Question

G. Roll Call Vote

Rather than voting by a count of placards, the vote will be taken by having the roll called out and each State answering one of "Yes", "No", "Pass", "Yes with Rights", "No with Rights", and "Abstain". Members who declared "present and voting" may not abstain. Only sponsors that have voted against their own document may vote with rights, which will give them 40 seconds to explain their vote following voting procedure. There is no vote on whether a roll call vote

should be taken once called for, it is accepted. States that vote “pass” will be asked for their votes at the end. At that time, they may not pass a again or abstain. Roll call votes will be taken in English alphabetical order starting with a state chosen at random by the chair. The chair should make every effort to randomize the starting point so that no state or group of states is favored by the order of the roll call.

H. Adopt by Acclamation

This motion permits a resolution to be adopted without a vote if there is no objection. Following a motion to accept by acclamation, the chair must ask for opposition. Objection is raised by raising the placard in response to the Dais asking for any opposition. If there is opposition, the motion fails. If there is not, the resolution is adopted automatically without a vote.

I. Division of the Question

Division of the question permits a state to separate or “divide out” operative clauses from the remainder of the resolution. It requires two speakers for and a against, with speeches on procedural matters only. If it passes, a substantive vote must be taken on the divided section. Division of the question must only be utilized to highlight clauses that would better be served as an addendum to the document. It should not be utilized with malicious intent.

Division of the question is more thoroughly explained in the Appendix A section.

J. Majority

Only states that voted yes or no will be counted towards a simple majority. The number of yes states must exceed the number of no states for something to pass. A tie does not permit something to pass. All substantive votes are determined as a proportion of those states voting yes or no.

K. Voting Order

Proposed resolutions will be considered in the order they were presented. Any unfriendly amendments to a resolution will be voted on immediately before voting on the resolution.

L. Finality of Decisions

In a placard count, the chair may ask for delegates to raise their placards as many times as needed to ascertain an accurate count of the votes. In any vote, procedural or substantive, once a decision has been rendered by the chair, that decision is final. No recounts may be moved for or taken. The only point of order that is to be considered in order would be in the case of a vote that requires a 2/3rd, but was counted as a majority or vice-versa. In any substantive vote, any delegate may approach the dais and ask for a vote count or to view the vote record on a roll call vote. In procedural votes, the chair need not take a specific count when the chair sees that the vote is clearly in one direction or the other.

VII. The Security Council



At GSUMUN, the Security Council is an advanced committee with a crisis. The Security Council operates as described in the general rules of procedure with the following changes:

A. Substantive Language

Only the Security Council may make resolutions binding on other states. Therefore, some terms are reserved for the use of the Security Council. The term “decides” may only be used by other committees when in reference to UN programs, not in reference to Member States. Only the Security Council may authorize the use of international force, UN peacekeepers, or other UN sanctions.

B. Working Papers

In the Security Council, working papers require only two sponsors.

C. Speaker’s List and Closure of Debate

The speaker's list in the Security Council may not be closed. Debate may not be closed by motion in the Security Council. Voting procedure may only be in once the speaker's list has been exhausted.

D. Seizure of Matter

When the Security Council be ins debate on a given topic, any other committee considering the same issue must adjourn debate on that topic until the Security Council has declared a conclusion to its debate.

E. Procedural Votes

In procedural votes, regardless of the number of states present, there must be nine affirmative votes of the Security Council members in order to pass a procedural motion.

F. Substantive Votes

In all substantive matters, the Security Council requires nine affirmative votes for a proposal to be adopted, regardless of the number of states present and voting. A no vote by any of the five permanent members such as China, France, the Russian Federation, the United States, and the United Kingdom results in a veto of the proposal. This is the rule of great power unanimity. All substantive votes in the Security Council must be taken by roll call, except proposals accepted by acclamation. Thus, a motion for a roll call vote is out of order in the Security Council. Despite a veto, the votes of all members of the Security Council should be heard.

G. Crisis Situations

In the event of a crisis that requires the immediate attention of the Security Council, the Director of the Security Council or member of the Secretariat may suspend debate on the current topic of discussion and introduce related events to an event.

H. Procedural Motions

Any member of the Security Council may make a motion to set a given previous motion as procedural. If this motion is raised, the previous motion is temporarily considered substantive and a substantive vote is taken on this motion. This allows the Council to determine if any given motion should be treated as procedural or substantive. The dais of the Security Council shall limit the use of this motion when it may be seen to be disruptive to committee proceedings.

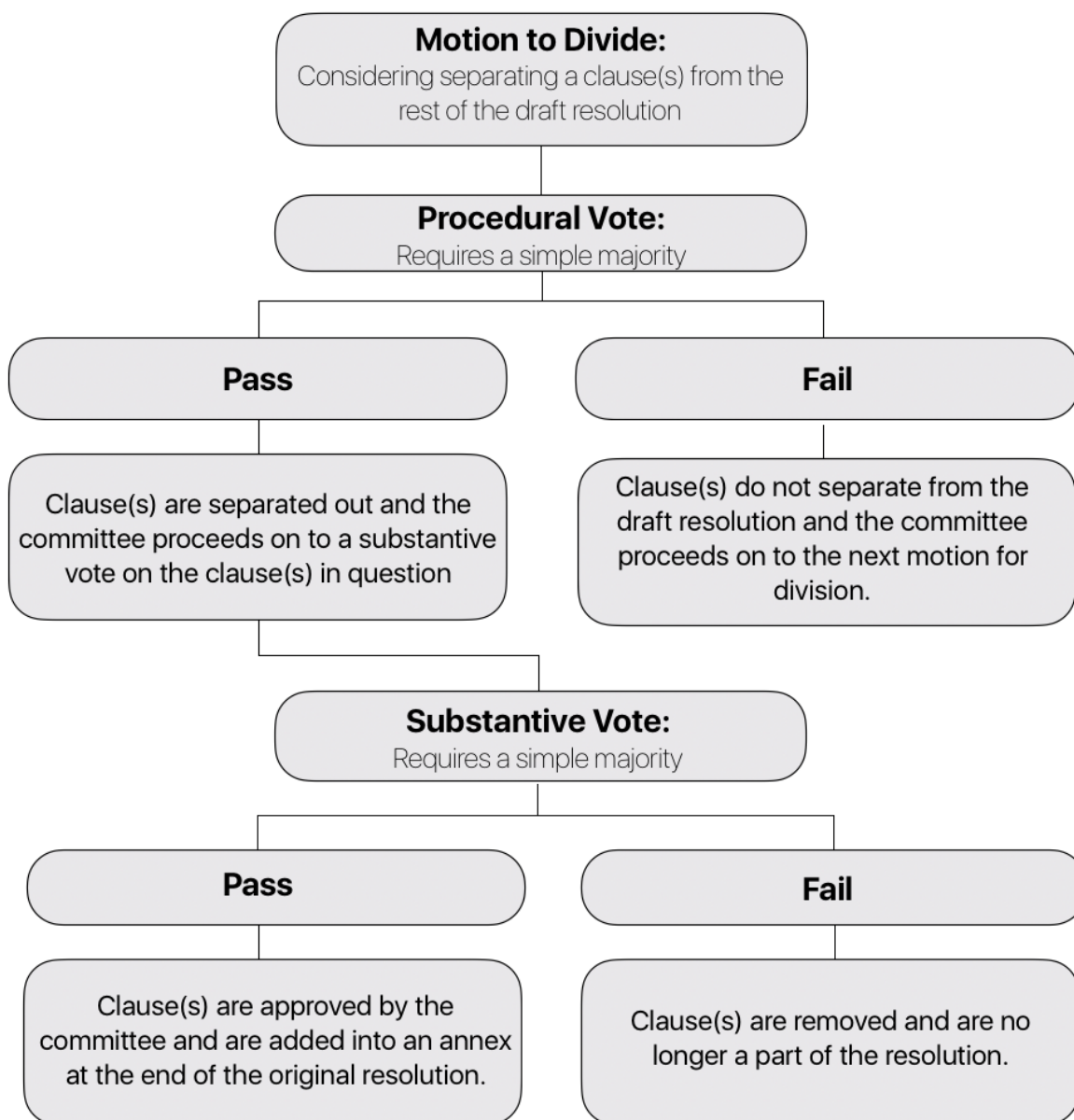
I. Observer Status

A member of the Security Council may make a written request to the Director of the Security Council to invite a non-member of the Security Council in as an observer on a particular topic. A single delegate from that delegation in the General Assembly Plenary will be invited to sit in on the Security Council proceedings. The delegate may or may not choose to join the Security Council and shall not be compelled to do so. In the Security Council, such a delegate will have speaking rights, only the delegate may not vote on any matter, procedural or substantive, and may not be a sponsor or signatory to any proposal.

Appendix A: Division of the Question



Division of the question is a complex procedure. Motions to divide the question only apply to operative clauses. Right before a resolution comes to a vote, a delegate may move to divide the question and indicate which clause(s) he/she would like to consider separately (e.g. “India moves to divide out clauses 1 and 2.”). If there are calls for multiple divisions, they will be voted on in order of the most radical division to the least. This order is at the sole discretion of the Director. The following flow diagram should help with understanding the division of the question proceedings.



Appendix B: Short Form Rules of Procedure

GSUMUN Short Form Rules of Procedure

	Motion	Description	Speakers	Vote
	Point of Order	Corrects an error in procedure	None	None
	Appeal of the Chair	Asks the committee to overturn a ruling by the Chair	None	Majority
	Point of Personal Privilege	Indicating a problem with the committee environment	None	None
	Suspension of Meeting/Unmoderated Caucus	Temporarily suspends the formal session for caucusing	None	Majority
	Suspension of Rules/Moderated Caucus	Temporarily suspends the formal session for continuous speeches	None	2/3 Majority
	Adjournment of the Meeting	Ends the meeting for the duration of the annual session	None	Majority
	Adjournment of Debate	Temporarily ends debate on the current topic	2 Pro/2 Con	Majority
	Closure of Debate	Calls for an immediate vote on the current topic	2 Con	2/3 Majority
	Open/Close the Speakers' List	Deny/Permit new Member States to be added to the speakers' list	None	Majority
	Set Speakers' Time	Limit the speakers' time for formal speeches	2 Pro/2 Con	Majority
	Adopt the Agenda	Set the order of discussion on the agenda items	None	Majority
	Roll Call Vote	Vote in a roll call rather than a show of placards	None	None
	Division of the Question	Split a draft resolution into multiple substantive groups	2 Pro/2 Con	Majority
	Adopt by Acclamation	Adopt a draft resolution with no opposition in committee	None	None

Note:

The motions highlighted in blue must be addressed immediately without deferral to other motions. These motions are generally the only motions allowed during voting procedure.

Motions are listed in order of precedence. This document is to be considered a reference, and is not meant to replace the full rules of procedure, and may not include all relevant motions.

