



VMUN 2026

Rules of Procedure

General Rules

SCOPE & APPLICATION

These rules of procedure are applicable to all committees except the House of Commons, Historical U.S. Senate, and the Continuous Crisis Committees (JCC, HCC, ACC, FCC, Cabinet) at Vancouver Model United Nations 2026 during all scheduled and extraordinary sessions. No other rules of procedure apply.

These rules may be adapted by the Committee Staff to more accurately reflect the actual procedures of the body being simulated in the cases of Regional Councils.

DELEGATE CONDUCT

Delegates shall be courteous and respectful to all staff and delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order delegates who do not abide by this rule. Delegates who feel that they are not being treated respectfully are encouraged to discuss their concerns with their Director or a member of the Secretariat.

English will be the only official and working language of the conference. Delegates may not use intentionally affected accents during committee. National costumes are not permitted; delegates must wear formal Western business attire during all committee sessions.

Delegates are expected to be present at the beginning of every scheduled committee session, at which point roll call will be taken. Delegates who will not be present for part or all of a committee session should inform their Committee Staff verbally or by email prior to any such absence; it is a delegate's responsibility to ensure their absence is duly noted.

ELECTRONIC AIDS

Delegates are permitted to use laptop computers to aid in the composition of working papers and draft resolutions, although notepads and pens will be provided. Such devices may only be used for the specified substantive and academic purposes. Please refer to the VMUN Delegate Code of Conduct for more information on the Technology Use Policy.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General and other members of the Secretariat reserve the right to suspend or modify the noted Rules of Procedures at any time. Additionally, members of the Secretariat may also serve as members of the Committee Staff and allow any speaker to address the committee.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF

The Committee Staff, also known as the Dais, includes the Director, the Chair, and the Assistant Directors or Crisis Staff, as appointed by the Secretariat. The Director is the final authority on the Rules of Procedure and may suspend, amend, or adapt them at any time. The Director may propose the adoption of any procedural motion, given no significant objection, and may also interrupt the flow of debate to address the committee, show a presentation, or bring in a guest speaker or expert witness. The Director may also advise delegates on possible courses of action and debate.

QUORUM & ROLL CALL

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. The Chair may declare the committee open when at least one-third of the members of the committee are present. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

At the beginning of each committee session, the Chair will conduct roll call. Delegates may have themselves recorded as “present and voting,” in which case they are not permitted to abstain on any substantive vote (no delegate may abstain on a procedural vote), or may be recorded as simply “present.” Delegates who are not recorded as either during roll call will not be recognized to speak nor permitted to vote on any matter. Delegates who arrive after roll call should send a message to the Committee Staff to be listed as present or present and voting. Once roll call has been conducted, the Chair will open the floor to a motion to open debate, which requires a simple majority to pass.

PRIMARY SPEAKERS LIST & SETTING THE AGENDA

The Agenda is the order in which the committee’s two topics will be discussed. The first matter of the committee will be to open the Primary Speakers List, which is established for the purpose of debating the proposed agenda and remains open throughout the conference.

Following the Primary Speakers List, the next matter of the committee will be setting the agenda, which should be in the form: “The delegate of X moves that Topic Area Y be placed first on the Agenda.” The Chair will recognize two delegates to speak in favour of the motion and two speakers to speak against. Immediately following these speeches, debate on the Agenda is automatically closed and the motion to set the agenda is voted upon. Should the motion pass, requiring a simple majority, a Secondary Speakers List for that Topic Area will be opened. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

CRISES

In the event of a simulated international crisis or emergency, members of the Secretariat or Committee Staff may call upon a committee to immediately set aside debate on the current Topic Area in order to address the crisis. Following the adoption of a resolution on the crisis topic, the committee automatically returns to the Topic Area set aside. If a draft resolution on the crisis topic fails, the committee may only move to return to debate on the Topic Area set aside at the discretion of the Director.

If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

FLOW OF DEBATE

After the agenda is set, the Secondary Speakers List is automatically opened. During the Secondary Speakers List, speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered. Between speakers on the Secondary Speakers List, any delegate may raise their placard to make a point or motion. The Chair reserves the right to ask the committee for any points or motions. The Chair will entertain a maximum of five motions on the floor at one time, though this can be overruled by executive decree. A delegate attempting to make a point or motion must wait to be recognized by the Chair, at which point they should rise. No delegate should raise their placard while another delegate is speaking.

MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive discussion at critical junctures in the debate. During a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates who raise their placards to speak. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, a time limit for the individual speeches, and a topic of discussion for the caucus. A motion for a moderated caucus requires a simple majority to pass. If a motion is passed, the delegate making the motion will be given the option to request first or last speaker's rights; this grants said delegate the ability to give the first or last speech of the moderated caucus. Should the delegate request first speaker's rights, they will be automatically recognized as the current speaker. Should the delegate request last speaker's rights, the Chair will reserve a time period greater than the maximum speaking time allowed before a moderated caucus elapses for the delegate to speak. No motions or yields are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. If there are no delegates wishing to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus immediately ends. Speeches must address the set topic of the moderated caucus; delegates whose remarks are irrelevant may be called to order. In the following period in which motions can be proposed, a delegate may motion for an extension for the previous caucus. This extension acts as a regular moderated caucus that continues with the same topic and may take no more than half of the time allotted for the previous moderated caucus.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

A delegate may move for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit, not exceeding twenty minutes, and an intended topic of discussion or other purpose for the caucus. At the Chair's discretion, the motion will be put to a vote, requiring a simple majority to pass. In the case of multiple motions for unmoderated caucuses, the Chair will order the motions in ascending order of length. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may leave their seats or possibly the committee room in order to lobby in a more informal setting or to collaborate on working papers and draft resolutions.

CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion (which will be debate on a Topic Area, debate on the Agenda, or debate on an amendment). At this point, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers to speak against the motion; no speakers in favour will be recognized. Closure of debate requires a simple majority of the members present. Should a motion to close debate pass, the committee will move immediately into voting procedure on the procedural matter, draft resolution, or amendment.

SUSPENSIONS, RECESSES, & ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all committee functions until the next scheduled committee session. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all committee functions for the duration of the conference. A motion for suspension of the meeting is in order only when no more than ten minutes remain before the committee's designated dismissal time. Either motion may be ruled out of order at the discretion of the Chair. Members of the Secretariat reserve the right to suspend the meeting at any time.

POSTPONEMENT (TABLING) & RESUMPTION OF DEBATE

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution or amendment currently on the floor. This motion, known as "tabling," requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass, and recognize no more than two speakers in favour and two speakers against. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution or amendment that has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on a tabled draft resolution or amendment requires only a simple majority to pass and is not debatable. Resumption of debate on a draft resolution or amendment cancels the effects of postponement of debate.

SECONDARY SPEAKERS LIST

No delegate may be listed on the Secondary Speakers List more than once simultaneously. At any time, the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Secondary Speakers List. Separate Secondary Speakers Lists will be maintained for each Topic Area. The Secondary Speakers List is the default activity of the committee; if no motions are on the floor, debate automatically returns to the Secondary Speakers List.

SPEECHES & TIME LIMITS

No delegate may address the committee without being first recognized by the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if their remarks are impertinent. The Chair will limit the time allotted to each speaker, and may entertain motions to set the speaking time. Speaking time begins as soon as the speaker begins their speech. If a delegate exceeds their allotted time, the Chair will call the speaker to order; however, the Chair, at their discretion, may allow delegates to complete their thoughts beyond their speaking time.

YIELDS

A delegate recognized to speak from the Secondary Speakers List must yield the remainder of their time when they are finished speaking; note that delegates should not yield in moderated caucuses. A delegate who uses the entirety of their speaking time does not technically need to yield, but should yield the remainder of their time to the Chair as a courtesy. There are four different types of yields.

Yielding to the Chair: The remaining speaking time of the delegate will be absorbed by the Committee Staff. A delegate must yield to the Chair if they do not wish to yield to another delegate or have their speech open to questions or comments.

Yielding to another delegate: A delegate may yield the entirety or remainder of their speaking time to another delegate. The delegate being yielded to is given the option to accept or decline the yield. Should the delegate accept the yield, the Chair will recognize the delegate for the remaining time. A yield to a yield is out of order.

Yielding to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Chair, unless the Chair grants that right to the speaker. Delegates may only ask one question when they are selected by the Chair—follow-up questions are not permitted—though they may raise their placards multiple times if they have more than one question. The Chair will call to order delegates whose questions are rhetorical, leading, and/or not designed to elicit information. The speaker may refuse to answer a question at their discretion. Only the speaker may respond to questions, and only the speaker's answers count towards the time limit; the speaking time is paused in the time that the question is posed.

Yielding to comments: Commenters will be selected by the Chair, and will be offered twenty seconds each for their comments. Should the original speech's time elapse, a commenter will be permitted to complete their comment. Comments must address the speech just completed.

RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose national or personal integrity has been impugned by another delegate may move for a Right of Reply. There is no vote on this motion: the Dais will grant the Right of Reply at their discretion, and this decision is not appealable. The Chair will recognize the delegate to speak for no longer than two minutes. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order, but delegates granted a Right of Reply will be called to order immediately should their own remarks be offensive. A motion for a Right of Reply may not interrupt a speech; the motion must either be made verbally immediately after the offending speech or submitted in writing to the Chair shortly thereafter.

Points

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort or danger, which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings, they may raise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate is in dire discomfort or danger.

POINT OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper procedure. The Chair will rule on the Point of Order in a manner that best facilitates debate, at their discretion; the Chair's ruling is not subject to appeal. A delegate rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter currently under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker. Additionally, the Chair reserves the right to address a delegate directly if proper procedure is not followed.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a delegate may raise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not raise to this point, but should rather approach the Committee Staff during an unmoderated caucus or send a note.

Resolutions

CLUSTER OF IDEAS

Delegates may form clusters of ideas for the consideration of the committee. Clusters of ideas are intended to aid the committee in its discussion of the topic and formulation of draft resolutions, and need not be written in draft resolution format. Clusters of ideas are not official documents and may be shown to other delegates at any time, but cannot be formally referred to during debate.

WORKING PAPERS

A working paper must be formatted as a resolution paper, and must be approved by the Dais before delegates may refer to it in a speech. Working papers require no signatories or votes but may have authors listed.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution requires fifteen signatories in DISEC, SOCHUM, and WHO; ten signatories in UNHRC, IAEA, WMO, ILO, CCPCJ, and UNPFII; and five signatories in NATO, APEC, EU, and UNSC. If a draft resolution has met the required number of signatories, it may be presented to the Chair for approval. A delegate can be a signatory of multiple draft resolutions; signatories have no rights or obligations in regard to resolutions, but merely wish to see it discussed in committee.

Once a draft resolution has been approved, a sponsoring delegate may motion to present their draft resolution. Should the motion pass by simple majority, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor.

When a motion to introduce a draft resolution passes, the Chair may temporarily suspend the Rules of Procedure in order to read the draft resolution to the committee, invite the sponsors of the draft resolution to informally introduce it, and/or hold a short question and answer period between the committee and the sponsors of the draft resolution. If the sponsors of a draft resolution are called upon to introduce it and/or hold a short question and answer period, all sponsors of the draft resolution must be present; if a draft resolution has more than five sponsors, a maximum of five sponsors will be allowed to introduce the draft resolution and/or hold a short question and answer period.

More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at once. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until it is tabled, until a resolution on that Topic Area has been adopted, or until it is rejected during substantive voting procedure. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Secondary Speakers List for that Topic Area. Delegates may refer to each draft resolution by its designated number. However, no delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

After a draft resolution has been introduced and debated, a delegate may move to close debate on the Topic Area. If the motion to close debate passes, the committee will move into substantive voting procedure on all draft resolutions on the floor in the order they were introduced. A simple majority of the members present is required for a resolution to be adopted. Only one resolution may be adopted per Topic Area.

AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from, or revising parts of it. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, once part of a draft resolution has been amended, that same part may be amended further. There are two types of amendments:

Friendly amendments must have the approval of all the draft resolution's sponsors. Once submitted in writing to the Chair, the friendly amendment will be automatically included into the draft resolution and the changes will be announced to the committee.

Unfriendly amendments must be formally introduced and voted upon. An unfriendly amendment requires ten signatories in the General Assemblies and five signatories in the Intermediate Agencies, Regional Councils, and Specialized Agencies; amendments do not have sponsors. Once an unfriendly amendment receives enough signatories and the approval of the Chair, a delegate may move to introduce it. If the motion to introduce an unfriendly amendment is passed, requiring a simple majority of the members present, a new Special Secondary Speakers List is temporarily opened for debate solely regarding the proposed amendment. After the committee has heard at least two speakers for and two speakers against the amendment, a delegate may move to close debate on the amendment. Should debate be closed, requiring a simple majority, the committee will move directly to substantive voting procedure on the amendment. Should the amendment garner a simple majority, it will be included in the draft resolution and the committee will return to the Secondary Speakers List. Only one unfriendly amendment may be on the floor at a time.

Voting

PROCEDURAL VOTING

Voting on all matters other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. If a motion requires a minimum number of speakers in favour and cannot garner them, it will automatically fail. Conversely, if a motion requires speakers against and cannot garner them, it will automatically pass. All member states of a committee have one vote.

SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Substantive voting refers to voting on draft resolutions and unfriendly amendments. Once the committee closes debate on a Topic Area or an amendment, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this point, no persons will be allowed to enter or exit the committee room, save for members of the Secretariat in extraordinary circumstances. The only motions in order during substantive voting procedure are motions to Divide the Question, for a Roll Call Vote, and to Reorder the Draft Resolutions. If there are no such motions, the committee will move immediately to vote on all draft resolutions on the floor, or the unfriendly amendment, by acclamation.

If a committee passes a draft resolution during substantive voting procedure, all other draft resolutions on the floor are ruled dilatory. The committee then leaves substantive voting procedure to move automatically to the next Topic Area. If a committee rejects all draft resolutions on the floor during substantive voting procedure, debate on the topic is reopened and the committee returns to the Secondary Speakers List for the Topic Area.

VOTING BY ACCLAMATION

At the beginning of a vote on any procedural motion, unfriendly amendment, or draft resolution, the Chair may ask the committee whether there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. If one or more members of the committee have objections, then the Chair will conduct a vote by Placard. Otherwise, the item on the floor is automatically adopted by acclamation.

VOTING BY PLACARD

The Chair may conduct any vote on a procedural motion, unfriendly amendment, or draft resolution by placard. The Chair will ask for delegates to signal their votes—which may be “Yes,” “No,” or for substantive votes, “Abstain”—by a show of placards. A simple majority will be deemed present should the number of “Yes” votes exceed the number of “No” votes, and a two-thirds majority will be deemed present should the number of “Yes” votes be at least double the number of “No” votes.

VOTING BY ROLL CALL

During substantive voting procedure, any delegate may move for a Roll Call Vote on a specific draft resolution or unfriendly amendment, which requires a simple majority to pass. The Chair may rule this motion out of order if the process of a roll call vote would take up too much of the committee’s time without sufficient justification. This motion is only in order for substantive votes.

During a roll call vote, the Chair will call on delegates in alphabetical order, in two rounds. In the first round, delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” Additionally, delegates who intend to vote against the normal policies of their governments or in a highly unexpected manner may request to vote “with Rights”; delegates who abstain cannot vote “with Rights.”

When the Chair has called on every member in the first round, the second round begins. All members who voted “Pass” in the first round must vote. Delegates may not abstain but may still request to vote “with Rights” in the second round. After the second round, the Chair will allow delegates who requested to vote “with Rights” thirty seconds each to speak in explanation of their actions. Following this, the Chair will announce the outcome of the roll call vote.

REORDERING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

By default, if multiple draft resolutions are on the floor when debate is closed, the committee will proceed to vote on them in order of their introduction. A motion to Reorder the Draft Resolutions will only be in order immediately after closing debate, before the committee has voted on any draft resolutions. A motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions must specify the order in which the draft resolutions are to be considered. The committee will then vote on these motions in the order they were introduced. There may be multiple motions to Reorder Draft Resolutions.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may move that the operative clauses of a particular draft resolution be voted on separately. A motion to Divide the Question requires two delegates to speak in favour and up to two to speak against, and requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Should a motion to Divide the Question on a particular resolution be passed, the Chair will take a separate, procedural vote by Acclamation or by Placard on each operative clause of the resolution. Note that no delegate may abstain during a procedural vote. Also note that sub-operative clauses are not voted on separately and are discarded or retained along with their parent clauses. All operative clauses that receive a simple majority will be recombined with the preambulatory clauses into a final draft resolution, which will immediately be put to a substantive vote.

Precedence of Motions

When multiple motions are proposed concurrently, the first motion to be passed by the committee will take effect and other motions still on the floor will be discarded. Points are entertained before motions, and motions will be processed and, if necessary, be voted upon in the following order of precedence:

- 1. RIGHT OF REPLY**
- 2. UNMODERATED CAUCUS**
- 3. MODERATED CAUCUS**
- 4. INTRODUCTION OF A DRAFT RESOLUTION**
- 5. INTRODUCTION OF AN AMENDMENT**
- 6. POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE (TABLING)**
- 7. RESUMPTION OF DEBATE**
- 8. CLOTURE OF DEBATE**
- 9. SUSPENSION OF DEBATE AND ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING**

After the closure of debate, during substantive voting procedure, only the motions listed below are in order. The Chair will offer only one opportunity for delegates to make points and motions; after all have been entertained, the committee will begin voting procedure. The motions in order during substantive voting procedure are arranged in the following order of precedence:

1. REORDERING THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.
2. DIVISION OF THE QUESTIONS.
3. VOTING BY ROLL CALL.

Resolution Writing

Following discussion and debate, delegations with similar foreign policies will begin to come together to form working groups, in which delegates will combine ideas and proposals to create draft resolutions. Draft resolutions are suggested solutions to the global community for the topic at hand and are the end result of debate and working papers. They are written by delegates in working groups and are ultimately voted upon by the committee as a whole.

FORMAL TERMINOLOGY

Cluster of Ideas: When the paper is in its earliest stages and is still being written

Working Paper: Following the approval of the Director

Draft Resolution: After the presentation of the paper by its sponsors

All draft resolutions pertaining to the first topic discussed must be named as “Draft Resolution 1.0,” “Draft Resolution 1.1,” and such in the order of which the papers are approved by the Director. Similarly, all papers discussing the second topic must be named in the format of “Draft Resolution 2.0” and “Draft Resolution 2.1.”

SPONSORSHIP & SIGNATORY STATUS

A draft resolution requires sponsors and signatories in order to be presented. A specified number of signatories must be obtained before introducing a draft resolution, but all sponsors also count as signatories. A sponsor takes part in the writing of a draft resolution, while a signatory may not necessarily support the resolution, merely wishing to see it discussed in committee. Therefore, while a delegate should be a sponsor of at most one draft resolution, they may be a signatory of multiple draft resolutions.

KEY TERMS OF RESOLUTIONS

While healthy debate and constructive caucusing are very important to MUN, they exist simply to lead the delegates to a final product—the resolution. Below is a list of the basic terms relating to different components of resolutions:

Clause: Clauses are sections of a draft resolution, each containing a single argument or action.

Phrase: Phrases are the first word(s) of a clause. They introduce the clause and define the nature of its recommendations.

Preambulatory Clause: The preambulatory clauses (also called preambles) of a draft resolution state the reasons for addressing the topic. Preambles can reference the UN Charter and past international actions. Each clause begins with a preambulatory phrase and ends with a comma.

Operative Clause: Actions and recommendations made in a draft resolution are written in the form of operative clauses (or operatives, for short). Each operative is numbered, begins with an operative phrase, and ends with a semicolon. Operatives should be organized logically with each clause containing a single idea or proposal. The draft resolution ends in a period after the last operative.

Amendment: An amendment is a change that a delegate would like to introduce to the draft resolution after it has already been submitted to the Chair.

RESOLUTION FORMAT

A draft resolution should be titled with an appropriate version number assigned by the Dais to distinguish it from other draft resolutions (e.g. “Draft Resolution 1.1”). Then, on a new line, it should state the topic area that it is addressing. Finally, it should list, on two separate lines, the sponsors and signatories of the resolution, in alphabetical order.

The remainder of the draft resolution should be written as one continuous sentence. Draft resolutions have a very specific and strict format that allows the reader to easily follow along and avoids confusion or ambiguity within clauses.

After a line break, the committee name should be written, followed by a comma (e.g. “The United Nations Security Council,”). Immediately following this are the preambulatory clauses. Each preamble begins with a preambulatory phrase. The preambles must meet the following criteria:

- » The preambulatory phrase must be italicized.
- » The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
- » Preambles are not numbered.
- » Skip a line between each clause.
- » Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
- » Preambles cannot have sub-clauses.

Acronyms and abbreviations should be written out completely when they first appear in the draft resolution. Thereafter, they can be abbreviated.

The next and final component of a draft resolution are the operative clauses, which must meet the following criteria:

- » The operative phrase must be underlined.
- » The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
- » Operative phrases are numbered.
- » Each operative clause ends with a semicolon. The last operative clause ends with a period.
- » Skip a line between each clause. Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
- » Acronyms and abbreviations should be written out the first time they appear in the draft resolution. Thereafter they can be abbreviated.
- » Operative clauses may have sub-clauses. Sub-clauses should be indented, and listed next to letterings a., b., etc. Sub-sub-clauses should be indented once more beyond sub-clauses, and listed next to numberings i., ii., etc.
- » Sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses end with a comma, unless they are introducing a further layer of sub-clauses, in which case they end in a colon, or are the last of their set of sub-clauses, in which case they end with a semicolon.
- » If applicable, each clause must contain two or more sub- or sub-sub clauses in all cases. Delegates cannot propose a standalone sub- or sub-sub clause; it should simply be integrated into the text of the parent clause.
- » The final clause, sub-clause, or sub-sub-clause in a draft resolution should end with a period.

AMENDMENTS

An amendment changes a draft resolution by adding, striking out, or substituting a word or phrase. All amendments must be submitted to the Chair in writing, and the preamble of a draft resolution cannot be amended. Amendments may not be amended at the time of their presentation, though they may be amended in subsequent amendments. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. A friendly amendment is agreed upon by all sponsors of the draft resolution and automatically becomes part of its respective draft resolution upon submission. An unfriendly amendment is opposed by one or more of the sponsors. It requires a certain number of signatories, respective to each committee, to be introduced. Unfriendly amendments are debated one at a time in order of precedence in Special Secondary Speakers Lists. Once debate is closed on an unfriendly amendment, it requires a simple majority to pass and be included in the draft resolution it amends.

LIST OF COMMONLY USED PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

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

LIST OF COMMONLY USED OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts, Affirms, Approves, Authorizes, Calls, Calls upon, Condemns*, Confirms, Congratulates, Considers, Declares accordingly, Demands*, Deplores, Designates, Draws the attention, Emphasizes, Encourages, Endorses, Expresses its appreciation, Expresses its hope, Further invites, Further proclaims, Further reminds, Further recommends, Further requests, Further resolves, Has resolved, Notes, Proclaims, Reaffirms, Recommends, Regrets, Reminds, Requests, Solemnly affirms, Supports, Takes note of, Transmits, Trusts.

**Only for use by the Security Council*

Sample Resolution

Draft Resolution 1.0

Topic: Gender Disparities in Education

Sponsors: Iran, Saudi Arabia

Signatories: Cuba, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Syria, Venezuela

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the lack of enforcement of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

Cognizant of the importance of gender-neutral education standards by 2015 as a component of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

Noting with approval those initiatives recently undertaken in Iraq and Afghanistan to ensure increased levels of education for future generations of women in the Middle East,

1. Suggests gender segregation remain in primary and secondary education where this structure is already in place;
2. Reaffirms that select nations do not segregate schools by gender, and is not proposing to divide said school systems;
3. Proposes additional specialization be provided in schools to:
 - a. Further acknowledge and utilize the differences between genders,
 - b. Alter secondary school curriculums to contain more concentrated courses including:
 - i. Philosophy or psychiatry classes which would prove useful in raising a family and keeping a peaceful household,
 - ii. Improved physical education, literacy and science classes;
 - c. Help administer knowledge that will be useful in the everyday lives of both genders;
4. Recommends all school systems exercising gender segregation be kept balanced concerning materials and resources;
5. Further recommends a new observational system be set in place:
 - a. By the United Nations,
 - b. Made available to all nations already segregated by gender or wishing to do so,
 - c. To monitor the equal distribution of supplies, materials, teachers, and resources administered to all public male and female schools;
6. Accepts that each nation will have its own cultural differences and opinions on this matter.



