



# ROP

## Rules of Procedure

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# **1. GENERAL RULES**

## **1.1 Scope of this Document**

**1.1.0.1** The rules included in this document are applicable to all the Committees within the Model United Nations Preparatory Conference (PREPMUN). Each rule is self-reliant unless otherwise modified by the Secretariat, or Committee Chairpersons as expressed in **Rule 1.1.0.2**. No other rules of procedure apply. Committee Dais and PREPMUN Secretariat will be the final authority on what procedure to follow.

**1.1.0.2** The rules herein may be adapted by the Committee Dais to better reflect the nuances of the body being simulated. Such modifications would be explicitly raised to council prior to the commencement of council proceedings through the Special Rules of Procedure section in the Study Guide, and all adaptations to the relevant Rules of Procedure by the Committee Dais would supersede the rules in this document.

**1.1.0.3** The Dais shall be responsible for monitoring and presiding over debate within the Committees on a rotational basis. They shall monitor the substantive content contained within debate, grant delegates permission to speak, and decide on procedural matters. They shall ensure that debate within the Committees will be carried out in an efficient and productive manner.

**1.1.0.4** The PREPMUN Secretariat and the Dais reserve the right to call to order delegates who are found in contravention of the rules contained within this document. The PREPMUN Secretariat also reserves the sole right to withdraw delegate rights and privileges upon contravention of the above rules; which will be executed by the Dais.

## **1.2 Working Language**

**1.2.0.1** English shall be the official working language of the conference. All debates conducted and documents circulated should be in the working language unless expressly permitted by the Deputy Secretary-General (Academics). Delegates should refrain from communicating to other delegates or to conference staff in non-working languages to ensure accessibility and prevent exclusion.

## **1.3 Representation and Voting Rights**

**1.3.0.1** Only registered delegates who have had their payment processed will be accorded representation.

**1.3.0.2** Each member nation in a single delegate Committee will be represented by one delegate. Observers (such as non-member states, Non-Governmental and Intergovernmental Organisations), where applicable, will also be represented by a delegate.

**1.3.0.3** Each member and observer entity in double-delegate Committees will be represented by two delegates.

**1.3.0.4** Each member entity in single or double-delegate Committees is entitled to a single vote on procedural and substantive matters. Each observer of a Committee is entitled to a single vote on procedural matters only. Observers are accorded all other rights and privileges of member states, except for sponsorship of resolutions and amendments.

## **1.4 Quorum**

**1.4.0.1** Quorum is set at **one-third** of the member entities of the Committee, unless ruled otherwise by the Deputy Secretary-General (Academics). The Committee shall commence debate only when quorum is reached, or at the discretion of the Deputy Secretary-General (Academics).

## **1.5 Decorum during Committee Session**

**1.5.0.1** Delegates are expected to treat the PREPMUN Secretariat, Conference Staff and other delegates with the utmost respect. Disrespectful, derogatory or offensive acts will not be tolerated. The PREPMUN Secretariat reserves the right to expel delegates found in contravention of this rule from the conference.

**1.5.0.2** The dress code for the conference is Western business attire (a blazer, a formal shirt, tie and formal pants) or formal school attire with a school blazer.

**1.5.0.3** Delegates are expected to speak in third-person during Committee Sessions, unless they are representing an individual.

**1.5.0.4** Delegates are allowed to use electronic aids, including but not limited to laptops, phones, and tablets, in the Committee room when the Committee has been convened. However, applications which allow communication between delegates (e.g. email, instant messaging, social media) are strictly forbidden. Usage of such devices to achieve other aims other than facilitating debate (e.g. gaming, social media, entertainment, etc) will also not be tolerated. The revocation of electronic privileges may be enforced at the discretion of the Dais in the event of contravention of the above.

**1.5.0.5** Cross-talking is not in order during formal debate. Delegates wishing to communicate with each other shall strictly do so in the form of notepaper.

## **2. VOTING RULES**

### **2.1 Definitions Concerning Votes**

**2.1.0.1** The conference shall adhere to the following rules contained below concerning voting.

**2.1.0.2** ‘Simple majority’ is defined as half plus one of the total delegations present, if the total delegations present is an even number. If it is an odd number, ‘simple majority’ is defined as half the total delegations present rounded up to the nearest whole number.

**2.1.0.3** ‘Two-thirds majority’ is defined as two-thirds of the number of delegations present *and voting* per **Rule 4.1.0.4**, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

**2.1.0.4** ‘Abstentions’ are only allowed for substantive voting and do not count as a vote. The abstentions will be subtracted from the total number of delegates voting on the resolution and the substantive majority will be amended accordingly. The number of delegates who wish to abstain on a substantive matter shall be tracked and recorded by the Committee Dais during the voting process.

**2.1.0.5** ‘Consensus’ is defined as the absence of any ‘No’ vote. Abstentions do not negate consensus.

**2.1.0.6** ‘Procedural voting’ applies to parliamentary procedures in Committee Sessions, such as motions, and abstentions are not allowed for procedural voting, which means that all Committee delegations present must vote.

**2.1.0.7** ‘Substantive voting’ applies to the passage of documents such as resolutions or unfriendly amendments. Abstentions are allowed for substantive voting and the doors are to be sealed in order to prevent any changes to the total delegations present until voting is concluded. Per **Rule 4.1.0.4**, only member entities who declared “present and voting” are allowed to vote. Observers are, by default, abstaining.

## **3. MOTIONS**

### **3.1 General Rules Concerning Motions**

**3.1.0.1** Motions require seconds to be considered; motions without seconds will be automatically failed.

**3.1.0.2** Motions can be objected to; motions with seconds and objections will move into a procedural vote.

**3.1.0.3** The Dais will entertain seconds, objections, and if necessary, direct voting procedures in the order of disruptiveness as described in **Section 4.5**.

## **4. DEBATE PROCEDURES**

### **4.1 Roll Call**

**4.1.0.1** Committee sessions are to begin with a roll call.

**4.1.0.2** Delegations are to raise their placard and announce if they are “present”, or “present and voting” upon being called by the Dais.

**4.1.0.3** Observer entities are only allowed to announce that they are “present”, as they do not have voting rights on substantive matters, and have to abstain by default.

**4.1.0.4** Member entities are allowed to announce they are “present”, if they wish to abstain from all substantive voting for the duration of the Committee Session. They are still required to vote during all procedural votes. Member entities should indicate that they are “present and voting” if they wish to vote on substantive matters for the duration of the Committee Session. Member entities are allowed to abstain during a substantive vote even when they have indicated “present and voting”.

**4.1.0.5** Delegates who have missed the roll call are to indicate their voting and attendance status by writing to the Dais immediately upon returning to their seats. The quorum will be updated accordingly.

**4.1.0.6** Upon reaching quorum and the completion of roll call, the Dais will announce to the council the session’s simple majority and two-thirds majority.

## **4.2 Opening Speeches and General Debate**

**4.2.0.1** Upon setting the agenda, the floor will be open to opening speeches. Opening speeches will be **ninety** (90) seconds long and are expected to describe delegates’ stances to the topic. During opening speeches, notepassing will not be in order and points of information are not permitted.

**4.2.0.2** Following opening speeches, a General Speakers’ List (GSL) is declared open for the topic. Delegates wishing to be added to the GSL can raise their placards upon the request of the chairs, or indicate this in the form of writing to the chairs.

**4.2.0.3** Speaking time for each speaker is set at **ninety** (90) seconds, unless otherwise declared by the Dais. Delegates can change this by a *Motion to Amend Speaking Time*. This is subject to the discretion of the Dais, and requires a procedural vote with a simple majority to pass.

**4.2.0.4** At the end of a Committee Session, delegates can either *Motion to Suspend Debate*, which suspends debate until the next Committee Session; or *Motion to Adjourn Debate*, which permanently ends all Committee discussions for PREPMUN 2022.

### **4.2.1 Yielding**

**4.2.1.1** Delegates who have not utilised the full duration of their speaking time may yield their remaining time in the following three ways:

**4.2.1.2** *Yielding to the Dais* allows the Dais to call upon the next speaker, and rescinds the delegate’s speaking rights if they have time remaining. Delegates must yield to the Dais once their time elapses.

**4.2.1.3** *Yielding to Points of Information* opens the delegate holding the floor to a number of Points of Information (POI), which can be specified by the delegate holding the floor at the discretion of the Dais. POIs should be phrased in the form of a single question, and must be kept brief and concise. Delegates offering POIs should remain standing while their POI is being answered. If there are no POIs, the delegate holding the floor may choose to resume their speech.

**4.2.1.4** *Yielding to another Delegate* allows the delegate holding the floor to call upon another delegate to speak with the remaining time. The delegate called upon reserves the right to accept or reject the yield. In the latter case, the delegate holding the floor may choose to resume their speech.

**4.2.1.5** Yielding to either POIs or to another delegate is not in order if the remaining time of the delegate is less than **fifteen** (15) seconds.

**4.2.1.6** Yields to the second degree are not in order. Similarly, a delegate that has already yielded to POIs may not then yield to another delegate, unless the delegate received no POIs from the floor. A delegate who has yielded to another delegate who has refused the yield can then yield to POIs.

### **4.3 Caucuses**

**4.3.0.1** Caucuses are a departure from the GSL to enter a different mode of debate. There are two causes available — **moderated** and **unmoderated**.

**4.3.0.2** A motion to move into a caucus is in order as long as the floor is open and at the discretion of the Dais.

**4.3.0.3** The maximum length of any caucus is **twenty** (20) minutes, and can only be extended by a *Motion to Extend Caucus* to a maximum of **thirty** (30) minutes (inclusive of the original time for the caucus).

#### **4.3.1 Moderated Caucuses**

**4.3.1.1** A moderated caucus refers to a formal debate on a specified topic within set time limits. It serves to focus the debate by narrowing the scope of discussion. Such a caucus can be entered with a *Motion for Moderated Caucus*, and the total duration of caucus, individual speaking time, and topic of caucus must be specified. This is then procedurally voted upon, requiring a simple majority to pass.

**4.3.1.2** If passed, the delegate that raised the motion will be given the option of speaking first or last in the caucus.

**4.3.1.3** Based on the individual speaking time and total caucus duration, the Dais will recognise the exact number of delegates required to fill up the speakers' list for the caucus.

**4.3.1.4** Yielding, as described in **Rule 4.2.1**, is not in order during the caucus. Delegates are to end their speech without yielding time.

**4.3.1.5** If there is time left in the moderated caucus *and* subject to **Rule 4.3.1.3**, the Dais will call for more speakers. Delegates who have already spoken may not speak again in the same caucus. If there are no further speakers wishing to speak, the moderated caucus will automatically elapse and the Committee will return to the GSL. Calling for additional speakers will not supersede **Rule 4.3.1.2**.

## **4.3.2 Unmoderated Caucuses**

**4.3.2.1** An unmoderated caucus refers to an informal debate phase where delegates can engage in deliberations without moderation from the Chairperson. Such a caucus can be entered with a *Motion for Unmoderated Caucus*, and the total duration of caucus must be specified. However, no topic should be stated for the caucus. This is then procedurally voted upon requiring a simple majority to pass the motion.

**4.3.2.2** Delegates are advised to utilise unmoderated caucuses to discuss issues in an informal setting, formulate Draft Resolutions, and gather sponsors and signatories for them.

**4.3.2.3** At the end of an unmoderated caucus, the delegate who motioned for the unmoderated caucus has to summarise the proceedings of the unmoderated caucus with a **one** (1) minute speech to the council.

**4.3.2.4** Delegates are not allowed to leave the Committee room during an unmoderated caucus without the permission of the Dais.

**4.3.2.5** The Committee will return to the GSL upon the end of an unmoderated caucus.

## **4.4 Points**

The following points are in order in PREPMUN 2022:

**4.4.0.1** A *Right to Reply* can be raised only after a speech if a delegate feels that the integrity and/or dignity of their country or person has been insulted or compromised. If the Dais deems the right to reply to be in order, they may, at their discretion, require the delegate holding the floor to apologise for their remark/comment.

**4.4.0.2** A *Point of Personal Privilege* can be raised when the environment is un conducive to debate, such as due to audibility issues. It can be raised at any point in time, but delegates should aim to be non-disruptive to the flow of debate.

**4.4.0.3** A *Point of Order* can be raised when a delegate feels the Dais has committed an error in executing the Rules of Procedure. This point can only be made between speeches.

**4.4.0.4** A *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry* can be raised when a delegate wishes to clarify the Rules of Procedure with the Dais. This point can only be made between speeches.

**4.4.0.5** A *Point of Information* can be raised when a delegate wishes to ask the delegate holding the floor a question. This can only be raised when the delegate holding the floor has yielded to Points of Information, and the Dais calls for such Points from the council. Points of Information must be phrased in the form of a single, concise question.

## **4.5 Precedence of Points and Motions**

**4.5.0.1** All points and motions will be seconded and objected, as well as voted upon in order of most disruptive to least, as follows:



1. Point of Personal Privilege. It is the only point that can interrupt a speaker.
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Right to Reply
5. Motion to Adjourn/Suspend Debate
6. Motion to Amend Speaking Time
7. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus
8. Motion for Moderated Caucus
9. Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution
10. Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment
11. Motion to Table Draft Resolution
12. Motion to Table Unfriendly Amendment
13. Motion to Move into Direct Voting Procedure

When motions of the same nature are raised, motions that take up more time will be considered more disruptive. When motions of the same nature and speaking time are raised, the motion that entertains more speakers will be considered more disruptive.

When in voting procedures on a draft resolution, the following motions are considered in order of most superseding to least:

1. Motion to Divide the House
2. Motion to Divide the Question
3. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

## **4.6 Documents**

### **4.6.1 General Rules Concerning Debate of Council Documents**

**4.6.1.1** There are two types of debate, defined as follows, when dealing with council documents:

- *Closed Debate*, where delegates must conform to a particular topic — for/against a council document. Delegates are also not allowed to motion in this debate mode, nor is yielding in order.
- *Open Debate*, where delegates can engage in all forms of yielding, and are free to motion to alter the flow of debate.

### **4.6.2 Working Papers**

**4.6.2.1** Working papers are unofficial documents that contribute substantially and uniquely to the ideation and resolution drafting process for the Committee. Working papers have no fixed format.

**4.6.2.2** Before introducing a working paper, delegates must submit it to the Dais for vetting and approval. Only after the working paper has been approved can it be introduced when the delegate is holding the floor during the GSL.

**4.6.2.3** No motion or vote is required for the introduction of a working paper, but the delegate must request, prior the beginning of their speech, for the Dais to screen the delegate's working paper.

**4.6.2.4** The content of the working paper must be relevant to the debate topic, unique in nature and constructive for debate through substantial contribution to the passing of a resolution. The Dais reserves the right to reject working papers that do not fulfil this criteria.

**4.6.2.5** Working papers only require the names of the submitter(s) and do not have signatories.

**4.6.2.6** No working paper is to be distributed to the Committee prior to approval by the Dais and the official introduction of the paper.

### **4.6.3 Draft Resolutions**

**4.6.3.1** A Draft Resolution is a document encapsulating all the proposed solutions by a set of countries. It is to be phrased in the form of a single sentence, and comprises both preambulatory and operative clauses. More information on drafting Draft Resolutions is included in the Appendix.

**4.6.3.2** 'Sponsors' are defined as delegations who have contributed substantially to the drafting of the Draft Resolution/Amendment and support it in its entirety. Sponsors must vote in favour of their Draft Resolution/Amendment during voting procedures.

**4.6.3.3** 'Signatories' are defined as delegations who endorse a particular Draft Resolution to be significant enough to be debated upon. Signatories are not required to vote in favour of the Draft Resolution.

**4.6.3.4** Draft Resolutions must fulfil the following format to be submitted to the Dais:

- The Committee name and topic displayed at the top of the Draft Resolution
- Names of sponsors and signatories, listed in alphabetical order
- Enumerated operative clauses
- Be under the page limit of 10 pages in total, subject to the discretion of the Dais

**4.6.3.5** The maximum number of sponsors allowed shall not be more than 10% of the Committee (or 2, if the Committee is smaller than 20 delegates), and 20% of the Committee shall have to be either a sponsor or a signatory for it to be introduced.

**4.6.3.6** Observers may not sponsor Draft Resolutions, but can be signatories to Draft Resolutions.

**4.6.3.7** Draft Resolutions should neither be mentioned in formal debate nor circulated before the introduction to the council.

**4.6.3.8** Draft Resolutions are to be introduced with a *Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution* by one of its sponsors. Such a motion requires a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass, following which, the sponsor who motioned to introduce the resolution would be recognised to read out the main operative clauses and all sponsors may take the floor for a **five** (5) minute Question and Answer session, or as determined by the Dais. Following this segment, the Committee would then return to the GSL.

**4.6.3.9** There can be several Draft Resolutions on the floor at the same time, and debate can be either general — pertaining to several Draft Resolutions through the GSL — or specific — pertaining to a single Draft Resolution or a single part of a Draft Resolution through caucuses.

**4.6.3.10** Draft Resolutions can be removed from debate by a *Motion to Table Draft Resolution*. This motion involves a procedural vote and requires a simple majority to pass, following which a substantive vote will occur, requiring a **two-thirds majority** to pass. Draft Resolutions that have been tabled may be reintroduced without alteration at a later time.

#### **4.6.4 Amendments**

**4.6.4.1** Amendments to a Draft Resolution enable additions, edits, and deletion of operative clauses from Draft Resolutions. There are two types of amendments:

- **Friendly amendments** do not require voting and are added to the Draft Resolution once agreed upon by all sponsors, and at the discretion of the Dais. The Committee will be notified of the amendment once added.
- **Unfriendly amendments** are substantive amendments to the Draft Resolution that require council debate.

**4.6.4.2** Amendments may only be proposed when a Draft Resolution is being debated upon.

**4.6.4.3** Amendments must be written in the form of ‘Add/Edit/Delete...’.

**4.6.4.4** Unfriendly amendments may be sponsored by either a single delegation or multiple delegations, but require a minimum of **ten** (10) percent of the council to be either a sponsor or signatory.

**4.6.4.5** Observers may not sponsor amendments, but can be signatories to amendments.

**4.6.4.6** Before the introduction of any amendment, delegates are required to submit the amendment in writing to the Dais — either electronically or through written means — and the Dais has discretion over whether to entertain said amendment.

**4.6.4.7** To introduce an unfriendly amendment, one sponsor of the amendment must *Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment*. This motion involves a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass. Following the introduction of the amendment, the Committee would move into open debate on the amendment.

**4.6.4.8** Amendments to the second degree are not in order. In other words, an amendment that has been introduced may not be altered further.

**4.6.4.9** Only one amendment may be debated upon at any given time. The introduction of another amendment may be entertained only once the current amendment has been tabled as in **Rule 4.6.4.10**, or voted upon as in **Rule 4.6.4.11**.

**4.6.4.10** Amendments can be removed from debate by a *Motion to Table Amendment*. This motion involves a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass, following which a substantive vote will occur to decide whether to table the amendment; this requires a **two-thirds majority** to pass. Amendments that have been tabled may be reintroduced without alteration at a later time.

**4.6.4.11** To vote on an amendment, a *Motion to Move into Direct Voting Procedure* must be raised. This motion follows the procedure as described in **Rule 4.6.5**.

**4.6.4.11** Should any Draft Resolution have a simple majority of the total number of operative clauses amended in a substantive fashion, the Draft Resolution is automatically tabled. Amendments to sub-clauses are also counted as amendments to the entire clause. Multiple amendments to the same clause do not increase the total number of clauses amended.

**4.6.4.12** Resolutions tabled in the manner as listed in **Rule 4.6.4.11** can be resubmitted and reintroduced as new Draft Resolutions.

**4.6.4.13** *Motion for Roll Call Vote*, *Motion to Divide the House*, and a *Motion to Divide the Question* are all in order during voting on the amendment, and functions as described in **Rule 4.6.5.4**.

#### **4.6.5 Voting Procedures for Draft Resolutions**

**4.6.5.1** The Committee enters into voting procedures upon a single Draft Resolution by passing a *Motion to Move into Direct Voting Procedure*, which requires a procedural vote and simple majority to pass. If multiple Draft Resolutions are being debated, the specific resolution must be clearly stated when raising the motion.

**4.6.5.2** After the *Motion to Move into Direct Voting Procedure* is passed, the Committee will enter into a closed debate. The Dais will call for **two** (2) speakers for and against the Draft Resolution or amendment. Should there be no speakers, time for closed debate will automatically elapse. Following the elapse of closed debate time, the Draft Resolution or amendment will be voted upon.

**4.6.5.3** Upon moving into direct voting procedure, the doors shall be secured by the administrative staff and delegates or other staff shall not be allowed to enter or leave, to prevent disruption to the voting process. The Draft Resolution requires a **two-thirds** majority in a substantive vote to pass.

**4.6.5.4** The following motions are in order during voting procedures:

- *Motion to Divide the House*.
  - This is a motion removing the right to abstain from all members of the Committee. This motion involves a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass. This motion may be raised both before and after a vote. This motion does not affect delegates who indicated they were 'Present' during roll call, who will still be unable to vote on substantive matters.
- *Motion to Divide the Question*.

- This is a motion to vote on the resolution by parts. This motion involves a procedural vote which requires a simple majority to pass. Once it passes, a substantive vote is held on each article of the resolution, which requires a **two-thirds majority** to pass. If an article fails, then a substantive vote will be held for each clause within the said article. Once all clauses of the resolution have been voted upon, the articles and clauses passed will be organised into a new resolution. A substantive vote will then be held on the new resolution, which requires a **two-thirds majority** to pass. Note that the voting procedures on the newly organised resolution will be held immediately after all clauses of the previous resolution have been voted upon; no time is allotted for debate on the new resolution.
- *Motion for Roll Call Vote.*
  - This is a motion to mandate each delegate to verbally announce their vote to the Committee. This motion involves a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass. Once it passes, there will be two rounds of voting and delegates will be called upon in alphabetical order. In the first round, delegates are allowed to vote 'for', 'against', 'abstain', or 'pass' to the second round of voting. In the second round, delegates must choose to vote 'for', 'against', or to 'abstain' — passing is not in order.

**4.6.5.5** Upon the passing of a Draft Resolution, Committee debate on the topic will elapse.

## 5. APPENDIX

### Annex A: List of Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

The below is a non-exhaustive list of potential preambulatory clauses for use in draft resolutions written by delegates.

Affirming	Alarmed By	Approving	Aware Of	Bearing in mind	Believing
Confident	Contemplating	Convinced	Declaring	Deeply concerned	Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced	Deeply disturbed	Regretting	Desiring	Emphasising	Expecting
Expressing appreciation	Expressing satisfaction	Fulfilling	Fully alarmed	Fully aware	Fully believing
Further deploring	Further recalling	Guided by	Having adopted	Having considered	Welcoming
Having devoted attention	Having examined	Having heard	Having received	Having studied	Keeping in mind
Noting with regret	Noting with deep concern	Noting with satisfaction	Noting further	Noting with approval	Observing
Reaffirming	Realising	Recalling	Recognising	Taking note	Taking into account

The below is a non-exhaustive list of potential operative clauses for use in draft resolutions written by delegates. Legally binding operative clauses should only be used in councils which have that mandate.

Accepts	Affirms	Approves	Authorises	Calls
Calls upon	Congratulates	Condemns	Confirms	Considers
Declares	Deplores	Designates	Emphasises	Encourages
Endorses	Invites	Proclaims	Reminds	Recommends
Requests	Solves	Notes	Supports	Trusts

## Annex B: Sample Draft Resolution

### Draft Resolution 1.1

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Sponsors:** Republic of India, United States of America, French Republic

**Signatories:** Arab Republic of Egypt, The Democratic Federal Republic of Ethiopia, Netherlands, State of Japan

*United Nations Security Council,*

*Guided by* the various purposes of the UNSC which is to be a “centre for harmonising the actions of nations”, “to develop friendly relations among nations” and “to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights” through a focus on international peace and security,

*Recognising* the protracted nature of the Kashmir conflict which manifested as an unintended consequence of the independence of both India and Pakistan and the accession of Kashmir to the former, prompting the launch of a war claiming the life of millions of citizens,

*Acknowledging* the Simla Agreement, which dictates that all matters pertaining directly to Kashmir should be discussed and discussed on a bilateral basis rather than through the jurisdiction of the United Nations,

*Hereby:*

1. Recognises the legitimacy of the Instrument of Accession as a pure legal document with regards to the ownership of Kashmir as per legal consensus, and understands the following with regards to the Pakistani case to deem the Instrument as an illegitimate document as:
  - a. No indication was made by the Maharajah at any time that India was conducting any action to place him under any due duress when such an Instrument of Accession was signed and completed by the Maharajah,
  - b. The Standstill Agreement between Kashmir and Pakistan was nominally void due to the halting of its relevant provisions on the continuation of trade and communications due to the Pakistani-funded and supported invasion of Kashmir, and furthermore-
  - c. Even if such duress was present as imposed due to Pakistani aggression actions it merely excluded the Maharajah from criminal responsibility rather than negating the entire Instrument in the same case, which was still in force;
2. Authorises that in accordance to the Simla Agreement, no foreign intervention or action in the region shall take place as perpetuated by any national or international state party or organisation without bilateral consensus from India

and Pakistan with regards to involvement of foreign parties in the matter, even insofar as that extends to the usage of arbitrators and the deployment of further peacekeeping forces;

3. Encourages the following measures to be taken to prevent false reports by parties on UNMOGIP hostilities in the region:
  - a. The wearing of adequate recording equipment by at least one member of a patrolling squad or troop to record all events happening,
  - b. The implementation of a reporting system under the collaborative body described in Section 9, with the mentioned court of arbitration serving to resolve any disputes over the occurrence of hostilities,
  - c. The implementation of the following code of conduct during interactions between Indian forces, Pakistani forces and UNMOGIP forces:
    - i. The storage of weapons in such a manner such that it cannot be misconstrued as being prepared for attack against the other force,
    - ii. The prevention of cross-border incursions without authorised permission and monitoring from the other party, and
    - iii. The halting of all firing without adequate notification and monitoring where such firing occurs over the border;
  
4. Further recommends the set-up of a Joint Commission between India and Pakistan, to be formalised as the Joint Indo-Pakistan Commission, such that:
  - a. The Commission shall provide for a representative representation of Indian and Pakistani governments and the presence of observers whereby there will be:
    - i. Appropriate and representative number of representatives from both Indian and Pakistani governments,
    - ii. Mandatory number of Kashmiri observers as bilaterally determined by the two parties not numbering to a greater than 20% percentage of all members, and
    - iii. Observers from bilaterally agreed upon IGOs, NGOs and countries,
  - b. The Commission shall facilitate the realisation of the ceasefire agreement through bilateral avenues internally within the two nations through the following actions:
    - i. Providing the necessary platform for bilateral dialogue between Indian and Pakistani governments regarding details of the ceasefire agreement,
    - ii. Considering and handling complaints and issues regarding violations of the ceasefire agreement,
    - iii. Submitting proposals or plans of action to the relevant Parties to hold the individuals guilty of violating the ceasefire agreement accountable and carry out the relevant sanctions on those persons, and
    - iv. Collaborating with UNMOGIP to further observe the situation of the ceasefire agreement prior to its materialisation and publish relevant materials with regards to the matter,



