



TOYO MODEL UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

Igniting the Passion of Innovative Leadership

*"Cultivating Youth Global Leaders through introducing
Model United Nations"*

EST 2021

TMUN

www.toyomun.com



TOYO Model United Nations Assembly

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WHAT IS MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is an academic simulation of the United Nations.

In MUN conference, participants will be assigned a country, as a delegate, they will have to discuss and find solutions to real world issues (for example, climate change) from the perspective of their assigned countries.

MUN is an educational simulation in which students can learn about diplomacy, international relations, and the United Nations.

MUN not only involves young people in the study and discussion of global issues, but also encourages the development of useful skills such as research, writing, public speaking, problem solving, consensus building, conflict resolution and compromise and cooperation.

committee structure

DAIS MEMBERS

- a. The **Chairperson (or Chair)** will be the ones who take full controlling positions over the proceedings and direct the progression of debate; keep track of the time, follow the Delegates who have spoken, monitor whether the debate is timely, and determine in order what is or what is not. In TOYO. MUN, there will be no Co-Chair and Rapporteur.

DELEGATES

- b. A **delegate** represents a nation or NGO in a committee. Delegates should know about the issues debated in the committee, and it is essential to understand the particular attitude of their nations or the NGO towards those issues. This implies that delegates are expected to research throughout their countries and issues before the conference.

general rules

01

SCOPE

The purpose of this section is to provide all prospective delegates with rules and guidelines regarding the procedure of this MUN conference. As such, precepts stated in this section apply to all fellow delegates and are subject to changes by the Committee Chairs. The Chairs or Secretary-General has the ability to adjust these rules in accordance with the debate progress in order to expedite productive deliberations. Should an unforeseen circumstance arise, the Committee Chairs have the final decision on the modified procedure which supersedes any rules declared in this handbook. Any alteration of the rules must be announced precisely to all participants.

02

LANGUAGE

The official language in use for the preparation and operation of the conference is English. If a delegate desires to present any supporting document (or components of the document) in other languages, the Chairs have the authority to authorize the introduction and distribution of the paper entailing its proper English translation. Delegates shall not execute any actions relevant to the conference in languages besides English, including the discourse of the Committee topic without the Committee observation. Adopting English as the uniform language is a method to prevent exclusive language-based groups that impose negative influences on the cooperation of all delegates.

03

REPRESENTATION

A member of the Committee (herein delegate) is a representative who is successfully registered with the conference through the application form provided. No more than two delegates will represent one Member State. If two delegates represent a Member State of the Committee, the delegates can present speeches together without formally yielding the floor as long as only one delegate is speaking at any given time, and paired delegates will share a single vote.

04

MANNER

Although the conference is conducted virtually, the manner of presentation for all representatives must be adhered to. Backgrounds containing any items of a personal nature, as well as green screens, are prohibited. In principle, it is best to have a solid background, though individual circumstances may be taken into account. The Chairs have the final say as to the acceptability of all representative backgrounds. In addition, the language used for this conference should be formal and proper. Foul language and personal attacks will not be tolerated. In order to prevent debate from spilling into disarray, all delegates are asked to keep their devices muted and use the 'raise hand' feature to indicate their appeal to express opinions. Failure to comply will result in the Chairs calling representatives to order.

05

QUORUM

Quorum defines the minimum number of representatives who must be present to open debate in the Committee. When one-quarter of Committee members are present as declared at the beginning of the first session, the quorum is met, and the Chairs may declare the Committee open for debate. A quorum will be assumed to be met unless officially challenged and shown to be absent; as such, a roll call will never be held to determine the quorum. However, in order to vote on motions, a simple majority must be held, with double-delegation Member States needing only one representative to be present.

06

ABSENCE

If a delegate is not present during roll call, they are considered absent. A recognized delegate who is not present when called yields the floor to the Chairs and debates continue. Absent delegates will be prohibited from receiving any acknowledgment, including the Certificate of participation. Attending at least 60% of the sessions is the prerequisite to certification.

07

SUBMISSION OF POSITION PAPER

A position paper is a policy statement that reflects the significant views of the assigned country on the committee topics. Toyo MUN delegates are required to submit a position paper about their country's stance on their committee topic. Position papers that have been submitted before the deadline are candidates for Best Position Paper Awards.

Flow of the debate

This section serves as an overview of the typical flow of a resolution committee at TOYO.MUN. This section is only meant to give you a broad picture of what to expect as the committee progresses;

The Rules of Procedure can provide the full details as how each step is executed.



SETTING THE AGENDA

The first order of business shall be a Motion to set the Agenda. In our particular conference, the Committee has only one topic that will be considered to have been automatically adopted without debate.

DEBATE

After the agenda has been determined, the committee will fluctuate between three forms of debate: Speaker's List, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus. The first two forms of debate are also known as Formal Debate, while the third is known as Informal Debate.

SPEAKER'S LIST

Once the agenda is set, the moderator will request for volunteers to be added to the Speaker's List. This is a list of delegations wishing to speak broadly on the topic area at hand for one minute. Delegates may also request to be added to the Speaker's List by passing a note to the dais after the Speaker's List has been opened. The moderator will call upon delegations upon the Speaker's List to speak in sequential order, until a motion for another form of debate is raised. The Speaker's List is typically only utilized during the first committee session, unless there comes a time when all motions on the floor fail to be passed. In such cases, the committee automatically reverts back to the Speaker's List.

MODERATED CAUCUS

The majority of formal debate will be held in the form of moderated caucuses. Moderated caucuses are raised by a motion, which must include the total time for the caucus, the amount of time allotted per speech, and the topic of the moderated caucus. By raising a motion for a moderated caucus, delegates have the opportunity to set the topic of discussion; as such, delegates typically raise motions on topics closely related to their country's interest, topics that they have researched extensively, or topics that would smoothly supplement what has been discussed in committee thus far. During a moderated caucus, the moderator will call upon a subgroup of speakers at a time. This allows delegates to respond quickly to previous speakers in the moderated caucus if they wish. Questions or comments are not permitted following speeches in a moderated caucus.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

Unmoderated caucuses constitute informal debate, in which all delegates may collaborate and voice their ideas unrestricted by parliamentary procedure. Motions for unmoderated caucuses may be made whenever the floor is open, and should stipulate the length of the caucus. Once the motion is passed, delegates have permission to move and speak freely in the committee room. Depending on the stage of debate, the primary focus of an unmoderated caucus can differ. During the first and second sessions, delegates typically use unmoderated caucuses to discuss their preliminary ideas, find likeminded delegations, and form "blocs" of delegations looking to cooperate. Later, unmoderated caucuses are used as opportunities to collaborate on documents, gain signatories, and informally discuss substantive points in debate. Unmoderated caucuses are also an opportunity to take a short break from committee activities.

During the unmoderated caucus, delegates are encouraged to contact each other directly (via the conference platform) to discuss/debate your ideas. Please keep in mind that any discussion during the unmoderated caucus **MUST** be moderated by the Chairpeople or the Organising Committee in private chat group on the conference platform (will be announced later). Lobbying efforts in private group chats without the Chairpeople will not be credited, so please ensure that the Chairpeople are also added to any group chats made. In case delegates would like to form a private group chat, please send message directly to the conference' Technician or Organising Committee Members so that we can create a private chat room for delegates, and please add the Chairpeople into the room in order for them to monitor what is happening in regards of backdoor diplomacy as well as supervise the discussion and resolution drafting process.

Resolution

It is important to emphasize that the main objective of the conference is to come up with a practical and comprehensive set of policy addressing the given topic, embodied in a document called a **resolution paper**. In our TOYO.MUN Conference, the House Committee will pass **multiple resolutions** dealing with different aspects of a topic, as long as these resolutions are not contradictory to each other.

MUN resolutions should be sent in Word through direct email to muntoyo2020@gmail.com or shared link of Google Docs on the conference platform group chat for the sake of making amendments easier. The Chairpeople accept amendments through direct email to muntoyo2020@gmail.com or through the suggestions feature in Google Docs.

There will be two main written stages in the path to producing a concrete resolution: the **working paper** and the **draft resolution**.

Paper

WORKING PAPER

Although Working Papers are often being regarded as the precursors to Draft Resolutions, it is not necessary for delegates to first introduce the Draft Resolution as a Working Paper instead of directly introducing the entire Draft Resolutions. Briefly explained, Working Papers are unofficial documents intended to propose and recommend ideas regarding the solutions of the addressed topic. Working Papers do not require signatories or vote of approval but do require the approval of the Chairs to be copied and distributed. Delegates may propose Working Papers for consideration by raising a Motion to Introduce a Working Paper.

Working Papers do not have to be written in Resolution format and can be written in the form of a brief ideas outline. Delegates are encouraged to consult the “Questions a Resolution Must Answer” section of the Background Guide. However, it is not compulsory for delegates to address all of those questions in their working papers.

Pre-written working papers will **not** be allowed in TOYO.MUN Conference.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Resolution, unlike working papers, is an official document that specifically details how the committee envisions action must be

taken in order to solve a specific world issue. Delegates are encouraged to consult the sample resolution included in this guide as a source of reference.

Draft Resolution consists of three main parts:

- *A list of Sponsors and Signatories*
- *Preambulatory Clauses*
- *Operative Clauses*

Sponsors are the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. Sponsors control a draft resolution and only the sponsors can approve immediate changes.

Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments.

Preambulatory clauses are historic justifications for action such as past resolutions, precedents and statements about the purpose of action. The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle and ends with a comma.

Example:

Recalling resolutions *Outer Space Treaty of 1967, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/39/59, A/RES/55/32, A68/189.*

Operative clauses are policies that the resolution is designed to create and what the committee will do to address the issue. Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb and ends with a semicolon. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

Example:

Highly recommends a regulation on the production, stockpiling and the use of lethal space-to-surface and space-to-space weapons;

In order for a draft resolution to be introduced to the committee, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- *Successfully and adequately addressing the points in the “Questions a Resolution Must Answer” section of the background guide, as well as any other points that have been raised in the course of debate.*
- *Well-written, concise, correctly formatted, and free of grammatical and typographical errors.*
- *At least 30% of the committee’s Member States are signatories and at most 20% of the committee’s Member States are sponsors of the resolution, each to be listed in alphabetical order.*
- *It must be typed and presented to the dais in digital format for distribution.*
- *Pre-written draft resolutions will not be allowed and plagiarism will not be tolerated.*

The committee can pass multiple resolutions at TOYO.MUN.

AMMENDMENTS

The amendment serves as a proposal that adds to, deletes from, or revises the operative clauses of a Draft Resolution.

Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that is on the Floor. An amendment must be approved by the Chair and must contain a certain number of signatures, decided by the Chair. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. A Delegates can raise a “Motion to Introduce an approved Amendment” whenever the floor is open; such motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Delegates should know the difference between Friendly Amendments and Unfriendly

Amendments:

Friendly Amendments indicate the support of all the Draft Resolution’s Sponsors and thus will automatically be added to the original Draft without needing a house vote.

Unfriendly Amendments do not indicate the support of all the Draft Resolution’s Sponsors. General Debate will be suspended, and the Chair will call on up to 2 speakers ‘for’ and 2 ‘against’ the Unfriendly Amendment, followed by a substantive two-thirds majority vote for the Amendment to be added to the original Draft Resolution.

The process of amending a draft resolution entails three primary steps:

- 1) Proposing an amendment,
- 2) Debating an amendment, and,
- 3) Voting on an amendment. Delegates should refer to the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure at the end of this document if they seek a more comprehensive understanding of the three primary steps to amending a draft resolution.

VOTING

Once the committee closes debate on a Topic and there are no more amendments on the floor -OR at Chairs’ discretion, due to time

constraints - the committee will move into a substantive voting procedure on the Final Draft Resolution(s), which include(s) any possible amendments passed in the amendment process. Each delegate will have 1 vote, either 'For', 'Against' or 'Abstain'. If a draft resolution is passed, debate and discussion on the topic area is officially closed.

The only motions and points that will be allowed in the voting process are as followed:

- *Motion to Move into Voting Procedure*
- *Motion to Roll Call Vote*
- *Motion to Divide the Question*
- *Motion to Divide the House*

Delegates should refer to the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure at the end of this document if they seek a more comprehensive understanding of the three primary steps to amending a draft resolution.

RESOLUTION PAPER SAMPLE

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Research Guidelines

COMMITTEE MANDATE

Delegates are advised to research the Charter of the United Nations (1945) - the founding document of the UN - to broaden their understanding of the different UN organs. Outside of general UN understanding, delegates are recommended to research about their Committee in particular through one of the various UN websites and treaties that may exist.

TOPIC UNDERSTANDING

Delegates are also encouraged to conduct research via academic sources (online or print journals alike). However, delegates should not feel overwhelmed by the large variety of information that can be discovered this way. Delegates are recommended to pick topics they are most passionate about as a way of helping the Committee (and delegate themselves) to draft and finalize solutions. Further information regarding the House Committee and the topic can also be found in the provided Committee Background Guide written by the Chairs.

COUNTRY POLICY

It is essential for delegates to research their country's policy within the Committee they are operating. Though some flexibility will undoubtedly be needed to negotiate with

others, delegates are required to maintain the country's policy as much as they are able to. The Secretariat/Director will enforce this rule as it is crucial to the UN simulation.

As this is assuredly the most strenuous task under the MUN conference, delegates are encouraged to try and develop a better understanding of the nation they represent to overcome any personal biases. To achieve this, it is suggested that delegates research the nation's voting history within the UN, political system, cultural and religious beliefs, and current government leaders. In-depth background knowledge will enhance the delegate's ability and competence to construct excellent position papers for the country they represent.

Furthermore, delegates are encouraged to research who their respective nation's allies and adversaries are within the Committee. Acquiring interstate interactions comprehension will provide representatives with a better chance to discuss potential solutions to the Committee topic, as well as have insights on the reactions of other Member States.

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position Papers offer delegates a chance to deepen the understanding of the issues present in their represented countries as well

Research Guidelines

as contribute to the debates and discussion within the Committee.

Position Papers should consist of three sections, beginning with a brief introduction to explain the topic at hand from the general historical events, and the perspective of the UN specifically. The following section should elaborate on how this topic is related to their represented nation and the policies have been adopted to address the issue. A pivotal element involves detailed explanations of whether the aforementioned policies have been successful in tackling the issue.

The conclusion should amplify the represented nation's beliefs regarding the topic. Overall, taking into account the power and restrictions of the Committee, delegates are expected to clarify what they believe is the best solution to the central issue.

Some important pointers to note:

1. A position paper must be submitted by **March 23** to muntoyo@gmail.com in a pdf format.
2. The pdf file should be labelled with "Committee_Country" (eg. SOCHUM_Sweden)

For each topic, delegates must be able to identify the following in the position paper:

- *Current status of the topic*
- *Existing UN resolutions/conventions/meetings/reports in relation to the topic*
- *Existing international efforts*

- *Country's stance on the topic*
- *Country's recommendations on the topic*

FORMAT

- *Paper size: US Letter*
- *No. of pages: Maximum of 1 page, excluding references*
- *Margins: 1 in or 2.54 cm on all sides*
- *Font: Times New Roman 12 pt. size*
- *Agenda topics must be in bold, labeled, and centered; while the text of the paragraphs should be justified*
- *The use of national symbols (e. g flags, headers, etc.) is prohibited*
- *The final version of the position paper should be in PDF format.*

GUIDELINES

- *Delegates may not submit papers for committees not assigned to them*
- *Excerpts from speeches may be quoted in the position paper*
- *The placement of figures (photos, tables, charts, etc) is not allowed in the position paper*
- *Country and Committee must be written in the header of the paper*
- *References must be in APA 7 format*
- *In citing UN resolutions, delegates must only use resolutions designated codes. For Example: General Assembly resolution 70/184 or GA/RES/70/184*
- *Delegates may italicize documents/initiatives for emphasis*

Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Canada

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the rights of children

The United Nations took a substantial step in adopting the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and stipulating a child's right to "nutrition, survival, shelter, proper healthcare, humanitarian relief, protection from abuse and exploitation and the right to grow up in a safe environment that nurtures development"; and provided children "the right to identity, family, education and freedom from discrimination." Canada pledged to uphold the highest standards of protection and promotion of human rights. In light of this pledge, the Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children (CCRC) suggests that the Human Rights Council pay particular attention to Canada's record on the rights of children during its review.

Canada signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991, but successive governments have failed to put into place the necessary mechanisms to effectively implement the Convention in Canada. As a result, many Canadian children miss out on essential benefits and protection of their rights as Canadian citizens and residents.

The CCRC would like to highlight the following areas for consideration:

- End discrimination, with particular attention to vulnerable groups
- Reduce the gap in life chances between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children
- Equitable access to health care and early childhood care
- Reduce child poverty, homelessness, and children living on the street

Canada cannot afford to ignore the issues raised in this review. Our children deserve better governance at all levels. We know what needs to be done. Working together, we can make progress, starting with the following steps:

- Collect accurate data, analyze it, and publicly report on the situation of children.
- Create a consistent framework for policies that affect children.
- Implement a national strategy to prevent all forms of violence against children.
- Take immediate action on specific policy changes identified in the review.

Rules of the Proceedings

The **Rules of Procedure** represent a code of conduct and working regulations of the conference.

They shall be considered as adopted at the beginning of MUN conference.

RULES OF GOVERNING AGENDA

Roll Call

The Chairperson will announce each country's name. After a delegate hears their country called, they should answer either "present" or "present and voting". "Present and voting" delegates are not permitted to abstain from any substantive vote. Instead, these delegates must vote strictly in favor of or in opposition to any motion before the Committee.

Setting the Agenda

The primary thing to get done will be a consideration to set the Agenda. In this particular conference, the House Committee has only one topic that will be considered automatically adopted without debate.

RULES OF GOVERNING DEBATE

Motions

Motions are proposed by the delegates to drive the debate, such as proposing specific topics to be discussed by the council. Motions and points shall be raised when the Floor is declared open by the Chairs. The motion will require a simple majority to pass. These are several motions that are being used, such as:

- *Motion to Open Debate*
- *Motion to Set the Agenda*
- *Motion to Open a Speakers' List*
- *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*
- *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus*
- *Motion to Introduce Working Paper*

- *Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution*
- *Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment*
- *Motion to Move Into Voting Procedure*
- *Motion for a Roll Call Vote*
- *Motion to Divide the Question*
- *Motion to Divide the House*
- *Motion to Adjourn Debate (or Meeting)*
- *Motion to Close Debate [on debated item]*
- *Motion to Suspend Debate*

Formal Debate

After setting the Agenda, the Committee will open a consistent Speakers' List to start Formal Debate. Any Delegate desire to be added can raise their notice when the Chairs asks whether there is any Delegate wishing to be added to the Speakers' List. Delegates are not permitted on the Speakers' List twice in a row. A composed note to the Dais is needed in order to be expelled or re-added to the Speakers' List. This present Speakers' List is applied for all discussion on the Agenda, aside from when supplanted by procedural Motions, for example, those for Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses. The debate will be viewed as completed when Speakers' List elapse, and the Committee will move into closing procedures.

RULES OF GOVERNING SPEECHES

Right to Speak

Representative may address the meeting only after having obtained the permission

of the Dais except for Unmoderated caucuses. The Chair shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak after adding them to the Speaker's List. The Chair may call out a speaker if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, are considered personally offensive to any party, or otherwise infringes upon the sovereignty of a Member State.

Time Limit on Speeches

The meeting may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker, and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. For the Speakers' List, the Dais will entertain motions to set the speaking time, and such motion needs a simple majority to pass. Before a decision is taken, two representatives may speak in favor of, and two against, a proposal to set a time limit, which will then be put to the vote. Should the Dais not explicitly state a different speaking time for the List, the default time limit is 90 seconds. When a representative the varying English fluency of conference attendees, the Chair has the discretion to be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a delegate to finish his/her thought. When a representative exceeds his or her allotted time, the Dais shall call the speaker to order without delay. However, in order to account for the varying English fluency of conference attendees, the Chair has the discretion to be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a delegate to finish his/her thought.

Yields

On the chance that a remaining time Delegate has the right to talk on a significant issue (except during a caucus), the Delegate may yield in one of three different ways:

- ***Yield to another delegate***, which will allow that Delegate to use the rest of the time and expound on points recently referenced by the first (who initially has the time) without any more yielding. In a double delegation, turning the Floor over to a co-delegate of the same delegation is not a yield.
- ***Yield to questions*** permits delegates to ask the prior Delegate who just completed discourse questions. The Dais will call upon delegates who have questions. Follow-up questions will be permitted distinctly at the discretion of the Dais. Only the speaker's responses to questions will count toward the remaining speaking time.
- ***Yield to the Chair*** implies that the Dais will retain the entirety of the rest of the time. Just one yield is permitted per speech. There are no yields allowed if a delegate is speaking on a procedural issue. Delegates cannot yield if they use up all available time.

Rights to Reply

A delegate whose another delegate's statement has impugned personal or national integrity may raise a Right of Reply. The Dais will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion. The right of reply is not used under any other circumstances.

Points

Delegates may take 4 points:

- *Point of Inquiry, if delegates have questions for the Chair;*
- *Point of Information, if delegates have questions for a delegate after his/her speech;*
- *Point of Personal Privilege, if delegates feel personal discomfort;*
- *Point of Order, if delegates believe that the Chair has made a procedural mistake.*

RULES OF GOVERNING WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Working Paper

Working Papers are expected to help the Committee in its conversation and plan of Resolutions. Delegates may propose Working Papers for consideration by raising a Motion to Introduce a Working Paper. Working Papers are not official documents and do not require signatories or vote of endorsement, yet require the endorsement of the Chair to be replicated and disseminated.

Delegates should understand that the Working Paper is certifiably not a fundamental forerunner to the Draft Resolution; Delegates wishing to present whole Draft Resolutions may do so legitimately without attempting to present the Draft Resolution as a Working Paper initially.

Draft Resolution

The central mechanism by which the UN operates, pivotal to its process of problem-solving, is the Resolution. A Draft Resolution

comprises of three essential parts:

- *A **list of Sponsors and Signatories**: principal creators of the report and concur with its substance. Sponsors control a draft resolution and are the only ones who can approve prompt changes. Signatories are nations that could concur with the substance of the draft resolution yet, at the same time, wish to see it discussed so they can propose changes.*
- ***Preambulatory Clauses**: historical rationalizations for activity. The introduction of a draft resolution expresses explanations why the Committee is addressing the topic and features past worldwide action on the matter.*
- ***Operative Clauses**: arrangements that the draft resolution is intended and what the Committee will do to solve the issue. Operative clauses distinguish the activities or suggestions made in a resolution.*

A Draft Resolution might be presented when it gets the endorsement of the Chair. A Draft Resolution is required to have the least 30% Committee's Member States as signatories and no more than 20% of the Committee's Member States as supporters. When a Draft Resolution has been endorsed, replicated, and conveyed, "Motion to introduce a Draft Resolution" is launched, which requires a necessary dominant part to pass. Delegates should be aware that the Committee can only pass one draft resolution on each topic.

A panel of Authors

After a Draft Resolution has been presented, its Sponsors may require a Panel of Authors to respond to the Committee's questions

related to the Draft Resolution. The Dais will set a time limit of close to 20 minutes when Members may approach with short questions of the Sponsors for the sole reason of clarifying the substance or significance of the Resolution.

Amendments

Amendments of draft resolution should have the approval of the Board of Dais and be signed by at least 20% of the delegates in each Committee. To introduce an Amendment, the Delegate should propose a motion that requires a simple majority to pass. The limit and procedure on the introduction are the same as the draft resolution. The Committee will move to an immediate substantive vote in whether to adopt the Amendment. If the vote receives the simple majority required, the Amendment will be considered part of the draft resolution.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

Procedural Vote

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote on a procedural Motion. Unless otherwise stated, all votes about the business conduct shall require a favorable vote by the majority of present members in order to pass. Placard and roll calls are the two permissible types of voting.

Substantive Vote

A substantive vote is voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Each member of the Committee shall have one

vote. All delegates declaring that they are “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain on substantive votes. Delegates may also vote with rights.

Voting on a Draft Resolution

When the Committee closes debate on an Agenda topic, and there are no more amendments, or at Chairs’ discretion (time imperatives reason), the Committee will move into a substantive voting procedure on the Draft Resolution. As of now, the chambers are fixed, and no interferences (points and note-passing) will be permitted. Every Delegation (or single Delegate) will have one vote, either “for”, “against” or “abstain”. The critical motions and points that will be as followed:

- *Motion to Move into Voting Procedure*
- *Motion to Roll Call Vote*
- *Motion to Divide the Question*
- *Motion to Divide the House*



Certificates & Awards



Certificates & Awards

Toyo Model United Nations Conference will acknowledge delegates that do an exceptional job of representing their country. Although TOYO.MUN provides awards, this recognition should not be construed as the primary purpose of attending a Model UN conference. To be considered for an award in a House Committee at TOYO.MUN, a delegate must have submitted a position paper. The following awards will be given out during Closing Ceremonies:

Best Delegate — to one delegate who demonstrates excellence in representation and performance in the conference. This is the highest award offered in every committee.

Outstanding Delegate — to one delegate who demonstrates outstanding and notable performance in committee.

Honorable Mentions — to acknowledge one delegate deserving of recognition for their performance.

Best Position Paper — to one delegate that writes the best position paper, as judged by the Guest Chairs according to the criteria described in the position paper instructions.

Apart from the four main awards, each delegate will also receive a verified Certification of Participation from the Toyo Model United Nations Organizing Committee.