

Corona Outbreak Model United Nations 2020



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Free Online MUN
1st JULY – 3rd JULY
Corona Outbreak Model United Nations 2020
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CORONA OUTBREAK MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2020

BECAUSE YOU CAN !

Rules of Procedure

GREETINGS FROM FOUNDER & PRESIDENT COMUN'20,

I am **Muhammad Noman Riaz Bhatti**, feeling immense pleasure to serve as **the Founder and the President** of **COMUN'20**. He who created every drop of blood, has filled my veins with the love and passion of debating. Now I am become addictive of debating. Debating circuit is enduring this man since 5 years. I have participated successfully in many APDCs and MUNs. I earned successful experiences in debating championships, parliamentary debates, declamations and MUNs in the cities of Islamabad, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Jhung and Pattoki.



Being a great Nation, serving the nation via any platform is a hepatic pleasure for all Pakistanis. So, in these very tough circumstances of Corona Outbreak and craving for debates and stuff, I took the initiative to introduce the youth with a virtual platform for debating and practicing diplomacy. I am really very honored and privileged to have a really capable and hardworking team with me for this social cause of promoting MUNing, learning and grooming as well. I believe that our teamwork can become our driving force for a successful conference.

We felt it hard that we can't let the spirit of speaking from youth to be vanished due to COVID-19, when everyone is quarantined in their homes and can't practice their talent openly. So here we are, with the biggest online platform for the virtual MUNing. Considering the circumstances due to Corona Virus Outbreak, my team and I decided to make this event **FREE** of cost & expense, hence making this biggest online MUNing platform of Pakistan

accessible to all. By building bridges and breaking barriers, **COMUN'**s first edition shall provide a space for students, from all over the country to interact the Pakistanis with different backgrounds and local languages.

"BECAUSE YOU CAN", our tag line, encourages debaters, especially beginners, to participate and top notch the conference. We aim to teach our delegates humanity, unity, faith and discipline and we hope they will implement these learning and teachings of United Nations in their future lives. Free for you at nomanriazbhatti@gmail.com. Best of luck delegates & happy researching!"

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BECAUSE YOU CAN !

- ❖ As this year's COMUN'20's first edition brings its own version of Rules of Procedures (RoPs), this clause is to put into action when the current Rules of Procedures lead to shortcomings in the proceeding of the committee. The Committee Directors reserve the right to alter the ROP with their discretion in addition to a few conditional sub-clauses:
- ❖ A request must be sent to the secretariat in writing if the circumstances and time allows to do so. If it is not possible to submit a request by hand, as it will disrupt the flow of the committee and a spontaneous decision is to be made, then the Director must notify COMUN'20 secretariat via the ACD immediately.
- ❖ The Committee Director is allowed to discuss the change with the member states in accordance with this procedure.
- ❖ Once the request is received by the Secretariat, it will discuss and review the request of the Director. They shall keep in mind the high merits of the Directors of COMUN'20 and the fluid functioning of the committee.
- ❖ Decisions made shall be of either approving, disapproving or approving with amendments to the request made by the chair.
- ❖ Once the request of alteration is approved, the director will be communicated to, either directly or via the Assistant Committee Director. Then he shall proceed to make an official announcement in the committee about the change under discretion of this clause.
- ❖ If the request is rejected, the Secretariat is obliged to send/convey to the Director, the reasons for the rejection of the request.
- ❖ A rejection, in no way, is a challenge to the Director's knowledge or capacity. COMUN'20 RoPs have been well thought of, keeping in mind the well-being of the committee and COMUN'20 at large. Any rejection is required to be duly reasoned.
- ❖ **Harvard MUN pattern and alternation need to be "approved" by Secretariat before using so we can judge if it's just or not.**

1. Committees:

- ✚ United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
- ✚ International Crisis Cell (ICC)
- ✚ Pakistan National Assembly (PNA)

2. Awards Policy

COMUN'20 strives to increase awareness of global issues and provides an opportunity for young minds to learn about problems that do not affect them directly. Keeping in line with our motto,

'Because You Can!', COMUN'20 encourages the delegates to represent the causes that don't affect them directly and speak up for communities they are not directly related to. This ultimately results in them understanding a broad array of issues, teaching them the value of holding humanity to the highest standard. COMUN'20 aims to equip every delegate with the capacity to understand global issues and come up with holistic solutions, ensuring that every delegate leaves this conference as a more aware and understanding individual. At the same time, COMUN'20 recognizes the effort and contribution put in by delegates, and delegations, towards the conference. At the closing ceremony of the conference, the secretariat announces individual and delegation awards. The committee directors, and their committee staff, decide the awards based on the following criteria:

- ✚ Ability to make convincing, relevant, and in-depth arguments



- ✚ Capacity to work with and persuade other delegates
- ✚ Adherence to COMUN'20 and PRESIDENT'S policies
- ✚ Attendance of committee sessions and the quality of position papers

- ✚ The ability to develop realistic solutions and actionable policies to reach end goals
- ✚ Propensity to compromise, while staying consistent with the country's/personality's stance
- ✚ Displaying in depth knowledge and research of the topic areas
- ✚ Skill in proposing/drafting Caucasus, amendments and draft resolutions
- ✚ Responsiveness to crisis elements

Generally, each of the committees will give one 'Best Delegate' award, two 'Outstanding Delegate' awards, and up to four 'Honorable Mentions'. The delegation with the most individual awards will be awarded the 'Best Delegation' award. For the purpose of deciding the best delegation, the 'Best Delegate' award carries two points, an 'Outstanding Delegate' carries one point, while an 'Honorable Mention' carries a quarter (one-fourth) of a point. The delegation with the greatest cumulative points shall be awarded the best delegation award.

3. Conference Preparation

3.1 Types of Preparation

3.1.1 Functional Preparation:

To be able to perform in the committee, the delegates need a more elaborate understanding of how Model UN actually works. The details of this are mostly given within this document and aspects such as the UN system and structure, basic rules of procedure of Model UN, the structural aspects of COMUN'20, etc. The learning and application of this information is viewed as essential by the COMUN'20 Secretariat in order to ensure that the debate progresses smoothly and a substantial resolution can be produced.

3.1.2 Substantive Preparation:

Delegates will be provided with the Study Guides which will be made after extensive research and effort by the Committee Directors. Going through these will give you a vague idea of the topic and will allow ideas to begin hatching in your mind. Moreover, at the end of these guides, delegates will be provided with references or web links for further research. This is an extremely important part of your preparation, as this further research allows for a bit of finer polishing of your research and allows you to further understand factors of the topic that lie beneath the surface level. This also includes discussion.

3.1.3 Positional Preparation:

During the course of the conference, you will need to adopt the role of a diplomat representing a country (that there are very high odds will not be your original country). Delegates will be required to prepare themselves to think like those representative diplomats of various countries and may be required to set their own personal preferences and biases aside in order to perform in the sessions and in order to research on the topic properly. This is also an important part of writing your position papers. Since these represent your country's views on the matter, it might be good practice to help delegates get into the mindset required for the conference.

3.2 Position Papers

COMUN'20 requires delegates to adopt the position of a specific country throughout the formal conference. This is a key element of the overall experience of a Model UN as it forces delegates to examine the policies and perspectives of another country from its roots. It is also one of the most difficult aspects of a Model UN because delegates must confront inherent biases of their personal and national perspectives along with the historical information that is openly available to them.

Position papers are submitted by the delegate to the committee director PRIOR to the first session. The paper

itself includes the discussion of the committee's agenda and explanation of the country's stance on that matter. It explains how the country has previously dealt with OR is dealing with the issue at hand and how it has contributed on an international scale. These documents serve as the initial formation of the stance of the country that is to be uniformly carried out throughout the debate. Failure to comply with one's own stance shows lack of interest and degree of unprofessionalism on part of the delegate.

Generally, a good position paper will outline your country's national interests and some policy solutions that would be amenable to your delegation. The important thing is that you justify your state's policy recommendations as being in the national interest. You may set down your country's 'red lines' in position papers – in other words, the issues you are not willing to negotiate over.

3.3 Content and Its Delivery:

When you are planning your upcoming speech, you need not write it out word by word. A written speech takes much time to prepare and may lack enthusiasm or spontaneity. You may prefer to outline your points and perhaps jot down a few key phrases. Pay attention to the previous few speeches: their content may prompt you to change what you were planning to say. Also, by referring back to previous speeches, you make it far clearer how your position relates to other delegates' positions. You can introduce new ideas, elaborate on old ones, support and defend allies' positions, attack opposing positions, or do any combination of the above. Keep in mind, however, that the content of your speech should be a balance between what you want to say and what the committee is currently discussing.

The key to a successful speech is strong and effective presentation of your ideas. Be confident in your public speaking; avoid showing any signs of fear, stress, doubt, anxiety, or nervousness. It is especially important that in your first few speeches you give the impression of confidence; confidence in your preparation, confidence in your ideas, and confidence in your ability to communicate. The point is to get your ideas across; you know what you want to say, so concentrate on making your views clear.

4. Committee Dynamics

This part of the document identifies certain stimuli that provoke certain shifts in committee proceedings at COMUN'20'12. It is to be noted, that the dynamics of crises committees do not follow the same procedural flow as other committees of the UN. Hence, the proceedings of crisis committees will be discussed separately.

4.1 Quorum:

Before the meeting convenes, before passing vote on resolution and amendments it is important that member states present represent a substantive voice of the UN body. In a GA meeting, a 1/4 majority

of the Member States is required for the session to convene in the main committees. Though, the quorum for adoption of resolution & for elections, only a simple majority is required. Hence, first in order is a roll call to be conducted for marking the presence/absence of the member states.

4.2 Agenda Settings:

Most committees in COMUN'20 present the delegates with two or more agendas to choose from. Once the formal session begins, it falls on the committee to convene a vote on which agenda deems urgent importance or more attention of the member states, hence should be discussed.

Hence, after the roll call when the formal debates commence, the house is open to motions from the floor. A motion to set a particular topic area from the given topics for a committee shall be put on the agenda. The Chair shall then ask for seconds or objections to the motion. If there's no opposition to the proposed agenda, then the proposed Topic Area becomes the primary agenda of the committee to be debated upon for the duration of the conference.

However, if there is an opposition to the motion, a speaker's list will be opened. This speaker's list will comprise two/four delegates speaking either for or against the proposed agenda. Once the speaker's list has exhausted, the debate will be automatically closed, after which the committee will automatically move onto voting for the motion, which will require a simple majority to pass.

4.3 Debate:

Once the primary agenda of the committee has been set in order, the substantive debate begins. This is done by establishing a continuous General Speaker's list, either by the discretion of the chair, or by a proposed motion by one of the delegates. The duration of the speaker's list and individual speaker time is set by the discretion of the Chair. The speaker's list places in order names of Member States that wish to speak as a remark/opening speech on the agenda that has been set.

If a member states wishes to add their name onto the list, they may do so by either raising their placard or sending a chit to the Committee Directors. A country can appear only once on the speaker list, but can ask for re-entry once their respective speech has been made.

Typically, the speaker's list is only utilized during the first committee session, but if all motions fail to be passed on the floor, the committee is reverted back to the Speaker's List.

4.4 Moderated Caucuses:

When the speaker's list is open, a delegate may introduce a motion to a moderated caucus when the chair opens the floor for points and motions. The delegate proposing the motion shall also give the time for the caucus to last, and also propose the individual speaker's time on that motion; this is also called the "Time Parameters" of the motion. A moderated caucus is part of the formal debate that addresses junctions and subsets of the wider Topic Area. A moderated caucus is meant for the debate to go in depth and specifications that are important to the Topic and thus should be discussed in length and greater detail. If more than one motions to a several moderated caucuses have been introduced, then the floor shall put to floor each motion in ascending order of the time prescribed for each motion.

Once a motion for a moderated caucus has been passed. The house immediately will fall into voting for the motion, with a simple majority passing the motion. Unlike the Speaker's list, there's no order in which the member states are required to speak. The Chair will ask for the Member states that desire to speak on the motion, the member states that desire to speak shall answer in terms of raising their placards. Then the chair shall recognize one of the member states who will proceed to speaking for the prescribed time set by the motion.

4.5 Un-moderated Caucus:

During the speaker's list, a motion for an Un-moderated caucus may also be introduced when the chair opens the floor for points and motions. Usually, this isn't done in the beginning of the

committee when all the member states are familiarizing and understand stances from other member states. An Unmod is the informal part of the Debate. The motion for an Unmod should specify the length of the session. This will be either put to second, or vote if more than one motion for an unmod is introduced with varying time. During the unmod Member states can roam around freely to discuss certain aspects of the ongoing debate and might take the time to formulate written documents.

5. Rules of Procedure:

5.1 General Speakers' List:

- After the selection of the agenda, a general speaker's list is established. This list is continuously open and delegations may request to have their name entered in the general speaker's list, at any time, unless when their name is already on the list. A delegation may request to have their name added to the list by passing a note to the dais or, if the committee director solicits, by raising their placards. This list may, temporarily, be interrupted by procedural points and motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments and the introduction of draft resolutions. Delegates may discuss any part of the agenda, including draft resolutions, amendments and/or working papers, however, a separate speaker's list will be established, as needed, for motions to set the agenda and debate on **amendments**.

5.2 Opening the Floor:

- The floor may be opened by the moderator for point at motion at certain times during the committee sessions. At this point the delegates may raise any point or motion to the committee floor, if recognized by the moderator.

5.3 Points:

5.3.1 Points of personal privilege:

- A point of personal privilege may be raised by a delegate if they feel any personal discomfort. If granted, appropriate action may be taken to relieve any personal discomfort to ensure that the delegate is fully able to partake in the proceedings of the committee. A point of personal privilege may be raised during a speech, however, delegates should be considerate the disruptive impact of raising this point.

5.3.2 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

- A point of Parliamentary inquiry may be raised by a delegate to ask the moderator a question regarding the rules of procedure. A point of Parliamentary inquiry may only be raised when the floor is open for points and may not interrupt a speech. In the case of substantive questions, delegates are expected to approach the committee staff at an appropriate time before, or after, the committee session.

5.3.3 Point of Order:

- A point of order may be raised at any time to indicate the improper use of parliamentary procedure. The committee director is subsequently required to give a ruling on the issue, in accordance with the rules of procedure. The committee director may rule a point of order to be improper or incorrect, which may not be subjected to appeals.

5.4 Yields:

- A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers' list may, after speaking, yield in one of three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the dais:

5.4.1 Yield to another delegate:

- Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who may not, however, then yield any remaining time to a third delegate. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate is not considered a yield.

5.4.2 Yield to questions:

- Questioners will be selected by the Committee Director and limited to one question each. Followup questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the dais. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

5.4.3 Yield to the Chair:

- Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate or to questions, and further does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments. The dais will then either comment on the speech made by the speaker or move to the next speaker. A yield to the Chair is in order, but not automatic, when a speaker's time has elapsed.
- Yields are in order only on substantive speeches and not during moderated caucus.

5.5 Moderated and Un-moderated Caucuses:

5.5.1 Moderated Caucus:

- A moderated caucus is introduced when a delegate wishes to focus on a specific aspect or subtopic of the agenda. A moderated caucus is raised by stating the title of the moderated caucus along with the time parameters. The time parameters should be as such that the individual speaker's time is a factor of the total time, so that all of the speakers are accommodated while no time is left behind. The total time should not exceed 12 minutes. Only the speech time will be considered during the length of the moderated caucus, and delay time such as human response time and the time taken to stand up or sit down must not be counted.

5.5.2 Un-moderated Caucus:

- An un-moderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and delegates are able to have informal discussions. An un-moderated caucus may be proposed at any time the floor is open for motions. The delegate proposing the motion must specify a purpose and the total and individual speaker time for the caucus. The total time must not exceed 12 minutes, and the moderator may end the caucus before it has elapsed if they feel it's no longer productive.

5.5.2.1 Extensions:

- The extension of a moderated or an un-moderated caucus is only introduced when the committee feels as if in the allotted time all discussions necessary were not met. They must not exceed half the time of the original caucus and there shall be no extensions to an extension of a caucus.

✚ Closure of Debate:

- When the floor is open, delegates may propose a motion for the closure of debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass, and the dais may recognize up to two speakers to speak against the closure of debate. If the committee is in favor of closure, the committee director shall declare the debate to be closed and any resolutions or amendments will immediately be put to vote.

✚ Suspension/Tabling of Debate:

Delegates may propose a motion for the suspension/tabling of debate whenever the floor is open for motions, which requires a simple majority to pass. This motion, if passed, temporarily suspends all formal debate on the current topic for a specified time in the session. The committee may then formally debate on another topic, an ongoing crisis, or have an informal session.

✚ Suspension of Meeting

Delegates may propose a motion for the suspension of the meeting whenever the floor is open for motions, requiring a simple majority to pass. This motion, if passed, suspends all committee functions for the duration of the session. The moderator may declare such a motion out of order by their discretion, which may be appealed. The motion is not discussed and is immediately put to vote. Requiring a simple majority to pass, this motion re-opens the debate on any topic on which the debate had been previously suspended, or tabled.

✚ Adjournment of Meeting:

Delegates may propose a motion for the adjournment of the meeting whenever the floor is open for motions, requiring a simple majority to pass. This motion, if passed, suspends all committee functions for the duration of the conference. This motion may not be raised until the final committee session, and the moderator may declare such a motion out of order by their discretion, which is not subject to appeal. The motion is not discussed and is immediately put to vote.

✚ Resumption of Debate:

A motion to resume the debate on a particular topic area may be raised whenever the floor is open for motions. Requiring a simple majority to pass, this motion re-opens the debate on any topic on which the debate had been previously suspended/tabled.

✚ Coming Towards a Resolution:

A resolution is meant to be the end goal of a committee; it's the culmination of all the arguments, justifications and disagreements that happened throughout the conference. It's the result of diplomacy, compromise and negotiation, and seeks to address the questions at hand in the most efficient way. At COMUN'20 only one resolution is to be passed per topic area, making the debate more rigorous, while at the same time testing the diplomatic skills of the delegates.

6. Precedence of Motions

Precedence of Motions or points describes what motion or point takes lead for vote casting. The most disruptive i.e. intends to break some serious ground regarding the agenda, takes first precedence. Motion with the higher precedence passes, the rest of the Motions are automatically considered to be ruled out and the committee will not vote upon them anymore.

- **In order at any time, including speeches and Voting Procedure**

- ✚ Point of Personal Privilege
- ✚ Point of Order
- ✚ Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (not in order during speeches)

- **In order when the Floor is open:**

- ✚ Motion for Closure of the Debate
- ✚ Motion to Table the Debate
- ✚ Motion for Adjournment of the Meeting
- ✚ Motion for Suspension of the Meeting

- ✦ Motion to Resume Debate
- ✦ Motion to Introduce an Amendment
- ✦ Motion to Introduce a Working Paper
- ✦ Motion for Un-moderated Caucus (its Extension has precedence)
- ✦ Motion for Moderated Caucus (its Extension has precedence)
- ✦ Motion to Change the Speaking Time
- ✦ Motion to Open the Speaker's List

- ✦ In order after the Closure of the Debate:
- ✦ Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions
- ✦ Motion to Divide the Question
- ✦ Motion for the Roll Call

7. Draft Resolutions

7.1 Introduction:

Before a draft resolution may be debated, it needs to be introduced in the committee. A motion to introduce the draft resolution may be raised to do so, whenever the floor is open for motions. A draft resolution may only be introduced once it's approved by the committee director and has been signed by one-third of the total committee strength. Signing a resolution does not indicate support for a particular resolution, and a signatory may sign more than one draft resolution. There are no official sponsors of resolutions. The Director's decision not to sign a resolution or amendment may not be appealed. Resolutions require a two-thirds majority to pass unless otherwise stated in specific committee rules. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one resolution may be passed per topic area.

7.2 Discussion:

After a draft resolution has been introduced, it may be discussed in the committee. The committee may discuss the draft resolution in the general speaker's list or in a moderated caucus. Multiples draft resolutions may even be discussed simultaneously, depending on the moderated caucuses raised. Amendments to the draft resolution may be suggested at this stage. After all the resolutions have been sufficiently discussed, the committee may proceed to the closure of debate, and subsequently, the voting process.

8. Working Papers

Working papers are the first step towards a resolution. They are the result of caucusing and coordinated writing efforts by the delegates. Working papers are concrete in that they are relatively formal, yet they are also flexible because they are not bound by the format of resolutions. They are usually one page proposals and help to focus discussion on certain aspects of the entire topic at hand. They can be combined or altered to piece together a coherent resolution. In the working paper stage, it is very important for the committee to gain as much consensus as possible. If problems are dealt with during this phase, the resolution process will usually be much smoother. The Director has power over the

working paper process; the paper must be approved by the Director (but requires no delegate signatures) before it can be copied and handed out.

9.1 Amendments

An amendment to a draft resolution can add, change, or delete operative clauses (including sub-clauses) but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect pre-ambular clauses. An amendment may not divide out all operative clauses of a draft resolution. There are two types of amendments, friendly and unfriendly.

Friendly: An amendment accepted by all of the original sponsors is deemed friendly, and then added to the draft resolution without a vote.

Unfriendly: If an amendment does not receive the approval of all the sponsors of the draft resolution, it is considered unfriendly. Unfriendly amendments must be submitted to the Chair with the appropriate number of signatories (1/5 of the committee). The unfriendly amendment will be voted on separately upon closure of debate.

9.2 Voting

- **Procedural Voting:**

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers and of NGO must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many “Yes” votes than “No” votes. If there is not the required number of speakers’ for or against a motion, the motion will automatically fail or pass.

- **Substantive Voting:**

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this point of time, the chambers are sealed and no interruptions will be allowed. The only points and motions that will be in order are: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion to vote by acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a ‘Yes,’ ‘No,’ or ‘Abstain.’ Abstaining members are not considered to be voting. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Abstentions are not counted in the total number of votes cast. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes (i.e. more countries voting in the affirmative than the negative). Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution may be passed per Topic Area. In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A “No” vote by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council is considered a veto. NGOs, Observer Nations, and Third Party Actors will not be able to vote on draft resolutions and/or amendments.

- **Voting By Acclamation:** Before the beginning the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution or amendment, the Committee Chair has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. If the committee members have no objections, then the motion will automatically be adopted without the committee going into voting procedure. A single objection to voting by acclamation will mean that the committee will go into normal voting procedure.

10. Veto Procedures for UNSC

- o The creators of the United Nations charter felt that 5 countries - namely USA, China, France, UK and USSR (succeeded in 1190 by the Russian Federation) - must retain their importance in the international

community due to their key roles in making the United Nations, to maintain international peace and stability. They were thus granted the status of permanent members of the Security Council (P5 nations) as well as the "Right to veto."

- o According to this right to veto, if one of the P5 nations cast a negative vote against any United Nations Security council resolution, that resolution will not be adopted. Although each P5 nation has at least once exercised their right to veto, however casting a veto can mean international isolation, so if a P5 nation does not agree with a resolution but also does not want to cast a veto, they can abstain from their vote and then wait to see if the resolution can get 9 favorable votes (the amount of votes needed to pass a resolution in the 9 member security council), after which the resolution may be adopted. However if the resolution does not get 9 favorable votes , it is not approved without the use of veto, which is a smart way of exercising the veto rights of a P5 nation.
- o At COMUN'20, we will be allowing the use of veto in the United Nations Security Council, completely as per the rules of the actual Security Council, whereby if a P5 nation casts a negative vote against a resolution, that resolution will not be adopted.

- o According to UNGA Resolution 377 A "Uniting for peace" when the UNSC is in a deadlock and seemingly fails to do its job of protecting world peace, the veto is rendered void because according to this resolution, 2/3rd of the countries felt that the P5 creating a deadlock is actually a hindrance to international peace and stability. Secondly, to facilitate prompt action by the General Assembly in the case of a dead-locked Security Council, the resolution created the mechanism of the "emergency special session" (ESS), which either calls for a procedural vote in the UNSC (where the P5 don't have a right of veto as per Article 27 of the UN charter) or within 24 hours if majority of the UN countries appeal to the SG of the UN.
- o At COMUN'20, we will allow the delegates invoke the "Uniting for peace" resolution, however to simplify we will alter its use slightly. In the case of a United Nations Security Council resolution being vetoed, a delegate can raise a motion to invoke the resolution (and it will be allowed as per chairs discretion). It is then voted upon and then taken to preferably DISEC (which will act as the UNGA). Delegates from each bloc will then present their case in 3 minutes as to why this resolution should or should not be adopted, after which the delegates of DISEC will be given a chance to vote on whether the resolution should be passed. If the resolution gets the simple majority of affirmative votes, the veto is rendered void and the resolution is thus adopted in the Security Council.

11. Crisis Committees.

.The crisis cell deviates a little from the proceedings of a normal committee with a few interesting inversions that keep the debate heated and beguiling. The topic or crisis of the committee shall be revealed on the first day of the conference. All that the delegates need to be aware regarding their assigned countries or personalities, is their stances and historical contexts. The formal proceedings remain the same with a few additions which are as follows:

11.1 Directives:

It is basically a written notice to the Dias regarding a course of action your country or bloc would want to take considering the on going crisis. It's up to the Dias to whether to accept it or not. There are two types of directives.

11.1.1 Public Directive: This is basically a course of action, if accepted, will be read out loud into the committee and everyone will be notified about your planned path.

11.1.2 Private Directive: This is a course of action that you would want to remain private and that it should not be read out loud. The Dias will call you out and state that your private directive has been accepted.

11.1.3 Final Directive: Lastly, the crisis cell does not have a resolution, rather a Directive. This is because an immediate course of action is required to curb the imminent threat due to which a crisis cell was established. In light of this, Directives are formulated. The body of the Directive at the conclusion of debate is a little different from the resolution. The start is a little similar in context to notifying what committee it is and who the signatories are, but a Directive contains no pre-ambls. The final Directive only contains operative clauses.

11.2 Communiqué:

It's basically a transmission that can be run on a broadcasting system or it is an official statement that you want to be delivered by a statesman or delegation.

The key thing is that when you give the written notice, please do specify what kind of directive it is.

Moving on, you can only introduce Directives when the Dias states that "the floor is now open for Directives" this could be, every 30 mins, after every 5 Mods or whenever the Dias decides that it's a nice time to receive input from involved nations.

12. Pakistan National Assembly

The general rules of procedure and committee dynamics apply to PNA, with the exception of the areas highlighted below.

12.1 Language

The house can be addressed bilingually in English and Urdu, however, provincial languages are not permitted in order to ensure smooth flow of the debate. Delegates are expected to use parliamentary language and ensure that their conduct is in line with the provisions highlighted in section 4.4.

The delegates are to address to the Committee Director(s) as the “Speaker” of the house, while the Assistant Committee Director(s) will be addressed as the “Deputy Speaker” of the house.

12.2 Quorum

A minimum of 1/4th of the total committee strength, as established in the first session, is required for a session of PNA to convene. The speaker may temporarily suspend the session if they feel the committee strength is less than 1/4th of the total committee strength.

12.3 Bills

A bill is the equivalent of a draft resolution i.e. it is the end product of all the debate that took place on a particular agenda. The procedure for introducing, discussing, amending and voting on a bill is the same as specified in sections 11, 13, 15. Any procedural differences are highlighted below.

12.3.1 Types of Bills

12.3.1.1 Government or Official Bill:

These are the bills introduced by a minister & require a simple majority to pass.

12.3.1.2 Private Member's Bill:

These are the bills introduced by any other member of the Parliament & require a simple majority to pass.

12.3.1.3 Constitution Amendment Bill:

These are bills intending to amend the constitution & require a two-thirds majority to pass.