

AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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## Rules of Procedure



5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> April 2019

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# 1. DIPLOMATIC CODE OF CONDUCT

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## 1.1 COURTESY

Delegates are expected to show common courtesy to all throughout the duration of the conference. Abuse towards anyone on basis of race, age, (gender) identity, sexuality or other will not be tolerated and will be brought to the attention of the organizers.

## 1.2 DRESS CODE

Delegates are expected to wear appropriate formal clothing, including shoes, whilst in session and on campus throughout the duration of the conference. For more information, please see the delegate handbook.

## 1.3 LANGUAGE

English is the working language of the conference, and delegates should keep all in-session and on-campus interactions in English to allow for open communication. This also includes all interactions with the AUCMUN organisational team.

During session delegates are reminded to use formal language, and to always speak in the third person on behalf of the entity being represented.

## 1.4 INFRACTIONS AND POSSIBLE DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

### *1.4.1 ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND SMOKING*

The consumption of alcohol and other drugs during session is strictly prohibited.

Delegates are also reminded that although the Netherlands has a reputation for being more lenient on drug possession and usage, 'hard drugs' including but not limited to heroin, ecstasy, cocaine, opium, amphetamines, GHB, LSD are illegal.

Furthermore, regarding 'soft drugs', possession for personal usage will not be prosecuted up until a limit of 5 grams of cannabis or the possession of 5 cannabis plants. Possession of any more than this, or involvement in trafficking is wholly illegal under Dutch federal law.

For more information, please read section 7.5 of the AUC Student Handbook of 2018 – 2019.

### *1.4.2 AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ACADEMIC BUILDING RULES*

Smoking, drinking alcohol and consuming other drugs is not permitted inside the Academic Building. Smoking is permitted in the designated areas outside the building, marked by the yellow ballot boxes.

Delegates and chairs are asked to keep the building clean during their visit, and to be respectful and mindful of the fact that it will still be in use by AUC students and professors throughout the duration of the conference. Please refer to section 5.3 and 7.4 of the AUC Student Handbook of 2018 - 2019 for more detail.

### *1.4.3 GOING OUT AND SOCIAL EVENTS*

Throughout the conference there will be several opportunities organized by AUCMUN for delegates and chairs to go out and explore the city's nightlife. These activities are fully voluntary, and no delegates should feel pressured to partake in events they are not comfortable in.

However, should participants decide to leave the AUCMUN activities on their own, AUCMUN cannot accept any responsibility for any accidents or damages to property which may occur.

### *1.4.4 MINORS ATTENDING CONFERENCE*

According to AUCMUN policy, minors are not allowed to attend the conference, unless an exception has been made directly with the organizing Board, in which case they must adhere to the following:

Minors (under the age of 18) attending the conference, and in particular the social events, are reminded that the legal drinking- and alcohol-buying age in the Netherlands is 18.

Additionally, it should be noted that it is illegal for a minor to be seen in public with alcohol, and they may receive a fine of up to 90 EU. This stands for all drinks with an alcohol content above 0,5%; the only exception to this is within a supermarket.

Furthermore, anyone appearing to be under the age of 25 seeking to purchase alcohol will be asked to show a valid and current form of ID for verification of age at all times.

For more information, please refer to the following government webpage:

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/alcohol>

## *1.5 USE OF TECHNOLOGY*

### *1.5.1 INDIVIDUAL DEVICES*

The use of cell-phones and laptops is permitted during session for researching and writing purposes, at the discretion of the chair.

### *1.5.2 USING THE INTERNET*

Delegates will be provided with free internet access whilst at AUC through the Science Park network, or eduroam should they already have access through their home institution.

## *1.6 ATTENDANCE OF SESSIONS*

Delegates are expected to show up for all sessions, and a roll call will be taken at the opening of each session.

Should you not be able to come to a session, please notify your chair as early as possible. Absences may be taken into consideration for eligibility of awards.

Delegates should note that to receive the participation certificate, they need to have attended a minimum of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of committee sessions

## 2. RULES OF DEBATE

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### 2.1 SPEAKING PROCEDURE

#### *2.1.1 USE OF PLACARDS*

Please raise your placard should you wish to be given the floor to raise a motion, point or to speak whilst in a moderated caucus, and wait upon the chair to recognize you before speaking.

#### *2.1.2 STANDING*

When you are given the floor by the chair, please stand up before speaking and addressing the Committee. Sit down once you have made your statement and it has been noted by the Daischair.

#### *2.1.3 ADDRESSING THE COMMITTEE*

Make sure to properly address the entire Committee when being given the floor, and to refrain from directly addressing delegates. For example: "Honourable chairs and fellow delegates..."

### 2.2 COMMUNICATION

Should delegates wish to directly communicate with each other, they can do so via notes, which are to be passed along by the delegates themselves. Please respect the privacy of fellow delegates and do not read the notes if they are not addressed to you.

### 2.3 DECORUM

Please do not interrupt the chair or fellow delegates when they are speaking and wait until they are finished and seated before raising your placard to speak. Should you or other delegates speak out of turn, the chair will ask for decorum, meaning that all delegates should return to their seats and cease communication. Once order is restored, the Committee will proceed as per usual.

Should the chair have to raise a decorum towards a single delegate repeatedly, this may result in the delegate being asked to leave the session. A second decorum should be considered as a warning and stated as such, and upon the third decorum the chair has the right to ask the delegate to leave.

### 2.4 OPENING DEBATE

#### *2.4.1 ROLL CALL*

At the opening of every session, a roll call will be taken by the chair by way of an alphabetized list of the countries present at the Committee.

Countries will state their presence as "present" or "present and voting"; if a country states itself to be "present and voting", they may not abstain during substantive voting procedure for the duration of that session. Delegates are expected to know if they have voting rights in the voting procedures i.e. if they are an observer state.

If a delegate is late and misses the roll call, then they need to notify the Dais of their status as "present" or "present and voting" some other way, usually through a note.

### 2.4.2 QUORUM

Quorum stands for the percentage needed for session to be opened. The minimum quorum for debate stands at 25% of the delegates present at the first roll call of the Committee during the conference.

## 2.5 THE GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST

To be placed on the General Speaker's List (GSL), please wait for the chair to ask whether delegates wish to be added, or send a note up to the Dais. Should there be no points or motions on the floor, the chair will proceed with the GSL in order of addition, unless they deem an exception to this to be in order.

Delegates are also reminded it is inappropriate to directly address other delegates during their time on the GSL. Should a delegate's time on the GSL not be fully used, they may yield their time to the Dais, points of information or another delegate.

### 2.5.1 YIELDING

If a delegate is done speaking before their speaker's time is finished, they may yield their time to another purpose. The possibilities open to the delegate are detailed below. Delegates are reminded that yielding one's time is *only* applicable on the GSL; in a moderated caucus the debate immediately continues.

#### 2.5.1.1 Yielding Time to the Chair

By yielding one's time to the chair, a delegate allows the chair to decide what is to be done with it. This may be points of information or simply reopening the floor.

If a delegate sits immediately after finishing speaking, the time is considered to have been automatically yielded to the chair.

#### 2.5.1.2 Yielding Time to Points of Information

By yielding one's time to questions, a delegate allows other delegates to ask them a series of questions on the contents of their statement.

Delegates are reminded that they must ask for a **brief preamble** should they require a short explanation before stating the question, and that they are allowed one question. Should they want a second, they must ask for a **follow-up** by raising a point of personal privilege. Follow-ups may be granted at the discretion of the chair.

When a delegate yields their time to points of information, it is at the chair's discretion to decide the total points of information will fit in the time left, and which delegate(s) may raise these point(s).

#### 2.5.1.3 Yielding Time to Another Delegate

By yielding one's time to another delegate, a delegate allows another delegate of their choosing to take the floor and present a statement. This will statement will not be open to points of inquiry.

### 2.5.2 OPENING SPEECHES



At the start of debate on a topic, opening speeches are recommended. If used, they count as the first round on the GSL. However, it is up to the discretion of the chair whether opening speeches are obligatory for all.

## 3. MOTIONS

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### 3.1 INTRODUCING A MOTION

Motions are the main way in which delegates can push for things to be discussed, and different motions are available to achieve certain aims (see 3.4). Delegates are reminded that to present a motion to the committee, they must first wait until the floor is open and then they may raise their placard such that it can be read by the chair. They may rise and present their point or motion once they have been recognized by the chair and have been given the floor.

### 3.2 SECONDING MOTIONS

For a motion to be passed, it must first be seconded by one or more other delegates. Delegates are asked to wait until the chair asks for seconds and to raise their placard should they wish to second the motion.

Certain motions do not require a second, and will be marked with a \* in these Rules of Procedure. Points or yields never require a second.

### 3.3 ORDER OF PREFERENCE OF MOTIONS

Motions will be voted upon in order of disruptiveness to the debate. That is to say, based upon the type of motion being raised, and then the time extension given to the motion. Should two motions be equally disruptive, the first to have been noted by the chair will be the one voted upon first. Should other factors need to be taken into consideration, they may be done so at the discretion of the chair.

### 3.4 STATING THE QUESTION

It is the duty of the chair to state the question after a motion is being brought to the floor for a vote, unless they deem the motion immediately out of order. That is to say, the chair should present and restate the motion in its entirety to the Committee, before having it be brought to a vote.

### 3.5 MOTIONS SPECIFIC TO DEBATE

#### *3.5.1 MOTION TO OPEN THE DEBATE ON TOPIC [X]*

The first motion following the opening of session, this motion allows for the debate to begin. Should there not be unanimous agreement to open a certain topic, then a maximum three speakers will be asked to speak in favour and against the topic.

### *3.5.2 MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE QUESTION\**

When the committee has voted on a topic of debate X, delegates may still raise a motion to reconsider the question and suggest another topic. This is only appropriate if the floor has not yet been opened, i.e. immediately after the vote. This motion will require two speakers to step forth and present their arguments against and in favour of the other topic, and a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority to pass.

### *3.5.3 MOTION TO SET THE SPEAKER'S TIME*

This motion allows for the committee to vote for the appropriate time for speakers on the Speaker's List, and must always be voted upon (45 seconds to 1 min is recommended).

Should there be contention, then the contenders must each choose one representative to argue in favour of a given time for 30 seconds.

### *3.5.4 MOTION TO OPEN THE GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST*

Following the opening of debate, this motion is required. This simply opens the GSL, and allows for delegates to be added to it.

### *3.5.5 MOTION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF QUESTIONS\**

This motion gives the opportunity to ask questions about a resolution to its sponsors, or a particular nation's stance or statements. Delegates may raise this at any time when the floor is opened.

With an extraordinary session of questions, the motion must first be deemed appropriate by the chair, then it must be accepted by the delegate the session is directed at to proceed. The number of questions or comments should be established whilst raising the motion; it should be noted that the only one question may be granted per delegate. However one follow-up can be granted per question. Delegates may be allowed a brief pre-ambule should they raise a point of personal privilege before beginning their question.

### *3.5.6 MOTION TO OPEN A CAUCUS*

Delegates must raise a motion to open a caucus with a determined time limit and topic which will be discussed during the caucus. These motions must always be seconded and voted upon.

It is recommended to limit the time extension of a caucus to a maximum of 25 minutes, but this is ultimately at the chair's discretion.

#### *3.5.6.1 Motion to Open a Moderated Caucus*

To raise a moderated caucus, delegates must also add a speaker's time to the aforementioned details.

Within the caucus, the chair will give the floor to delegates who raise their placard. Delegates can speak standing from their places, giving a statement within the previously set time limit (e.g. Motion to open a moderated caucus of 15 minutes with 1 minute speaker's time).

#### *3.5.6.2 Motion to Open an Unmoderated Caucus*

During an unmoderated caucus, delegates are able to debate, discuss and move freely during unmoderated caucus. During this time, delegates usually write the resolutions, form blocs and alliances, and compromises.

#### *3.5.7 MOTION TO EXTEND A PREVIOUS MOTION*

Should a delegate wish to continue a motion, they should place this on the floor as soon as it is open following the closing of a motion.

Delegates are reminded that a motion can only be extended once, and cannot be given an extension longer than the original motion. This includes extraordinary sessions of questions, where the limit is the amount of questions.

#### *3.5.8 MOTION TO WITHDRAW A PREVIOUS MOTION\**

Should a delegate wish to remove a motion they have already put on the floor, they may raise this to remove said motion. This motion passes automatically without voting procedure.

#### *3.5.9 MOTION TO APPEAL TO THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR*

Should a delegate strongly disagree with the decision of the chair, they may raise this motion, which must be directly supported by a two-thirds majority of delegates present. Should it pass, the chair's decision on the matter will be overruled. To raise this motion delegates need only stand up and speak (i.e. they do not need to raise their placards), as it is automatically the most disruptive.

#### *3.5.10 MOTION TO SUSPEND/ADJOURN SESSION*

This motion allows for the committee to close the session for the time being. A suspension of the meeting is less formal and is intended for breaks during the day. Adjourning the session is more formal and reserved for the end of the day or longer breaks (i.e. lunch).

#### *3.5.11 MOTION TO CLOSE DEBATE*

This motion can be introduced if the Committee is ready to move to a vote on a possible working paper or a draft resolution. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass; should it fail debate continues normally. Should it pass, the committee moves to presenting the paper, and voting procedure.

#### *3.5.12 MOTION FOR A MINUTE OF SILENCE\**

In the event of a tragedy during or just before the conference, a delegate may motion for a minute of silence. This motion does not require a second nor a vote, and stands only at the approval of the chair. It must, however, be raised at the beginning of a session, or directly after a tragedy has been announced.

#### *3.5.13 MOTION FOR A MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION\**

This motion, similar to the one above, may be raised by a delegate for state reasons, and is only subject to the chair's approval. This motion may only be raised before the opening of debate during a session; should a delegate need to pray or meditate for personal reasons they are asked to discuss this matter directly with the chair or raise a point of personal privilege.

### 3.6 MOTIONS SPECIFIC TO WRITTEN WORKS

All written works must be checked and approved by the Dais prior to introduction.

### *3.6.1 MOTION TO INTRODUCE A FRIENDLY AMENDMENT\**

A friendly amendment is a change to the resolution that all sponsors agree on. After the amendment is approved by the committee, as well as the chairs, it may be automatically incorporated into the resolution, otherwise it is noted as an unfriendly amendment.

### *3.6.2 MOTION TO INTRODUCE AN UNFRIENDLY AMENDMENT\**

An unfriendly amendment is a change that some or all of the resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. The author(s) of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it (20% of the first attendance of the committee). Prior to voting on the resolution as a whole, the committee must vote on all unfriendly amendments individually.

### *3.6.3 MOTION TO INTRODUCE A WORKING PAPER/(DRAFT) RESOLUTION\**

Once a draft resolution has been finalized, the sponsors can motion to present the written work to the committee. This motion does not require a vote, and stands at the chair's discretion. Delegates are asked to wait for the chair to have read and approved the draft resolution before raising this motion.

When presenting the written work, sponsors will be asked to read the resolution out loud. This can be circumvented by discussion with the chair and a two-thirds majority approval vote by the committee for alternative means of presentation.

### *3.6.4 MOTION FOR A PANEL OF AUTHORS*

This motion gives the opportunity to ask questions about a written work to its sponsors, directly after the work has been presented. As with any standard motion, a panel of authors requires an overall time extension to be specified; the panel cannot, however, be extended after this time has elapsed.

During the panel of authors, all sponsors of the resolution are called to the front of the room to answer any questions from the other delegates. The authors may choose which delegates ask the questions, and as such moderate the discussion. The time limit only counts for the responses of the authors - in other words, the questions do not count.

## *3.7 MOTIONS SPECIFIC TO VOTING PROCEDURE*

### *3.7.1 PROCEDURE*

After a motion to move into substantive voting procedure has passed (simple majority), all observers will be asked to leave the room until voting procedure has been suspended. The door is then locked, and no-one is allowed to enter or leave the room until the vote has passed.

### *3.7.2 MAJORITIES*

Most motions must be passed by a vote, winning by either a simple majority (>½ of quorum) or a ⅔ majority. Take this to be a simple majority, unless otherwise stated in the description.

### *3.7.3 MOTION TO INTRODUCE A VOTE*

Delegates may introduce this motion should their committee be ready to vote on a working paper or draft resolution. Should this motion be passed, the debate on the subject ceases and the committee moves immediately into voting procedure (see 3.7.1 for more detail).

#### *3.7.4 MOTION TO VOTE BY ACCLAMATION*

If there are no votes against the closure of debate, the chair may ask the delegates if there are any objections to voting by acclamation. Support for this motion must be unanimous; if it passes, the committee circumvents the longer voting procedure and the resolution will automatically be adopted without full voting procedure. Should there be any objections to this motion, then a roll call vote immediately follows

#### *3.7.5 MOTION TO VOTE BY ROLL CALL*

All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted, in which case delegates vote individually.

#### *3.7.6 MOTION TO VOTE CLAUSE BY CLAUSE*

Usually, the Security Council is the only UN body in which the resolution is voted clause by clause. However, if a majority of delegates in a committee are in favour of voting clause by clause, this is permitted at the chair's discretion.

#### *3.7.7 MOTION TO DIVIDE THE HOUSE*

Should a substantive vote not provide a simple majority, then delegates may raise this motion. Should it pass, during the next voting round, no delegate is allowed to abstain from voting, regardless of whether they are "present" or "present and voting".

#### *3.7.8 MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION*

During voting procedure, delegates may raise this motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately. Only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This motion passes by a two-thirds majority.

## 4. POINTS

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### *4.1 INTRODUCING A POINT*

Points may be raised at any time in the debate by raising one's placards and stating the delegate's objective. They do not require the floor to be open, nor a voting procedure. That being said, please do not interrupt a speaker, but rather wait for a pause in their speech or them to be finished before raising the point.

### *4.2 POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE*

Raise this point to correct a personal discomfort, or to ask for a change so that the debate can better be followed (e.g. ask for the speaker to speak louder). This point is also used to be granted a brief preamble.

### *4.3 POINT OF ORDER*

If a delegate or chair makes an error in following these Rules of Procedure, a point of order may be raised to highlight the error and give the delegate or chair a chance to restate and correct it. Delegates are reminded to remain respectful when raising this point.

#### 4.4 POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

If a delegate is unsure of the Rules of Procedure in a given area, they may raise a point of parliamentary inquiry to the chair asking for clarification on the matter.

Due to the disruptive nature of a point and the purpose of this specific point, delegates do not need to speak in the third person or be as formal as per usual when asking their question.

#### 4.5 POINT OF INFORMATION

If a delegate is unsure of the information being given out during the session, they may raise a point of information asking e.g. for clarification on the statement or a delegate's sources.

#### 4.6 RIGHT OF REPLY

Should an offensive statement be made directly targeting a delegate, the receiving delegate has the right to reply to the statement. This is done by raising one's placard immediately following the offensive statement, and then stating one's right to reply and reason for offense to the chair. Please do not interrupt the speech of the offending delegate, but rather wait and raise this right as soon as said speech is done.

A delegate's right to reply will be taken into the consideration of the chair, and should they deem it appropriate, the offended delegate has 30 seconds to make their statement. The offending delegate will then be given the chance to apologize, also with a time extension of 30 seconds. Should the chair consider the invoking of the right to reply inappropriate, the debate will continue as before.

## 5. VOTING PROCEDURE

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### 5.1 PROCEDURAL VOTING

When voting on procedural matter, which includes motions, caucuses, setting an agenda, suspending the meeting, changing the speaker's time, etc. delegates may not abstain from voting.

### 5.2 SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

This is voting on written works that were created during the conference.

#### *5.2.1 PRESENT VS. PRESENT AND VOTING*

At the opening of every session, when the roll call is taken by the chair, delegates may lift their placards and announce themselves as "Present" or "Present and Voting". If a delegate is acting as an observer state, they have no voting rights in the committee; delegates are expected to know their status regarding voting rights.

### 5.3 VOTING ON A RESOLUTION

When voting on substantive matters, delegates need to vote in voting bloc. Delegates may choose '**yes**', '**no**', or '**abstention**' (the latter only if they said 'Present' during Roll Call).

The doors should be closed, observers must leave, and speeches and caucuses will not be entertained. Anyone who is not in the room at the time of voting procedure cannot vote, and once a delegate leaves, they may not return.

### 5.4 MAJORITIES

Only a simple majority is needed to pass a resolution.

## 6. FORMAT OF WRITTEN WORKS

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### 6.1 POSITION PAPERS

#### *6.1.1 FORMAT*

To refer to the exact format of a Position Paper, a Sample Position Paper can be found in Annex 1.

#### *6.1.2 STRUCTURE*

All position papers should include the following parts: (1) Topic Background, (2) Past UN Actions, (3) National Policy, (4) Proposed Solutions.

#### *6.1.3 PAGE LIMIT*

All Position Papers should not take up more than one A4 page (works cited not included).

#### *6.1.4 SPACING*

All position papers should have 1.5 spacing.

## 6.2 WORKING PAPERS AND RESOLUTIONS

### *6.2.1 WORKING PAPERS*

The working paper is the draft of a possible resolution, and follows a similar format and structure. Once a working paper is approved by the chairs, it becomes a possible resolution paper.

### *6.2.2 STRUCTURE*

Working papers and resolutions ultimately follow the same final format. To refer to the structure of the resolution, a sample resolution may be found in Annex 2.

#### *6.2.2.1 Spacing*

All working papers and resolutions should have 1.5 spacing.

#### *6.2.2.2 Sponsors*

The sponsors are the main authors of the resolution.

#### *6.2.2.3 Signatories*

The signatories are other delegates in the committee who may not necessarily agree with the resolution but would like to see it debated.

AUCMUN Committees require a minimum number or percentage of sponsors and signatories (30%) before a resolution can be presented.

#### *6.2.2.4 Preambulatory clauses*

In the preambulatory clauses, delegates state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons for which the committee is addressing this issue and indicate previous international actions on the topic.

Preambulatory clauses can include:

- (1) Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic,
- (2) Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic,
- (3) References to the UN Charter, international law, or other international frameworks and laws,
- (4) Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency,
- (5) General background information, facts and statistics about the topic, its significance, and its impact.

Example Preambulatory Clauses may be found in the Delegates Booklet.

#### *6.2.2.5 Operative clauses*

Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the preambulatory clauses above it.

Example Operative Clauses may be found in the Delegate Booklet.

### *6.2.3 AMENDMENTS*



Approved resolutions are modified through amendments to reach a greater consensus amongst delegates in the Committee.

An amendment is a written statement that *adds, removes or changes* an operative clause in a draft resolution. It should have at least one sponsor and two signatories, one of which must be a sponsor of the resolution to be considered.

Amendments can be either **friendly** or **unfriendly**. Friendly amendments are those which have the support of all the sponsors of the resolution; unfriendly amendments do not. Amendments will be numbered in order of when they are received and accepted by the chairs. Delegates should wait for confirmation from the chairs that the amendment has been approved before raising a motion to introduce it.

Amendments should be submitted to the dais containing the following information: the sponsors, the signatories, the change in phrasing, and where in the document the text is.

A suggested format:

#### Amendment 1

Sponsors: [X], [Y], [Z]

Signatories: [A], [B], [C]

Adds an operative clause that reads [...] /Deletes Operative Clause [X] /Changes Operative Clause X to read [...]

## 7. COMMITTEE-SPECIFIC RULES OF PROCEDURE

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### 7.1 UNSC

All rules of procedure should be taken as stated in the official conference Rules of Procedure, unless detailed below.

#### *7.1.1 MOTION TO DECLARE A VOTE SUBSTANTIVE*

The P5 nations have the right to declare any procedural vote substantive, meaning they would have the right to veto a certain procedural matter, or allowing other nations registered as “present” to abstain from voting. The motion does not require a seconding, and passes at the Chair’s discretion.

#### *7.1.2 VOTING PROCEDURE: MAJORITY*

The UNSC simple majority stands at 9/15 votes, not the standard 50%. This may be altered at the Chair’s discretion depending on the quorum of the committee.

#### *7.1.3 VETO*

The five permanent members (P5), namely the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, and the Republic of France have the right to veto any motion brought forward under a substantive vote. The right to veto is a nation’s power to overrule the standard majority voting rules of procedure. A veto vote needs no support from other nations present to pass and be enacted. Should a P5 member not agree with a resolution, but also not wish to veto against it, they can abstain.

#### *7.1.4 WRITTEN WORKS: SPONSORS AND SIGNATORIES*

Minimum of 5 total.

#### *7.1.5 PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT*

If the committee fails to pass a resolution and there is no consensus in the foreseeable future whilst the conference comes to an end, Chairs may consider to release a **Presidential Statement**. This is **not a motion**, and must be brought forth at the Chair's consideration although delegates may ask whether it is appropriate before the matter is presented.

Once brought forth, delegates may draft up a statement. The Presidential Statement follows a similar format to a resolution, but has no distinction between preambulatory and operative clauses and is **not** legally binding.

As with a resolution, the statement must first be checked by the Chairs before being presented. Should it be finalized, the Chairs will present the statement directly to the committee, after which the committee moves directly into voting procedure.

Please note that the statement must be **passed by consensus**; should there be objections, the delegates must address these in a rewrite of the statement, or drop the statement altogether

## 7.2 CRISIS COMMITTEES

### 7.2.1 WRITTEN WORKS

In a crisis committee, delegates may produce two types of written works: communiqués and directives. A directive or communiqué has been received and put into action, once you obtain the confirmation from the backroom.

All directives and official statements will be put into effect at the discretion of the backroom. To increase the likelihood of this happening, take the writing seriously and try to follow the instructions outlined as closely as possible. Anything you send to the backroom can, and will, be used against you (unless it is an honest question).

#### 7.2.1.1 Communiqués

A communiqué is a directed message towards a given party, whether this be between individuals, groups or committees.

Functioning similarly to a press release, the communiqué does not detail an action plan, but rather publically and officially relays information between parties in- or outside of the committee.

Delegates are expected to include the following when constructing a communiqué:

- a. Who is the communiqué from?
- b. Who is the communiqué addressed to/where do you want to publish it?
- c. The exact message you want to put in the communiqué, written in diplomatic and concise language.
- d. Optional: an explanation of the goal of the communiqué, this increases the likelihood of the backroom approving it.

Please note that a private message or note is not considered a communiqué.

#### 7.2.1.2 Directives

A directive is similar to a resolution in a non-crisis committee, and details the action plan for the situation at hand. There are three types of directives:

- a. *Individual directive*  
This is sent by the delegate itself, specifying an individual measure.
- b. *Group directive*  
This represents a measure supported or taken by several delegates. The directive needs to clearly specify all delegates involved.
- c. *Committee directive*  
These are sent by the whole committee, and must first be approved by the chairs before being put to a vote by committee

Delegates are expected to include the following when constructing a directive:

1. For all directives:
  - I. Who is the directive from?
  - II. Who is the directive addressed to?
  - III. What type of directive is it?
  - IV. What do you wish to achieve?
  - V. When is it to take place?
  - VI. Where does it take place?
  - VII. Why do you wish to do it?
  - VIII. How do you wish to achieve it?
2. For committee directives only:
  - I. Directives must make use of operative clauses, as with a resolution and in accordance with AUCMUN ROP. However, they can omit perambulatory clauses.
  - II. They must have the voting records attached to the final version that is sent to the backroom.

### *7.2.2 COUNCIL OF OLYMPUS*

Committee debate in the Council of Olympus is expected to adhere to AUCMUN general ROP, unless an exception is explicitly stated in this section.

Furthermore, in the Council of Olympus, representatives are not allowed to change the past actions of other representatives. The actions of representatives are limited by the personal abilities of their character.

In the Council of Olympus, Zeus, as king of the Gods, has the right to a veto power. However, this right can be removed from him through a two-thirds majority vote.

### *7.2.3 HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL*

Committee debate in the HUNSC is expected to adhere to AUCMUN Security Council ROP unless an exception is explicitly stated in this section.

In the HUNSC CC, using official, historical, documentation as a basis of arguments is not discouraged, but should always be sent for approval to the backroom first. Furthermore, it should be noted that the sources from after the starting date of the debate will be inadmissible unless pre-approved by the backroom staff.

## 7.3 ICJ

These ROP were borrowed from the International Court of Justice committee at the 20th London International Model United Nations conference, which took place from the 22nd to the 24th of February, 2019. Articles 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9 have been changed from the original and adapted to the AUCMUN conference.

### *7.3.1 RULES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY*

#### *Article 1: Scope*

1. These rules shall be considered an annex to the Rules of Procedure for the AUCMUN 2019 and will specifically define the procedure of the International Court of Justice. They will be considered adopted in advance of the session.

2. In case of doubt or conflict between this annex and any other procedural regulation, these Rules shall prevail. The Secretariat shall have the final word if any dispute or interpretation matter arises.

#### *Article 2: Language*

English will be the official and working language of the conference, and all parties are required to perform all in-session communication in English.

#### *Article 3: Courtesy*

- a. All members of the Court and the Advocates hold the responsibility to show utmost respect to each other and shall act accordingly.
- b. One to one discussions during the sessions are strictly prohibited between all members, with the exception of communication through note passing with their respective colleagues only, when discrete and not disrupting the Court's proceedings.
- c. The Presidency of the Court (hereafter the President) will immediately call to order any member of the Court who fails to comply with this rule.

#### *Article 4: Communication via Note Passing and Electronic Devices*

1. Written notes are the only means of communication between the members of the Court not recognized to speak.
2. All notes must be in English.
3. Electronic Devices may be used as long as their use does not create problems to the general well-functioning of the committee.

#### *Article 5: Statements by the Secretariat*

The Secretary-General or any appointed member of the AUCMUN team may at any time make either written or oral statements to the Court.

#### *Article 6: Quorum*

1. The participants are expected to be punctual unless there is an urgent health issue at stake and the President is notified in advance.
2. The quorum is met if at least two-thirds of the registered Judges are present.
3. The quorum shall be verified via an automatic roll call at the beginning of each session and all those who come in late must send a note to the chairs stating their presence otherwise they will not be recognized.
4. The majority of the present Judges shall be taken into consideration upon any procedural matter.

### 7.6.2 MEMBERS OF THE COURT

#### *Article 7: Presidency*

The Presidency consists of 2 people, who carry equal power. The President may exercise a right to a double vote on substantive matters only in case of a tie.

#### *Article 8: Judges*

1. The Judges shall be appointed by the Secretariat and Directors amongst the applicants prior to the conference and shall remain in duty until the closing of proceedings unless otherwise decided by the Secretariat.
2. A declaration shall be made by each Judge individually prior to the trial; "I, solemnly declare that I will perform my duties and exercise my powers as a Judge honorably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously."
3. Judges are responsible to determine the rules of international law on the specific case and reach a final Judgment. The final Judgment of the Court shall be written by the members of the Court and announced by the Presidency.
4. Each Judge shall have one vote in procedural and substantive voting procedures.
5. Judges may ask the Advocates or Witnesses questions in the designated phases of the trial proceedings.

#### *Article 9: Advocates*

1. Advocates shall be selected by the Secretariat and Directors prior to the conference in order to represent the Parties of the dispute and there shall be two (2) for every side.
2. The Advocates will be required to write a memorial prior to the conference and send it to the Secretariat.
3. Before trial begins they are required to take an oath as follows "I solemnly swear to represent my Party's interests impartially, in accordance to the law "
4. Advocates may also raise a Point of Order, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry or Point of Personal Privilege.

### 7.6.3 STAGES OF THE TRIAL

#### *Article 10: Opening Statements*

1. These are brief speeches which can be considered as the restatement of the memorial. The parties intend to show what they will try to prove during the trial.
2. The time allocated for each party is proposed by the Directors but it can be motioned by the participants and cannot be later modified.
3. The Applicant shall have the first opening statement and after the Applicant completes the opening statement, the Respondent shall proceed. The time allocated for the opening statement shall be divided between the Advocates representing one party equally. Every advocate shall be therefore responsible for addressing one of the claims only, and in the order as stated in the Study Guide.
4. The Judges may not pose any Questions to the Advocates until they conclude with their argumentation and presentation of the evidence.

#### *Article 11: Presentation of Evidence*

Evidence is any piece of tangible information considered as reliable by the Court. It can be in form of newspaper articles, multilateral or bilateral treaties, reports, resolutions or anything that in essence helps the Advocates prove their arguments and shall follow the same procedure with the opening speeches. Evidence has to be submitted the same day with the written submissions (memorials) otherwise cannot be considered for examination upon trial. Additionally, the advocates shall receive a reminder via electronic message to that end.

*Article 12: Questioning of the Advocates by the Judges*

1. After finishing the presentation of evidence, the Judges shall have the floor to question the Advocates. In order to ask questions, the Judges shall be recognized by the Presidency.
2. The Judges may question any side they prefer; however, they may only pose one question at time and only one advocate shall reply-up to the discretion of the advocates to decide who will answer what.

*Article 13: Testimony of the Witnesses*

1. Prior to the conference the Applicant and Respondent parties must specify the name of one Witness each, their positions and relation to the case. The Secretariat shall afterwards provide the Advocates with the Witnesses and their contact information, so that the Witnesses can be prepared by the Advocates before the trial.
2. The limit for the testimonies (either oral with cross examination or written with presentation and analysis of the argumentation) will not exceed 30 minutes. Their oath should be "I solemnly declare upon my honour and conscience that I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth"
3. The examination of a witness consists of examination and cross examination.
4. Questions to the Witnesses shall be related to the Witnesses' own experience only and the witnesses must be adequately informed by the respective sides in advance otherwise their testimony may be ruled as void.
5. Applicant shall be the first to present the Witness. After the direct examination by the Applicant, the Respondent shall have an opportunity to cross-examine the Witness. Finally, the Witness shall be questioned by the Judges whose Questions will concern both the witnesses' action and any statements.

*Article 14: Rebuttal and Surrebuttal -concluding remarks*

1. During the procedure of rebuttal and surrebuttal the introduction of new evidence shall be strictly forbidden, and the parties will have to determine whether their arguments have been successful or not. Only one advocate per side will deliver this speech whose time will be defined by the Presidency and if not amended by the advocates via a motion will be no later susceptible to modifications. At the end of this, Judges will be able to address final 3 Questions to each side.
2. As soon as this procedure is concluded, closing statements shall be given by the Advocates for each party to the case, where the advocates will summarize their argumentation and are not allowed. Time will be allocated by the Presidency.

*Article 15: Judges' Deliberation*

Once the rebuttals are completed the advocates are asked to exit the room to the end of Judges' Deliberation in a form of a GA committee.

**7.6.4 OBJECTIONS:**

*Article 16: General Provisions*

1. Where one of the parties' action or statement is considered as falling under the scope of any objection set forth in this article, the other party may rise to an objection.
2. The final decision on the objection shall be made by the Presidency and this decision shall not be subject to an appeal with the exception of an immaterial objection.
3. The Presidency shall announce the decision on the objection as "granted" or "overruled".
4. Objections may interrupt the speaker.

A) Hearsay: a testimony that is given by a Witness who speaks about not what s/he knows personally, but what others have said, which therefore depends on the credibility of someone other than the Witness and is considered as inadmissible evidence.

1. Questions to the Witness shall be related to the Witness' own experience only. It must be possible for the source of the information to be examined directly during cross-examination.
2. If one of the parties to the case asks hearsay questions to a Witness, the other party has the right to raise an objection.
3. The final decision on the objection shall be made by the Presidency and this decision shall not be subject to appeal.

B) Leading Question: a question that suggests the answer to the person being interrogated; especially a question that may be answered by a mere "yes" or "no."

In case of a leading question during the examination, the other party has the right to object. The final decision on the objection shall be made by the Presidency and this decision shall not be subject to appeal.

C) Speculation: the act or practice of theorizing about matters over which there is no certain knowledge.

1. This objection shall be raised if a Witness tries to predict the result of an answer or possible outcome of an event.
2. In case of speculation the other party has the right to object. The final decision on the objection shall be made by the Presidency and this decision shall not be subject to appeal.

#### D) Irrelevant

All assertions by the parties shall be relevant to the case at hand and if the assertion made is irrelevant to the case the other party shall have the right to object. The final decision on the objection shall be made by the Presidency and this decision shall not be subject to appeal.

#### E) Badgering

1. During the examination of the Witnesses, Advocates have the responsibility to refrain from intimidation and distressing methods.
2. If one of the parties fails to meet this criterion, the other party shall have the right to raise an objection. The final decision on the objection shall be made by the Presidency and it is not subject to appeal.

#### F) Immaterial

1. Immaterial evidence tends to indicate that some fact that is not proper or is lacking logical connection with the consequential facts.
2. Assertion of law by the parties must be in accordance with the Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Furthermore, the assertion of facts must be certified under oath.
3. If one of the parties fails to abide by this rule, the other party shall have right to object. The decision on the objection by the Presidency may be subject to an appeal. In the event of an appeal the final decision shall be made by the Judges' vote.

#### G) Prejudicial

1. All assertions of law and facts shall respect the personal integrity of the Advocates, Judges, Witnesses and others present in the Courtroom.
2. If an assertion by one of the parties harms the personal integrity of a person, an objection may be raised by any of the persons mentioned above. The Presidency will finally declare its status, and it will not be subject to appeal.

H) Competence: This objection shall be raised when a speaker asserts to a technical detail which cannot be assessed by the mentioned speaker. Provisions mentioned in this article apply specifically to the case of a witness.

I) Structure of the Judgment:

1. The simple majority vote of the Judges will be required for deciding on claims and writing of the Judgment.
2. Each Judge shall have one vote. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the Judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.
3. The Judgment shall include the following aspects:
  - a. The date of Judgment
  - b. The names and signatures of the Judges authorizing the Judgment.
  - c. Names of the parties and Advocates
  - d. Summary of the trial
  - e. Statement of the facts
  - f. Legal grounds
  - g. The Merits of Each Claim
    - 1) The Position of the Parties
    - 2) The Tribunal's Assessments
  - h. Decision
  - i. Dissenting and concurring opinions
4. Dissenting opinion can be written and added to the Judgment by Judges opposing to the majority's judgement.
5. Separate opinion can be written and be annexed to the final Judgment when different legal grounds are based to reach the same conclusion.



Delegate: Aisha Erenstein

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency

Country: Republic of Turkey



Topic A: Securing nuclear technology against natural disasters

The Republic of Turkey recognizes the need for international safety regulations tied to nuclear technology, and remains dedicated to the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). As a country with several regions particularly prone to seismic natural disasters and in a geopolitical region which has faced severe political instability over the past few years, Turkey deems such regulations to be of the utmost priority.

That being said, reiterating the perspective of president Erdogan, this delegation considers Turkey's transition to include nuclear energy in its power grid to be of the utmost importance. It is grateful for the help and support that the great nations of Russia, France and Japan have provided in the building of the two of the three power plants planned to open by 2023, and will put in all efforts necessary to ensure that these plants remain safe under any conditions (Starz & Dyck, 2017). The Turkish Atomic Energy Authority (TAEK) has welcomed the input and feedback of the IAEA, and encourages all nations currently building or running such plants to do so (IAEA, 2015).

As a show of its commitment and sincerity, TAEK invited an Integrated Safety Assessment of Research Reactors (INSARR) mission for a peer-reviewed inspection of its TR-2 research facility in April of this year and has already realized several enhancements to reactor facilities and programmes specifically to better protect the site against seismic hazards (Shokr & Dixit, 2017; IAEA, 2015). Furthermore, it has regularly participated in and hosted international workshops, conferences, and trainings throughout recent years, facilitating the international dialogue it deems crucial to global energy safety (IAEA, 2016; IAEA, 2015).

This delegation considers that it would be in the best interests of all parties to use the following sessions to develop a comprehensive and disaster-specific set of guidelines by which plants must operate. These guidelines must, however, not interfere with a country's national protocols for such situations, thus respecting a nation's sovereignty and their capacity to deal with such issues on the ground level.

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Source: Aisha Erenstein

## ANNEX II. SAMPLE RESOLUTION

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United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency

TOPIC: Securing nuclear technology against natural disasters

SPONSORS: Republic of Costa Rica, Federal Republic of Germany, The Republic of Ghana, The Republic of the Philippines, The Swiss Confederation, The Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

SIGNATORIES: Canada, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Latvia, The Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Singapore.

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY,

*Recalling* the previous resolutions on securing nuclear technologies against environmental impacts,

*Endorsing* the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030,

*Keeping in mind* the different geopolitical and environmental situations of states, to adapt a base framework to any specific situation,

*Cognizant* of the risks countries take when under financial strain, taking the Metsamor Power plant as a convincing case study,

*Deeply concerned by* the additional challenges posed by climate change on nuclear technologies,

*Recognizing* the urgent need of action in face of increasing natural disasters due to climate change,

*Reiterating* the importance of implementing safety standards set out in SSG-34,

*Recalling* the 7th session of this committee in Vienna in 2017, in particular laid out in CNS/7RM/2017/08/Final, and recent developments in the field of nuclear technology,

*Recognizing* the critical mission of the Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section to promote nuclear safety in countries with developing or established nuclear programs,

*Deeply regretting* the devastation caused by the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster and its long lasting negative consequences, which were direct effects of a natural disaster and sustained human negligence,

*Noting* the potential of climate change to increase the damaging effects of natural disasters, particularly on nuclear power-, waste-treatment-, and research plants,

*Bearing in mind* the susceptibility of different geographical regions to certain natural risks and the necessity of an adaptable base framework applicable to any situation,

*Acknowledging* the importance of securing nuclear technology against the potential threats caused by natural disasters, such as droughts, storms, earthquakes and flooding in an appropriate manner,

*Viewing with appreciation* the importance of respecting national sovereignty whilst fostering global nuclear security through consensus,

*Affirming* the importance of international cooperation towards achieving the aim of securing nuclear energy against natural disasters,

*Recognizing* the emergency the United Nations is facing on the matter caused by the increase of natural disasters due to climate change,

1. Encourages to reach the goal of expanding the budget of the Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section (NIDS) by 20%, which would amount to approximately 1.7 million euros, in order to enhance the ability of the section to support countries securing their nuclear capacity,
  - a. Mandates that these new funds will be directed towards projects that increase the resistance of current and planned nuclear power plants (NPPs) to seismic, volcanic, hydrologic and other natural disasters,
    - i. These will include, in particular, the relevant work of the Nuclear Power section of the Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science section of the IAEA,
      1. Relevant work is to include Strengthening Integrated Engineering Support for Nuclear Power Programme, Infrastructure and Planning for New Nuclear Power Programmes, and International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles,
  - b. These funds will be allocated from the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) of the IAEA (to provide the 700.000 EUR), with the financial support of the United States of America,
    - i. Funding allocated from the TCF will be coming from the extrabudgetary contributions that the TCF receives yearly,
  - c. Emphasizes expanding cooperation and coordination between the NIDS and the International Seismic Safety Center (ISSC);
2. Proposes the creation the Nuclear Environmental Safety Fund (NEST) within the Technical Cooperation fund to finance expensive but vital safety upgrades which will further minimize risks in the case of natural disaster,
  - . Funds will be financed by donor countries interested in promoting nuclear safety,
  - a. Terms of loans will be negotiated between the IAEA Secretariat and the recipient countries,
  - b. Initial financing will be provided by The Swiss Confederation, The French Republic and The United States of America;

3. Recommends to incorporate public and private stakeholders in the realm of regulated cooperation and expertise sharing in order to improve Member States knowledge on nuclear safety and connect the relevant parties,
  - . Working with the World Association of Nuclear Organization (WANO) to directly address public concerns about nuclear safety,
    - a. Organizing regional workshops for experts to share geological knowledge and natural disasters on sector with both Member States and non Member States to increase responsiveness to natural disasters,
    - b. Promoting bilateral and multilateral technology sharing such as Mobile Hot Cells (MHC);
  - 4. Notes the importance of facilitating academic personnel from countries who are developing power plants to study in countries where research on nuclear technology is already established,
    - . In counterpart encourages academic personnel from countries with a high level of expertise on nuclear technologies to study in the countries where nuclear technologies are being created,
      - a. With the aim of increasing sensitivity to other communities in addition to facilitate problem solving at a grassroots level,
      - b. Grants, scholarships and subsidies could be used to facilitate this process;
  - 5. Emphasizes the need for greater investment in R&D to improve the safety and emergency response capabilities of Nuclear Power Plants. This includes:
    - . Advances in Generation IV nuclear plants that replace water with sodium and helium as coolants,
      - a. ABWR (Advanced Boiling Water Reactors) that do not rely on operator intervention in the case of coolant pipe bursts during earthquakes, tornadoes, and tsunamis,
      - b. Improvements in “core catchers”, which ensures that hazardous nuclear fuels remain sealed during total meltdown;
    - 6. Recommends to update Response and Assistance Network (RANET) operating policy in order to speed up response to nuclear incidents
      - . Creates a pre-determined Preliminary Response Team (PRT) from RANET members in each regional area recognized by the IAEA,
        - .The emergency response team would be a list of primary and back-ups RANET participants in each IAEA regional area that will be on call for one year term,
          - i. These members will be appointed by the respective area and subject to rotation each year,
- i. These members will be specialists in the fields of,
  - i. Nuclear installation, assessment, and advice,
  - ii. Radiation survey,
  - iii. Radiological assessment and advice,
  - iv. Source search and recovery,
- ii. The International Emergency Centre (IEC) will immediately notify all primary and backup members when an incident is reported in a regional area,
- iii. All primary members of PRT must respond to the IEC notification and arrive on location within 36 hours;
7. Promotes further media and information distribution pertaining to the importance of nuclear safety in the form of:
  - . More accessible technical manuals to governments of Member States,
    - a. Video distribution for dispersal recommended for state curricula,
    - b. Leaflets shared among the public,
    - c. Expertise sharing of advances in nuclear technology through the IAEA and subject to regulations, as well as via the NIDS,
    - d. Regional workshops for experts to share geological knowledge on the region, including with non-Member States;

8. Encourages Member States to secure all water sources independent of the ultimate heat sinks via water tanks or reservoirs as per location of the plant,
  - . Further recommends coastal Nations to provide adequate tsunami specific training programs for engineers, scientists and regulators via yearly conferences,
  - a. Further encourages the extension of the scope of hazard studies by scientists to include risk factors associated with climate change, including droughts;
9. Urges cooperation with UN bodies such as UNFCCC & UNEP in order to discuss and better understand the effects of climate change;
10. Strongly encourages countries to work together with the IAEA to elaborate individual Country Programme Framework (CFP) in order to establish specific plan adapted to each country, geographical situation and financial means;
11. Invites Member States to open themselves to more frequent and thorough IAEA peer reviews of NPPs in order to direct the attention of respective nations to weaknesses in the infrastructure of their nuclear plants;
12. Further suggests countries to provide:
  - . Annual engineering qualification assessments,
  - a. Risk management classes for all nuclear reactor personnel,
  - b. Educating personnel about specific potentially dangerous climatic events;

Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.