



Rules of Procedure

Committees:

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

U.S. House of Representatives (HoR)

Fourth Imperial State Duma (FISD)

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LETTER TO THE DELEGATES

Dear delegates,

We are delighted to host the first Positivo MUN simulation and honored to occupy the role of Sec-gens of this event. In a search for the development of dialogue surrounding global issues and cooperation between delegates seeking a middle ground amidst an environment full of radicalism, the PosiMUN organizing team worked for months to assemble this conference. From historical committees in pressing situations to modern-day conflicts and problematics, we want to instigate delegates to engage in a variety of meaningful discussions.

As this event is the first MUN simulation hosted by Positivo and open to other institutions, we hope that this newly born conference serves as our legacy to this school and as the base for many editions to come.

We wish you all an unique experience, and a simulation filled with memorable moments.

Thank you.

Daniel Thomé
Secretary General

Laura Tamessawa
Vice-Secretary General

GENERAL POINTS, MOTIONS AND DEBATE

1. Motion to Start Session
 - a. Used to formally start the committee session.
2. Motion to Adjourn Session
 - a. Ends the committee session temporarily (for coffee breaks).
3. Motion to End Session
 - a. Ends the committee session permanently (at the end of the simulation).
4. Motion for Moderated Caucus
 - a. Allows a structured discussion where the chair recognizes delegates to speak for a set amount of time on a specific topic.
 - b. When proposing this motion, the delegate must specify the number of speeches, the time for each speech, the topic to be debated and whether they prefer to speak first or last.
 - c. Then, the delegations who wish to speak will be asked to raise their placards and the chair will recognize those delegations, forming a speaker's list limited to the number of speeches for the caucus.
 - d. Delegates must focus on debating the topic specified at the proposal of this motion.
5. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus
 - a. Suspends formal debate, allowing delegates to freely discuss, stand up, and negotiate among themselves without the chair's moderation.
 - b. Delegates must continue to speak in English even during an unmoderated caucus.
 - c. This type of caucus is useful for writing documents, negotiating, making alliances, etc.
6. Motion to Open the Speaker's List
 - a. Establishes a list of delegates wishing to speak on the topic at hand. Delegates are called upon by the chair in the order they are listed.
 - b. Any delegations that wish to be included in the speaker's list can raise their placards at the time of the motion's proposal or between speeches with a motion to be added to the speaker's list.
 - c. A delegation can also ask to withdraw from the speaker's list by raising their placards and asking between speeches.

7. Motion to be Added to the Speaker's List
 - a. Allows a delegate to request to be added to the speaker's list.
 - b. Must be proposed between speeches.
8. Motion to Recognize a Delegation
 - a. Requests the chair to acknowledge a delegation which may have arrived late.
9. Motion to Cite Sources
 - a. Allows a delegate to formally request the citation of specific sources during debate or when supporting a statement.
 - b. The delegation asked to cite its sources must send them to the chair to be evaluated.
 - c. If the chair decides that the delegate has failed to cite reliable sources, such delegate must apologize to the delegate that proposed the motion.
10. Motion to Present Agenda Proposal
 - a. Proposes the introduction of a specific agenda for debate, requiring approval by a simple majority (>1/2).
11. Point of Personal Privilege
 - a. Used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort, such as an inability to hear the speaker or the need to leave the room.
12. Right of Reply
 - a. A delegate can request this when they have been directly referenced by name or country in an offensive manner. Requires chair's approval.
 - b. If the right of reply is approved, the delegate has 30 seconds to respond.
13. Point of Information
 - a. A delegate may use this motion after another delegate's speech to ask that delegate a question.
 - b. It should only be used after speeches in moderated caucus and speaker's list, or after speeches in favor or against resolutions and amendments.
 - c. The chair has the power to limit POIs if deemed necessary.
 - d. Delegates that can not deny to receive POIs.
14. Point of Order
 - a. Raised when a delegate believes there has been a procedural error or violation of the rules, either by the chair or by a delegate.
15. Point of Doubt

- a. Raised when a delegate seeks clarification on procedural matters or when there is confusion regarding the rules being applied.

RESOLUTION-RELATED POINTS AND MOTIONS

16. Motion to Present Resolution Proposal

- a. Introduces a resolution for debate. Requires a speech in favor (1 minute, allows Points of Information) and a speech against (1 minute, allows Points of Information). Simple majority ($>1/2$) to pass.
- b. Usually, a resolution is written for each topic of the agenda.

17. Motion to Present Amendments

- a. Proposes an amendment to the resolution. Requires one speech in favor and one against, with no Points of Information. Requires a two-thirds majority ($\geq 2/3$) to pass.

18. Motion to Pass as a Friendly Amendment

- a. For amendments agreed upon by all the main submitters.
- b. No voting required if all main submitters approve.
- c. If one or more main submitters disapprove, the amendment immediately does not pass.

19. Motion to Vote Clause by Clause

- a. Requests the resolution to be voted on clause by clause, rather than as a whole document. Typically used when there is strong opposition to specific clauses.

20. Motion to Start Voting Procedure

- a. Begins the voting process for a resolution. Can be conducted by raising placards or through roll call, depending on the motion.
- b. Abstention is allowed depending on the roll call procedure. "Present and voting" does not allow abstention, while "present" does.
- c. Special committees may have different procedures, check the guide of your committee for such information

RESOLUTION PROPOSAL AND VOTING PROCEDURE

21. Initiation

- a. Starts with a motion to present a resolution proposal. One main submitter must deliver a 1-minute speech in favor, with Points of Information.

- b. Usually, resolutions are written for each topic of the agenda

22. Debate

- a. Another delegation must deliver a speech against, also for 1 minute, with Points of Information.

23. Unmoderated Caucus

- a. The chair strongly suggests an unmoderated caucus to discuss and draft amendments. Delegates can submit either friendly or unfriendly amendments.

24. Amendment Procedure

- a. When amendments are submitted, the chair recommends a motion to present amendments. The submitter delivers a speech in favor.
- b. If no speech in favor is entertained, the amendment automatically does not pass.
- c. Another delegation must deliver a speech against.
- d. If no speech against is entertained, the amendment passes automatically.

25. Final Voting

- a. A motion to start the voting procedure must be raised. Delegates must decide whether to vote on the resolution as a whole or clause by clause, based on a delegate's motion.
- b. For the UNSC, if any of the P5 countries vote against a resolution, the veto procedure is triggered.
 - i. The delegate(s) part of the P5 must justify their veto by explaining a violation of a specific UN Charter article to the chair.
 - ii. The chair has the power to approve or not such veto.
 - iii. If the veto is approved, the resolution does not pass.
 - iv. If the veto is not approved and the resolution has achieved the necessary number of votes in favor, it passes, if not, it does not pass.
 - v. Vetoes can only occur in resolutions and not in amendments.

SPEECH RULES

26. Opening Speeches

- a. Opening speeches happen at the start of the simulation before any other type of debate.

- b. In opening speeches, delegates are expected to express their delegation's position and proposals for the matter in discussion.
- c. Delegations are asked to deliver their speeches in alphabetical order, where each speech has a limit of 1 minute and 30 seconds.

27. General Speech

- a. Each speech is limited to 1 minute.
- b. However, the chair and committee may adjust this time.
- c. In all speeches, delegates must refrain from using personal pronouns.

28. Points of Information (POIs)

- a. POIs are allowed after in favor of amendment and resolution speeches, against amendment and resolution speeches, moderated caucus speeches and speaker's list speeches.
- b. POIs should be questions, not affirmations, and must be concise, with a high regard to objectiveness.
- c. Both the questions and answers in POIs have a limit of 45 seconds.

DRESS CODE

29. Men

- a. Business casual (complete suit and dress shoes, with or without a tie).

30. Women

- a. Business casual (social pants or dresses & skirts up to the knees).



MUN Dress Code

MUN conferences are events that require a strict dress code in order to keep the realistic character of the simulation, mirroring to some extent the attire used by diplomats in the UN. With delegates usually bearing **Business Casual Attire**, this document outlines the dress code delegates are to follow at PosiMUN 2025.

Women

- Pant or skirt suit;
- Dress skirt or dress slacks with coordinated shirt, blouse and/or sweater;
- Blazer with dress skirt or slacks with dress shirt, blouse or sweater;
- Dress shoes or dress sandals with or without heels;
- Skirt length may be no greater than 5 cm above the knee;
- Denim excluded from all of the above



Men

- Dress slacks, dress shirt with or without a tie
- Suit or sports coat are optional
- Blazer with dress slacks, dress shirt with or without a tie
- Dress shoes are required
- Denim excluded from all of the above



CRISIS POLICY

31. All committees may or may not have to deal with crises.
 - a. Crises can directly involve delegations part of the committee.
 - b. Crises can happen at any time of the simulation.
32. All crises are debated in a vacuum.

PLAGIARISM POLICY

33. Participation in PosiMUN is bound by academic integrity. In that sense, candidates who are seen violating such ideals through plagiarism or use of artificial intelligence will be disconsidered for awards.

DOCUMENTS

34. Position Paper
 - a. Heading:
 - i. Full name of the delegate, official name of the delegation, name of the school the delegate is enrolled in, name of the committee and topic.
 - b. Content:
 - i. General contextualization of the topic from the delegation's perspective.
 - ii. Overview of past actions and resolutions by relevant organizations and the delegation itself.
 - iii. Insight beyond the guide, including proposals for addressing the topic.
 - iv. References in Chicago-style on a separate page.
 - c. Formatting:
 - i. Must include references in Chicago style.
 - ii. Limit of one page for the text (excluding the reference list).
 - iii. Times New Roman 12, 1.5 spacing, Justified alignment.
 - d. Example: Refer to the Position Paper Example provided towards the end of this document.
35. Resolution
 - a. Content:
 - i. 1 to 3 main submitters, with at least 3 co-submitters (who cannot be main submitters).

- ii. Must include preambulatory and operative clauses.
- b. Formatting:
 - i. Times New Roman 12, 1.5 spacing, Justified alignment.
 - ii. Numerical clause and subclause structure (e.g., 1.1 for subclauses).
- c. Example: Refer to the Resolution Proposal Example provided.

AWARDS

In Model United Nations simulations, awards are given to recognize exceptional performance in various aspects of the simulation. The awards aim to evaluate the delegates' abilities in areas such as public speaking, leadership, negotiation, writing, and overall engagement in committee proceedings. They serve as an incentive for delegates to demonstrate diplomatic skills, teamwork, and comprehensive understanding of their delegation's policies.

The awards are divided into two main categories: **Best Delegate** and **Best Position Paper**. Each category recognizes delegates for distinct qualities and contributions to the simulation. All awards are given in certificate form.

Best Delegate per Committee

This award is given to the delegate who has demonstrated outstanding performance in terms of public speaking, leadership, and overall engagement during the simulation. The recipient of the Best Delegate award stands out for their ability to drive discussions, lead negotiations, and effectively represent their country's interests while maintaining diplomacy and cooperation. One Best Delegate award is given per committee.

Honorable Mentions for Best Delegate (2 per committee)

Two additional delegates per committee will receive certificates for Honorable Mention for Best Delegate, acknowledging their significant contributions to the simulation. These delegates consistently engage in discussions and demonstrate strong diplomatic skills but may not have had the same overall impact as the Best Delegate.

Best Position Paper (For the Whole Simulation)

The Best Position Paper award is given to the delegate who produces the most well-researched, structured, and convincing position paper across all committees. This award

focuses on the delegate's ability to present clear arguments, a deep understanding of the topic, and comprehensive proposals for solutions while maintaining their delegation's foreign policy in mind.

Honorable Mentions for Best Position Paper (2 per committee)

Two honorable mentions per committee will be awarded for excellent position papers that stand out for their research and clarity. Although these papers may not be the best overall, they demonstrate strong research and argumentation.

POSITION PAPER EXAMPLE

United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic: Press Freedom and Journalist Safety in Authoritarian Regimes

Kingdom of Denmark

Positivo International School

Bruno Cezar Da Silva

Honorable Chair and esteemed Delegates, it is an honor to be present at this UNHRC conference to address the crucial issue of press freedom and journalist safety in authoritarian regimes. The Kingdom of Denmark considers this discussion essential for society, especially in light of the growing challenges faced by journalists in countries where freedom of expression is suppressed. The issue requires decisive and collective action.

Press freedom is indispensable to democracy, allowing citizens to access information from different perspectives and, thus, make informed decisions. However, authoritarian and autocratic regimes directly attack this principle by censoring or controlling the media, and indirectly by repressing journalists through threats and intimidation. The UNHRC has already taken individual measures on this issue, such as the 2nd operative clause of resolution 54/23, which addresses the problem in the Russian Federation. However, we must pursue a resolution with global scope.

Denmark values press freedom and freedom of expression, guaranteed in section 77 of its constitution, and adopts rigorous measures against media repression and censorship. The State does not intervene in journalistic activities unless they involve defamation, slander, racism, dissemination of child pornography, confidential materials, or breaches of copyright and trade secrets, as detailed in its penal code. State interference in access to information is unacceptable and must be combated.

To address this issue, Denmark proposes international cooperation to monitor and report violations of press freedom, calling on authorities to defend the fundamental freedoms of opinion and expression, eliminate restrictions on the diversity of ideas, criticism, and dissent, and put an immediate end to the suppression of journalists' and media rights. We believe that empowering civil society, ensuring access to independent media, and fostering journalistic integrity are crucial steps toward combating authoritarianism. Governments must be held accountable, and the international community must adopt a unified stance to ensure that repressive regimes no longer silence those who seek the truth.

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RESOLUTION PROPOSAL EXAMPLE

RESOLUTION PROPOSAL #1

United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic: Press Freedom and Journalist Safety in Authoritarian Regimes

Main Submitters: Kingdom of Denmark, Federal Republic of Brazil, and United States of America.

Co-Submitters: Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, Federal Republic of Germany.

The United Nations Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the principles of the United Nations Charter of 1945, particularly the importance of upholding freedom of expression and press freedom as fundamental human rights,

Recognizing the vital role that independent journalism plays in promoting democracy, transparency, and accountability, especially in authoritarian regimes,

Acknowledging the growing threats faced by journalists worldwide, including censorship, intimidation, and violence in countries with authoritarian governments, and the need for international cooperation to address these challenges,

1. **Recommends** the establishment of the Global Coalition Against Disinformation (GCAD);
 - 1.1. Composed of representatives from the United Nations and major social media platforms;
 - 1.2. Aimed at developing advanced technologies for fake news detection, promote global awareness campaigns, and enforce a global code of conduct for responsible media use;
2. **Encourages** the formation of a Global Media Regulation Body (GMRB) in collaboration with UNESCO and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ),

- 2.1. With the aim of verifying and countering the spread of false news through impartial reviews by recognized media experts;
3. **Suggests** all member states to implement national frameworks where the determination of fake news is handled through independent judicial processes, rather than through arbitrary governmental decisions, ensuring fair and transparent outcomes;
4. **Calls for** the creation of an International Tribunal specializing in press freedom and state intervention cases;
 - 4.1. It would be tasked with reviewing incidents of undue repression of journalists;
 - 4.2. Members would be elected by the Human Rights Council in an international convention;
5. **Proposes** the allocation of funding to support the establishment and operations of the Global Media Regulation Body;
 - 5.1. Amounting to \$50 million annually;
 - 5.2. Financed through contributions from member states and international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund.