

STATUTE Model United Nations: Lambton College 2024

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“We, the participants of the 'United Nations Model (MUN): Lambton College 2024’ affirm the United Nations (UN) based principle of universal human equality, supporting the belief in fundamental human rights for all people, protecting the dignity and value of all human persons. In this affirmation for MUN Lambton College, we agree to foster conditions under which justice and respect is held among all conference participants. For these purposes, we will show respect and tolerance to all conference participants, adhering to diplomatic and linguistic rules in each of our reports, in our actions and our speeches, listening to the opinions of others, promoting open dialogue among participants, and respecting their right to freedom of speech.”

Section 1: Goals and Principles

Section 2: Participants of the UN Model

Section 3: Bodies of the UN Model

Section 4: General Assembly

Section 5: Presidency

Section 6: Meeting Regulations

Section 7: Coalitions

Section 8: Conduct of Meetings

Section 9: Committee Meeting Procedure

Section 10: Delegate Speeches

Section 11: Types of Questions and Their Sequence of Consideration

Section 12: Proposals Regarding Procedure, Sequence, and Order of Their Consideration

Section 13: Voting

Section 14: Final Document - General Assembly Resolution Draft

Section 15: Disciplinary Measures

Section 16: Validity of the Statute

We, representing the Model of United Nations of Lambton College 2024, together with the standing Secretariat, agree to adopt this Charter for the purposes of our conference.

Section 1: Goals and Principles

Article 1: Goals

MUN Lambton College 2024 aims to:

- Demonstrate the effectiveness of peaceful dialogue as a tool for conflict resolution.
- Familiarize delegates with the concept of diplomatic ethics.
- Illustrate the position that youth can participate in making socially significant decisions.
- Provide active youth a platform for developing communicative, public speaking, and leadership skills.
- Affirm the importance of cooperation at all levels to achieve goals, including maintaining peace and security.

Article 2: Principles

To achieve the goals set out in Article 1, MUN Lambton College 2024 and its participants will act in accordance with the following principles:

- All members of the Secretariat and other participants of the UN Model conscientiously fulfill the obligations undertaken by this Charter to ensure the productive conduct of the conference.
- All participants of the MUN Lambton College 2024 contribute to the constructive and productive work of the Body, acting in accordance with this Charter.
- All Delegates, Delegation Curators, and Guests must respect the rights, duties, and authority of the Secretariat.

Section 2: Participants of the UN Model

Article 3: Participants

Participants of the Model include the Secretariat, Delegates, and Curators of Delegations.

Article 4: Guests

All persons who are not members of the Secretariat, Delegations, or their Curators at the UN Model have the status of Guests.

Occupying specifically designated seats, Guests have the right to be present at the sessions of the UN Model Bodies unless otherwise decided by the Chair.

Guests may not participate in any way in the work of the Bodies.

During sessions, communication between Delegates and Guests is prohibited.

Article 5: Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of individuals involved in organizing the MUN Lambton College 2024, namely: the Presidency, Experts, the Secretary-General, the Press Center, Volunteers, Curators, and any provisional staff necessary for conference implementation.

Article 6: Delegates

Delegates, as individuals participating in the work of the Bodies, act on behalf of the UN member state, determined in advance by drawing lots.

If during a session of the Body the actions of a Delegate violate the articles of this Statute, disrupt the order of the session, and hinder the proper functioning of the Body, disciplinary measures may be imposed on the Delegate by the Chair.

Article 7: Delegation Curators

Delegation Curators are individuals responsible for the lives and health of delegation members under the age of 18.

Delegation Curators have the right to be present at the session, occupying designated seats, but may not interfere in the course of the session or communicate with Delegates.

Section 3: Bodies of the UN Model

Article 8: Bodies of the Model

The Body of the Model is an imitation of an existing UN system organ as determined by the Secretariat unless otherwise decided by the Secretariat.

Article 9: Committee

The Committee of the UN Model is an imitation of an existing UN system organ comprised of the Secretariat and Delegates unless otherwise decided by the Secretariat.

Article 10: Principal Bodies

The principal bodies of the Model are the General Assembly and the Secretariat.
Auxiliary bodies deemed necessary may be established in accordance with this statute.

Section 4: General Assembly

Article 11: Composition

The General Assembly consists of all Delegates and the Secretariat.

Article 12: Functions and Powers

The General Assembly is authorized to discuss any issues or provide recommendations within this Statute or pertaining to the powers and functions of each of the bodies provided for by this Statute.

The General Assembly considers reports of all Model Bodies.

The General Assembly decides on the adoption of the Draft Document of each Committee based on the Voting results. No vote is taken on the Draft Document of the Security Council, and it is considered automatically adopted.

Article 13: Voting

Each member of the General Assembly has one vote.

Section 5: Presidency

Article 14: Presidency

The Chair, Co-Chair, and Secretary constitute the Presidency of each Committee.

The Presidency manages the work of the Committee.

The composition of the Presidency is formed at the inaugural meeting of the Secretariat.

The Presidency represents the UN member state, previously elected by the Secretariat.

Members of the Presidency must be competent in matters of the Committee's agenda.

The Presidency remains impartial in its work.

Article 15: Chair

The Chair organizes the Committee's work in accordance with the provisions of this Statute, ensuring the effective functioning of the Committee.

The Chair:

- Ensures compliance with the provisions of this Statute.
- Opens and closes sessions.
- Conducts roll calls to establish a quorum at the beginning of each session, after each break, and at any other time when necessary.
- Manages the conduct of the session.
- Chairs formal debates, informal debates chaired by them, and the general debate procedure.
- Grants the floor to Delegates wishing to speak.
- Makes decisions regarding the conduct of the session.
- Puts questions to vote, conducts voting, and announces the results.

The Chair has the right to independently establish the committee's work regime. Decisions cannot be protested.

As a representative of the country, the Chair can participate in debates and voting on equal terms with other Delegates.

The Chair has the right not to consider questions and proposals put forward by Delegates if they do not consider them relevant or constructive.

The Chair makes decisions on matters not provided for in this Statute.

Decisions of the Chair may be contested by Delegates in the manner specified in Article 50 of this statute.

Article 16: Co-Chair

At the decision of the Chair or in their absence, the duties of the Chair are performed by the Co-Chair.

The Co-Chair has equal rights, duties, and powers as the Chair.

Article 17: Secretary

The Committee Secretary works under the guidance of the Chair to ensure the functioning of the Committee and comfortable working conditions for Delegates and the Presidency.

In the absence of the Chair and Co-Chair, or at their decision, their duties are performed by the Secretary.

Article 18: Expert

An expert prepares a report on the agenda item and participates in committee meetings.

The expert, along with representatives of registered coalitions in the committee, works on drafting points for the resolution project and other parts of the document, which after discussion by other committee delegates and voting procedures may be included in the Draft Final Document.

The expert assesses the compliance of all submitted points and amendments to the draft resolution with international law norms and previous UN resolutions, as well as formatting requirements.

The expert's conclusion cannot be contested.

During the hearing of positions, discussion of points and amendments to the draft resolution, a member of the Presidency may refer to the expert for clarification of issues related to the committee's agenda.

During the hearing of positions, discussion of points and amendments to the draft resolution, a Delegate may request clarification from the expert on specified issues in oral or written form, after which, at the Chair's discretion, the floor may be given to the expert.

Section 6: Meeting Regulations

Article 19: Meeting Regulations

Meeting regulations specified:

- The order of consideration of agenda items at the meeting if it is not provided for by these rules.
- The overall duration of discussion of the relevant proposal.
- The number and duration of speakers' speeches, including time for questions and the number of questions to one Speaker.
- The minimum and maximum term of office of coalition representatives.
- The need for debates on the discussed issue if required.

Article 20: Establishment of Regulations

Regulations are established at the beginning and amended during the session in the formal debate mode by a simple majority of the votes of the present Delegates.

Section 7: Coalitions

Article 21: Establishment of Coalitions

Before the start of the session, the Secretariat forms coalitions considering the current situation in the world according to the Committee's theme.

During the session, participants have the right to create new coalitions.

Article 22: Transformation of Coalitions

During the Committee's session, the composition of existing coalitions may change with the prior consent reached with other conference participants.

Article 23: Coalition Representative

One representative is elected from each coalition in the Committee, who represents the coalition's interests in working with other representatives and the Expert.

Representatives may be changed at any time, except during the discussion period, at the coalition's decision.

Article 24: Delegates Not Part of Coalitions

A Delegate not belonging to any coalition cannot submit their own points for the resolution but can participate in the discussion of points.

During the hearing of positions, discussion of points and amendments to the draft resolution, a member of the Presidency may refer to the expert for clarification of issues related to the committee's agenda.

During the hearing of positions, discussion of points and amendments to the draft resolution, a Delegate may request clarification from the expert on specified issues in oral or written form, after which, at the Chair's discretion, the floor may be given to the expert.

Section 8: Conduct of Meetings

Article 25: Delegates' Seats

Seats for Delegates in the session hall are allocated in the order established by the Presidency, in accordance with pre-established coalitions.

Article 26: Roll Call

Roll call of delegations is conducted at the beginning of each session and by a member of the Committee Presidency when necessary to establish a quorum. Roll call is conducted in alphabetical order.

During roll call, Delegates raise their mandates, accompanying it with the words "present" or "present and voting." In the first case, Delegates abstain from voting on all issues except procedural ones; in the latter, a Delegate cannot abstain from voting on any issue.

Article 27: Quorum

The quorum consists of a qualified majority (two-thirds) of the Delegates of the Committee present and voting, allowing the Committee's work to begin and decisions made during it to be considered legitimate.

The quorum is established by the Committee Chair after roll call.

Article 28: Committee's Work Regime

Committee sessions may take place in three modes:

- formal debates,
- informal debates chaired, and
- informal debates without chairing.

During the session, regardless of the mode, Delegates are prohibited from leaving the session hall without permission from a member of the Committee Presidency (except in cases of urgent necessity). Permission may be obtained after an oral or written request. Violating order is acting contrary to the provisions of the MUN Lambton College 2024 statute .

Article 29: Formal Debates

The formal debate mode is used during the general discussion procedure, position presentation procedure, consideration of draft resolutions or resolution proposals, adoption of draft resolutions, consideration of amendments, adoption of amendments, adoption of resolutions, and all other cases if the Committee has not adopted a different decision.

In the formal debate mode, moderated discussion or general discussion is possible, for which a Delegate or member of the Presidency may propose a procedural motion at any time during the session (except during an Orator's speech and Voting), suggesting the discussion topic, its overall duration, and the duration of the Orator's speech.

Before the start of formal debates, the Chair announces the transition to debates and opens the Speaker's List. Delegates wishing to speak raise their mandates. The Chair compiles the Speaker's List. A Delegate has the right to indicate their desire to speak at the end or beginning of the list.

During formal debates:

- The Chair grants the floor to Delegates according to the Speaker's List.
- Delegates may ask questions and make procedural motions.
- Delegate speeches, as well as discussions and decisions on procedural and agenda matters, proceed according to the adopted regulations.
- Movement around the session hall without the Chair's permission is prohibited.

Article 30: Informal Debates Chaired

Informal debates chaired are used for discussing the agenda in a free discussion format.

During the chaired informal debates:

- A Speaker's List is not compiled.
- A Delegate wishing to speak informs the Chair by raising their mandate, after which the Chair grants the floor to the Delegate for the time determined by the regulations.
- Delegate movement around the session hall without the Chair's permission and speaking without being given the floor by the Chair are prohibited.

Article 31: Informal Debates without Chairing

Informal debates without chairing are used for conducting informal consultations and discussions without following formal procedures.

A Delegate or member of the Presidency may propose the transition to informal debates without chairing at any time during the session (except during an Orator's speech and Voting), explaining their purpose and duration. The maximum duration of informal debates without chairing is 15 minutes. This motion requires support from at least one other Delegation, is not discussed, and is immediately put to a vote. A simple majority of the votes of the present Organ Delegates is required to decide to transition to informal debates without chairing.

Section 9: Committee Meeting Procedure

Article 32: General Debate Procedure (Presentation of State Positions)

At the beginning of the Committee session, general debates are held during which each delegation presents its position on the agenda items. The time allocated for a speech and answering questions may be limited by the regulations adopted at the meeting.

Article 33: General Discussion Procedure

Before the Committee Draft Final Document is created and during the work of the Expert and coalition representatives, a general discussion procedure is conducted to determine the further development of the organ's work for its more effective functioning.

Article 34: Draft Final Document

The Draft Final Document (or Resolution) is the result of the Committee's work and represents recommendations for addressing the agenda item.

Article 35: Submission of Points to the Draft Final Document

Points to the Draft Final Document are proposals from a group of coalition representatives and other Delegates to address agenda items.

Points are submitted by coalition representatives and processed in collaboration with the Expert or another member of the Presidency.

After the discussion and obtaining the Expert's conclusion, a point may be submitted for consideration and subsequently, the point may be admitted to the voting procedure.

Delegates who are not members of coalitions cannot submit their own points.

Article 36: Discussion of Points

Points are discussed as follows:

- A group consisting of coalition representatives and an Expert (or a member of the Presidency) presents the point to the Resolution.
- After presenting the point, formal debates on discussing the point in the Committee are opened, in which all Delegates may participate, and according to the regulations approved by the Committee, questions regarding the Point may be addressed to the group.
- To bring the Point to a vote, the support of all coalition representatives and at least one other Delegation is required.
- For a Point to be included in the Draft Final Document, a simple majority of votes "for" from the Delegations present at the meeting and voting is required.

Article 37: Adoption of the Draft Final Document

The Draft Final Document is adopted by a simple majority of votes from the Delegations present and voting.

Grammatical, orthographic, syntactic, and stylistic errors in the Draft Document that do not affect the text's meaning are corrected by the Presidency without Voting.

Article 38: Essence and Procedure for Amendments

An amendment is considered a proposal that adds, removes, or changes a point in the Draft Document.

Amendments are made separately to each point.

Article 39: Sequence of Amendment Consideration

Amendments to the Points of the Draft resolution are considered first, followed by amendments to the preamble, if the Committee does not decide otherwise.

If two or more amendments are proposed to one point, their consideration begins with the amendment furthest in content from the content of the point discussed in the Draft Document. Then the next amendments follow until all amendments to this point of the Document are considered. If the adoption of one amendment leads to the rejection of another amendment, the latter is not put to a vote.

An amendment should not contradict the content and objectives of the Draft Document, for which the Committee Expert provides an appropriate conclusion.

Article 40: Discussion Procedure for Amendments

Amendments are discussed as follows:

- The Delegation-author of the amendment presents its content and meaning.
- After presenting the amendment, questions regarding the amendment may be addressed to the Delegation-author.
- To adopt an amendment, a simple majority of Delegations must vote in favor, or the amendment may be adopted as friendly by the Delegation-author of the Point.

Article 41: Withdrawal of Amendments

Before the start of voting, the author of an amendment or an amendment to the amendment has the right to withdraw it from discussion.

The Chair or Committee Expert before the start of voting has the right to withdraw an amendment or an amendment to the amendment from discussion if they do not consider it constructive.

Article 42: Adoption of the Draft Final Document

After discussing all amendments, a vote is taken on the final text of the Draft Document, provided by the Presidency.

The Draft Final Document becomes the Final Document of the Committee if a majority of the Delegations present and voting vote in favor.

Section 10: Delegate Speeches

Article 43: Delegation Rules

When speaking, a Delegation must adhere to the regulations adopted at the meeting and these Rules:

- A representative wishing to speak requests the floor from the Chair by raising their mandate.
- No one in the Committee may speak without prior permission from the Chair.
- If according to the regulations, a Delegation has time for answering questions, it has the right to declare itself open or closed for questions, refuse to answer questions, or delegate the right to answer questions to another Delegation with its consent.

Section 11: Types of Questions and Their Sequence of Consideration

Article 44: Order of Priority for Considering Questions and Proposals

Questions and proposals of Delegates are considered in the following order:

- Questions of personal privilege,
- Questions regarding the conduct of the meeting,
- Questions regarding the conduct of Voting,
- Questions to the Expert,
- Procedural motion;
- Right to reply.

Article 45: Questions of Personal Privilege

At any time during the session, a Delegate may raise a question of personal privilege only if they feel any private inconvenience preventing them from fully participating in the Committee's work. After the Chair grants them the floor, the Delegate must stand up and explain their complaint.

When raising a question of personal privilege, a Delegate cannot speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Article 46: Questions Regarding the Conduct of the Meeting

At any moment during the meeting, except during the Orator's speech and Voting, each Delegate may pose a question to the Chair regarding the conduct of the meeting, which the Chair immediately resolves according to the articles of this Statute.

A Delegate raising a question regarding the conduct of the meeting cannot speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Article 47: Questions Regarding the Conduct of Voting

Questions regarding the conduct of Voting may be raised during Voting or after Voting.

A question regarding the conduct of Voting may be raised only if, in the opinion of the Delegate, violations occurred during voting or errors were made during the vote count.

After raising a question regarding the conduct of Voting, the Voting is repeated.

If the Chair does not believe that violations occurred during the voting, they may reject the question.

Article 48: Questions to the Expert

During the meeting, a Delegation has the right to pose questions to the Expert concerning the agenda.

Article 49: Right to Reply

Each Delegation may exercise the right to reply if other participants in the meeting raise questions concerning the interests of their state. To grant the right to reply, oral or written declaration of grounds by the delegation is required.

The decision to grant the right to reply is made by the Chair, and this decision cannot be appealed.

If a Delegate is granted the right to reply, their speech adheres to the regulations established at the meeting.

The right to reply to the right to reply is not granted.

Section 12: Proposals Regarding Procedure, Sequence, and Order of Their Consideration

Article 50: Proposals Regarding Procedure and Their Consideration Sequence

Delegates and members of the Presidency have the right to make procedural proposals, which are considered in the following order:

- Proposal to adjourn the meeting: To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.
- Proposal for a recess in the meeting (the recess may be used for familiarization with the text of the discussed documents or for rest; when making this proposal, the Representative must specify the purpose and duration of the recess): To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.
- Protest against the Chair's decision (applied if the Delegate believes that the Chair has exceeded their authority or otherwise violated these Rules of Procedure): To adopt this procedural proposal, a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes from those present and voting is required.
- Temporary deprivation of the Representative's right to speak at the meeting (if adopted, it is valid for a certain period, but not exceeding the end of the current meeting): To adopt this procedural proposal, a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes from those present and voting is required.
- Proposal for a break in the discussion of the agenda item (used to temporarily suspend the discussion of the agenda item; the postponed item can be reconsidered by the corresponding procedural proposal): To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.
- Motion to terminate the discussion of the agenda item (used to terminate the discussion of the issue and proceed to the voting procedure on it): To adopt this procedural proposal, a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes from those present and voting is required.

- Proposal to return to the discussion of the postponed item: To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.
- Proposal for reconsideration of the issue (used to return to the consideration of a proposal for which a vote has already been taken): To adopt this procedural proposal, a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes from those present and voting is required.
- Proposal for a repeat of the general discussion procedure: To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.
- Proposal to limit/increase the time and/or number of speeches by Representatives: To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.
- Proposal for a roll-call vote (can be used only during the vote on the draft resolution): To adopt this procedural proposal, a simple majority of votes from those present and voting is required.

Article 51: Procedure for Considering Proposals Regarding Procedure

Proposals regarding procedure are considered as follows:

- A proposal regarding procedure may be put forward by a Representative at any moment during the meeting, but it cannot interrupt the speech of an Orator or the voting process.
- To initiate discussion on a procedural proposal, it must be supported by at least one other Representative, besides the Representative who put forward the proposal.
- The procedure for considering all procedural proposals does not involve "for" and "against" speeches on the proposal.
- After the discussion of a procedural proposal, it is put to a vote.
- A procedural proposal is adopted by a simple majority of votes "for" from Delegates.

Section 13: Voting

Article 52: Types of Voting

Decisions of the Committee on procedural matters are made by:

- consensus (in the absence of objections to the proposal);
- a simple majority of votes from those present at the delegation meeting; or
- a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes from those present at the representatives' meeting.

Decisions of the Committee on matters not related to procedure are made by:

- consensus (in the absence of objections to the proposal);
- a simple majority of votes from the present delegations.

Article 53: Voting

Each member of the Committee has one vote.

If the Committee does not decide otherwise, voting is conducted by raising mandates.

In the case of voting on the working Draft, one of the Delegates may propose a roll-call vote:

- The proposal for a roll-call vote without discussion is immediately put to a vote and is adopted if supported by a simple majority of the present Delegates.
- During a roll-call vote, the Chair calls out all countries of the Committee in Ukrainian alphabetical order, and each Delegate responds "for," "against," or "abstain."
- During a roll-call vote, a Delegate may skip their turn, but in this case, after the list is completed, they are obliged to vote only "for" or "against."
- Roll-call voting on procedural matters and amendment proposals is not conducted.

During voting on procedural matters, Delegates cannot abstain from voting. Representatives who declared "present and voting" during the roll-call cannot abstain from voting on any issues.

Delegates must maintain silence and order during voting. During voting, all questions not related to the voting procedure are prohibited.

Article 54: Equal Division of Votes

If votes on any issue, except those requiring a qualified majority, are evenly divided, a repeat vote is conducted. If the proposal fails to gain a majority in the repeat vote, it is considered rejected.

Section 14: Final Document - General Assembly Resolution Draft

Article 55: Requirements for the Final Document

The Final Document draft is developed in accordance with the established requirements for formatting General Assembly resolutions.

Article 56: Consideration of the Final Document Draft

The Final Document draft is read out at the Closing of the General Assembly by representatives of the Committee who were previously elected in the Committee. After the reading of the Draft, questions may be asked about it by conference participants in the number determined at the beginning of the General Assembly meeting.

Article 57: Adoption of the Final Document

The Final Document is considered adopted if a majority of those present and voting Delegates vote in favor of it.

Section 15: Disciplinary Measures

Article 58: Application

Disciplinary measures are applied by decision of the Committee Chair regarding a Delegate whose actions violate the articles of this Statute, disrupt the order at the meeting, and hinder the proper functioning of the Body.

Article 59: Types of Penalties

- Oral warning.
- Temporary suspension of voting rights.
- Permanent deprivation of voting rights.
- Removal from the meeting room.

Section 16: Validity of the Statute

Article 60: Recognition

This Statute is recognized by all Participants and Guests of the "MUN Lambton College 2024."

Disciplinary measures are imposed by the Committee Chair on Delegates whose actions violate the articles of this Statute to ensure the proper functioning of the Committee.