

Beijing Rules of Procedure

Paper-Oriented

Version: P0v2.0



I. GENERAL RULES

1. Scope

Beijing Rules of Procedure (Paper-Oriented) is drafted by the Editorial Board of Beijing Rules of Procedure, approved and released by China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association (CFAUMUNA), binding all Directors, delegates, observers and other conference participants that are related and regulated by this Rules of Procedure (RoP). Beijing International Model United Nations (BIMUN) and other authorised conferences shall adopt Beijing Rules of Procedure. The Secretariat of BIMUN reserves the final right to interpret or revise this RoP.

2. Appointment

The Secretariat appoints, and the Committee of Academics confirms Directors of committees, who unbiasedly preside over conferences. Except for making an Appeal, any conference participant should not oppose the Chair's decisions in any form. Should delegates, observers and other conference participants have any discontent towards the RoP, they shall make complaints to the Directors directly.

3. Courtesy

All conference participants should follow the rules of etiquette of BIMUN, including but not limited to:

- a) No alcohol or drugs before or during sessions;
- b) No damaging, or posing threats to, public facilities or properties of others;
- c) No personal attacks, insults, or any other forms of improper behaviour;
- d) Be in a formal suit during sessions;
- e) Do not directly call the Chair or other delegates by their names; do not address a speech targeted at certain delegates on the floor, if not approved by the Chair.
- f) Do not speak if not in order.

Delegates may be warned, publicly criticised or dismissed permanently as decided by the Directors and approved by the Secretariat, or shall face other punishments according to laws and regulations.

4. Credentials

Before the first session starts, all delegates, observers and other participants are required to check in at the Secretariat, confirm information of committees and their identities, and claim their name tags. A name tag serves as the only permit for full entry during sessions.

5. Delegates

Generally, all the formal participants of the conference are addressed as "Delegate", which may vary from "Delegate of Member State", "Delegate of Observer State" to "Delegate of International Organisation", while authorised spectators are addressed as "Observer". In this RoP, delegates refer to official delegates who have the full rights to speak, motion, vote, etc. Other rights of delegates should be authorised by the Directors before the start of the conference. If not specified, other participants do not enjoy the rights to motion and vote.

6. Quorum

The Directors, together with the Secretariat, ought to make sure that a quorum is present before calling the assembly to order. Delegates who have signed up and did not report

absence before the first session starts are also on the roll call list. A majority (two-thirds) of delegates present are enough to make a quorum, which validates every vote. A vote that receives approval from less than a quorum in an assembly is deemed invalid. Before officially commencing a session, the Chair should conduct a roll call. Voting on substantial motions can proceed as long as the quorum is present, without the total number of votes equaling to the quorum.

7. Pre-conference Document

The Secretariat and Directors are entitled to require delegates to hand in conference paper(s) by a scheduled time, and to limit the rights of those who fail to comply with it, by partially or fully restricting their rights to speak or raise a motion, suspending distribution of their placards and name cards, etc.

8. Language

All the participants are required to use the official language of their committees or to provide a qualified text translation when they feel obliged to conduct a speech in a non-official language.

II. CONFERENCE ORDER

1. General Authority of the Directors

This RoP grants Chair, who oversees the Directors, the right to inspect the work of the committee, host conferences, initiate votes and rule of procedural problems. The Chair can, during committee discussion, limit the time of each speaker, close the floor or close the debate. The Chair is in charge of implementing this RoP and reserves the right to interpret.

2. Appeal

A delegate may appeal any decision of the Chair. After introducing the reasons for appeal, the Committee will move directly to vote on the motion and a **two-thirds** majority of the members present and voting is required for a successful appeal. An Appeal only serves to correct the wrong adjudication of the Chair according to this RoP. It should not aim at correcting the Chair or revising this RoP. The Directors and the Editorial Board of Beijing Rules of Procedure shall express opinions on the appeal.

3. Electronic Devices

The Directors reserve the right to regulate the usage of laptops, tablet computers, cell-phones or other electronic devices in the Committee during the meeting. Computers and other electronic devices may be used outside the Committee room as approved by the Directors or in the Committee room when the conference is in the stage of lobby or recess.

4. Presence

Delegates should participate in the discussions of each session on time. Delegates who are delayed for the Roll Call procedure should send a page to the Directors to show his or her presence. A delegate is still considered absent if he or she has not informed the Chair of the presence, albeit seated in the conference room.

5. Absence

Delegates who are absent from, or are leaving the conference for personal reasons should send an e-mail or a page to the Directors. Directors should modify the status of attendance after being informed.

III. SPEECHES

1. Speakers' List

A Main Speaker's List will be set for the topic immediately after the first roll call. The time limit shall be determined by the Directors. Delegates who wish to speak or withdraw their application to speak should send a page to the Directors. The Chair can, when necessary, invite delegate to join or change the sequence of the Main Speaker's List, but without undermining the fairness of the conference.

The order of formal speech is prescribed by the Main Speaker's List, while the informal speech don't have such limits under particular order. Any countries, organizations and other entities could only add into the Main Speaker's List once, unless it has already finished the speech and has been excluded from the list.

2. Speeches

No representative shall address the Committee without having previously obtained the permission from the Directors. The Chair shall recognize speakers in an order determined by the Chair himself or herself. The Directors may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject on the table.

3. Time Limit on Speeches

The Directors may limit the speaking time of each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. The default time for speeches is two minutes. When the time is exhausted and a delegate is to exceed his or her allotted time, the Directors shall allow the representative to finish the speech with one more complete sentence only and call him or her to order without delay.

4. Yields

Speakers in the Main Speakers' List may yield the floor to another delegate after finishing the introduction. The delegate to whom the floor is yielded shall not yield to a second delegate and reserves the right to decide whether to take the floor.

5. Right of Reply

A delegate whose national honour or integrity has been insulted by another delegate may request a right of reply. A right of reply will not be granted solely in order to correct a perceived inaccuracy in a speech. The Chair's decision on whether to grant the right of reply is not open to appeal. The Chair shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. A right of reply to a right of reply is out of order.

IV. MOTIONS AND POINTS

1. Motion

A motion, or a procedural request, is allowed to be raised for the change of the conference procedure. Unless specified, a motion could only be passed with votes; however, the Directors may directly pass or reject the motion on the floor based on the judgment of the consensus from the committee. Delegates shall be granted the right of appeal against the adjudication.

2. Proposal and Withdrawal of Motions

Delegates may raise their placard to motion after the former formal speech is finished or at any time approved by the Chair. While motioning, delegates need to state the type of the motion and briefly explain the motivation. A vote will be initiated immediately after it has been raised. This motion usually would be passed by simple majority. A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before the voting on it has commenced. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

3. Informal Debate

The commencement of informal debate marks the suspension of formal debate following the order of the Main Speakers' List and further consultation on specific issues on or off the record. The motion, which clarifies the time limit of less than twenty minutes, shall be immediately put to vote.

4. Closure of the Main Speakers' List

During the Third Reading, a representative may propose a motion to close the Main Speakers' List. Once the closure of Speakers' List has been adopted, the committee shall directly move on to the voting procedure on Draft Resolutions. No more than two representatives may speak in favour of and two against the motion within two minutes, including the proposer. The motion shall be immediately put to vote.

5. Points of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order to point out the behaviors, conducts, procedures that disobey the RoP and advice for correcting. The point of order shall be immediately decided by the Directors in accordance with these rules. The chair may also put any dispute to vote on which are not explicit in the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the Directors on Rules of Procedure. A representative raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

6. Points of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege at any time when he or she experiences personal inconvenience that impairs his or her ability to participate in the conference. The Chair shall resolve the issue on the table or submit to the Secretariat for further discussion and decision. This kind of motion generally requires no vote. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should only do so with the utmost discretion and with reference to the audibility of the speaker unless in exceptional circumstances.

7. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may raise a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Directors a question regarding Rules of Procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegate with substantive questions may not raise points of parliamentary inquiry.

8. Points of Information

Delegates may raise points of information when the floor is declared open by the Directors to points during and after the introduction. Points of information shall be pertinent to substantive matters, put forward in the form of a question. Delegates who raise a point of information may decide whether to ask a follow-up question. Only one follow-up question may be asked under the approval of the Directors. The time limit of a point of information is decided by the Chair, who also reserves the right to rule out a point of information irrelevant to a substantive matter.

9. Reorder of Voting

A motion to reorder voting on Draft Resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure and before the voting on any Draft Resolution has started. If the motion receives a simple majority passage of members present, the Directors will take all motions to reorder Draft Resolutions and then vote in the order they came. Voting will continue until either a motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the committee will move into the voting procedure, voting on Draft Resolutions in their original order.

V. VOTING

1. Voting Rights

Each delegation shall have one vote on any matter that they are eligible to vote. On procedural motions plus voting on amendments, no abstentions are permitted. Observers of the Committee shall vote on procedural matters, but may not vote on Draft Resolutions and amendments.

The only substantive question concerns the adoption of a Draft Resolution, where only full members of the Committee may vote. Each vote must be a “yes”, “yes with right”, “no”, “no with right” or “abstain”. Members present and voting will be defined as members casting an affirmative or negative vote only. In the process of voting, only a point of order or a point of personal privilege may interrupt the procedure and must be made in connection with the actual voting.

2. Voting on Draft Resolutions

Draft Resolutions shall be immediately put to vote right after the closure of the Main Speakers’ List with a two-thirds majority for passage. Voting by roll call shall be adopted unless a clear consensus has reached. Delegates must state “yes”, “no” or “abstain” and may request an explanatory statement as a result of a temporary change of position.

“Points of Order”, “Points of Personal Privilege”, “Points of Parliamentary Inquiry” and “Reorder of Voting” shall be raised with permission after the closure of the Speakers’ List. “Points of Information” and “Reorder of Voting” shall not be permitted once entering the voting on the first Draft Resolution.

3. Simple Majority

A simple majority requires a greater number of “yes” votes than “no” votes. A tie will fail. Decisions of the Committee on procedural motions and amendments shall be made by a simple majority of the member participants present and voting.

4. Two-Thirds Majority

A two-thirds majority requires “yes” votes to be at least twice as many as “no” votes. Decisions on substantive question or “important questions”, as prescribed in other articles or decided by the Chair in the conference, shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the member participants present and voting.

5. Methods of Voting

During procedural voting, preliminary voting for Draft Resolutions and voting for amendments, the Directors shall normally judge the passage of vote by counting placards, but any representative may request a roll-call in the formal process of voting for Draft Resolutions. The roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members and the observers, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Directors. The name of each member shall be called in any roll call, and the representative shall reply “yes”, “yes with right”, “no”, “no with right”, “pass” or “abstain” in the first round of voting. Delegates who chose “pass” in the previous round shall only reply “yes”, “yes with right”, “no” and “no with right” in the second round of voting. “Yes with right” and “no with right” shall only be replied when any submitter who has reconsidered their positions chooses to cast an affirmative vote for other Draft Resolutions on the floor or a negative vote for the Draft Resolution he has confirmed and submitted to the Directors.

The chair should require delegates to vote by raising the placard or conduct a roll-call voting, unless a special rule has been made and released before the voting:

- a) Voting by raising placard: Delegates who wish to vote “yes”, “no”, or “abstain” should raise their placard in turn as stated by the Chair. The Chair would compare the number of votes for “yes” and “no”. If no abstain is allowed, the Chair may just ask the delegate who vote “yes” to raise their placard, the rest are automatically counted as “no”.
- b) Roll-call voting: The Chair asks each representative, in the order of the Roll Call List, about his or her attitude. Delegates must vote as “yes”, “no”, or “abstain”. Any delegates may require, after the chair has announced the type of voting, to do the roll call again to confirm whether the order is in line with the quorum; otherwise, the attendance shall be calculated according to the roll call result at the beginning of the session. Delegates who refuse to answer "yes", "no" or "abstention" are considered abstentions.

6. Methods of Counting

The Directors shall take appropriate methods to count the vote, during which delegates shall be granted the right of inquiry for the result.

The result of vote counting shall be logged into the conference note as soon as the Directors officially declares the passage of a motion or a written document. The Directors will only attend to the miscount and retain the result after the announcement even with the proof of error.

VI. FIRST-READING

1. Call for Action

A Call for Action is the official document submitted by the delegation of a certain country before the meeting, the purpose of which is to state the country's stance, review past actions and call for prompt actions on certain issues to be discussed during the meeting. The format and requirements of the Paper shall be decided by the Secretariat and be consistent with the RoP.

2. Introduction to Call for Actions

The introduction to Call for Actions will commence upon the declaration from the Directors, in accordance with the order provided by the Main Speakers' List. The Directors may set the time limit for the introductory speech, after which other delegates may raise points of information upon the approval from the Directors. The Directors reserves the right to set the time limit for the response from the main submitter.

3. Free Lobby: Communication of Country Positions & Modification to a Call for Action for a Working Paper

If the committee becomes aware that the delegates intend to modify its proposal, the committee shall postpone its examination of the matter until it has received the new proposal or the amendments to the commission. This marks the commencement of the free lobby and it requires a motion to officially initiate this procedure with the time limit of less than twenty minutes. If the Committee has not yet received any Working Papers, it shall go back to the Main Speakers' List. Delegates are encouraged to raise one or more motions to proceed to free lobby at any time during the following introduction to Call for Actions.

4. Drafting of Working Papers

Working paper is a formal document of action plans submitted to the Committee, and it can be the basis of Draft Resolutions during the Second Reading. The **First-reading** is concluded if Working Papers are submitted. If the committee does not receive any Working Paper, it shall be referred back to the previous procedure. A Working Paper may be introduced when it is co-submitted by at least **fifteen** percent of the members present and has received the approval of the Director. There shall be no more than **two** main submitters for each Working Paper, and other members who sponsor the Working Paper may be recognized as co-submitters. The main-submitters and co-submitters of a Working Paper shall not be added into the other Working Papers.

5. Submission of Working Papers

During the formal debate, Working Papers shall be submitted to the Directors, who are obliged to officially announce and set the time limit for the acceptance of submission. The following free lobby shall be commenced with the time limit of 20 minutes allotted automatically after the submission of the first Working Paper, whose closure shall be the deadline for the acceptance of submission. All working papers submitted after the deadline will be invalid and this procedure cannot be appealed.

6. Distribution of Working Papers

The Directors shall review the Working Paper right after the official acceptance and request the main-submitters to modify the content and format according to the requirements. The Directors shall sign, number and distribute the working papers.

The First reading will be concluded when the Directors complete the review and proceed to the distribution of the last Working Paper on the floor with the submission before the deadline. The commencement of Second-reading shall begin, following the distribution of Working Papers. All the Working Papers having not been checked before the time allotted will automatically lose the validity of introduction and discussion, and thus shall not be appealed.

VII. SECOND-READING

1. Introduction to Working Papers

Once a Working Paper has been approved, it shall be copied and distributed. A permission to introduce the Working Paper shall be granted by the Directors before any introduction and debate commence. Following the agreement to introduce the Working Paper, there will be a set reading time for the document. The time limit will be determined by the Directors. The main-submitter may decide the number of points of information he or she would like to take when asked and approved by the Directors, and may decide the specific terms on which he or she takes points. More than one Working Paper may be on the floor during the Second-reading. The Chair will decide the order of introduction at his or her discretion when more than one Working Paper is approved.

2. Debate on Working Papers

After the introduction of Working Papers, the Directors shall encourage a motion to initiate a Debate on Working Papers with a simple majority to pass. During the formal debate, delegates are required to give speeches on a specific topic concerning the Working Paper upon the order recognized by the Directors. The time limit on individual address shall be determined by the Directors. The total time for the debate shall not exceed 40 minutes.

3. Merging Sessions

A motion for initiating a merging session is in order after the Debate on Working Papers. The delegate raising the motion shall only specify a time within twenties minutes for the merging session. The motion will be put to vote immediately, with a simple majority of members required for passage. A Draft Resolution may be introduced when it is co-submitted by at least **one-fourth** of the full members present and receives the approval of the Director. There shall be no more than **three** main submitters for each

Draft Resolution, and other members who sponsor the Draft Resolution may be recognized as co-submitters. The main-submitters and co-submitters of a Draft Resolution shall not be added into the other Draft Resolutions. If the Committee has not yet received any Working Paper, it shall go back to the Main Speakers' List.

4. Submission of Draft Resolutions

The **Second-reading** is concluded if the Draft Resolutions are adopted. If the committee does not adopt any Draft Resolution, the merging session will be extended for another ten minutes. Ten minutes after the submission of the first Draft Resolution shall be the deadline for the acceptance of submission. All working papers submitted after the deadline will be invalid and this procedure cannot be appealed.

5. Distribution of Draft Resolutions

The Directors shall review the Draft Resolutions right after the submission and request the main-submitters to modify the content and format according to the requirements. The Directors shall sign, number and distribute the Draft Resolutions.

VIII. THIRD-READING

1. Draft Resolution

Once a Draft Resolution has been approved, it shall be copied and distributed. A permission to introduce a Draft Resolution shall be granted by the Directors before any introduction and debate commence. Following agreement to introduce a Draft Resolution, there will be a set reading time for the document. The time limit will be determined by the Directors. The main-submitter may decide the number of points of information he or she would like to take when asked and approved by the Directors, and may decide the specific terms on which he or she takes points. More than one Draft Resolutions may be on the floor at any time. The Chair will decide the order of introduction at his or her discretion when more than one Draft Resolution is approved.

2. Final Consultation and Preliminary Voting for Draft Resolutions

Preliminary voting shall take place right after the introduction to Draft Resolutions. The Directors shall recognize the affirmative votes by counting the placards raised upon the approval of the Chair. The result shall possess no decisive validity for the passage of votes. After the preliminary voting for Draft Resolutions, the Directors shall encourage a motion to officially proceed to final consultation with a simple majority of passage. During the process, delegates are required to make distinctions among the Draft Resolutions with a specific topic upon the approval by the Directors who shall decide the time limit on individual speech. The total time for final consultation shall be less than 15 minutes.

3. Amendment

An amendment is a proposal that adds to, deletes from or revises part of a Draft Resolution. Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that has been introduced. Amendments are considered out of order when they are:

- a) irrelevant to the clauses of Draft Resolution;
- b) contradictory to the current International Laws;
- c) unclear or not grammatically correct;
- d) targeting at amending another Amendment;

Amendments shall normally be submitted in written form and are subject to the approval of the Director. An amendment requires sponsorship of no less than one-fourth of full members present. **A Friendly Amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all submitters agree with, and can be incorporated into the document without a vote. **An Unfriendly Amendment** is a proposal that is not drafted by all the submitters. It may be introduced when submitted by at least **twenty percent** of the members present and has received the approval of the Chair. After the Free Debate and the approval of the absolute majority, the amendment can be incorporated into the Draft Resolution.

Appendix I: Sample Call for Action¹

Committee: The Ocean Conference

Topic: Sustainable Use of Marine Resources

Submitter: China

The Ocean Conference,

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, meeting at the first United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda, with the full participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, affirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
2. We are mobilised by a strong conviction that our ocean is critical to our shared future and common humanity in all its diversity. As responsible stakeholders, we are determined to act decisively and urgently, convinced that our collective action will make a meaningful difference to our people, to our planet, and to our prosperity.
3. We recognise that our ocean covers three-quarters of our planet, connects our populations and markets, and forms an important part of our heritage and culture. It supplies half the oxygen we breathe, absorbs a third of the carbon dioxide we produce, and plays a vital role in the water cycle. It contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, and livelihoods.
4. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving the targets of Goal 14 within the timelines. We also affirm our commitment to continue to take action beyond those dates, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.
5. We underline the integrated and indivisible character of all Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda, as well as the interlinkages and synergies between them.
6. We stress the need for an integrated, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach as well as enhanced cooperation, coordination, and policy coherence, at all levels. We emphasise the critical importance of effective partnerships enabling collective action, to reverse the decline in the health of our ocean and its ecosystems, and to protect and restore their resilience and productivity. We reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of Goal 14 with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders.
7. We underline the need to integrate Goal 14 into national development plans and strategies, and to promote national ownership and leadership and success in the implementation of Goal 14 by involving all stakeholders, including local authorities and communities, indigenous peoples, women

¹ The Ocean Conference, 2017

and youth, as well as business and industry.

8. We recognise the crucial role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

9. We emphasise that our actions to implement Goal 14 should be in accordance with, reinforce and not duplicate or undermine, existing legal instruments, arrangements, processes, mechanisms, or entities. We affirm the need to be consistent with international law, as reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea which provides the legal framework for all the activities in the oceans and seas.

10. We recognise that the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources require the necessary means of implementation in line with the 2030 Agenda, Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes, including the enhanced capacity building and the transfer of knowledge and environmentally-sound marine technology to developing countries on mutually agreed terms.

11. We call on all stakeholders to work in concert to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development by taking, inter alia, the following actions on an urgent basis, including by building on existing institutions and partnerships:

(a) *Approaches* the implementation of Goal 14 in an integrated and coordinated way and promote policies and actions that take into account the critical interlinkages among the targets of Goal 14, the potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other goals, particularly those with ocean-related targets, as well as other processes that support the implementation of Goal 14.

(b) *Strengthens* cooperation, policy coherence and coordination amongst institutions at all levels, including between and amongst international organisations, regional organisations, arrangements and programmes, as well as national and local authorities.

(c) *Promotes* effective multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of governments with global and regional bodies and programmes, the scientific community, the private sector, donor community, non-governmental organisations, community groups, academic institutions, and other relevant actors.

(d) *Develops* comprehensive strategies to raise awareness of the natural and cultural significance of the ocean, as well as of its state and role, and of the need to further improve the knowledge of the ocean, including its importance for sustainable development and how it is impacted by anthropogenic activities.

(e) *Supports* plans to foster ocean-related education, for example as part of education curricula, to promote ocean literacy and a culture of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean.

(f) *Dedicates* greater resources to marine scientific research, as well as the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase knowledge of the ocean, including to better understand the relationship between climate and the health and productivity of the ocean, and to promote decision-making based on the best available science, to encourage scientific and technological innovation, as well as to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

(g) *Accelerates* actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, including

marine debris, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships, abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, and plastics and microplastics.

12. We call upon the UN Secretary-General to support the implementation of the actions pledged in this document, including by enhancing coordination and coherence among UN agencies and other relevant entities dealing with the issue of oceans, seas and marine resources.

Appendix II: Sample Working Paper

Committee: World Health Organization

Topic: Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Main-Submitters: China, Ethiopia, Malaysia, The United States of America

Co-Submitters: Argentina, Kenya, Peru, United Kingdom

The World Health Organization,

Recognizing that AIDS remains an urgent global health and development challenge, and recognizing also the need to address persistent challenges and gaps in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and emphasizing its interlinkages with the other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation in the global response to HIV and AIDS, and recognizing the shared but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities of Governments and donor countries, as well as civil society, including the private sector, while noting that national ownership and leadership are absolutely indispensable in this regard.

Reaffirming the sovereignty rights of Member States, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the need for all countries to implement the commitments and pledges in the present Resolutions consistent with national laws, national development priorities and international human rights,

Reaffirming the 2001, 2006, 2011 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the urgent need to scale up significantly our efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programs, treatment, care and support,

Reaffirming our commitment to the achievement of all the Millennium Goals, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, and the importance of recognition of such promises,

Noting with deep concern that despite substantial progress over the three decades since AIDS was first reported, the HIV epidemic remains an unprecedented human catastrophe inflicting immense suffering on countries, communities and families throughout the world,

Education

1. *Emphasizes* the important role of education in the precaution and awareness of HIV among the public;
2. *Establishes* schools or institutions for HIV orphans to let them acquire a certain knowledge of HIV with correct understandings on it so that they will not feel inferior to others;
3. *Aware of* the importance of mass media and other methods helping disseminate the HIV knowledge and its prevention like booklets, videos, etc. to transfer the opinions from previous discrimination against HIV victims to the respect of them, especially in those information-asymmetry

areas;

4. *Settles* in schools the lessons of sexual education aiming to:

- a) postpone the onset of ages having sex;
- b) decrease the number of sex partners for those who have many;
- c) raise the awareness of using contraception instruments like condoms consciously during sex among the public, especially young people, homosexual groups, etc.;

5. *Further settles* the lessons for the use of contraception instruments like condoms to help people know how to use certain tools for self-protection, which will also effectively hinder the spread of HIV;

6. *Calls for* those affluent countries to provide proper assistance for the foundations of schools, settlement of lessons and other necessary expenses;

7. *Suggests* that education cover more fields such as professional medical staff training, etc.;

Elimination of discrimination against HIV victims

8. *Cognizant* of the worldwide discrimination against HIV victims, specifically, sex workers, homosexual communities, prostitutes, etc.;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of eliminating the discrimination against HIV victims, as discrimination shall be regarded as one of the major roadblocks in the road toward eradicating the disease;

10. *Agrees* that education is the best means of solving such problems and proper education programs are in desperate need to further tackle the discrimination issue;

11. *Takes into consideration* the importance of raising awareness of the basic notions of HIV and other related knowledge;

12. *Takes into consideration* the roles of religion and distinct cultural factors when dealing with discrimination eradication.

Prevention of AIDS among key population

13. *Defines* here the key population as those involved in the homosexual, drug injection and mother-to-children issues;

14. *Highlights* the urgency of the homosexual issue including:

- a) *Supports* the will as well as the decision of the people who are striving for the legalization of the homosexual marriage, and respects the civil rights of those who have already enjoyed legal status of homosexual marriage;

- b) *Urges* each country to fully utilize the publicizing tool at disposal to raise the public's awareness on protecting themselves, such as speeches of government officials and celebrities, maximization of mass media usage, the production of related educational movies, etc.;
- c) *Educates* people belonging to homosexual groups with proper protective measures during sexual behaviors, such as appropriate usage of condoms, the importance of abstinence, etc.;
- d) *Recommends* homosexuals have an HIV test like self-testing mechanisms routinely like every three to six month, depending on their risk behavior;
- e) *Respects* the sovereignty of every country and leaves room for the government of each country to take actions suitable to handle its own domestic issues;
- f) *Calls for* more cooperation from NGOs related to AIDS prevention and homosexual groups, such as providing knowledge assistance;
- g) *Encourages* countries to share plans with distinct domestic features that can be introduced and adopted worldwide concerning preventing AIDS spread among homosexual groups;

15. *Emphasizes* also the issue of dealing drug problems to prevent AIDS including:

- a) *Endorses* supporting the implementation of the Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV and the consolidated guidelines for HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care for key populations;
- b) *Encourages* the cooperation both regionally and worldwide in cracking down drug deals through enhancing the border inspection in order to curb the drug trafficking between countries;
- c) *Supports* needle and syringe program (NSP) to reduce the risk factors for HIV/AIDS, especially in areas seriously suffered from drug issues for the sake of stopping rampant spread of AIDS;
- d) *Sets up* more service centers, which provide medical treatment for those who are addicted to or recovering from drugs;
- e) *Takes note of* the comprehensive package of harm reduction interventions is defined in the WHO *Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations*;
- f) *Takes note of* needle and syringe programs substantially and cost-effectively reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs, which needs to reach high coverage to have a public health impact;
- g) *Notes* that special attention is required for cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulant users, for which opioid substitution therapy is not effective, and for non-injecting drug users where sexual transmission risk may be high;
- h) *Considers* "fit room" that has been tested in UK domestic can be expanded in other developed countries to reduce the risk for people who inject drugs;

16. *Further bears in mind* the highly-potential spread of HIV via mother-to-children transmission,

especially in those severely infected areas, and also provides proper education programs to mothers with (or have the potential with) HIV.

Technological Assistance

17. *Urges* more technological assistance to be made by capable countries, which possess pertinent technologies and facilities;

18. *Encourages* countries with advanced technologies to share their methods in fighting against the spread of the AIDS;

19. *Realizes* that the real problem lying behind the spread of AIDS is not lack of certain technologies, but the discrimination that precludes people to adopt the technologies;

20. *Encourages* a government-purchasing system to be promoted worldwide, through which developing countries purchase the advanced technologies researched by private companies in developed countries under the name of government;

21. *Suggests* economic ties be established and joint efforts to be made between developing countries and international organizations, such as World Bank, IMF, to handle the financial difficulties suffered by developing states;

22. *Suggests* bilateral economic agreements be signed between countries in order to relieve the economic plight;

23. *Proposes* various forms of cooperation concerning technological assistance to be adopted worldwide, such as developed countries' investing money in setting up laboratories in developing countries to study new methods against AIDS, developed countries' moving more medical related companies to developing countries where cheap labor is affluent, etc.;

24. *Strongly demands* that developed countries fulfill their promises of providing 0.7% of Gross National Product as official development assistance, which is essential to further finance of AIDS-related programs;

25. *Demands* that developing countries provide evidence on which key areas and target groups the assistance is going to be used on, which may assure the assistance-providers that their donations will be in right hand;

26. *Suggests* the launch of HIV surveillance program under WHO structure and technical support services such as diagnostic centers and voluntary counseling and treatment services;

27. *Further suggests* a kind of updated data collection and well-connected multilateral databases under WHO structure, which will ensure the timely announcement and utilization of data, and the data should be collected from various countries, especially rural sites.

Appendix III: Sample Draft Resolution

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Main-Submitters: China, Ethiopia, Malaysia, The United States of America

Co-Submitters: Argentina, Kenya, Peru, United Kingdom

The Economic and Social Council,

Remaining concerned that, while Africa continues to make steady progress towards attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, this progress is, however, not enough for all countries to attain all of the Goals by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

Recognizing the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities,

Recognizing also that investments in people, especially their social protection, health and education, are essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and performance, and thereby key to growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employability opportunities, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Noting other initiatives, such as the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post2015 development agenda", held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development 错误!未定义书签。 to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encouraging them, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in those countries and the completion of the annual progress reports and self-assessment processes, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of national preparatory processes for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism as a matter of priority and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Further welcomes* the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities;

5. *Welcomes* the decision on the organization of an extraordinary summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to assess the progress in the implementation of the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation, to be organized by the African Union;

6. *Recognizes* the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, particularly through the mechanism of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, under which impressive progress has been recorded in the conception of many critical infrastructure projects on the continent;

7. *Stresses* that industrialization is a critical engine of economic and social development, and emphasizes the need to accelerate Africa's industrialization by the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional and continental levels and with the support of and in collaboration with development partners and the international community;

8. *Also stresses* the importance of taking measures to promote the dynamic diversification of African economies through transforming African economies from resource dependence, increasing local processing of and value addition to natural resources in order to expand the domestic economy and increase revenue, and developing new industries in order to transform lives and create opportunities for more and better jobs;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

10. *Also welcomes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014, to proclaim 2015 the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063;

11. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the ongoing activities of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

12. *Encourages* African countries to prioritize investments in building the institutional capacity of health systems, reduce health inequities within and across countries, progressively achieve universal

health coverage, strengthen global health security and curb the outbreak of major diseases;

13. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the debt relief offered by international financial institutions to the countries most affected by the Ebola crisis, and invites consideration of further measures by partner countries to facilitate long-term debt management sustainability, including by enhancing debt management capabilities in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone and by considering additional debt relief on a case-by-case basis in order to alleviate the impact of the crisis on the economies of these countries and to assist in their economic recovery and development;

15. *Encourages* Member States to intensify global partnerships for development as a means to achieve and sustain the targets of the Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries, particularly African countries, in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;

17. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

18. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

19. *Further emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty, inequality and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

20. *Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

21. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions

of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

22. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, infrastructural development and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

23. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

24. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability;

25. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

26. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

Appendix IV: Statement on the Adoption of Beijing Rules of Procedure by Organizers of Model United Nations Activities

Beijing Rules of Procedure (Paper-Oriented) is drafted by the Editorial Board of Beijing Rules of Procedure, approved and released by China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association. The Editorial Board will revise and adjust this Rules of Procedure, so as to ensure the accuracy, efficiency and impartiality.

Any non-profit individual or organisation shall adopt this Rules of Procedure with reasonable purposes, without the need to obtain approval from China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association. The user of this document should preserve the integrity of this Rules of Procedure, including this Statement; however, he could delete or modify the clauses (except the Declaration) according to the practical needs of specific committees in the form of an Amendment. The organisers reserve the right of interpretation and alternation during the Model United Nations activities they held, which shall not have any association with the Editorial Board and China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.

Notwithstanding, the Editorial Board suggests those individuals or organisations preparing for the adoption of Beijing Rules of Procedure to put on records to the Secretariat of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association via the official mailbox **contact@bimun.org.cn** for keeping us informed of the updated text and valuable advice concerning the adoption of Rules of Procedure. The organisers can also consult the Editorial Board about questions relating to the Rules of Procedure. However, the interpretation of the Editorial Board shall have no additional influence upon the right of interpretation and alternation of the organisers during the Model United Nations activities they held. Apart from proposing suggestions concerning Beijing Rules of Procedure, the organisers can also apply for a more comprehensive version of Rules of Procedure and academic support from China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.