Rules and Guidelines 2016

FUTURE THINK TANK SUMMIT

Youth Impact China
1. Future Think Tank Summit (FTTS) aims at encouraging students to debate, discuss, and explore new understanding of the global challenges ahead. It encourages students to think about future world as a future leader. For the purpose of this summit, this description has been further detailed and includes:
   a. To learn to take active, primary responsibility for learning
   b. To solve problems using logical and creative thinking
   c. To learn research techniques that extend beyond Google, Google Scholar, Wikipedia, Baidu, and similar resources and methods
   d. To understand why nations trade and how international economic relations affect resource allocation, income distribution, and economic welfare in nations across the world.
   e. To understand the nature and consequences of international trade policies
   f. To learn how to collect and use statistics and other empirical evidence to evaluate the future world
   g. To develop your ability to prepare and present messages of social and technical interest to a variety of potential audience
   h. To enhance the future thinking ability

2. FTTS targets students who have interests either in global development or social development, including:
   a. Students who have interests in economics studies, who are studying in AP Economics or who plan to study economics in college
   b. Students who have interests in academic debating or public policy debating
   c. Students who have interests in international development, passionate about helping the poor or underprivileged people and contribute to the less developed areas
   d. Students who have interests in foreign cultures, who want to engage in cross-cultural exchanges and promote cooperation between different countries

3. FTTS process includes:
   a. Course on LearningFirst®: Before the delegates coming to FTTS, they are suggested to finish relevant courses on the LearningFirst® System including basic economics, social science, future forecasting and studies relevant to the conference topics. The system includes 11 modules and 73 knowledge points.
   b. Model United Nations Prospet (MUNP): The Model United Nations Prospect follows the standard process of Model United Nations Conference. Unlike other Model United Nations Conference, the Prospect Conference is discussing future issues and topics. Therefore, the MUNP conference will have two separate sessions: Prospect Conference and Model United Nations Conference
   c. National Economics Challenge (NEC): The Competition scores knowledge of microeconomics, macroeconomics, international economics and current global events. The challenge has four preliminary round and one final round.
d. **Dialogue for the Summit**: During the FTTS, we will invite related scholars, professors, and special guests to give lectures, which are related to the future thinking, political science, global economic, etc.

4. **Competition Achievements**:
   a. **Prospect Resolution**: Certain groups will be tied together to cooperatively edit and issue a broader World Prospect based on previous discussions and debates. The issued prospect must be agreed by the groups and submitted for later voting. Passed prospect resolution will act as the official setup document for later MUN conference.

5. **Meeting Room Setting**:
   a. There will be a chairs table in front of all delegates in both Prospect Conference and Regular Model United Nations Conference. Delegates who have questions should send pages to Chairs. No one is allowed to ask questions in front of Chairs table during the conference.

6. **English will be the official and working language of the conference. The only exception to this rule are explicitly designated special language committees.**

7. **No laptops uses by delegates is allowed in the meeting room during NEC section, formal debate or moderated caucusing in MUNP section. Laptops may be used outside the meeting room, while caucusing, or in the computer center. Laptops may only be used in the meeting during unmoderated caucusing in MUNP.**

8. **All materials in this publication are copyright ©2016 Future Think Tank Summit, expect as noted. FTTS Organizing Committee reserves the rights to make changes to the awards and schedule.**

9. **This Rules and Guidelines is suitable for 2016 Future Think Tank Summit.**
# Conference Schedule

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Be Visionary 寻找远见
CONFERENCE SETTING

1. Conference Size
   a. For NEC, there are 75 teams with four, 300 participants in total.
   b. For MUNP, 300 individual delegates,

2. Team Setting
   a. Each team for NEC should have a leader to contact with the organizing committee

3. Conference Progress
   a. The online course will be provided to all applicants of the FTTS. An account will be generated once the applicant completes the online application. Before the event, all students will have access to the Social Development curriculum at our proprietary LearnFirst® online learning system. These courses all tailored based on the inspirations from prestigious social development education organizations. Students will master the basic concepts and knowledge in economics, social science, politics, international relations and data analysis.
   b. Each individual should participate the following section:
      i. National Economics Challenge
      ii. Model United Nations Prospect
      iii. Dialogue for the Summit
NATIONAL ECONOMICS CHALLENGE RULES

The National Economics Challenge has years of decades in US high schools. Initiated by Council for Economics Education in U.S., the National Economics Challenge is the nation’s most prestigious high school economics competition. Each year, over 10,000 students across the U.S. participate in the competition. The Challenge recognizes exceptional high school students for their knowledge of economic principles and their ability to apply problem-solving and critical skills to real-world event.

A. General Structure
   a. Team Divisions
      i. There will be two divisions: David Ricardo and Adam Smith
      ii. The David Ricardo division includes teams of students currently or previously enrolled in one general economics course (or less), or courses which include introductory economic concepts (social studies, business, personal finance, etc.).
      iii. The Adam Smith division includes teams of students, currently or previously, enrolled in Advanced Placement (AP Micro, AP Marco, or AP Micro and Macro), International Baccalaureate (pre-IB and IB), honors, two courses, or any other advanced courses in economics (including courses taught by a secondary teacher where students earn college credit).
      iv. Any team consisting of one or more students enrolled in a course listed in A.a.iii must compete in the Adam Smith division.
      v. Teams shall only compete against other teams in their own division.
   b. Team Composition
      i. Teams shall be comprised of no more than four (4) members.
      ii. Competing with only three (3) members, if necessary, is possible and permissible.
   c. Rules Committee
      i. Organizing Committee shall be represented as Rules Committee in 2016 NEC.
      ii. The rules committee shall only be responsible for rules compliance at every round.
      iii. Questions and grievances should be sent to the chair of the rules committee.
      iv. All decisions of the rule committee are final.

B. Contest Format
   a. All teams will begin the Finals with a score of zero.
   b. There will be four preliminary rounds of competition (Round I-IV), with the four highest scoring teams advancing to Round V.
   c. Rounds I-III will be 20-minute rounds with 15 five-option, multiple choice questions in each round. In Round I-III, each member competes individually; the team score in each of the first three rounds is the sum of the top three individual scores.
   d. Scoring in the Round I-III is based on the following system:
      i. +10 points for each correct response;
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ii. -5 points for each incorrect response;
iii. 0 points for no response.
e. In Round IV, members compete as a team to develop an analysis to a case problem. Teams will present their solutions to a panel of judges, who will assign each team a score based on: completeness of response; economic analysis and insight; background knowledge; and presentation. All works for Round IV will be turned in as an essay. This score will be added to team’s accrued scores from Rounds I-III to determine the four top scorers, who will advance to Round V.
f. Round V is an oral quiz-bowl covering all topics in economics. The four highest scoring teams from each division after Rounds I-IV advance to Round V.
g. At all points throughout the Quiz Bowl:
   i. Any team member may buzz in at any time while a question is being read; however, should they buzz in before the entire question has been read, they will have to answer based solely on the information they have heard up to that point.
   ii. The individual that buzzes in serves as the spokesperson for the question, and is the only person from whom a response can be given.
   iii. One point is awarded for each question answered correctly by a team.
   iv. If an incorrect answer is given, the opposing team has the opportunity to hear the entire question and then have 15 seconds to respond.
   v. Teams found to be “blitzing” by providing an excessive amount of information in response to a question will have their answer declared incorrect.
   vi. If a team member buzzes in before the entire question is read…
      1. He/She will have 5 seconds to answer based solely on the information heard up to that point.
      2. Conferring with teammates is not allowed.
   vii. If a team member buzzes in after the entire question is read…
      1. The team has 15 seconds to confer with team members and have a response given by its spokes-person.
h. Round V is over as soon as one team leads by more points than there are questions remaining.
   i. A maximum of 50 questions will be asked.
   ii. In the event of a tie after 50 questions, the first team to correctly answer a tie-breaking question will be declared the winner.
i. Use of Support Materials
   i. The use of books, notes, calculators or other support materials is not allowed during the competition.
   ii. Students will be provided a pencil and a piece of scratch paper in all rounds.
MODEL UNITED NATIONS PROSPECT

The Model United Nations Prospect follows the standard process of Model United Nations Conference. Unlike other Model United Nations Conference, the Prospect Conference is discussing future issues and topics. Therefore, the MUNP Conference will have two separate sessions:

A. Prospect Conference: In order to have the right setup for the future, the Prospect Conference is necessary to come before the Model United Nations Conference as a dedicated session for all delegates will experience a rigid discussion, debate, and envisioning of the future world during the Prospect Conference.
   a. Read the Official Prospect Documents: The Prospect Documents are the official materials to set up the context and scenarios for the Prospect Year 2036. Delegates need to read them carefully and critically.
      i. Including Three scenarios.
      ii. Will deliver to delegates one month prior to FTTS.
   b. Assign the Prospect Role: Before the FTTS starts, delegates will be assigned roles to represent in the Prospect conference. The delegate is required to forecast associated topics from the perspective of the role he or she represents. The role assignment includes:
      i. Countries;
      ii. International Organizations;
      iii. Non-governmental organizations;
      iv. Another Influential institutions.
   c. Submit a Prospect for the Country Under Different Scenarios: the delegates need to forecast the prospect in 2036 for the role he or she represents based on different scenarios. When the meeting starts, the delegates need to get their Prospect ready for discussion.
   d. Group Prospect Agreement: As the Prospect Conference starts, the delegates will first discuss their Prospects by group. The group usually stands for a combination of countries in a region or institutions in the same area or in the same political positions. After the group debate, the group have to reach an agreement on their Group Prospect, based on the individual Prospect of each delegate.
      i. Group Assignment will announce prior to FTTS
      ii. Group Discussion session will be held in the second afternoon.
   e. Prospect Presentation: The plenary section to discuss the World Prospect. The whole section is composed of three sessions in total: the group prospect session; the dedicated prospect session; the free prospect session.
      i. In group prospect sessions, each group will have 2-3 representatives present their prospect.
      ii. In dedicated prospect session, the committee will give dedicated prospect for delegates across groups to make comments and forecasts.
iii. In free prospect session, delegates can initiate a topic or problem that is critical to make a prospect and forecast.

f. *Prospect Resolution:* Certain groups will be tied together to cooperatively edit and issue a broader World Prospect based on previous discussions and debates. The issued prospect must be agreed by the groups and submitted for later voting. Passed prospect resolution will act as the official setup document for later MUN conference.

B. **Model United Nations Conference:** The 2nd day of MUNP Conference will be the Model United Nations Conference which typically follows the MUN rules.

a. All specific rules, please refer to Appendix

C. **Plagiarism Policy**

a. At FTTS, we strive to provide Delegates with a forum to approach problems from unique and innovative perspectives. We are also committed to the principle that the work of each committee should be the product of original debate and negotiation in that committee. Consequently, our expectation at FTTS is that all work submitted to committee staff – including prospect papers, group presentation, prospect resolutions, and amendments – is original and Delegate’s own. Submitting, even unintentionally, the work or ideas of others without proper attribution is prohibited, and it is Delegates’ responsibility to ensure that work they submit satisfies this requirement. Any failure to cite the works or ideas of others will result in disqualification of the Delegate from committee awards.
**DIALOGUE FOR THE SUMMIT**

The Dialogue for the Summit is a part of FTTS, which is going to invite special speaker guests, scholars, professors to talk some related topics with our participants. The topics include the future thinking training, political science, international relations, global economics, business, as well as technological innovation.
Awards

A. **Best Learner Awards**: The committee will award those who score highly on our online preparation course through the LearnFirst® System.

B. **National Economics Challenge Best Team Awards**: The committee will award the teams that have demonstrated superior mastery of economics throughout the National Economics Challenge competitions. There will be separate awards for the David Ricardo Division and the Adam Smith Division.

C. **Best MUNP Prospect**: The committee will evaluate and select the best prospect documents from MUNP Delegates for their detailed analysis and sound assumptions of the delegates’ assigned roles.

D. **Best Delegate**: The committee will select the delegate who have demonstrated the best negotiating skills during the conference to receive the award.

E. **Outstanding Delegates**: The committee will select the delegates who have demonstrated superior negotiating skills during the conference to receive the awards.

F. **Honorable Mention**: The committee will select the delegates who have demonstrated great negotiating skills during the conference to receive the awards.
APPENDIX A:
COMPETITION & ACTIVITY LIST

A. National Economics Challenge
Language: English

The National Economics Challenge has years of decades in US high schools. Initiated by Council for Economics Education in U.S., the National Economics Challenge is the nation’s most prestigious high school economics competition. Each year, over 10,000 students across the U.S. participate in the competition. The Challenge recognizes exceptional high school students for their knowledge of economic principles and their ability to apply problem-solving and critical skills to real-world event.

B. Model United Nations Prospect
Language: English

The Model United Nations Prospect follows the standard process of Model United Nations Conference. Unlike other Model United Nations Conference, the Prospect Conference is discussing future issues and topics. Therefore, the MUNP Conference will have two separate sessions:

a. Prospect Conference: In order to have the right setup for the future, the Prospect Conference is necessary to come before the Model United Nations Conference as a dedicated session for all delegates will experience a rigid discussion, debate, and envisioning of the future world during the Prospect Conference.

b. Regular Model United Nations Conference: The 2\textsuperscript{nd} day of MUNP Conference will be the Model United Nations Conference, which typically follows the MUN rules.

C. Dialogue for the Summit

The Dialogue for the Summit is a part of FTTS, which is going to invite special speaker guests, scholars, professors to talk some related topics with our participations. The topics include the future thinking training, political science, international relations, global economics, business, as well as technological innovation.

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APPENDIX B:
SAMPLE QUESTIONS

A. National Economics Challenge (Adam Smith Division)

a. Round I:

1. Which of the following is generally not assumed to be possible when describing a consumer’s reaction to a price change?
   A. A positive substitution effect.
   B. A negative substitution effect.
   C. A positive income effect.
   D. A negative income effect.
   E. A negative substitution effect with a positive income effect.

b. Round II:

2. The Federal Reserve buying government securities leads to which of the following?
   A. A higher federal funds rate.
   B. A higher prime lending rate.
   C. A slower growth in the money supply.
   D. A greater amount of investment spending.
   E. An appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

c. Round III:

3. All the following contribute to low investment spending in developing countries except for which one?
   A. The need to devote most resources to basic consumer goods such as food.
   B. Political instability.
   C. Expensive labor.
   D. Inadequate infrastructure.
   E. Low rates of saving.

d. Round IV:

4. **The Issue:**
   Over the past 30 years, the United States national debt has grown from 50 percent to 100 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). In recent months, the size of the national debt has surpassed the size of annual GDP. The federal budget deficit reached over 10 percent of GDP in 2009 and remained close to nine percent in 2010 in 2011. These percentages
are the highest they have been since World War II. Nonetheless, the problems of the debt and deficit are issues over which experts disagree. Paul Krugman, writing in The New York Times on January 1, 2012, argues that, “while debt can be a problem, the way our politicians and pundits think about debt is all wrong, and exaggerates the problem’s size.” Gerald Seib, writing in The Wall Street Journal on March 8, 2011, argues that the interest payment on the debt alone is like a “cancer eating away at the budget from within, one that steadily drains American wealth…”

The Problem:
Confressmen (as well as average Americans) need to understand the long run and short run effects of the growing national debt and federal budget deficits.

Your Team’s Task:
Your Group is a non-partisan advisory team that is meeting today to discuss the information you want to provide to congressional workers about the burdens of the growing national debt. Your team has been chosen because of your expertise in economics issues and in the economic way of thinking.

The congressional workers you are advising are seeking information that will help them to understand reports about how serious the national debt and deficits are for the economy. While they understand that the topic is controversial and that there are no definitive answers, they are interested in hearing your analysis of several issues, including whether the government has to pay off the debt to avoid being bankrupt, the potential interest rate burden of the debt, the potential burden on future generations, and the potential foreign-held burden. They are also concerned about the impact that austerity’ measures resulting from reducing deficits might have on the economy. Point out any differences you see between short-run and long-run effects.

e. Round V:

5. If consumers suddenly discover that frozen yogurt is more delicious than previously thought, what will happen to the demand curve for frozen yogurt?
B. National Economics Challenge (David Ricardo Division)

a. Round I:

1. Which of the following statements about scarcity is false?
   A. Scarcity implies choices must be made.
   B. Economics is about alternative ways to eliminate scarcity.
   C. Societies face a scarcity of productive resources.
   D. Trade-offs exist as a result of scarcity.
   E. Scarcity exists whenever more of something is desired than is freely available.

b. Round II:

2. Which of the following is an example of contractionary monetary policy?
   A. Increasing tax rates.
   B. Increasing interest rate targets.
   C. The purchase of government securities by the Federal Reserve.
   D. Decreasing government spending.
   E. Increasing the growth of the money supply.

c. Round III:

3. Which of the following negatively correlates with the economic growth of a country?
   A. The country’s life expectancy.
   B. The country’s literacy rate.
   C. The percentage of the country’s population working in agriculture.
   D. The labor productivity of the country’s workers.
   E. Expenditures on the country’s infrastructure.

d. Round IV:

4. The Issue:
   A New York Times article published on January 22, 2012 made the following observations: “The last time analysts wrung their hands about prolonged American unemployment, for instance, in the early 1980s, the Internet hardly existed. Few at the time would have guessed that a degree in graphic design was rapidly becoming a smart bet, while studying telephone repair a dead end.” The article could have added other considerations as well. For example, the international mobility of production and the extent of employment of workers in other countries by United States firms might also have been a surprise.

The Problem:
Current United States high school students need to prepare for jobs in the future. What jobs might exist in the future for current United States high school students?
Your Team’s Task:
You are a peer counseling team who is meeting today to discuss and decide what information to provide your fellow students about the state of the job market in the future. Your team has been chosen to advise other students because of your expertise in economic issues and in the economic way of thinking.

Your fellow students have come to you for advice because they are at a point in their lives where they are making decisions about pursuing higher education and developing skills that will serve them in the future. While there are no definitive answers, it would be helpful for them to have some ideas about which jobs and industries might be readily available to them, and which might be less available. Given your knowledge about the economy (the trends in labor markets, growth or decline of output demand and supply in particular markets, the potential directions of technology, international demand and supply, United States firms’ use of workers all over the world), what kinds of jobs should the students prepare for? What skills might be important, and what educational subjects and levels might best serve them in the future?

e. Round V:

5. What country is the second largest consumer and importer of crude oil?
C. Model United Nations Prospect

A. LGBT Communities
   a. Legislation of homosexual marriages
   b. Rights of LGBT
   c. Discrimination on LGBT Group

B. Air Pollution and Health
   a. Role of air pollution in the fossil fuels energy
   b. Guidelines for developing nations to embody clean energy
   c. Deforestation and air pollution

C. Refugees and Terrorism
   a. Human Rights of Refugees
   b. Terrorism threat
   c. Foreign policies

D. Human Trafficking
   a. Illegal international trade - human
   b. Human Rights

E. Illegal Wildlife Trade
   a. Illegal international trade – animal
   b. Animal laboratory
   c. Relationship between illegal wildlife and terrorism
APPENDIX C:

JUDGING CRITERIA

A. National Economics Challenge Best Team Awards
   a. Awards will be given independently under different categories and sub-categories.
      i. Top 4 highest scoring team
         1. Based on the total final scores
      ii. Best Case Study
         1. Based on the results of Round IV
      iii. Best Knowledge of Economics
         1. Based on the total 4 members score of Round I-III

B. Model United Nations Prospect
   a. The ultimate goal of being a Delegate at FTTS is to come away with a better understanding of the problem facing the world future and how these problems can be solved. Though awards are certainly not the focus of the simulation, we do feel that certain Delegates deserve to be singled out for exceptional diplomatic work in committee. Committee awards will be given at FTTS in recognition of superior performances by country delegations: should two Delegates jointly represent a specific country or organization in a given committee, the awards will be given to both Delegates, based on an evaluation of their overall, combined performance. Keep in mind that awards are not given based on a point system, or based on which Delegates write the resolution that get the most votes. Rather, awards are decided by the committee staff based on a holistic view of the performance of the Delegates in all aspects throughout the course of the week. The following are some of the criteria that are used in evaluating Delegates:
      i. Attendance at all committee session and adherence to the official conference and hotel policies;
      ii. Quality of prospect papers;
      iii. Active participation in the process of group presentation, prospect resolution, and amendment writing;
      iv. Contribution of innovative and pragmatic ideas to substantive debate, both orally and in written form;
      v. Exhibition of a desire to compromise, while adhering to the policies and interests of a country or an organization;
      vi. Demonstration of co-operation with other Delegates in the process of group presentation, prospect resolution and amendment writing, merging, and substantive debate;
      vii. Ability to work with and get along with other Delegates;
      viii. Skill and effectiveness in caucusing, prospect resolution, and amendment writing, and debate.
   b. Performance in committee sessions will be evaluated by the committee chairs and judged based on the extent to which the delegate meets or exceeds the criteria outlined below:
i. Prospect MUNP Prospect: Completion of prospect papers shows that the delegate has thoroughly researched his or her country’s or organization’s position on the committee issues and is prepared for the conference. Prospect papers should be submitted on time using the correct format, and demonstrate:
   1. Knowledge of the status of each issue in the country
   2. Clear understanding of the country’s perspective towards the issue
   3. Use of factual evidence to support position

ii. Ability to Stay in Character: Delegates should have effective role-playing skills to best represent their country’s or organization’s interests, and contribute to the accurate portrayal of international diplomatic relations at the conference. Role-playing will be evaluated on the following:
   1. Accurate, well-communicated positions on each topic
   2. Knowledge of bloc positions and relations with other delegates
   3. Sponsorship of resolutions that accurately reflect national interests

iii. Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills: Diplomacy is at the heart of FTTS-MUNP and requires the integration of multiple perspectives in finding viable solutions to the issues presented. The use of conflict resolution and negotiation skills demonstrates the delegate’s ability to act diplomatically. These skills will be judged on:
   1. Ability to effectively build and work with a bloc
   2. Proposal of actions that maximize support without jeopardizing interests of key bloc members
   3. Active consideration of the viewpoints and ideas of other delegates

iv. Presentation of Speeches: Clear, effective speeches are a delegate’s most effective and powerful tool for addressing the entire committee. Speeches are used to communicate positions, present suggestions for international action, and persuade other delegates. Speeches will be judged on:
   1. Clarity
   2. Fluency
   3. Intensity

v. Resolution Composition: Resolutions should reflect the priorities of the group, address one or more critical aspect of an issue, and implement feasible actions. Resolutions that the delegate sponsors will be evaluated on its fulfillment on the following criteria:
   1. Preamble reflects understanding of the issue and applicable past actions
   2. Operative clauses take clear, cohesive action
   3. Resolution follows proper formatting
   4. Clarity of writing
   5. Logical and analytical sophistication
   6. Evidence of significant research

vi. Knowledge of Procedure: Knowledge of procedures is important to the overall flow of debate in the committee and with an advanced understanding, can be used to a delegate’s advantage in advocating his or her position. To be successful in this category a delegate must show:
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1. Understanding of and efficient use of motions
2. Proper use of procedures
3. Decorum throughout conference
APPENDIX D:
RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

A. INTRODUCTION
a. FTTS-MUNP strives to simulate the actual procedural process of the United Nations and has thus adopted a series of rules with which to conduct debate. The Rules of Parliamentary Procedure that we use at FTTS-MUNP are a synthesis of parliamentary rules from a variety of sources. Do not be discouraged by their length or complexity. Learning the rules is like mastering a new language – at first it is a bit confusing, but after a little practice you learn how to function in the new environment.

b. The rules found in the Conference Handbook supersede all previous versions, including those provided to you in the Study Guides and Guide to Delegate Preparation before conference. In reading over and studying the rules, your goal should be to know the rules so well that you can focus on substantive issues and not be distracted or confused by the procedural aspects of the committee sessions. Often, parliamentary procedure can be employed as a means of diplomatic maneuvering. After you become sufficiently adept at parliamentary procedure, you can use the Rules to your advantage.

c. Some aspects of parliamentary procedure are often misunderstood. They include:
   i. **Precedence**: Precedence is the hierarchy established between different motions. Thus, after a Moderator recognizes a motion from the floor, he or she may ask if there are any other motions on the floor. If, for example, another delegate makes a different motion, the Moderator will act on the motion of higher precedence first;
   ii. **Quorum**: A quorum is the minimum number of delegates who must be present for the committee to conduct business. Unless challenged and shown to be absent, a director may permit debate when he or she feels that at least one-quarter of the members are present. To conduct substantive votes, such as those on resolutions or amendments, a majority of the members must be present;
   iii. **Points**: There are three types of points at FTTS-MUNP. A delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege. Although they are in order at any time (a delegate may rise to this point even during a speech), delegates should use caution when employing this point; it should only be used when a delegate experiences extreme discomfort which may prevent him or her from engaging in worthwhile debate (for example, if the delegate can not hear the speech being given). A delegate may also rise to a Point of Order. Used to call attention to an instance of improper parliamentary procedure, this point is in order only when the floor is open, unless it interrupts a speech that is itself out of order. Finally, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry. This point is used when a delegate is unclear about
iv. **Procedural versus Substantive Motions**: A motion is procedural when it concerns the application of these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure. No abstentions are allowed when voting on such motions; all members of the committee must vote, including accredited observers and non-member states. A motion is substantive if it concerns the passage of the content of a draft resolution or amendment. Abstentions are allowed and only members with voting power are allowed to vote.

d. The Rules of Parliamentary Procedure are divided into several sections, described below:
   i. “**General Rules**” includes rules that govern who is entitled to participate in committees, how delegates will interact with the staff of the conference, and under what circumstances and in what ways committee sessions may be held;
   ii. “**Rules Governing Debate**” includes rules that establish how formal debate runs, how the agenda is set, how debate is closed, and how caucuses work;
   iii. “Rules Governing Speeches” includes rules on the speakers’ list, speeches, yields, comments, and rights of reply. “Rules Governing Points” describes the points that can be made during committee session;
   iv. Rules Governing Points” describes the points that can be made during committee session;
   v. “**Rules Governing the Path to a Resolution**” includes rules on working papers, resolutions, and amendments;
   vi. “Rules Governing Voting” describes how procedural votes will be taken and how voting procedure will be conducted.

B. GENERAL RULES
   a. RULE #1 - SCOPE: These rules for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Regional Bodies, and the Security Council simulations are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and will be considered adopted in advance of session. No other rules of procedure are applicable. If the Director provides alternate rules based on the nature of the committee, those rules will always take precedence over these in the event of a conflict;
   b. RULE #2 - LANGUAGE: English will be the official and working language of the conference. The only exception to this rule are explicitly designated special language committees. The Director’s decision on this matter will not be subject to appeal;
   c. RULE #3 - DELEGATIONS: Each member will be represented by one or two delegates and one vote on each committee. Observer states are considered non-members (see Rule #5);
   d. RULE #4 - CREDENTIALS: The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. A credential is defined as the permission granted to a...
delegate or delegates to represent a particular country or an organization in a particular committee. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the consent of the Secretary-General. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the committee staff;

e. RULE #5 - PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS: Representatives of Accredited Observers and of Non-Member States will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not vote on any substantive issues. Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations will also have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not vote on any issues, both procedural and substantive;

f. RULE #6 - STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT: The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat or Executive staff may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee;

g. RULE #7 - POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF: The moderator of the committee will declare the opening and closing of each meeting. The Moderator will accord the right to speak, announce decisions, rule on procedural points, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Moderator may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the committee staff. If the committee does not have an appointed Moderator, the Director will assume the responsibilities of the Moderator. Committee staff members may also advise delegates on the possible course of debate. The Director may interrupt committee proceedings to allow for a presentation, guest speaker, or expert witness. Additionally, the Director or Moderator may allow an NGO delegate to speak upon being introduced to the committee. Ruling on all motions is subject to the discretion of the committee staff. In the exercise of these functions, the committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General;

h. RULE #8 - APPEAL: Any decision of the Moderator or Director, with the exception of those matters that are explicitly stated to be unappealable, may be appealed by a delegate. Appeals only refer to procedural motions, not substantive decisions. A motion to appeal must be made immediately after the decision of the committee staff is made. The delegate will be recognized for thirty seconds to explain his motion and there will be no further debate on this matter. The Moderator or Director may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the dais will stand unless overruled by two-thirds of the total membership. A “No” vote on the appeal indicates support of the dais’ ruling; a “Yes” vote indicates opposition to that ruling. The following rules may never be appealed by a delegate:

i. Director’s approval of a draft resolution or amendment (Rule #30 and #32);

ii. Moderator’s decision to rule a moderated or unmoderated caucus out of order (Rule #14 and #15).

iii. Moderator’s decision to end an unmoderated caucus early (Rule #14);
iii. Moderator’s decision to rule a motion for suspension or adjournment out of order (Rule #17);
iv. Moderator’s decision to refuse a right of reply (Rule #24);
v. Moderator’s decision to refuse Clarificatory Points on a draft resolution (Rule #31);
vi. Moderator’s decision to rule a motion for a roll call vote out of order (Rule #37);
i. RULE #9 - QUORUM: The Director may declare a committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-quarter of the members of the committee are present. A member of the committee is a representative who is officially registered with the United Nations in that committee or with the given body. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for any substantive vote. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum;
j. RULE #10 - COURTESY: Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the committee staff and to other delegates. No talking is allowed in the committee room, except during an unmodulated caucus or when recognized by the dais staff. The Moderator will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.;
k. RULE #11 - ELECTRONICS: No use of electronic devices by delegates is allowed in the committee room during formal debate or moderated caucusing. These devices include, but are not limited to: laptops, tablets, and smartphones. Electronics may be used outside the committee room, while caucusing, or in the Computer Labs. Only laptops may be used in the committee room during unmodulated caucusing.

C. RULES GOVERNING DEBATE
a. RULE #12 - AGENDA: The first order of business for the Committee will be the consideration of the agenda:
i. The only topic areas that may be proposed for the agenda are those listed in the preparation materials. The Director may modify these topic areas at his or her discretion. If a committee only has one topic area, the agenda is automatically set to this topic area;
ii. A “for-against” Speakers’ List with no comments will be established to debate the motion. Speakers “for” will speak in support of the topic area suggested; speakers “against” will speak in favor of the other topic area. During this time, no motions for moderated or unmodulated caucuses will be in order;
iii. A motion to close debate on setting the agenda will be in order after the committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and at least two against the motion. In accordance with the normal procedure described in Rule #16, the Moderator will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. If the Speakers’ List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order;
iv. When debate is closed, the committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda;

v. After debate is closed and voting procedures on the first topic area are concluded, debate will automatically begin on the second topic area; no motion is necessary;

vi. The Secretary-General or a representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that a more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. A delegate may then motion to table debate for a more urgent matter. After a resolution has been passed on the new topic, the committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. If all resolutions on the new topic fail, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the committee Director;

b. RULE #13 - DEBATE: After the agenda has been determined, one continuously open Speakers’ List will be established for the purpose of general debate. This Speakers’ List will be followed for all debate on the topic area, except when interrupted by procedural motions, discussion of amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any working paper or draft resolution currently on the floor. Delegates may not refer to any working paper, draft resolution, or amendment that has not yet been introduced to the committee. An open floor denotes that the committee is in formal debate

c. RULE #14 - UNMODERATED CAUCUS: A motion for an unmodulated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. Unmodulated caucuses are not allowed during setting the agenda. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, but is not required to specify a purpose for the caucus. A majority of members is required for passage. The Moderator may rule the motion dilatory and may end the unmodulated caucus early, and these decisions are not subject to appeal;

d. RULE #15 - MODERATED CAUCUS: The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. Moderated caucuses are not allowed during setting the agenda. In a moderated caucus, the Moderator will temporarily depart from the Speakers’ List and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus as well as the time limit per speech. A majority of members is required for passage. No motions are in order during a moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. The Moderator may end a moderated caucus early at his or her discretion. The Moderator may also rule the motion dilatory, and this decision is subject to appeal;

e. RULE #16 - CLOSURE OF DEBATE: When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Moderator may rule such a motion dilatory. When
closure of debate is moved, the Moderator may recognize two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the committee. If the committee is in favor of closure of debate, the Moderator will declare the closure of the debate and move the committee to immediate voting procedure. If a given Speakers’ List is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed.

f. RULE #17 - SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting (suspending all committee functions until the next meeting), or for the adjournment of the meeting (suspending all committee functions for the duration of the conference). The Moderator may rule such motions out of order; these decisions will not be subject to appeal. When in order, these motions are not debatable, but will be immediately put to a vote barring any motions taking precedence and they require a majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the committee.

g. RULE #18 - POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE (TABLING): Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution or amendment currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as “tabling,” will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of two speakers in favor and two opposed. No debate or action, including voting, will be allowed on any draft resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on a draft resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed will require a majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of two speakers in favor and two opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

D. RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

a. RULE #19 - SPEAKERS’ LISTS: The Committee will have an open Speakers’ List for the topic area being discussed (see Rule #13). The Moderator will either set a speaker’s time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Motions to change the speaking time will be entertained in the order in which they are introduced. Separate Speakers’ Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A country may add its name to a Speakers’ List by submitting a request in writing to the dais, provided that the nation is not already on the Speakers’ List, and may remove its name from the Speakers’ List by submitting a request in writing to the dais. At any time, a Moderator may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers’ List. The names of the next several countries to speak will always be posted or announced for the convenience of the committee. A Speakers’ List for the second topic area will not be opened until the committee has proceeded to that topic. A motion to close any Speakers’ List is never in order. If the Speakers’ List is exhausted and there are no more points or motions, debate is automatically closed.

b. RULE #20 - SPEECHES: No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Moderator. The dais may call a speaker
to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to committee members or staff. Speeches must be made in the third person and no delegate may directly address another delegation. When a delegate exceeds the allotted time decided for speeches as described in Rule #19, the Moderator may call the speaker to order;

c. RULE #21 - ABSENCE: Delegates who are absent from committee when recognized by the dais forfeit their time. The Moderator shall continue with debate;

d. RULE #22 - YIELDS: After being recognized from the Speakers’ List, a delegate may yield any or all of his or her time in one of three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the dais. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech:

i. Yield to another delegate: The speaker’s remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Moderator shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. The delegate may not make any further yields. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield;

ii. Yield to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Moderator and limited to one question each, which will be limited to thirty seconds. Follow-up questions will not be allowed. The Moderator will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Moderator, rhetorical, leading, or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker’s answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker’s remaining time;

iii. Yield to the dais: Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments (Rule # 23). The Moderator will then move to the next speaker;

e. RULE #23 - COMMENTS: If a speech from a Speakers’ List ends with no yields, the Moderator may recognize delegates, other than the initial speaker, to comment for thirty seconds each on the specific content of the speech just completed. The Moderator may rule a comment out of order if it is irrelevant or does not pertain directly to the preceding speech. Commenters may not yield. No comments will be in order during debate on procedural motions, amendment discussion, or in moderated caucuses. A maximum of two comments will be taken on any speech;

f. RULE #24 - RIGHT OF REPLY: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a request for a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Moderator’s decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is unappeasable, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will address the committee at the request of the Moderator for thirty seconds.

E. RULES GOVERNING POINTS

a. RULE #25 - POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege. A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker only if the speaker is inaudible and delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion;
b. RULE #26 - POINTS OF ORDER: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Moderator in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Moderator may rule out of order those points which are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker;

c. RULE #27 - POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Moderator a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

F. PROCEDENCE OF MOTIONS
a. Precedence: Motions will be considered in the following order of precedence:
   i. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 25)
   ii. Point of Order (Rule 26)
   iii. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 27)
   iv. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 17)
   v. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 17)
   vi. Unmodulated Caucus (Rule 14)
   vii. Moderated Caucus (Rule 15)
   viii. Motion to Change Speaking Time (Rule 19)
   ix. Postponement of Debate (Rule 18)
   x. Resumption of Debate (Rule 18)
   xi. Closure of Debate (Rule 16)