

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

1. Roll Call

- The Chair calls each country's name.
- Delegates respond:
 - **"Present"** → can vote Yes / No / Abstain later.
 - **"Present and Voting"** → must vote Yes or No (no abstaining).
- Roll call ensures **attendance is recorded** and the Chair knows who can vote.

2. General Speakers' List (GSL)

- Default debate format where each delegate speaks in order.
- Speeches are usually **90 seconds**.
- Purpose:
 - Explain your country's **position and priorities**.
 - Highlight what your country **supports or opposes**.
- After a speech, delegates can **yield time** ("Yielding time" means deciding what happens to the seconds you don't use in your speech):
 - **To the Chair** → end speech, move to the next speaker.
 - **To another delegate** → give extra time to a friend/ally (the delegate usually uses this time to support your argument).
 - **To Points of Information** → allow questions if the Chair permits.

3. Parliamentary Points

Point	Purpose	When to Use
Point of Information to Speaker	Ask a question if the speaker yields time	During speeches
Point of Order	Correct a procedural mistake	When floor is open for points
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Ask Chair about rules or procedure	When no one has the floor
Point of Personal Privilege	Personal comfort issue (e.g., cannot hear)	May interrupt only if urgent

4. Moderated Caucuses

- Short, **focused debates on specific sub-topics**.
- Delegates propose motions like:
 - “10-minute discussion on humanitarian aid, 30 seconds per speaker.”
- The chair calls delegates to speak in turn.
- Purpose: **discuss details of specific parts of the topic** before writing solutions.

5. Unmoderated Caucuses

- Informal time with **no formal speeches**.
- Delegates can:
 - Move around and **talk to others freely**.
 - Form **blocs** or alliances.
 - Begin **writing working papers and draft resolutions**.
- This is where most **negotiation and collaboration happens**.

6. Motions

Motion	Meaning	Purpose	Vote
Moderated Caucus	Chair controls speaker list	Focused discussion on sub-topic	Simple majority
Unmoderated Caucus	Free movement	Negotiation, bloc-formation, drafting	Simple majority
Introduction of Draft Resolution	Bring resolution into debate	Start discussion	Simple majority
Introduction of Amendment	Modify clauses	Improve content	Simple majority

7. Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Document Type	Purpose	Created In	Collaboration With	Requirements	Voting
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Working Paper	Informal early ideas	Mainly in Unmoderated Caucus	Country allies/blocs	Chair approval for circulation	Not voted on
Draft Resolution	Final, formal proposed solution	Developed from Working Papers	Sponsors & Signatories	Must follow UNSC format	Substantive vote

Sponsors

- Primary authors of the draft resolution
- Support and defend the content

Signatories

- Support the resolution being discussed
- Do not need to support content itself

8. Debate on Draft Resolutions & Amendments

- Sponsors present their draft resolutions to the chair.
- Delegates debate:
 - Support or oppose the draft.
 - Suggest **changes** or **add new ideas**.
- Every change must be **discussed by the committee** before voting.

9. Amendments

- **Additive** → Add clauses
- **Amendatory** → Modify clauses
- **Subtractive** → Remove clauses

Each amendment: debate → vote.

10. Voting Procedure

- After debate, drafts are put to a vote.
- Voting rules:
 - **Simple majority (50% + 1)** → passes most resolutions.
- Delegates who said “**Present and Voting**” cannot abstain.
- If more than 1 draft resolution is presented, merging is encouraged.

11. Closure of Debate

- Once all drafts are **voted on**, the Chair declares the **closure of debate**.
- Committee work ends.

Resolution (UNGA)– Template

Draft Resolution A/RES/[YEAR]/[NUMBER]

Committee: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

Topic: [Insert Full Name of the Agenda Item Here]

Sponsors: [List all primary authors, in alphabetical order]

Signatories: [List all countries that wish to see the resolution debated, in alphabetical order]

Resolution Points (3–5 only)

1. **[Action or solution 1]** – Clear and practical.
2. **[Action or solution 2]** – Cooperation between countries, aid, or support.
3. **[Action or solution 3]** – Preventive measures, education, or awareness.
4. *(Optional)* **[Action or solution 4]** – Additional steps for long-term impact.
5. *(Optional)* **[Action or solution 5]** – Another supporting solution if needed.

Example – Climate Change Resolution Lite

Title: Global Cooperation on Renewable Energy

Topic: Climate Change

Sponsors: India, Germany

Signatories: USA, Brazil, Kenya

Resolution Points:

1. Share renewable energy technology between countries.
2. Provide financial aid to poorer countries for green projects.
3. Include lessons on climate change and sustainability in schools.