

ECO-BOOKLET 2019

Organizational Part

General Rules;

It is strictly forbidden to smoke and sort of tobacco products or drink alcoholic beverages in the borders of the university.

The badges given to you at registration have two functions: they are your official ECOTRAIN identity during sessions and they allow you to enter the social event venue. Please do not forget that all participants are obliged to carry their badges all the times. If your badge is stolen or lost, please contact the Info Desk as soon as possible. The cost of replacing your badge is 50 TL.

Our organization team will distribute daily lunch tickets for every meal. They are required for having your meal. In case of losing your tickets,

Every participant is responsible for their personal belongings. ECOTRAIN organization does not take any responsibility for lost or stolen belongings.

Every delegate is responsible for their placard. The cost of replacement for lost placards is 50 TL.

Emergency Contacts;

**Gökhun Güngör/Director-General:+90 538 880 98 08
Seray Güderel /Advisor of Organization Team: +90 539 473 20 70
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Badge Colors;

**Organization Team (Red)
Academic Team (Light Blue)
Admin Team (Green)
Delegate (Navy Blue)
Observer (White)**

In any case of any problem or request you may consult the Organization Team.

FAQ

GENERAL & ACADEMIC

1. Who can participate in ECOTRAIN?

- ECOTRAIN is a student conference that welcomes high school and college/university students in between 15 to 25 years old.

2. Is it obligatory to have experience in MUN / MUN related conferences?

- No, any high school or college/university student with strong interest to international law/politics can apply to ECOTRAIN. The experience is desired although it is not obligatory.

3. How many delegates may represent a country?

- Only one delegate may represent a country in each Committee. Thus, multiple delegates may represent the same country in different Committees.

4. Is it possible to represent my own country?

- According to our representation policy, participants will not be assigned to their countries of origin. Participants studying in a foreign country may represent the country that their school is located in either, while they may not represent their countries of origin. For example, a Spanish participant studying in France may represent France but may not represent Spain.

5. What is the official language of the Conference?

- English is the only officially spoken and written language of the Conference.

7. How am I supposed to be prepared before the Conference?

- Each Committee will have Study Guides and useful topics for the delegates to get prepared for their assigned Committees. You can visit your Committee Page to see them. You will be asked to write Policy Papers which shall briefly reflect your allocated country's position and approach to the relevant issues on the Study Guides. You shall submit your Policy Papers to your Committee Directors until the deadline given.

7. Is it obligatory to attend all sessions?

- Whilst you are required to attend all sessions in order to receive your certificate, you have the right of only one unexcused absence within the Conference week. In other words, a delegate should have the right to miss one session without providing any reason. In any other case, he/she can ask permission of the Secretariat throughout the Committee Directors.

11. What is the Dress Code policy of ECOTRAIN?

- ECOTRAIN requires both female and male delegates to be dressed in a business attire, including western suits and ties for males. Considering the average temperature in Izmir during that time of the year, the blazers/jackets are not obligatory inside sessions.

General Rules

Rule 1: Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Committee to the members of the United Nations or other international bodies, and generally perform all other work that the Committee may require. *For purposes of these rules, the Committee Directors, Rapporteurs, Academic Advisors and Under Secretaries-General who are designates and agents of the Secretary-General, are collectively referred to as the Secretariat.*

Rule 2: Scope

The ECOTRAIN Rules of Procedures as they are provided in this document are applicable to all committees hosted in ECOTRAIN 2019. All rules are subject to modification by the Secretariat if deemed appropriate and necessary. Any modification will be announced before the Committee session starts, and will be effective as soon as announced. If a situation arises that is not addressed in the rules of procedure, the Committee Directors will have final authority upon the matter.

Rule 3: Arbitration

Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General or designated members of the Secretariat. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of ECOTRAIN, and in furtherance of its international mission.

Rule 4: Language

English is the official written, spoken and working language of the conference. If a delegate wishes to present a document in any other language, the translation of this document in English must be provided to the Committee Director. The Committee Director will allow any such document to be distributed within the committee upon the Director's discretion.

Rule 5: Representation

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. A delegate cannot yield or share his or her time to a member of the same delegation.

Rule 6: Credentials

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General. Any representative whose admission raises an objection by another member will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

Rule 7: Courtesy

Delegates shall show courtesy and respect to other delegates and the Secretariat, and show outstanding behaviour towards the hosts (Organisation Team). The Committee Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

Rule 8: Dress code

The dress code is formal business attire. This is mandatory during all official sessions of the Conference. If a delegate wishes to wear traditional attire as a reflection of the culture of the nation he or she is representing, permission from the Secretariat must be granted to him/her prior to the conference.

Committee Rules

Rule 9: General Powers and Duties of the Committee Board

Each committee hosted in ECOTRAIN 2019 will be directed by the Committee Board, composed of two Committee Directors and a Rapporteur. The Committee Directors are mandated to direct the committee with the powers granted to them by this document. The Rapporteurs are mandated to assist the Directors in their duties and prepare reports on the committee proceedings for the information of the Secretariat. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the Director shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee and its sessions, direct the discussions, ensure observance of current Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Director, subject to the current Rules of Procedure, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings.

The Committee Director may choose to suspend the current Rules of Procedure temporarily in order to clarify certain substantive or procedural issues. The Committee Director also has the right to interrupt the Committee proceedings in order to show a presentation, or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. The Director may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Board or the Secretariat. Committee Directors and other Secretariat members may also advise delegates on the possible course of debate if deemed appropriate and necessary. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Directors will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

Rule 10: Quorum

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to start a debate session. Quorum is met if at least one third of the registered delegates are present in the committee in this Conference. The presence of delegates of a majority of the Member States of the body concerned is required for any decision on a substantive motion. Committee Directors should declare the session open if the Quorum is met. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent by a roll call.

Rule 11: Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a designated member of the Secretariat may, at any time, make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

Rule 12: Appeal

A delegate can appeal only to the procedural matters unless it is specified as non-appealable by the current Rules of Procedure. The delegate can only appeal a ruling immediately after it has been made. The Director may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Committee Director shall stand unless overruled by at least two-thirds of those members present. The Committee Director's decision not to sign a draft resolution or amendment is never appealable. A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Committee Director's ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to that ruling. The Chair's ruling shall stand unless overruled by at least two thirds of the members voting "No".

Rules Governing the Agenda

Rule 13: Provisional Agenda

The provisional Agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to member states at least thirty days before the opening of the session, unless communicated otherwise before the start of the conference.

Rule 14: Attendance

At the beginning of each session, Committee Directors will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of presence. Member States may reply “present” or “present and voting”, where “present and voting” means the Member State cannot abstain on the any substantive vote during that session.

Rule 15: Setting the Agenda

The first order of business for the Committee will be the consideration of the Agenda. A motion should be made to put an Agenda Item first. This motion requires a second. If no delegate wishes to oppose the motion, it shall be considered adopted. Delegates may only propose those agenda items as set by the Secretariat in the provisional agenda (Rule 13). In case the agenda contains only one item, the agenda will then be automatically set.

If there is an opposition to the presented order of the agenda stated, a speakers’ list shall be established with two or four delegates speaking either for or against, ensuring that the committee hears equal number of speeches for and against. In case there are no delegates speaking against, the motion may be considered to automatically pass upon the Director’s decision. Debate on the order of the Agenda is automatically closed after the speakers’ list exhausts. Once debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate *procedural* vote on the motion, which will require a simple majority to pass. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed first on the Agenda.

In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary General or his or her representative may call upon a Committee to table debate on their current Agenda Item so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. A motion to table the debate on the current topic shall then be raised and if it passes the agenda shall be specified on crisis situation with a motion. The Committee will return to debate on the tabled Agenda Item when the crisis topic has been dealt with, with a motion to “resume the debate on the tabled agenda item” after the debate on the crisis situation is closed.

Rules Governing Debate

Rule 16: Debate

After the Agenda is set, debate on the topic begins by opening the Speakers’ List. The Speakers’ List is opened by the Committee Director and will show the order of speakers on the topic and it will be followed, except when superseded by a procedural motion or debate on amendments. The Speakers’ List will remain open throughout the duration of debate on that topic of the Agenda. Speakers may speak generally on the topic being considered and may address any resolution only if it is currently on the floor.

Rule 17: Speakers List

The Committee will have an open Speakers' List for the Agenda Item being discussed. A Member State may add its name to the Speakers' List by submitting a written request to the Committee Director, provided that the Member State is not already on the Speakers' List. The Speakers' List for the second Agenda Item will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that Agenda Item.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the Committee Director and should not be the subject of a motion by the Committee.

Rule 18: Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus can be entertained at any time when the floor is open. The time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, and the purpose should be specified while making the motion. The motion will then be put to vote and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass. In the case of multiple motions proposing unmoderated caucuses, the Director will rank the motions in descending order of length and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Committee Director may rule the motion out of order and the Committee Director's decision is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may be extended twice with a timeframe not exceeding the previous one.

Rule 19: Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantive debate on critical junctures in the discussion. In a Moderated Caucus, the Director will temporarily depart from the Speakers' List and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion. A motion for a Moderated Caucus can be proposed at any time when the floor is open. The time limit of the caucus' total time (not exceeding twenty minutes), the time to be allotted (not exceeding the speakers' time of the formal debate) to each speaker and the purpose should be specified when proposing the motion. The purpose should be clearly specified and it has (1) to have a connection to the current agenda item and (2) not to be as wide as the current agenda item, considering the purpose of this instrument.

The motion will be put to vote and simple majority is required for the motion to pass. In the case of multiple motions proposing moderated caucuses, the Committee Director will rank the motions in descending order of total duration, then in descending order of the speakers' time in case the total durations are the same. Then the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Director may rule a motion out of order and his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus except for motions to alter the speakers' time and to end the caucus. A delegate can and will be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus. If there is no delegate wishing to speak, the Director may end the moderated caucus at his/her discretion and the committee goes back to the formal debate. A motion for an extension of the current Moderated Caucus can only be given after the Caucus ends. A Moderated Caucus may only be extended twice with a timeframe not exceeding the previous one.

Rule 20: Closure of Debate

A delegate may at any time move the closure of debate on the item currently under discussion, whether it is the general topic, debate on agenda setting, or debate on an amendment; a delegate may propose a motion to close such debate when the floor is open, whether or not any other delegate has signified his or her wish to speak. The Director may overrule this motion. However, this is subject to appeal.

When the motion is entertained, permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two delegates at most opposing the closure, after which the debate on the “closure of debate on the motion for closure of debate” automatically ends and motion shall be put to vote. Passing of this motion requires two-thirds majority of the house voting in favor. If the Committee favors the closure of debate, the debate on the topic finishes. In order to move to the voting of all proposals introduced, a motion to move to the voting procedure shall be given. Before moving to the voting, motions to alter the type of voting (such as roll call vote), to reorder the draft resolutions and to divide the question may be given. Motions to close the debate and move to the voting procedure may be given in a single motion. If this combined motion passes, the type of voting cannot be altered, the question cannot be divided and the drafts cannot be reordered.

The Committee shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under debate. If there are no objections after the Committee Director announces movement to the voting procedure, the motion automatically passes.

Rule 21: Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next session. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference.

A delegate may raise a motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting when the floor is open. The Committee Directors can overrule these motions, and cannot be appealed. If any such motion is entertained, the house will vote on the motion immediately. A simple majority is required to suspend or adjourn the meeting.

Rule 22: Tabling and resumption of the Debate

A delegate may raise a motion to table the debate on a draft resolution or amendment under discussion, which is the postponement of the current debate. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two or four delegates speaking either for or against, ensuring that the committee hears equal number of speeches for and against. In case there are no delegates speaking against, the motion may be considered to automatically pass upon the Director's decision. After the committee hears speeches, the motion shall be put to a vote immediately. A two-thirds majority is required for the motion on tabling to pass and this motion is debatable. If this motion passes, no debate will be allowed on the tabled draft resolution or amendment.

This motion, if successful, means that the Committee proceeds to the second Agenda Item under discussion.

A motion to resume the debate on a tabled draft resolution or amendment, when passed, allows the committee to reconsider and discuss the tabled draft resolution or amendment. A motion to resume debate requires a simple majority to pass.

Rules Governing Speeches

Rule 23: Speeches

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the

Committee Director. The Committee Director 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 Secretariat. The Director may, at his or her discretion, call a delegate to order if his or her speech is considered personally offensive or infringes upon the sovereignty of a Member State. Delegates should stick to the time limit of speeches. The Committee Director can interrupt the speaker if he/she exceeds the time limit.

Rule 24: Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak during formal debate may yield any remaining time in one of three ways:

- 1.) *Yield to another delegate.* The delegate's remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Committee Director shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same Member State is not considered a yield and is not allowed. The second delegate speaking may only yield the floor back to the Director.

2.) *Yield to questions.* Questioners will be selected by the Committee Director and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Committee Director. The Committee Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of him or her, rhetorical, leading and/or not designed to elicit information. The delegate who has yielded his/her time to questions can reject to answer any question at his/her discretion.

The answers and the questions shall be given in third person and be directed to the Director.

3.) *Yield to the chair.* Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Committee Director will then move to the next speaker.

Allotted time and floor cannot be yielded anyhow during a moderated caucus.

Rule 25: Right of Reply

A delegate whose national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. It should be submitted in writing. The Committee Director shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. The Director's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is not open to appeal. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that impugns a delegate's 'national integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member State and/or one that puts into question that Member State's sovereignty or a portion thereof.

Rules Governing Points

Rule 26: Points of Order

A delegate may rise to a Point of Order if there is impropriety in parliamentary procedure. A delegate may not, in rising to a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Point of Order will be decided by the Committee Director in accordance with the rules of procedure. This decision is not appealable. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speech.

Rule 27: Points of Personal Privilege

A delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege whenever there is something that hinders the participation of the delegate to the Committee and request that discomfort to be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speech only when referring to audibility.

Rule 28: Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, if the delegate has a question regarding the parliamentary procedure. The Committee Director will answer it according to the present rules of procedure. Questions regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure should not be asked by raising a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, rather a note should be sent to the Committee Director. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speech.

Rule 29: Points of Information

Points regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure and that are not covered in the rules governing other points shall be asked to the Committee Director as a "point of information". The points of information can only be raised if they are relevant to the discussion and committee on goings, otherwise it shall be submitted in written format.

Rules Governing Substantive Issues

Rule 30: Working Papers

Working papers are tools for guiding the Committee in its discussion and helping it in the way to create a draft resolution. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Committee Director, but do require the signature of the Committee Director to be copied and distributed. After the distribution, delegates may refer to the working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require any signatories to be submitted.

Previous documents of the United Nations and other organisations/institutions, relevant drawings, tables and charts can also be submitted as working papers. *Working papers do not require a minimum number of signatures.*

Rule 31: Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director and is signed by one-fifth of the number of delegations that are *present or present and voting* at the beginning of the Committee session. Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signer has no further obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in the Committee. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. Signatories should be listed in English alphabetical order on every draft resolution. A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members present to pass. Only one draft resolution may be passed per topic. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move to the next agenda item (following the rules governing the setting of the agenda).

Rule 32: Introducing Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution is approved by the Committee Director and distributed, it has to be introduced by a motion in order to be addressed as a draft resolution. The Committee Director, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution or call a delegate to read. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Simple majority is required for the draft resolution to be introduced. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until that specific draft resolution is tabled, withdrawn or a Resolution on that topic has been passed.

Rule 33: Withdrawing a Proposal

A procedural motion or an amendment may be withdrawn by its signatory at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion or amendment thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any delegate.

For the purpose of this rules the sole 'signatory' of a procedural motion or an amendment is to be interpreted as the delegate who proposed the motion or moved for the introduction of the amendment. A draft resolution once approved by the Committee may not be withdrawn by a delegate.

Rule 34: Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from or revising parts of it. An amendment may only include one alteration. Amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat with the names of one eighth of the member states present or present and voting, including observers, in favor of the Committee considering amendment. The Committee Director may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegates.

Amendments to amendments are out of order. However, an already amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. Amendments have no official sponsors, nor are friendly amendments recognized. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended.

The final vote on the amendment is substantive; observer members will not be allowed to vote on amendments.

Procedure:

- 1.) A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be raised when the floor is open.
- 2.) After this motion, the Director may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion requires a simple majority to pass.
- 3.) If the committee moves to the introduction of the amendment, general debate will be suspended and a Speakers' List will be established for and against the amendment. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the amendment and from two speakers against, or from all the speakers on one side and at least two on the other side. Two-thirds majority is required for the motion to close debate to pass.
- 4.) If there are no speakers against the motion to close debate, the Committee Director can propose to move to voting by acclamation. If rejected by the committee or delegations spoke against the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass. After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers' List.

Rule 35: Competence

A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or an amendment is in order only immediately after the resolution or amendment has been introduced. The motion requires a majority to pass and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against.

Rules Governing Voting

Rule 36: Voting Rights

Each member of the Committee, including observers, shall have one vote on procedural motions. Substantive voting on a resolution or a part thereof will be taken among the Member States only.

Rule 37: Procedural Voting

Formal voting on any matter other than passing draft resolutions and amendments are considered procedural. Each member of the Committee, including observers, must vote on all procedural motions. A simple majority requires more positive votes than the half of the members present or present and voting. A two-thirds majority requires more positive votes than the two thirds of the members present or present and voting. Observer members are counted in the calculation of votes in procedural voting.

Rule 38: Substantive Voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. When formal debate on a topic or amendment has been closed, the committee will move to consideration of passing any (part of) draft resolutions or amendments by substantive voting. Voting rights shall only be accorded to Member States; each member shall carry one vote unless otherwise stated. Each member can move to either vote in favor, against or to abstain its vote. A simple majority requires more positive votes than the half of the members present or present and voting. A two-thirds majority requires more positive votes than the two thirds of the members present or present and voting. Observer members are not counted in the calculation of votes in procedural voting.

In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A vote against a substantive motion by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council shall be considered as a veto.

The committee shall only pass one resolution per topic. When committee moves into formal substantive voting, the chambers of the Committee shall be closed. All points and motions other than: Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order shall be considered out of order.

All formal votes shall happen by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted.

Rule 39: Order of Voting

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Committee decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

For purposes of this rule, 'proposal' means any draft resolution, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion.

Rule 40: Voting by Acclimation

Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the Director may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclimation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclimation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then the resolution is adopted without vote. Any objection will be considered as a request for a vote.

Rule 41: Division of the Question

Before the substantive voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may move to motion to divide the Question. Division of the Question means voting on the each operative clauses of a draft resolution separately. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered by division of the question. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Director where the most radical division will be voted upon first.

If there is opposition to the motion to divide the question, the motion shall be voted upon with procedural voting procedure, requiring the support of the majority of those *present or present and voting* to pass.

Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the resolution or amendment will be divided accordingly, and a separate substantive vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. Parts of the resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document and will be put to a substantive vote in the case of a resolution. The final vote requires a simple majority to pass. If all of the operative parts of a resolution are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, 'most radical division' means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses.

Rule 42: Roll Call Voting

Before the substantive voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may move to motion for a Roll Call vote. During a Roll Call vote, the Director shall call upon all member states who have stated to be *present or present and voting* during the attendance roll call or in some other way communicate their attendance to the Director in English Alphabetical order.

In the first sequence, delegates may vote in *favor*, in *favor with rights*, *against*, *against with rights*, *abstain* or *pass*. Delegates who voted with rights (either in favor or against) reserve the right to explain the delegation's vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his or her sovereign authority. Delegations shall only be allowed to explain votes in favor or against, abstentions from voting shall not be granted rights to explain. A delegate voting 'pass' in the first sequence shall either vote in favor or against in the second sequence. These delegations shall not be granted the right to explain the delegation's vote. After the Roll Call vote, before the announcement of the voting results, the Director shall call upon the delegations that have requested the right to explain their votes and grant them a time to explain their votes. The time will be set by the Director.

Precedence of Points and Motions

Points have precedence over motions and shall be entertained by the Directors immediately after being raised. Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

When there is no agenda item set:

1. Adjournment of the Meeting
2. Suspension of the Meeting
3. Reconsideration of an Agenda Item
4. Setting the Agenda
5. Resumption of the Debate on a Tabled Agenda Item

1. Suspension of the Meeting
2. Closure of the Debate on the Current Agenda Item/Amendment
3. Tabling of the Debate on the Current Agenda Item/Amendment
4. Competence
5. Unmoderated Caucusing
6. Moderated Caucusing
7. Introduction of an Amendment or a Draft Resolution

After the debate has been closed and the Committee has not moved to the voting procedure

1. Reordering Draft Resolutions
2. Division of the Question
3. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

Resolution Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases:

Acknowledging ...	Expecting ...	Observing...
Affirming ...	Fulfilling ...	Reaffirming...
Alarmed ...	Fully ...	Realizing...
Anxious ...	...aware ...	Recalling...
Approving ...	...believing...	Recognizing...
Aware ...	...bearing in mind...	Referring...
Bearing in mind ...	Grieved...	Regretting...
Being convinced ...	Guided by...	Reiterating...
Believing ...	Having...	Seeking...
Cognizant ...	...adopted...	Stressing...
Concerned ...	...approved...	Welcoming...
Confident ...	...considered...	
Conscious ...	...examined further...	
Considering ...	...received...	
Contemplating ...	...reviewed...	
Convinced ...Declaring ...	Keeping in mind...	
Deeply disturbed...	Mindful...	
Desiring ...	Noting...	
Determined ...	...further...	
Emphasizing ...	...with approval...	
Encouraged ...	...with concern...	
Endorsing ...	...with deep concern...	
Expressing ...	...with grave concern...	
...appreciation...	...with regret...	
...deep appreciation...	...with satisfaction...	

Accepts... Adopts... Affirms... Appeals... Appreciates... Approves... Authorizes... Calls upon... Commends... Concurs... Condemns... Confirms... Congratulates... Considers... Decides... ...accordingly... Declares... Deplores... Designates... Directs... Emphasizes... Encourages... Endorses... Expressing...	...its appreciation... ...its conviction... ...its regret... ...its sympathy... ...its thanks... ...the belief... ...the hope... Further... ...concurs... ...invites ...proclaims... ...reminds... ...recommends... ...requests... ...resolves... Instructs... Invites... Notes... ...with appreciation ...with approval... ...with interest... ...with satisfaction... Reaffirms... ...its belief...	Recognizes... Recommends... Regrets... Reiterates... Renews its appeal Repeats... Suggests... Strongly... Supports... Takes note of... Transmits... Urges... Welcomes...
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ECOTRAIN 2019 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

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Day 1

11.30-13.30 Registration
13.30-14.30 Opening Ceremony
14.30-16.00 Lunch
16.00-16.45 MUN Training
16.45-17.00 Coffee Break
17.00-17.45 MUN Training
17.45-18.00 Coffee Break
18.00-18.45 Mock Session
19.45 Social Event

Day 2

09.30-11.00 First Session
11.00-11.30 Coffee Break
11.30-13.00 Second Session
13.00-15.00 Lunch
15.00-16.30 Third Session
16.30-17.00 Coffee Break
17.00-18.30 Fourth Session
19.30 Social Event

Day 3

09.30-11.00 Fifth Session
11.00-11.30 Coffee Break
11.30-13.00 Sixth Session
13.00-15.00 Lunch
15.00-16.30 Seventh Session
16.30-17.00 Coffee Break
17.00-18.30 Closing Ceremony

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2019

“BE READY FOR THE AEGEAN DIFFERENCE!”