

RULES OF PROCEDURE

UWMSG20 2018

Dear Delegates,

I'm very excited to be sharing with you the culmination of a year of hard work by our secretariat, the 2018 UWMG20 Conference! Some of you are returning members, and I'm excited to be presenting to you a conference that I believe will eclipse anything we've attempted before. Some of you will be joining us for the first time, and I can't wait to show you what we have in store.

Whether you are a veteran or new to the model politics community, the structure of the committee sessions at UWMG20 will likely be different from what you've experienced in the past. We at UWMG20 hope to present a conference that closely resembles its real-world counterpart, and as such, the format of debates will be different from the format of a run-of-the-mill G20 conference.

The formats and directions of each committee at UWMG20 will largely be controlled by those in the middle of the action – individual delegates and the chairs moderating the debate.

A few factors contribute to this freedom, most notably those below:

- Delegates do not make formal motions for different procedures.
- The host country, who will be chairing the committee, will have a greater capacity for controlling the flow of debate. For example, if the host country decides that discussion of a particular topic has become lengthy to the point where it would be fruitless to continue, they can choose to redirect debate to another topic within bounds of the committee topic.

Although debate is less formal than the typical Model United Nations committee, it is important that delegates follow a set of guidelines to keep debate appropriate and productive. The official guidelines of procedure are presented in the following pages of this document. Should you have any questions about the following guidelines, please ask me, the chair of your committee, or any other member of the Secretariat. I'm looking forward to meeting you all in the coming days!

Isaac Winters

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Isaac Winters". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

MODERATION

Troika

In the G20, the chair or dais is known as the Troika and is composed of the current host country of the forum, the country that hosted the G20 in the previous year, and the country set to chair the following year. The current host is the head of the Troika. Unlike in the real-world G20, at UWMG20, the Troika does not represent countries – instead, there will be delegates for Argentina, Germany, and Japan present as representatives of these nations, and the Troika will be composed of UWMG20 secretariat members, who will not be representing any country. The Troika’s role is to moderate discussion in the committee and provide guidance to Delegates.

Commencing Debate

At the start of each committee session, the Troika will call the session to order and do a roll call, to which delegates must reply that they are present. Unlike United Nations procedure, specifying voting does not have any purpose as all delegates are voting. Those who arrive to committee sessions late can send a note to the Troika, indicating that they are present.

First Committee Session

At the beginning of the very first committee session, the Troika will ask for delegates for the primary speaker’s list. There will be only one primary speakers list, as opposed to one per subtopic, so delegates should prepare a short speech summarizing their thoughts on both subtopics if they wish to be added to the primary speaker’s list. Default speaking time will be one minute.

Setting the Agenda

In the G20, topics are chosen by the delegates and debated in a fluid manner, often informally switching topics or amalgamating topics. In UWMG20, delegates may motion to set the agenda in the beginning of debate and to switch topics. If the Troika feels it is necessary to control the topics of debate and discussion, they may do so. This, however, is reserved for situations where the debate has become inappropriate or repetitive to the point of fruitlessness. In general, delegates will set the topic of debate. In order for a motion to enter a new topic to pass, 4/5 of delegates must vote for the change in topic.

Debate Format

UWMG20 committees will operate on a rolling moderated caucus – the Troika may choose to either add delegates on a default ordered list of 10 speakers, or to call on delegates after each speech, with a default speaking time of 1 minute in both cases. Delegates may motion to enter debate on a specific subtopic, or to change the subtopic to one of the other three, but the motion does not specify a time limit for the discussion.

DECORUM & INTERACTIONS

- Exchange of notes between delegates, or between delegates and the Troika, will be facilitated by pages who will pass notes between parties.
- The Troika may call for decorum in the room, or specifically request that certain delegates show decorum.
- Delegates may refer to the Troika as “The Troika”, “The chairs” or “the dais”.
- Delegates may address each other directly, but tone must remain polite and formal. If delegate A has a question for delegate B, A will not have to “yield” their speaking time for B; rather, the Chair will ask B if they wish to answer the question, in which case, B will have oneminute to answer.
- Referring to self: Delegates are allowed to refer to themselves in the first person, singular: “I would like to suggest...” rather than “This delegate”/“This delegation”/“We the people of”, etc.
- Delegates need not yield their time if they finish speaking before the end of their speaking timeslot.
- Despite the relatively informal nature of a G20 session, no cross-talk is permitted and delegates may not interrupt other delegates. Delegates also may not speak with another delegate or the Troika while another delegate is making a speech.
- Delegates are expected to don typical Western formal business attire – however, delegates may choose to represent their country by wearing traditional formal clothing worn in the country they are representing. The Troika will assess suitability of any attire aside from typical Western formal business attire. Delegates wearing potentially offensive or stereotypical garments will be asked to return in other clothing to ensure the forum maintains a level of respect befitting the institution.

MOTIONS & POINTS

The G20 has no formal procedure for introducing motions, but the UWMG20 format recognizes the following motions in the interests of maintaining order and clear flow of debate. The Troika may make adjustments to motions, or deem that a motion is not in order at any given time.

Motions valid in the MG20 format:

1. **Motion to set the agenda:** to suggest a subtopic for debate at the beginning of the conference.
2. **Motion to adjust the subtopic of debate:** to be used after the agenda has been set, to shift to discussion of a new subtopic.
3. **Motion for a suspension of debate (to draft communiqués, etc.):** A suspension of debate is the G20 equivalent of an 'unmoderated caucus', a time at which delegates may informally meet to discuss solutions, then draft communiqués.
 - a. Delegates may suggest a length of time to the Troika, but the Troika will make the final decision on the time period for suspension of debate. When the suspension of debate has expired, delegates are expected to be ready to resume debate.
4. **Motion to enter voting procedures on a communiqué:** Voting on the communiqué will be undertaken in a clause-by-clause format at the end of the conference.

Points valid in the MG20 format:

1. **Point of personal privilege:** Used when a delegate is personally experiencing a discomfort that encroaches on their ability to participate. Common examples where this is warranted are when the temperature of the room is uncomfortable, or delegates cannot hear a delegate/view a screen, etc.
 - a. One does not interrupt another delegate's speech with a point of personal privilege unless it is in regards to the speaker's volume. Urgent points of personal privilege may be provided directly to the troika in such circumstances by note
2. **Point of inquiry:** Used when a delegate needs clarification on a procedural matter in the course of the running of the committee.
3. **Point of information:** Used when a delegate would like to address a question to a fellow delegate regarding the content of their speech. It should be raised when the delegate has finished their speech. The Point of Information should in no circumstance be used as an argumentative tool; Its sole purpose is to clarify the speaker's point. Unless a follow up opportunity is expressly provided by the chair, delegates should not engage in direct discussion or back-and-forth on an issue
4. **Point of order:** Used when a delegate believes there is a mistake in the way procedure is being applied to the committee or when a delegate does not agree with the Troika's application of a rule or a decision made by the Troika
5. **Right of reply:** Used when a delegate feels their personal or national integrity has been insulted or offended by a comment – this is the only rule where one delegate may interrupt another while speaking, however, once the delegate has issued their request out loud, they must wait for the original delegate to complete their speech and approval from the chair before providing a reply. Default time for a right of reply speech is 1 minute.

COMMUNIQUÉ

The goal of participants in the G20 summits is to build a comprehensive document that outlines the scenario in which the committee finds itself convening and the actions and sentiments iterated by the committee as a whole. The United Nations counterpart of this document is known as a resolution – in the G20, this document is called a communiqué. A communiqué is the culmination of the G20 committee’s discussions – it is not legally binding upon the nations that participated in the drafting of it, but is intended to guide nations on their path forward in dealing with the topic at hand. There is a strong emphasis on collaboration and consensus-building in the G20, which should be reflected in the communiqué.

A communiqué for the purposes of G20 will closely reflect the structure, tone, and style of actual G20 communiqués in that it will not have perambulatory clauses, sponsors or signatories. The committee as a whole will work to draft one communiqué, which will then be submitted to the Troika for a formal reading to the whole document. Bear in mind, voting on communiqués will be done clause by clause – more details on this outlined within the “Voting Procedures” section below.

There are no intermediary drafts of a communiqué in a UWMG20 session. This contrasts Model United Nations procedure, in which delegates submit a working paper before submitting the resolution paper. In UWMG20, the communiqué is submitted only once and gets voted on as soon as a formal reading of the communiqué is completed. Therefore, it is important to carefully edit and re-check the clauses as they are being written, prior to the submission of the communiqué.

There is no specific vocabulary or format that must be used in a communiqué; however, the language must be kept formal. The UWMG20 team strongly recommends that delegates view example communiqués provided later on in these Rules of Procedures as well as the links provided to gain an understanding of the typical structure, tone and verbiage used in communiqués.

Motions

Procedural motions laid out earlier in this guide will all be voted on with a 4/5 majority to pass a motion. This is in contrast to the more conventional 2/3 majority, in order to emphasize UWMG20's commitment to consensus and compromise.

Communiqués

In extension of the focus on consensus-building, each clause of the communiqué requires unanimity in order to pass. Seeing as the communiqué is not legally binding upon the nations that participated in the drafting of it, delegates are encouraged to be reasonably flexible in their stances.

A delegate may motion to commence voting procedures on the communiqué as outlined in the prior motions section. The Troika may also suggest that delegates bring up such a motion, or ultimately call upon delegates to vote at a certain point in time. The troika will call upon volunteer members of the committee to read the submitted communiqué out loud in its entirety prior to the beginning of a vote.

Voting on communiqués is done on a clause-by-clause basis, with no exceptions. Each member of the G20 must vote either for or against the clause – there are no abstentions. If there are members present who are against the clause, the Troika will then ask if they can present edits to the clause that would make it acceptable. If the delegate is amenable to this process, the committee will have a certain amount of time, determined by the Troika, to debate edits and rework the clause, after which the clause will be voted on again. If no edits are provided or the delegates cannot agree on a suitable edit, the clause will be stricken from the communiqué. There will only be one editing opportunity and revote per clause. Once voting procedure for each clause of the communiqué is complete, the final communiqué will be read aloud to the committee by the Troika, after which debate will be concluded for the conference.

Nota bene:

Delegates are encouraged to be adaptable on their stances, rather than voting against any clause that may not necessarily perfectly align with their nation's views. Delegates are expected to maintain their nation's perspective during all negotiations and speeches, however, leeway will be given during voting procedures. The UWMG20 team strongly urges delegates to provide edits if they disagree with a clause and to pick their battles, so to speak. The goal of the committee is to provide a basis for a cohesive approach on the issues to be undertaken by members of the international community in the future.

Closing a Committee Session

At the end of a committee session, the Chair declares the committee session adjourned. Delegates do not motion to adjourn committee session. At this point, the chair should remind the committee of the time that debate will resume, although it is each delegates responsibility to keep track of the provided schedule, and be on time to each committee session.

Last Committee Session

After voting on communiqués has been completed in its entirety, the Troika will officially conclude debate for UWMG20 2018. No motion is required from delegates.

POSITION PAPERS

Position papers are not mandatory for UWMG20 2018 and lack of a position paper will not be counted as a factor for delegate performance awards. Position papers are, however, an effective method of researching a nation's history and values. They also make a delegate eligible for the *Best Position Paper* award presented to one delegate in each committee.

The UWMG20 secretariat strongly encourages delegates to submit a position paper, which must be done by 11:59PM the night before the conference begins: November 7, 2018. Position papers should cover all subtopics in the committee guide, and be approximately two pages in length.

Details of submission:

- Files should be submitted in .pdf format
- Files should be named to follow this convention: Country/Role_Committee.pdf, eg:
 - France for the T.E.C.H committee: France_TECH.pdf
 - Secretary of State for the the L.A.V.A committee: Secretary of State_LAVA.pdf
- Files should be emailed as attachments to committees@uwmg20.ca

For an example of the tone and style of a position paper, see the example position paper provided later on in this guide – an award winning paper from UWMG20 2016.

Nota bene: A position paper must include the delegate's name and country/role, and the name of their university. There are no restrictions as to how this information is formatted, as long as it is on top of the first page of the position paper.

Should you have any questions regarding committees, the substantive materials provided or position papers, feel free to email committees@uwmg20.ca with any queries or requests for clarification. For any other conference inquiries, email admin@uwmg20.ca and a member of our team will be happy to help you out.

Appendix I. Example Communique

G20 Leaders' Communique: Hangzhou Summit
Hangzhou, September 5, 2016

1. We, the Leaders of the G20, met in Hangzhou, China on 4-5 September 2016.
2. We met at a time when the global economic recovery is progressing, resilience is improved in some economies and new sources for growth are emerging. But growth is still weaker than desirable. Downside risks remain due to potential volatility in the financial markets, fluctuations of commodity prices, sluggish trade and investment, and slow productivity and employment growth in some countries. Challenges originating from geopolitical developments, increased refugee flows as well as terrorism and conflicts also complicate the global economic outlook.
3. We also met at a time of continued shifts and profound transformations in the configuration of the global economic landscape and dynamics for growth. With these transformations come challenges and uncertainties as well as opportunities. The choices we make together will determine the effectiveness of our response to the challenges of today and help to shape the world economy of the future.
4. We believe that closer partnership and joint action by G20 members will boost confidence in, foster driving forces for and intensify cooperation on global economic growth, contributing to shared prosperity and better well-being of the world .
5. We are determined to foster an innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive world economy to usher in a new era of global growth and sustainable development, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement.
6. In this context, we, the G20, as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, forge a comprehensive and integrated narrative for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and thereby adopt the attached package of policies and actions - the Hangzhou Consensus - based on the following:
 - Vision. We will strengthen the G20 growth agenda to catalyze new drivers of growth, open up new horizons for development, lead the way in transforming our economies in a more innovative and sustainable manner and better reflect shared interests of both present and coming generations.
 - Integration. We will pursue innovative growth concepts and policies by forging synergy among fiscal, monetary and structural policies, enhancing coherence between economic, labor, employment and social policies as well as combining demand management with supply side reforms, short-term with mid- to long-term policies, economic growth with social development and environmental protection.
 - Openness. We will work harder to build an open world economy, reject protectionism, promote global trade and investment, including through further strengthening the multilateral trading system, and ensure broad-based opportunities through and public support for expanded growth in a globalized economy.
 - Inclusiveness. We will work to ensure that our economic growth serves the needs of everyone and benefits all countries and all people including in particular women, youth and disadvantaged

groups, generating more quality jobs, addressing inequalities and eradicating poverty so that no one is left behind.

Strengthening Policy Coordination

7. Our growth must be shored up by well-designed and coordinated policies. We are determined to use all policy tools - monetary, fiscal and structural - individually and collectively to achieve our goal of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. Monetary policy will continue to support economic activity and ensure price stability, consistent with central banks' mandates, but monetary policy alone cannot lead to balanced growth. Underscoring the essential role of structural reforms, we emphasize that our fiscal strategies are equally important to supporting our common growth objectives. We are using fiscal policy flexibly and making tax policy and public expenditure more growth-friendly, including by prioritizing high-quality investment, while enhancing resilience and ensuring debt as a share of GDP is on a sustainable path. Furthermore, we will continue to explore policy options, tailored to country circumstances, that the G20 countries may undertake as necessary to support growth and respond to potential risks including balance sheet vulnerability. We reiterate that excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates can have adverse implications for economic and financial stability. Our relevant authorities will consult closely on exchange markets. We reaffirm our previous exchange rate commitments, including that we will refrain from competitive devaluations and we will not target our exchange rates for competitive purposes. We will carefully calibrate and clearly communicate our macroeconomic and structural policy actions to reduce policy uncertainty, minimize negative spillovers and promote transparency.

8. We are making further progress towards the implementation of our growth strategies, but much more needs to be done. Swift and full implementation of the growth strategies remains key to supporting economic growth and the collective growth ambition set by the Brisbane Summit, and we are prioritizing our implementation efforts. In the light of this, we launch the Hangzhou Action Plan and have updated our growth strategies, including new and adjusted macroeconomic and structural policy measures that can provide mutually-supportive benefits to growth. We will also strive to reduce excessive imbalances, promote greater inclusiveness and reduce inequality in our pursuit of economic growth.

Breaking a New Path for Growth

9. Our growth, to be dynamic and create more jobs, must be powered by new driving forces. While reaffirming the importance of addressing shortfalls in global demand to support short-term growth, we believe it is also imperative to address supply side constraints so as to raise productivity sustainably, expand the frontier of production and unleash mid- to long-term growth potential.

To see the full text from this communiqué from the 2016 G20 summit, go to:

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160905-communiqué.html> - to view the full text from the 2015 G20 summit, go to: <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communiqué.html>

Nota bene: *The G20 summit clauses can be very expansive – if delegates are committed and would like to provide as much detail that is very commendable but not necessarily required. A clause length between the lengths of clause 1 in this example and clause 2 in this sample are within the expected range.*

Appendix II. Example Position Paper

DELEGATE'S NAME

France

DELEGATE'S UNIVERSITY

International Finance Reform Committee

I. International development and the BRICS Development Bank/AIIB and the World Bank

Since the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, France has remained heavily involved in international financial organizations invested in infrastructure development and the promotion of economic stability. France has been a part of the World Bank almost since its inception and is currently active in all the institutions that comprise the World Bank Group. Moreover, in March¹ 2015, France made a watershed decision to becoming a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) which is being led by prominent economies and complements Asian development interests. To date, France has not been involved in the New² Development Bank (NDB) spearheaded by the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) collective.³ France has benefited from its relationship with the World Bank as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) gave the French government a loan to ameliorate the economic conditions after World War II.⁴ After achieving a level of economic prosperity, France, alongside with the European Union (EU), has made substantive efforts in development assistance programs globally and maintains principles of “effectiveness, transparency and accountability, coherence, and results.” Previously, France has had concerns about the presence of “Washington Consensus” in Bretton Woods institutions and has vocalized the need for reshaping financial institutions to reflect the emerging multipolar world.⁵

The delegation of France proposes that the discussion be centered on the following topics: (i) the formation of a partnership of multilateral development banks (MDBs); and (ii) the restructuring of Bretton Woods institutions to tailor to the needs of a multipolar political system. With regards to topic (i), forming a fiduciary alliance with MDBs can cultivate a network which can enable the progress of all financial institutions as mutual benefits and interests can be identified. As well, there will be financial support in addressing developmental problems collectively which will likely reduce financial losses.

Topic (ii) is of interest because many member states of Bretton Woods institutions have

¹ “France Overview,” The World Bank, accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/france/overview> .

² “Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).” France Diplomatie, accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/events/article/asian-infra-structure-investment> .

³ “NDB BRICS,” New Development Bank, accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.ndbbrics.org/> .

⁴ “Principles of French development assistance,” France Diplomatie, accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/principles-of-french-development/> .

⁵ Liu Sha, “China’s new strategic partnership with France to help build multi-polar world,” Global Times , accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/851332.shtml> / .

struggled with the U.S. hegemony influenced policies entrenched in these organizations. There is not much room for decision-making bodies to have an equal voice or make substantive change. Adopting favorable policies can resolve representation issues by having new voting shares and strategies to increase efficiency and flexibility, and consequently, better bridge infrastructure gaps afflicting the Global South.

II. The US dollar and the possible shift from a unipolar to multipolar system

There have been powerful calls for U.S.'s political clout in the International Monetary System (IMS) to diminish through the implementation of a reformed or alternative system. France has strongly advocated alongside China to shift the IMS. Particularly, France maintains the position that one cannot successfully reside in a multipolar world without establishing a multicurrency reserve system. It is evident to France that having the IMS pegged on one reserve currency aggravates natural and unprecedented perturbations already present in world economies such as the following: high exchange rate volatility and global imbalances.⁶

Previously, the development of the Euro was enacted to establish as a mode of currency as a second reserve system in an attempt to alleviate the challenges associated with a single reserve currency. However, this attempt was not successful and this failure was reaffirmed by the reality of a European debt crisis in 2009. Nonetheless, France has sought to challenge the U.S. dollar reserve to a multipolar system in international negotiations.⁷ France has brought the topic of reforming the IMS to the G20 Summit in an attempt to reconfigure the economic policies of the world (Global Times). In 2011, during the French presidency of the G20, the primary goals were aimed at discussing these reformations.

The delegation of France proposes that the discussion be centered on the following topics: (i) the implementation of a multicurrency reserve currency; and (ii) increasing the accessibility of special drawing rights (SDRs). With regards to point (i), France firmly rests on the belief that positive economic reformations can be made at a global level by removing the dominance of the U.S. dollar. France believes that malignancies that arise in the world economy can be better addressed through multicurrency reserve, as there will be a distribution of global inflation. In regards to topic (ii), France believes that increasing the basket of currencies in SDRs to include emerging economies will alleviate financial stressors further for the Global South. Often, SDRs are used in times of financial crises and thus, increasing the number of currencies will enable countries to more aptly distribute financial burdens. The implementation of these changes to the IMS will alleviate the inflationary burdens currently imposed on countries and stabilize economic trends.

⁶ "France defines three objectives of int'l monetary system reform," Global Times, accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/609765.shtml> .

⁷ J. Paul Horne, "European Affairs," The European Institute, accessed November 10, 2015, <http://www.europeaninstitute.org/index.php/193-european-affairs/ea-february-2014/1847-the-euro-at-age-15-is-ita->