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Decision-Making/Simulation Games in the Social Sciences – Selected Problems

Gry decyzyjne/symulacyjne w naukach społecznych – wybrane problemy

Summary:

The subject matter of the publication is presenting selected forecasting problems in the social sciences. The article focuses on the method of decision-making/simulation games that, especially with the development of game theory and computers, have increasingly been used in many fields. Using examples of decision/simulation games, in particular *Poznań International Model United Nations 2013/POZiMUN*, the author recognises the importance of such exercises in an accurate prediction of the future.

Keywords: prediction, simulation, simulation game, POZiMUN

Streszczenie:

Treścią publikacji jest przedstawienie wybranych problemów prognozowania w naukach społecznych. W artykule skoncentrowano się na metodzie gier decyzyjnych/symulacyjnych, które – z właszcza wraz z rozwojem teorii gier oraz komputerów – są coraz częściej wykorzystywane w wielu dziedzinach. Na wybranych przykładach gier decyzyjnych/symulacyjnych – przede wszystkim na przykładzie *Poznań International Model United Nations 2013/POZiMUN* – wskazano jak ważne są takie ćwiczenia, by móc precyzyjniej przewidywać przyszłość.

Słowa kluczowe: przewidywanie, symulacja, gra symulacyjna, POZiMUN

Forecasting is understood as predicting based on specific trustworthy data. Futurology in turn is the science of predicting the future. The purpose of scientific forecasting is to show a vision (model) of the future in the most probable way that the phenomenon under investigation will develop, including the directions and dynamics of its development. In the course of forecasting, we also aim to determine the conditions for the evolution of the analysed phenomenon. A forecast prepared for this purpose must take account of the known relationships, types, and intensity of external influences and internal changes expected in the development of the phenomenon under investigation. Thus, each f o r e c a s t (defined as 'a judgment based on scientific research practices, relating to a specific future, not the future in general; verified empirically; uncertain, yet accepted, or reliable, credible, and plausible') must be sufficiently flexible, multivariate, and open to the dynamics of any changes relevant to the phenomenon[1]. S i m u l a t i o n in turn is an uncertain conditional judgement about the formation of a phenomenon (the answer to the question what would happen if), time determinants may be present here, but do not have to[2].

In the process of simulation, we need a system and a model[3]. The following is the relationship between the two.

S y s t e m – a system exists and operates in time and space.

M o d e l – a model is a simplified representation of a system at some particular point in time or space intended to promote understanding of the real system.

S i m u l a t i o n – a simulation is the manipulation of a model in such a way that it operates on time or space to compress it, thus enabling one to perceive the interactions that would not otherwise be apparent because of their separation in time or space[4].

Modelling and Simulation is a discipline for developing a level of understanding of the interaction of the parts of a system, and of the system as a whole. The level of understanding which may be developed via this discipline is seldom achievable via

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[1] See: K. J. Stryjski, *Prognozy i symulacje międzynarodowe*, „Studia Międzynarodowe. Zeszyty Naukowe WSSM w Łodzi", 2003 no. 1, p. 1; K. J. Stryjski, *Prognozowanie i symulacje międzynarodowe*, Łódź 2004, p. 29; B. Guzik, D. Appenzeller, W. Jurek, *Prognozowanie i symulacje. Wybrane zagadnienia*, Poznań 2004, p. 7.

See also: Ł. Donaj, *Chosen Problems of Forecasting Social Phenomena*, "Reality of Politics. Estimates – Comments – Forecasts", 2013 no. 3.

[2] B. Guzik, D. Appenzeller, W. Jurek, *Prognozowanie…*, p. 8.

[3] M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie i symulacje międzynarodowe*, Warszawa 2010, p. 195.

[4] G. Berlinger, *Modeling & Simulation*, [electronic document], URL: http://www.systems-thinking.org/modsim/modsim.htm [last viewed: 25.07.2013].

any other discipline. A system is understood to be an entity which maintains its existence through the interaction of its parts. A model is a simplified representation of the actual system intended to promote understanding. Whether a model is a good model or not depends on the extent to which it promotes understanding. Since all models are simplifications of reality there is always a trade-off as to what level of detail is included in the model. If too little detail is included in the model one runs the risk of missing relevant interactions and the resultant model does not promote understanding. If too much detail is included in the model the model may become overly complicated and actually preclude the development of understanding. One simply cannot develop all models in the context of the entire universe. A simulation generally refers to a computerized version of the model which is run over time to study the implications of the defined interactions. Simulations are generally iterative in there development. One develops a model, simulates it, learns from the simulation, revises the model, and continues the iterations until an adequate level of understanding is developed. *Modelling and Simulation* is a discipline, it is also very much an art form. One can learn about riding a bicycle from reading a book. To really learn to ride a bicycle one must become actively engaged with a bicycle. *Modelling and Simulation* follows much the same reality. You can learn much about modelling and simulation from reading books and talking with other people. Skill and talent in developing models and performing simulations is only developed through the building of models and simulating them. It's very much a learn as you go process. From the interaction of the developer and the models emerges an understanding of what makes sense and what doesn't[5].

The natural sciences, especially physics and chemistry, are based largely on controlled laboratory experiments. The social sciences are in a different situation, but do have limited opportunities to experiment (e.g., in psychology, sociology). The science of international relations is worse off. The introduction of computers after World War II created new opportunities for the application of quantitative methods in research and teaching, including the social sciences. There were opportunities to experiment, albeit only on models[6].

A special place is occupied by simulation games of military decision-making (war games), known since antiquity. In literature, there have been references to the ancient Egyptians, Sumerians, Chinese, and Indians. These games required players

[5] Ibidem.
[6] M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie…*, p. 198.
For more on mathematical modelling and computer simulations in the social sciences see: *Modelowanie matematyczne i symulacje komputerowe w naukach społecznych*, edited by K. Winkowska-Nowak, A. Nowak, A. Rychwalska, Warszawa 2007.

to focus on a well-defined goal and assess the probability of both their win and their opponents'[7].

In modern history, Sir James Waldegrave in particular is worth recalling. In 1713, he presented a description of a card game called le Her. Two players, usually named Peter and Paul, deal cards from an ordinary deck of cards, and the card of the higher value wins. Peter deals Paul a card, then deals a card to himself. If Paul is not satisfied with the card, he may force Peter to exchange it (with the exception that Peter has a king), and if Peter is not satisfied with the card that he holds afterwards, he may take another card from the deck, but if the new card is a king, he must return it and retain his original card. The two players then compare cards. If both hold cards of the same value, Peter wins, because he dealt[8].

As in blackjack, there are some simple and incontestable principles. Paul should change every card less than seven and hold all higher than seven. And what about those sevens and eights? Here the opponent has room for manoeuvre. If Paul changes the card every time it is a seven, Pierre should change eights. And if Peter always changes the card when it is an eight, Paul gets the upper hand if he does not change his seven. The dilemma is that one player gains an advantage when they both use the same strategy, and the other when each uses a different one[9].

Waldegrave was aware that the problem lies not with the probability, but the players' decisions. Everyone wants to have a better chance of winning. Everyone wants to win a certain amount and is well aware that all of the above depends on the mercy of the man sitting across the table[10].

From the seventeenth century, the military value of the game of war was widely recognised, especially in Germany, where it was called the King's Game (*Königsspiel*). At the end of the seventeenth century, techniques and models of war games got complicated and became popular in Europe. War games were used in subsequent years by Helmut von Moltke, Alfred von Schliefen, and since World War I have become com-

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[7] M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie…*, p. 198.

[8] M. Kaplan, E. Kaplan, *Zawsze masz szansę… O roli przypadków w życiu*, Warszawa 2008, p. 250.

[9] Ibidem*, p. 250.

[10] Ibidem*, pp. 250-251. See also: P. D. Straffin, *Teoria gier*, Warszawa 2004; D. Bellhouse, *The Problem of Waldegrave*, "Electronic Journ@l for History of Probality and Statistics", December 2007, vol. 3, no. 2, [electronic document]; URL: http://www.emis.de/journals/JEHPS/Decembre2007/Bellhouse. pdf [last viewed: 26.07.2013]; M. Hykšová, *Several milestones in the history of game theory,* [electronic document]; URL: http://euler.fd.cvut.cz/~hyksova/hyksova_milestones.pdf [last viewed: 26.07.2013].

monplace. The development of computers opened up new possibilities in information processing, enriching the educational and research values of war games[11].

In Poland, perfect game simulations are run by t h e   P o l i s h   W a r   G a m e s a n d   S i m u l a t i o n   C e n t r e (WG&SC), located at the Polish National Defence University in Warsaw, which provides facilities and equipment needed to conduct Computer Assisted Exercises – CAX. The overall goal of the Centre is to train the military leader and his staff on the level of brigade, division, and corps (in future battalion, too). This is done in first priority by CAX'es on one or more levels, with one or two parties. The WG&SC has ability to geographically distribute exercises to participating parties and, will assist users in CAX planning and exercise development, ensuring that it is tailored to the specific user needs. The WG & SC is able to support different kind of exercises. The entire compound area is secure and majority of the rooms are configured to access WG&SC computer resources and networks. WG &SC ensures implementation and usage of simulation systems in various military activities. In cooperation with the Polish National Defence University faculties it conducts lectures and workshops for its students. In the area of theory and practice of the modeling and simulation of battle field WG&SC collaborates with other national and international centers[12].

A very interesting simulation game is S E N S E :   S t r a t e g i c   E c o n o m i c N e e d s   a n d   S e c u r i t y   E x e r c i s e . The Strategic Economic Needs and Security Exercise, developed by Richard H. White of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), is a computer-facilitated simulation that was designed to help participants learn to implement the core skills needed to build a stable and prosperous democratic society through an experimental and rigorous structured scenario. The simulation focuses on negotiations and decision-making in an environment of transition from armed conflict[13].

SENSE simulates the resource-allocation challenges confronting national and international decision-makers. Its sophisticated computer support provides participants with rapid feedback on the results of their time-sensitive decision-making in terms of political stability, social justice, and economic progress. But the primary activity in SENSE is negotiation between and among those participating in the simu-

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[11] M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie…*, pp. 198-199.

[12] *About us...*, [electronic document]; URL: http://csikgw.aon.edu.pl/index.php/en.html [last view: 26.07.2013].

[13] *SENSE: Strategic Economic Needs and Security Exercise. Fact sheets*, [electronic document]; URL: http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SENSE%20Fact%20Sheet%206-18-12.pdf [last viewed: 25.07.2013].

lation. SENSE has been used in the Balkans, the Caucasus, Iraq, Poland and its neighboring countries, Afghanistan, and Tunisia, as well as the United States[14].

SENSE has four interrelated objectives, which can be modified depending on the target audience and curriculum:

– develop the principles of negotiating, cooperative problem-solving, and decision-making, all of which are critical for successful democratic processes;
– illustrate the interrelations hips among military security, economic progress, and the creation of equitable societies;
– demonstrate the efficacy and efficiency of free market economies;
– provide a practical and informative experience with the issues of governance in transitional societies[15].

United States Institute for Peace, in cooperation with IDA, partnered with the Polish Ministry of National Defense and the University of Warsaw's Center for Eastern European Studies in 2006 to conduct a series of SENSE workshops at the National Defense University[16]. The first session, which was held between July 14 and 22, was arranged for the employees of Moldovan governmental administration, non-govermental organizations, and businessmen from Moldova. The session with participations from Ukraine was held between September 29 and October 7[17].

An example of a decision-making game mainly for teaching purposes is Model United Nations (MUN, Model UN). It is a youth initiative based on political education through a simulation of sessions of the United Nations. During many hours of sessions participants representing a country of their choice (other than their own) debate such problems as world hunger, inadequate education, terrorism, natural disasters. In Poland, Model United Nations has been organised since 1991 in Gorzów Wielkopolski, since 2006 in Warsaw, since 2012 in Szczecin, etc.[18]

Between 2 and 5 May 2013 such a simulation was run for the first time in Poznań, at the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism at the Adam Mickiewicz University

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[14] Ibidem.

[15] Ibidem.

[16] Ibidem.

[17] *SENSE: Strategic Economic Needs and Security Exercise, Warsaw, 29 September – 7 October 2006. Organized by: The Centre for East European Studies Warsaw University in cooperation with: The Ministry of Foreign Affaitrs and The Ministry of National Defence* – in the author's possession.

[18] M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie…*, pp. 205-206. See also: M. Kardasz, *Model ONZ, Szkoła Dyplomacji w II Liceum Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie w Gorzowie Wielkopolskim*, [electronic document]; URL: http://2lo.gorzow.pl/2011/11/18/polmun/ [last viewed: 25.07.2013]; *Warsaw Model United Nations*, [electronic document]; URL: http://wawmun.pl/ [last viewed: 25.07.2013]; *StetiMUN2013*, [electronic document]; URL: http://stetimun.lo2.szczecin.pl/ [last viewed: 25.07.2013].

(the author of this publication was on behalf of the faculty the person responsible for the preparation of the event). It was *Poznań International Model United Nations 2013-POZiMUN*.

The conference was based on a simulation of specialised bodies in the United Nations system (the Security Council, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Human Rights Council), as realistic and accurate as possible. The participants had received from the POZiMUN Secretariat materials in time to help them in preparation for the conference (see attachment 1). The didactic and training nature of the simulation was to draw attention to some problems of the modern world and ways and means to solve them. The problems addressed included: (1) The conflict in Baluchistan, (2) Peace and stability in Tuareg-inhabited areas in North Africa, (3) Lost in the City - "urban refugees", (4) Haiti after the media interest waned, (5) A right to water as a basic human right, (6) Human rights violations in Bahrain.

The task of each of the delegates was to represent one of the member states of the UN and take a political stand on the discussed topic. During the conference, there were nearly 50 active participants (from 16 countries), with a further dozen or so involved in the organisation and operation. For the simulation to be as realistic as possible, the delegates had to learn about the policies currently pursued by all members of their committees. A debate followed, moderated by a chair, the aim of which was to create a joint resolution or a recommendation (see attachment 2). The recommendation and the resolution had to be consistent with the UN standards and were edited by the Secretary-General of the conference. The whole programme was held in English.

During Poznań International Model United Nations 2013 the intended objectives achieved included:
–   familiarisation with the procedures and actions of relevant UN bodies;
–   familiarisation with the process of drafting UN resolutions and recommendations;
–   familiarisation with relevant vocabulary and the terms of debate as part of a session of the UN;
–   presenting the delegates with global and local problems and their possible solutions;
–   improving knowledge about the issues discussed;
–   familiarisation with the mechanisms directing global politics, international organisations, and individual states;
–   presenting the participants with the principles and mechanisms of negotiation and the possibilities of their use.

It should also be noted that in the case of such simulations the so-called confounder is typically introduced (e.g., information about a sudden outbreak of a conflict), which makes the participants' job harder - all this to mirror the real world, full of such events, as closely as possible.

Today, it is difficult to find a field in which simulation is not used. In recent years, it has occupied a special place in climate science in particular, but it has increasingly been used in political science to address the issues of election, the relationship of armed forces, diplomacy, ideological struggle, the formation of political groups, conflict management, etc. Simulation methods are not avoided by such sciences as sociology, psychology, biology, ethics, and history[19].

In these simulations, what can be extremely helpful are new discoveries related to mathematical modelling and computer simulations, which in the social sciences overcame the apparent contradiction between the depth of understanding and precision of description of social phenomena. This was, according to Professor Andrzej Nowak of the Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, thanks to the many discoveries related to where the complexity of processes and phenomena in nature comes from. These discoveries made in various sciences, primarily in physics, showed that complexity is the other side of simplicity, not its opposite. The discovery that very complex characteristics may be the result of very simple rules is one of the most important discoveries of the modern science. Thus a system of a few relatively simple equations can exhibit extremely complex dynamics in time where prediction becomes impossible, a collection of very simple elements - artificial neurons - linked together can result in a very complex cognitive system, capable of learning from experience, generalisation, and recognition of difficult definable shapes and designs such as handwriting or speech. Very simple rules of interaction between people facilitate the creation of highly complex social processes. Complexity is an imposing characteristic of cognitive processes, human behaviour, the functioning of groups and organisations, and processes occurring in societies. Understanding how simple rules can result in enormous complexity made it possible to build simple models of complex phenomena, and thus describe in an accurate yet simple way social phenomena without sacrificing the depth of their understanding. Mathematical modelling and computer simulations are fundamental tools that make it possible[20].

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[19] M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie…*, p. 199.

[20] A. Nowak, *Wstęp. Modelowanie matematyczne i symulacje komputerowe w naukach społecznych*, at: *Modelowanie matematyczne …*, p. 8.

However, one should not forget the human factor, which is often a "perishable" element in the course of future events arranged by us. Simulations such as MUN allow us to develop imagination, be "prepared for the unprepared." It should also be remembered that, as indicated by Z. Sarjusz-Wolski, the mechanism to predict the future is to know and match past events, relevant to the object of forecasting, and the regularities between them (type and strength of the cause and effect relationships), and to draw conclusions about the occurrence (or nonoccurence) of particular future events. The mechanism of prediction can be illustrated by the following simple example. Let us say that we have reached a deep wide river and want to cross it dry-shod, but there is no bridge. We know, however, that a boat would allow us to do it (regularity: if boat, then boating on the water). By serendipity, we have just discovered one in the nearby bushes (cognition of reality). Based on these premises, we can already predict that soon we should be on the other side. However, if our information about the boat was not complete, that is, if, for example, we did not know that it was leaking and taking on water, most likely our predictions would prove incorrect. As a result, we would "end up" somewhere else than expected[21].

Predicting social phenomena or their development shows (including, among others, the evolving nature of social reality) that the problem is not only the boat. The problem is also that we do not know if the opposite bank of the river exists.

Attachment 1. Rules of Procedure POZiMUN 2013

RULE 1 - Rules of Procedure
1. The POZiMUN Rules of Procedure (hereinafter the "POZiMUN Rules") are not subject to change and shall be considered adopted prior to the beginning of the conference.
2. In case of conflict between a general rule of the POZiMUN Rules (Chapters I-VI) and the special rules of a committee, the latter shall prevail.

RULE 2 – Languages
English shall be used as the official working language of the conference.

RULE 3 – Representatives
For the purpose of the POZiMUN Rules, Delegates and Observers will be referred to as "Representatives."

RULE 4 – Credentials
The POZiMUN Secretariat has accepted the credentials of Delegates and Observers prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights of any Staff Member, Delegate or Chairperson may exclusively be initiated by the Secretary-General.

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[21] Z. Sarjusz-Wolski, *Skutki przelotu motyla nad Szanghajem*, „Unia@Polska. Niezależny magazyn europejski" № 7/8 (122-123) 2005.

RULE 5 – Delegates

1. Each Member State may be represented by one delegate per committee.

2. The Delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters in the committee they belong to.

RULE 6 - Observers

The Representatives of an accredited POZiMUN Observer (states, Non-governmental Organizations, International Organizations) shall have the same rights as a Delegate except the right to vote on any substantive matter, sign or sponsor Draft Agendas, Draft Resolutions or Amendments.

RULE 7 – Chairpersons

1. The Chairperson shall preside over the committee. The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closure of each committee session, compose the Speakers' list, propose the limitation of speaking time, grant the right to speak and announce decisions.

2. The Chairperson acts in an equitable and objective manner, observes the POZiMUN Rules and shall have complete control of the proceedings in the committee and of maintenance of order during the meetings. The Chairperson shall have the right to rule out points and motions put forward by Representatives, unless otherwise provided in the POZiMUN Rules. The Chairperson may advise the Representatives on substantive and procedural matters in order to enable the good functioning of the committee.

3. The Chairperson has the right to suspend the committee meeting for a limited time, which he/she must indicate beforehand. This right is not subject to appeal.

4. The Chairperson's interpretation of the POZiMUN Rules shall prevail. Rule 8 Paragraph 3 is reserved.

RULE 8 – Secretariat

1. The Secretary-General shall have the rights described hereinafter in all meetings of the committees. The Secretary-General may nominate a deputy to act in his place.

2. The Secretary-General may at any time make oral and written statements to a committee concerning any question under consideration.

3. The Secretary-General's interpretation of the POZiMUN Rules shall prevail. The Secretary-General shall, in his/her interpretation, take into consideration equality of treatment and the good functioning of the conference. The Secretary-General is entitled to adopt measures not stated herein, if he/she considers it necessary.

4. The Secretariat shall:

a. Assist the Chairpersons and the Secretary-General;

b. Receive, correct and circulate documents;

c. Have custody of the documents in the archives;

d. Generally perform all other work that may be required for the good functioning of the conference.

II. AGENDA

RULE 9 - Provisional Agenda

A Provisional Agenda for the committee session will be set by the Chairpersons and communicated to the Representatives prior to the opening of POZiMUN.

RULE 10 - Adoption of the Agenda

1. A Speakers' List will be opened in order to debate upon the Agenda. The Speakers' List shall be opened automatically by the Chairperson at the beginning of the session. 2. Any Delegate may intro-

duce a Draft Agenda that can alter the order of items on the Provisional Agenda. No additional items may be added to or deleted from the Provisional Agenda. Three (3) sponsors are required for the Draft Agenda to be considered.

3. When the Speakers' List is exhausted or a Motion for Closure of the Debate passes, the Chairperson determines the order in which the Draft Agendas are voted upon. The Draft Agenda which alters the Provisional Agenda the most is considered first, while the Provisional Agenda is voted upon last. The first Draft Agenda that gathers a two thirds (2/3) majority first shall be adopted. Discussions about the Agenda cease and the debate is moved to the first item on the Agenda.

4. If no Agenda is adopted during voting procedure, the debate on the Agenda shall resume and a new Speakers' List shall be established.

5. If a committee fails to adopt an Agenda within a timeframe the Secretary-General considers reasonable, he/she shall set the Agenda.

6. The Agenda adopted at the beginning of the conference shall remain throughout the whole duration. The inclusion of an urgent Agenda item at the discretion of the Chairpersons or the Secretary-General is reserved.

III. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

RULE 11 - Quorum
1. For most councils two thirds (2/3) of the members of the council are required in the room in order to start the session. The exact number and the option to change that number is the responsibility of the Secretary-General.

2. In order to establish presence, the Chairpersons shall proceed to a roll call prior to the opening of the meeting. The roll call shall take place in English alphabetical order. Delegates may state present or present and voting. Delegates stating present and voting cannot abstain when voting on substantive matters.

RULE 12 - Speakers' List
1. If not decided upon differently, formal debate rules apply. The Chairpersons shall keep the Speakers' List, which determines the order of speeches.

2. A Representative may request to have his/her name put on the Speakers' List by raising their placard or by setting their placard vertically on the table.

3. If circumstances do not allow clearly determining which Representative has raised his/her placard first, the Chairperson shall decide the order of the Speaker's List by taking into account considerations of equity and the good functioning of the committee.

4. A Representative which has already been added to the Speakers' List cannot be added again until they finish their speech.

RULE 13 - Speeches
1. No Representative may address a committee without having previously been recognized by the Chairperson.

2. The Chairperson limits the time allotted to each speaker. A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion to Change the Speaking Time. This motion is non-debatable and passes at the discretion of the Chairperson. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

3. If a Representative addresses the committee without permission, exceeds the allotted time for the speech, makes irrelevant of offensive statement, or violates the POZiMUN Rules in any other way, the Chairperson may call him/her to order.

RULE 14 - Yields

1. A Representative who was granted the right to speak by the Chairperson may yield his/her remaining time either to another Representative, to questions or back to the Chairperson .If the time is yielded to another Representative he/she must be asked if he/she accepts the yield. If the Representative yields the time for questions the Chairperson designates the Representatives that may ask questions. Comments and statements are not in order.

2. A yield to a yield is out of order.

RULE 15 - Point of Personal Privilege

A representative may at any time introduce a Point of Personal Privilege in order to remove a personal discomfort that impairs him/her to take part in the proceedings, by clearly stating his/her grievance. The Chairperson can rule out a Point of Personal Privilege. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

RULE 16 - Point of Order

1. A representative may at any time raise a Point of Order to complain about improper parliamentary procedure. The Chairperson may rule out a point of order. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. A Point of Order to a Point of Order is out of order.

2. The Representative may not speak about substantial matters while calling for a Point of Order, only about the incorrect appliance of the POZiMUN Rules.

RULE 17 - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Representative may ask for a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry at any time when the floor is open, but not during a speech. The Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is used in order to clarify a technical aspect concerning the MOSTIMUN Rules. The Chairperson has to respond to the inquiry and attempt to clarify the matter.

RULE 18 - Right of Reply

1. A Representative whose personal or national integrity has been infringed by another Representative may, after the latter's speech, request a Right of Reply. The Chairperson shall decide upon the request immediately and may or may not grant it. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. If the Right of Reply is granted the allotted speaking time is one (1) minute.

2. Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

RULE 19 - Motion for a Moderated Caucus

1. The Moderated Caucus interrupts formal debate for a specified time. No Speakers' List shall be kept. A representative may ask to take the floor by raising their placard. The Chairperson designates the speakers taking into consideration equity and the good functioning of the committee. The Chairperson has the right to limit the speaking time. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

2. The Motion for Moderated Caucus may be introduced at any time the floor is open, but not during a speech. When called by the Chairperson the Representative shall rise and state the purpose, overall duration and individual speaking time for the motion. The Motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for a Moderated Caucus. The decision of the Chairpersons is not subject to appeal.

RULE 20 - Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

1. The Unmoderated Caucus interrupts a formal debate for a specified time. It is used for informal debates, negotiations and drafting.

2. The Motion for Unmoderated Caucus may be introduced at any time the floor is open, but not during a speech. When called by the Chairperson, the Representative shall rise and state the purpose and overall duration of the motion. The Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus. The decision of the Chairpersons is not subject to appeal.

RULE 21 - Motion for Extension

1. The Motion for Extension is used in order to extend the time for a previous Moderated Caucus or Unmoderated Caucus and can be introduced right after the Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus has elapsed. When called by the Chairperson, the Representative shall rise and state the overall duration of the motion, which may not exceed the overall time for the previous Motion. The Motion for an Extension requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for Extension. The decision of the Chairpersons is not subject to appeal.

2. There cannot be a Motion for Extension for a previous Motion for Extension.

RULE 22 - Motion for Suspension

1. The Motion for Suspension of the meeting suspends the meeting for the day.

2. A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during a speech, introduce a Motion for Suspension. The Motion requires a second and a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal.

3. The Appeal is debatable and it needs two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers against. It needs a qualified majority (2/3) to pass.

4. The Motion for Suspension is debatable. It needs two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers against.

RULE 23 - Motion for Adjournment

1. The Motion for Adjournment suspends the meeting until the following year.

2. A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during a speech, introduce a Motion for Adjournment. The Motion requires a second and a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal.

3. The Appeal is debatable. It needs two (2) speakers in favor and 2 (two) speakers against. It needs a qualified majority (2/3) to pass.

4. The Motion for Adjournment is debatable. It needs two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers against.

RULE 24 - Closure of Debate

1. A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during a speech, introduce a Motion for Closure of Debate. The Motion requires a second and a two thirds majority (2/3) in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal.

2. The Appeal is debatable. It needs two (2) speakers in favor and 2 (two) speakers against. It needs a qualified majority (2/3) to pass.

3. The Motion for Closure of Debate is debatable. It needs two speakers in favor and two speakers against.

RULE 25 - Precedence of Points and Motions
Points and Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:
1. Points in order at any time, including during speeches:
a. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 15)
b. Point of Order (Rule 16)
2. Point in order when the floor is open:
a. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 17)
3. Non-debatable Motions in order when the floor is open:
a. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 19)
b. Motion for Moderated Caucus (Rule 20)
c. Motion for Extension (Rule 21)
d. Motion to Change the Speaking time (Rule 13)
e. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution (Rule 26)
4. Debatable Motions in order when the floor is open:
a. Motion for Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 22)
b. Motion for Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 23)
c. Motion for Closure of Debate (Rule 24)

IV. RESOLUTIONS

RULE 26 - Working Papers
The Working Paper has a free format. It can be distributed to the committee after it has been approved by the Chairperson and has been assigned a number. Working Papers do not require sponsors or signatories.

RULE 27 - Draft Resolutions
1. The Draft Resolution may be introduced to the committee after it has been approved by the Chairperson and the Secretary-General has assigned a number. A document that has not been approved by the Chairpersons and the Secretary-General may not be referred to as Draft Resolution.
2. Sponsors are recognized as the writers of the Draft Resolution. A minimum of two (3) sponsors are required in order for the Draft Resolution to be approved. Sponsors may not vote against the Draft Resolution.
3. Signatories are Representatives who support the discussion on the Draft Resolution. A Draft Resolution must have three (3) signatories in order to be discussed. Signatories may vote against the Draft Resolution.
4. Delegates may add or remove their name from the list of Sponsors or Signatories during the debate by submitting a written request to the Chairpersons.
5. More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any given time.
6. Observers may not be sponsors or signatories of Draft Resolutions.

RULE 28 - Introducing a Draft Resolution
If a Draft Resolution has been approved by the Chairpersons and the Secretary-General and it has been assigned a number, it may be introduced through a Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution put forward by one of the Sponsors. The introduction of a Draft Resolution shall be limited to reading solely the operative clauses, followed by a five (5) minutes Moderated Caucus on technical matters. Substantive questions or statements are not in order at this time.

RULE 29 - Withdrawal of a Draft Resolution
A Draft Resolution may be withdrawn at any time by all its Sponsors before voting upon it has commenced. The request for withdrawal should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson. A Draft Resolution may not be withdrawn if there are Unfriendly Amendments to it on the floor.

V. AMENDMENTS

RULE 30 - Amendments
1. Amendments to preambulatory clauses are out of order.
2. Grammatical, spelling and formatting errors in the Draft Resolution will be corrected without a vote. The final decisions on corrections rest at the discretion of the Chairperson.
3. Substantive Amendments may be considered "friendly" if these have the approval of all the Sponsors. Friendly Amendments are incorporated immediately into the Draft Resolution without being voted upon.
4. Substantive Amendments which are not approved by all the Sponsors are considered "Unfriendly". Unfriendly Amendments require 2 Sponsors in order to be submitted in writing to the Chairperson for approval. A simple majority is required for the Unfriendly Amendments to pass.
5. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are out of order. Unfriendly Ammendments to Friendly Ammendments are out of order.

RULE 31 - Withdrawal of Amendments
 An Unfriendly Amendment may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting procedure commences. This request shall be submitted in written form to the Chairpersons.

VI. VOTING

RULE 32 - Voting Procedure
1. In the case the Speakers' List has been exhausted or when a Motion for Closure of Debate has been passed, Draft Resolutions, Unfriendly Amendments and draft Agendas on the floor will automatically be put to vote. If there is no Draft Resolution on the floor, the committee shall automatically move to the next topic on the Agenda.
2. Each Representative shall have one (1) vote, which may be "Yes", "No", "Abstain" or "Pass". Rule 6 concerning the status of Observers is reserved. Representatives recognized as "present and voting" may not abstain. The Representatives who have Passed will be asked to state their vote after all the other Representatives have voted and he/she cannot abstain.
3. During voting procedure the room is sealed, laptops are closed, no person may exit or enter the room and Representatives must abstain from communicating in any form. The voting procedure may only be interrupted by Points of Personal Privilege.

RULE 33 - Required Majority
1. A procedural or substantive matter requiring simple majority shall be passed when half plus one (50% + 1) of the Representatives vote in favor. If the number of votes are equally divided the matter shall be regarded as rejected.
2. A procedural or substantive matter requiring a qualified majority shall pass by two thirds of the present Representatives. If the voting is divided exactly the matter shall be regarded as passed.

3. Representatives which abstain from voting are considered as not voting and thus not counted in the final result.

RULE 34 - Modes of Voting

1. If not stated otherwise the Representatives may vote by raising their placards. For substantive matters a Motion for a Roll Call Vote is in order. The Motion will be automatically accepted unless ruled out by the Chairperson. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

2. A Roll Call Vote takes place in English alphabetical order starting with the state which' name is drawn by lot by the Chairperson. Upon calling of their states, the Representatives must reply with "Yes", "No" or "Abstain". Should they wish to explain their vote after the end of the voting procedure, the Representatives may respond "Yes with Rights" or "No with Rights". In case the Representative Abstains or Passes they cannot vote with rights. The allotted time for explaining the vote and the number of Representatives who are granted the Rights remains under the discretion of the Chairperson. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

RULE 35 - Voting on Amendments

1. When Unfriendly Amendments are on the floor these shall be voted upon first.

2. If there are more Unfriendly Amendments on the floor the Chairperson shall decide on which to vote first. The order of voting starts from the least similar to the Draft Resolution and moves gradually. Should it happen that the adoption of one Amendment implies the rejection of another one, the latter shall not be put to vote. The committee will consider a Draft Resolution including all adopted Amendments.

RULE 36 - Order of Voting

If there are more Draft Resolutions on the floor concerning the same issue, they shall be voted upon in the order they were introduced.

VII. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

RULE 37

1. For all votes in the Security Council (both procedural and substantive), nine (9) "Yes" votes are required. In case not all the Representatives are present for the council meeting, the Secretary-General may move to change this with qualified majority. The decision rests solely on the Secretary-General and it is not subject to appeal.

2. During voting on procedural matters there are no veto rights. During substantive matters the Permanent 5 members (China, USA, UK, France, Russian Federation) may vote either Yes or Abstain in order for a Draft Resolution, Amendment or Draft Agenda to pass.

3. The "Veto" vote refers to the use of veto power from one state from the Permanent 5. If one of these states votes "No" than the Draft Resolution, Amendment or Draft Agenda fails even if it had 9 "Yes" votes.

RULE 38

1. During a Closed Door Session only Representatives of the Member States, the Chairpersons, the Secretariat and persons authorized by the Secretary-General may attend the meeting. The time for the Closed Door Session is specified by the Chairperson. Rules for the Moderated Caucus shall apply.

2. A Representative may ask for a Motion for a Closed Door Session at any time the floor is open, but not during speeches. The Motion requires a second, is not debatable and shall immediately be put to

vote. It needs a qualified majority (2/3) in order to pass. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

3. The time for a Closed Door Session may be extended once.

RULE 39

The Chairperson may propose to invite any Member of the United Nations who is not a Member of the Security Council to attend the meeting of the Security Council. The proposal of the Chairperson shall be put to vote and requires a simple majority to pass.

RULE 40

The Security Council may appoint a Commission or Committee or a Rapporteur for a specific question.

RULE 41

The Security Council may choose to issue a Presidential Statement on issues not warranting a Resolution. The Statement may either be produced as "Presidential Statement" or as "Presidential Statement of Consensus".

VIII. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

RULE 42

1. The Human Rights Council may appoint a Special Rapporteur, an independent expert or a working group to examine, monitor, advice and publicly report on a situation specific to a country or a territory, entitled as country mandates, or on a thematic issue of human rights violations, entitled a thematic mandate.

2. The scope and length of mandate are set out in the Resolution of the Human Rights Council.

3. Mandates may include consulting studies, providing advice on a technical cooperation, responding to individual complaints, and engaging in general promotional activities. All mandate holders are required to report on their activities to the Council on an annual basis.

Source: *Delegate Handbook – POZiMUN, Poznań International Model Nations – 2013*, *material in the author's possession.*

Attachment 2. An example of a draft resolution created during *POZiMUN, Poznań International Model Nations – 2013*

Committee	United Nations Human Rights Council
Sponsors	Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
Signatories	Germany, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates

DRAFT RESOLUTION 2.1/UNHRC/04.05.2013

Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights;

Further Guided by General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the General Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights;

Recalling the need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

Reaffirming all previous resolutions of the Council on the issue, in particular Resolution A/HRC/15/L.14 of 24 September 2010 on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

Appreciating the work and the reports of the Special Human Rights Rapporteur;

Deeply concerned that approximately eight hundred eighty four (884) million people lack access to safe drinking water and approximately one point five million children under five years of age die and that four hundred forty three (443) million school days are lost each year as a result of water related diseases;

Recognizing the positive correlation between the economic growth of developing countries and their improvement of the access to drinking water;

The Human Rights Council:

1. *Reaffirms* the access to water as a Human Right, since having access to safe drinking water and sanitation is central to living a life in dignity and upholding human rights,

2. *Further recognizes* that the rights to water and sanitation require that these are available, accessible, safe, acceptable and affordable in accordance with the capabilities of Member States,

3. *Stresses* the continuing need for impartial and objective information of how the access to water is granted worldwide,

4. *Recommends* to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation with all the assistance and resources necessary to enable him to fully exercise his mandate and reports quarterly to the Human Rights Council,

5. *Invites* all Member States to grant access to water to all their inhabitants and develop appropriate tools and mechanisms, which may encompass legislation, comprehensive plans and strategies for the sector, including financial ones, to achieve progressively the full realization of the access to safe drinking water, especially including areas currently with poor or without water infrastructure,

6. *Encourages* every state to discuss the management of the water on a regional level, and especially:
a. the signatories states to protect safety of their drinking water resources
b. the signatory states to invest in developing countries to help them reaching access to drinking water for every human being, and
c. International Governmental Organsations providing technical aid to concerning countries,

7. *Kindly asks* the Economic and Social Council to debate the creation of a voluntary donation fund to provide monetary assistance for capacity building to provide financial aid to help developing countries to make access to drinking water possible, to which each Member State shall contribute voluntarily and in accordance with their capabilities,

8. *Further encourages* Non-Governmental Organisations to provide any possible support, especially information background,

9. *Recommends* to the General Assembly to address further debates including the question of sanitation system and the quality of water,

10. *Further kindly asks* the General Assembly to debate on goals beyond the 2015 Millennium Development Goals process with special regard to the full realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and also to continue to make more recommendations that could help the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular of Goal 7, as appropriate,

11. *Notes* the necessity to conducting and sharing the results of common research on the areas helping improving the water management.

Source: Material in the author's possession.