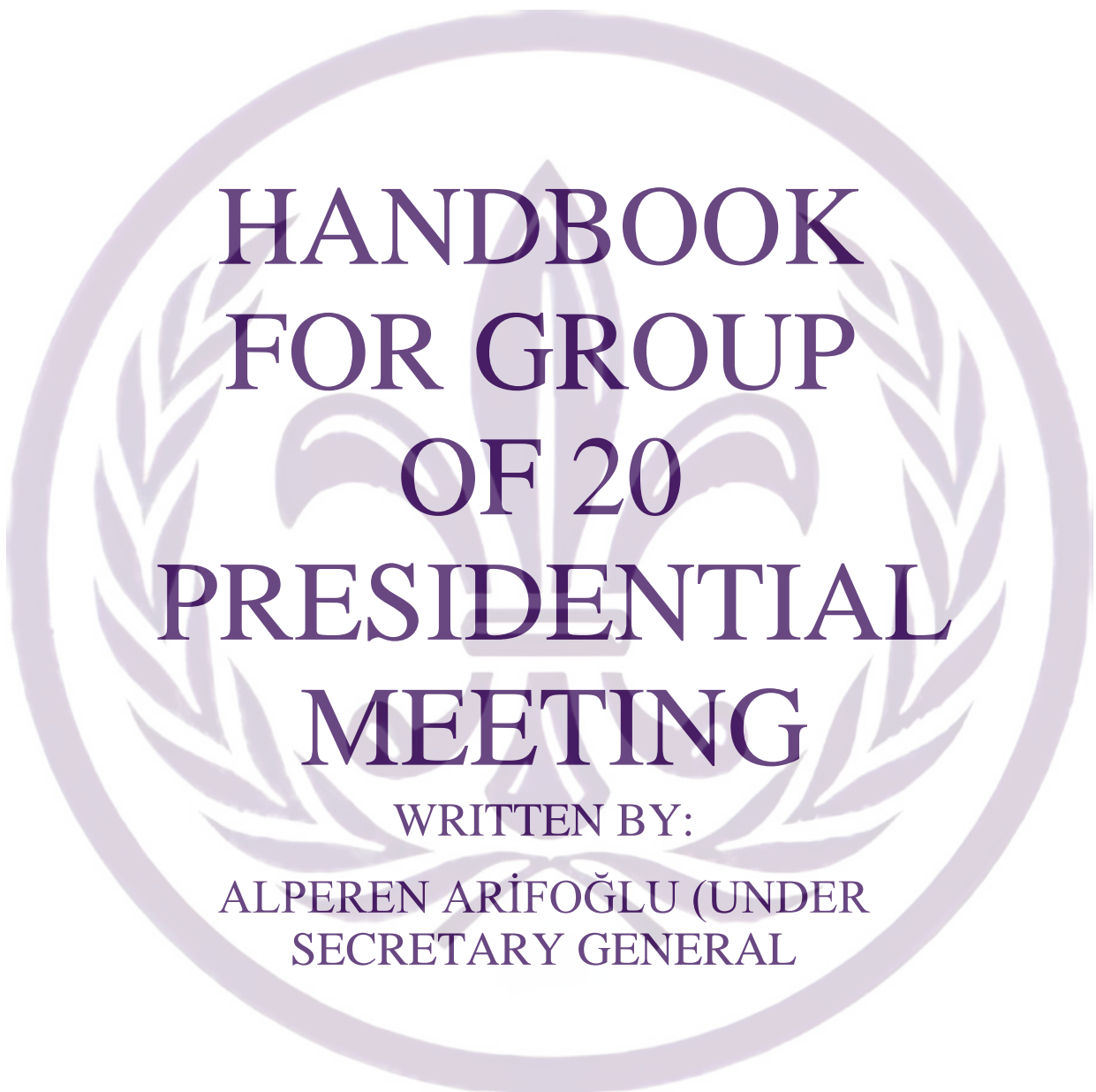


BESTMUN'24



HANDBOOK FOR GROUP OF 20 PRESIDENTIAL MEETING

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Handbook for Group of 20 Presidential Meeting by Alperen Arifoğlu

1. Scope

Encouraging cooperation and economic ties among all states while attending to each member's farewell is the central idea of the G20 presidential meetings. Composing a statement outlining each decision made at the summit is the committee's purview. The final version of the document will be visible to all state residents and will be made publicly available. In other words, choices are made in public and with the growth of world trade in mind.

2. Flow of the Committee

Conventional rules of procedure do not apply to the committee in the same way. Unlike most committees, this one will not be hosting a "General - Speakers List." The committee will have two segments of debate and a final section where the declaration will be written.

In the first section, known as the "Exploring Interest" section, delegates have the option to raise a "Semi-Moderated Caucus" to facilitate brainstorming and accelerate the generation of ideas. Throughout the semi-moderated caucus, all delegates are expected to treat one another with respect. Maintaining order and allowing all delegates to freely express their opinions are the chair's responsibilities.

In the second half of the committee meeting, referred to as the "Looking for Consensus" part, the ideas are finalised and made official by hosting a moderated caucus. The Rules of Procedure stipulate the rules that must be followed during the moderated caucus. Writing the declaration, the committee's final document, is the task for the finalisation phase. At this point, the chairboard has the option to request an unmoderated caucus. In order to make the committee function more effectively, the chairboard is in charge of monitoring the committee in the unmoderated caucus and, if necessary, splitting it up into smaller groups.

Only in an unmoderated caucus are the committee documents allowed to be written. The chairboard has the authority to request an unmoderated caucus ahead of time in any situation involving the writing of a press release.

3. Committee Documents

3.1. Press Release

Press releases are official documents jointly written by presidents to publicly express or communicate a statement. Press releases can be issued subsequent to a committee update to disseminate information to the public. Press releases must exclusively be composed during an unmoderated caucus. The press releases should be subjected to either "Voting with Acclamation" or "Roll Call Voting."

3.2. Declaration

A declaration is a formal document that is unanimously agreed upon by all presidents following G20 presidential meetings. This document is the final document of the G20 presidential meeting. Once sufficient deliberation on the agenda has taken place, the chairboard should initiate an unmoderated caucus to commence the drafting of a declaration. Should there be multiple working papers, it is the responsibility of the chair to consolidate them into a single document.

The declaration consists of clauses structured similarly to articles. Every clause must provide a response to every WH question. Clauses should be written in the plural form, as they would receive unanimous agreement from the entire committee. Once the presidents have finished writing, the chairboard requests to conclude the debate and establish the new agenda, which involves progressing with packages. The process of terminating individuals and establishing the agenda shThe chair should allocate time for the president to draft amendments, whether they are individual or joint.

Following the aggregation of amendments, the chairs categorise them into packages and proceed with the voting process for these packages. Packages should be voted on using either "Voting with Acclamation" or "Roll Call Voting." After the process of packages, the motion should be terminated, and the new agenda should be set as "*Voting upon the Declaration.*".

The Declaration can be approved through either "Voting with Acclamation" or "Roll Call Voting." Subsequently, the committee can proceed to the next item on the agenda, in the event that there are any remaining. ¹ There will be only one declaration, therefore the presidents should continue writing on the same document for the second agenda, if applicable.

4. Voting Procedures

4.1. Roll Call Voting

Roll call voting is a method of voting where the chairperson calls the presidents of their respective countries in alphabetical order to declare their votes. Any president has the authority to request a roll call vote on any official committee document. The valid responses for the roll call voting are "yes" or "no." During the G20 presidential summit, unanimous agreement among all presidents is required for a document to be approved. Therefore, even a single dissenting vote is sufficient to cause the document to be rejected.

4.2. Voting with Acclamation

The Committee Board may inquire if there are any dissenting opinions regarding the approval of the proposal or motion. If there are no dissenting opinions or objections to the proposal or motion, then the resolution is accepted without the need for a formal vote. Any objection will be considered a request for a vote.

¹ An Example of Declaration : [G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration PREAMBLE GLOBAL ECONOMY](#)

5. The role of the Chairboard

The primary function of the chairboard is to maintain authority and enforce the committee's adherence to established rules and regulations. In addition, they are required to provide guidance to the committee regarding motions and facilitate the debates without directly intervening in them.

The chairboard is required to provide comments on the declaration if they identify any ongoing issues. It is imperative to ensure unanimous agreement among all presidents regarding the final document. The chair is responsible for ensuring that the final document meets the secretariat's standards.

