

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN  
AMERICAN HONORS PROGRAMS MODEL  
AFRICAN UNION**

**DELEGATION AND OFFICERS HANDBOOK**



**October 20-24, 2021**

**The National Association of African  
American Honors Program  
“NAAAHP” Conference 2021**

**Alabama State University  
Montgomery, Alabama**



## **What is the Model African Union?**

The Model African Union is a simulation of the proceedings of the African Union. It provides a unique opportunity for university and college students to study the role, structure and activities of the African Union as well as the economic, social, and political-security issues facing African countries.

Through simulation, students gain a better and clearer understanding of the capabilities and constraints that shape the policies of AU member states in the arena of intra-African diplomacy on issues of mutual concern. In addition to a prepared agenda containing these issues, students in the Executive Council grapple with a contemporary crisis to be revealed at the Model.

Each participating institution represents one or more Member States of the African Union.

The Model is designed:

- To increase awareness of the role, structure, and performance of the African Union,
- To highlight key economic, social, and political-security issues facing the African continent,
- To demonstrate the patterns of cooperation between the African Union, the United Nations and other international organizations,
- To generate understanding of the multi-various determinants, capabilities and constraints that shape the foreign policies of member states of the African Union,
- To demonstrate the patterns of cooperation and conflict that characterize intra-African diplomacy in the search for solutions to continental issues,
- To highlight the impact of major power global policies on economic, social, and political-security issues facing the African continent as well as attempts to influence the policies of major powers in matters of common concern.

**Please take note of the following participants in the NAAAHP Model African Union. Names and positions will be inserted after input from Faculty Advisors.**

Delegations – Member State(s) selected by each institution

Assembly of Heads of State and Government – Director and Faculty Advisors

*Head of State – Director Laura A. Johnson*

*Secretariat: Faculty Advisor Volunteer*

Executive Council Members – will be appointed by Director with suggestions from Faculty Advisors

*Chairperson*

*Deputy Chairperson*

*Rapporteur*

*Parliamentarian*

Committee Chairpersons - will be appointed by Director with suggestions from Faculty Advisors

*Committee Peace and Security*

*Committee on Economic Matters*

*Committee on Social Matters*

*Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights*

*Committee on Pan-Africanism/Continental Unity*

Each delegation is asked to submit electronically one draft resolution for each committee based on needs of their respective countries to [laurajohnsonster@gmail.com](mailto:laurajohnsonster@gmail.com) by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on Sunday, October 11, 2021, without exception.

The Topical Agenda is in **RED**.

**See pages 26-28.**

## DELEGATION PREPARATION, ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Delegation Preparation

***Know your country!*** The key to success in representing your country is to know it inside and out. You may wish to begin by getting a good general history of your country and having the delegation read it. A good working knowledge of the history of the country will be invaluable in developing the character of its government. You will then be able to research the contemporary economic, social, and political situation in your country. You need to know what makes your country tick and its government's plans, aspirations, and problems.

The history and character of your country is not something that will suddenly appear in your mind. You will, as individuals and as a delegation, must **read, read, and read!** ***Know your region and the continent!*** With a firm grasp on your own country, you will be able to begin researching the regional and continental situation of your country. How does your country relate to major world powers? How does your country relate to other countries in the African continent? What positions does your country take on the regional, continental, and global issues of the day? How has it voted in the past on resolutions at the regional, continental, and global levels? What current issues would your country want to bring up at an A.U. meeting? What position would your country take on issues it would not initiate but on which it would vote?

A key website in researching these topics is that of the African Union itself ([www.au.int](http://www.au.int)). The AU website contains a lot of documentation on the Union and current work related to the agenda of the Model AU as well as links to member states. On the AU website you may also find a link to the "AU Handbook." The Handbook is a joint project of the Government of New Zealand and the AU Commission. The Handbook contains a wealth of information about the AU and its work.

**It is impossible to be over-prepared, so do not worry about that!**

***Divide up the work!*** Every delegate needs to have a firm grasp on the character of your country and its government regardless of the Committee or Council on which he or she sits. But each delegate needs to specialize by focusing their research on the agenda of their assigned committee. Having done so, each delegate can then present the results of that research to the rest of the delegation. In that way everyone will be familiar with the work of all the Committees and the Executive Council while the delegate responsible for that particular Committee or the Executive Council will have detailed information about its work.

You may wish to consider having the delegation create position papers and working papers. A position paper would develop the position of your country on a particular issue topic. It would therefore include a statement of the goals and aspirations of your country based on the principles upon which the country is founded. Each country, for example, would have a position regarding regional economic development and could create a position paper on that issue. A working paper would outline the process, the actions, leading to the realization of the goals dealt with in the position paper. A working paper

therefore, is oriented around the actions required to realize goals. For example, if the position of your country is that AIDS prevention programs should be implemented regionally in Africa, then a working paper would deal with the details of how to bring this about through, for example, creating AIDS prevention agencies within existing regional organizations like the SADC or ECOWAS. You might find it useful to have delegates on specific Committees develop position and working papers.

Whether or not you have a full set of position and working papers -- which are purely for the internal use of your delegation -- your country will have positions on the issues and actions confronting the A.U. So, you will need to think in terms of issue-oriented goals and the actions required to achieve those goals. That is the substance of the resolutions, communiqués and declarations considered by the formal organs of the A.U.

### **Delegation Organization**

All delegations are members of the following organs of the Model AU:

- Assembly of Heads of State and Government
- Executive Council
- Committee Peace and Security
- Committee on Economic Matters
- Committee on Social Matters
- Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights
- Committee on Pan-Africanism and Continental Unity

Delegations are free to determine their own organization. The general guideline is that the delegation should be so organized as to accomplish the best representation for the country concerned. Delegations should have six members and no more than seven. Your country should be represented on each of the five Committees (Social; Economic; Peace and Security; Pan Africanism and Continental Unity; and Democracy, Governance & Human Rights) and the Executive Council. Since the Committees and the Council meet concurrently, a delegate should be assigned to each organ.

Each delegation is also a member of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Model A.U. **It is crucial that all members of the delegation participate in the Assembly since Rule 55 requires a delegate from each Committee represent the country when resolutions from the Committee are presented and voted on in the Assembly. Consistent representation from the Committees to the Assembly is essential.**

Subject to the normal requirement that delegations have six members, delegations may have as many as seven members. Some delegations have found it useful to have a seventh member who acts as the Head Delegate at plenary meetings and who coordinates the activities of the delegates representing the country on specific Committees. At times delegations have also had more than one person working on a particular Committee which is permissible. Please remember, as this is an international meeting of nation-states, no matter how many delegates you have, each member state will cast one and only one vote on a particular resolution. Your delegation will speak officially with one voice even if internally you divide up the work among several delegates.

**Delegation Responsibility:** The overriding responsibility of a delegation to the Model A.U. is to represent the interests of its country in the most realistic and effective way possible. It is your responsibility to ensure that the national interests of the country you represent are presented and considered in the work of drafting and passing resolutions and in the resolution of the crisis. This general responsibility means that you will need to know in detail what the national interests of your country are, and how best to represent those interests. The identification of national interests will require detailed preparation of the character of the country leading to positions on a wide variety of issues; the representation of the interests of your country will require thorough preparation in the realms of techniques of diplomatic activity and behavior and in terms of the substance of regional issues. Your overall responsibility is therefore to prepare yourself to ensure that your country plays its proper part in the talks that take place at a summit meeting of the African Union.

This responsibility requires that you develop and stay within the character of your country. This is not always an easy and comfortable task. You may personally disagree with the position of your country on a particular issue. You may wish to see a more radical position taken on an issue than your country would ever contemplate. You will find yourself having to forcefully represent views with which you substantially disagree. But you must put aside your personal feelings, actual national identity, and personal political preferences. Your task is to put yourself in the situation of the government of the country you represent and to faithfully represent the character of that government. Preparation is the key to meeting this responsibility.

**PREPARATION FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,  
AND ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

**COMMON CONSIDERATIONS**

The work of the Model AU takes place in its five Committees, the Executive Council, and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Committees and the Assembly are designed to deal with the multifaceted issues of political, social, and economic change through the development of resolutions- passed by a simple majority in the Committees and by a two-thirds majority in the Assembly. The Executive Council will meet to engage and solve a crisis involving one or more member states.

**PREPARING FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

The drafting, debating, amending, and passage of resolutions form the substance of the work of Committees and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It may not always seem so. Some of the procedural nitty-gritty often seems to get in the way. But the Model is about a group of nations getting together to hammer out agreements to do something about something. The about something is the substantive issue of resolutions and the do something are the actions which are required to achieve the substance. The process of getting from one to the other is the process of international negotiation, debate, and diplomacy. The end-product of what is being debated and agreed are resolutions. Good resolutions are therefore essential. The preparation of delegations therefore should pay close attention to the resolutions resulting from this process.

Delegates preparing for a committee should draft resolutions on issues vitally affecting the national interests of their country and which would normally be considered under an agenda item of the Model A.U. Draft resolutions should conform to the standard format used at the Model A.U. The standard format for resolutions is as follows:

(Name of Committee) Resolution Number \_\_\_\_\_  
(Committee Agenda Topic)  
(Country of Original Sponsorship)

**(Title of Resolution-in bold type)**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the NAAHP Model African Union, Meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Montgomery, Alabama, on October 22, 2021:

[There follow the basis statements stating the nature of the issue and detailing the reasons for the A.U.'s attention to the matter. The basis statements begin with appropriate phrases and are underlined. Examples of how basis statements might begin are:]

- Having examined...
- Recalling... Noting...
- Taking note of...
- Recognizing...
- Taking cognizance of...
- Aware that...
- Alert to...
- Considering...
- Disgusted by...
- Concerned with...
- Committed to...
- & Etc.....

[Basis statements are followed by action statements that are indented and prefaced with a number for each action and an underlined phrase or word setting the tone of the action such as:]

1. Condemns...
2. Demands...
3. Urges...
4. Congratulates...
5. Requests...
6. Calls upon...
7. Proposes...
8. Suggests...



An example of a resolution passed at a previous Model African Union is the following:

Committee on Social Matters  
Empowering the African Woman  
Submitted by Republic of Ghana

Res. No. S05

### **Women as Equal Partners in African Development**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the National Model African Union, Meeting in its Eighth Ordinary Session in Washington, D.C., on March 6, 2010:

Aware that women are responsible for a large proportion of the labor force for food production countries on the African continent,

Believing that the contribution of women is exceptionally important to African development,

Having adopted the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980, the AU fully acknowledges the importance of giving special attention to the vital roles of women,

Fully aware that the Lagos Plan of Action covers three main areas which speak to the development of women in Africa which (1) stresses the need to include women in higher administrative and policy making levels, (2) urges steps to lessen the domestic burden on rural women, and (3) encourages supporting services for working women:

1. Supports the criteria stated within the Lagos Plan of Action regarding the participation of women in the economy,
2. Affirms that the increased role of women will make countries on the continent more productive,
3. Encourages the incorporation of women in medical fields, higher education, and technological areas such as agriculture,
4. Calls upon member states to create programs and processes that will increase the proportion of women in elective office.

[Resolutions should follow this general format although obviously the wording and substance will depend upon the Committee involved and the circumstances of the issue.]

***Does your delegation want to have resolutions considered in Committee meetings? If so, read this!*** There are certain formal procedures that must be followed for resolutions to be considered and in addition there are some informal points to be noted. Some of the formal requirements are noted below but you should also **carefully read the Rules of Procedure regarding resolutions and amendments**. Below are also noted some of the informal points to be kept in mind.

1. Delegations are restricted to submitting a maximum of one draft original resolution to each Committee. In other words, no delegation may submit more than one original resolution to each of the five Committees. Please note that it is **not** in order to submit resolutions to the Executive Council before it convenes. This is because its actions (including resolutions) will emerge in response to an unfolding crisis scenario.
2. A resolution cannot be introduced or debated until all delegations have a copy. Each delegation must submit draft resolutions within the appointed time without exception. Resolutions submitted after that time will not be accepted under any circumstance
3. Please also bring resolutions on a jump-drive or laptop and at least two hard copies. This will facilitate the process of resolution consolidation during the Model. The word processing program used in the Secretariat is Microsoft Word.
4. All resolutions of the A.U. with almost no exceptions must originate in one or another of the Committees. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government will only consider resolutions passed by the Committees and a report from the Council. To be considered by a committee, a resolution must logically come under one or another agenda topic of the Committee.
5. Be prepared to compromise. The committees are expected to negotiate and agree upon one comprehensive resolution on each agenda topic. There are likely to be multiple draft resolutions on each agenda topic and the process of debate and negotiation will result in basis and action statements upon which a majority can agree. So, you will need to be prepared to work with other delegations in reaching agreement on consolidated resolutions for each agenda topic.

***Resolutions will be distributed to all delegations by the Director.***

## **PREPARING FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CRISIS SIMULATION (POSSIBILITY)**

The Executive Council is charged with resolving a crisis. Delegates will need to be familiar with the many dimensions of the crisis including its history, recent developments, intra-African and international facets, and multiple characteristics. It will also be essential to follow current events closely since these will play a role in establishing the development of the crisis with which the Council will have to deal. Delegates will then need to develop an understanding of how their country and the AU have responded to this crisis and how their country views the solution.

The work of the Executive Council is therefore different from the work of the Committees. It is expected that the actions taken by the Executive Council will themselves become part of the process of crisis resolution. The crisis, in other words, will develop and be resolved in the process of unfolding events, of actions and reactions, including the decisions made by the Executive Council. As a result, the work of the Council may take many forms - declarations, actions on different fronts, secret diplomacy, working with the United Nations- and the product of the meetings will be the management and resolution of the crisis during the Model. These actions will become part of the unfolding events and the parties to the crisis will respond to the actions of the Council in real time. This will allow the Council to interact with the parties to the crisis in a way that can lead to crisis resolution. These responses will be in the forms of statements and press reports in real time.

The Council is not constrained by the resolution format within which the Committees work. Therefore, there are certain rules that apply only to the Council, and these should be carefully studied. For example, the crisis will only be developed at the Model, the submission of written resolutions related to the crisis country prior to the opening meeting of the Council is not allowed.

One of the more important unique powers of the Council is to task any or all the Committees with working on a specific aspect of the crisis. Crises generate the need to act on economic, military, and social fronts as well as in the political process leading to peaceful resolution. The need to cater to the needs of refugees, provide peacekeeping forces, employ economic incentives, and mediate are often involved in crisis resolution. The Executive Council has the power to ask specific Committees to come up with recommendations related to an aspect of the crisis. For example, if there is a refugee situation created by a crisis, the Executive Council may give the Technical Committee on Social Matters the task of devising an emergency plan to cater to the needs of the refugees. The task will be communicated to the Committee by a representative of the Council who will brief the Committee and be available to answer questions.

For those serving on the Council the key to good preparation will be intimate familiarity with crisis situations and a sound appreciation of the means an international organization like the AU has at its command to play a helpful role in the resolution of this crisis. Knowledge of the social, military, and political-strategic situation in African trouble spots will be an asset.

## **PREPARING FOR THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

The preparation of documentation for the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government takes place in Committee and Council meetings. The main work of the Assembly is to consider resolutions that have been passed by the Committees and receive a report from the Council. Resolutions passed by a simple majority vote in Committee become the sponsored draft resolutions to be considered by the Assembly. Draft Assembly resolutions are resolutions sponsored by the Committee or Council and not by an individual country delegation. At the Assembly, no country sponsorship appears on any resolution.

There are very significant differences in the role and rules of the Assembly in comparison to the Committees. For example, to pass in the Assembly, these resolutions must achieve a two-thirds majority vote. The most important difference is that the resolutions at the Assembly have already been thoroughly debated in Committee and have achieved majority assent. The principles of the resolutions and their provisions are by this time well known to the delegations and countries have already taken a position on the resolutions. So, it is unnecessary to re-debate the resolutions in their entirety.

Since the resolutions submitted to the Assembly have already been approved by Committees, the assumption is that the delegations are prepared to move to a vote in the Assembly where a two-thirds majority is required. Therefore, the Chair in introducing each passed resolution will ask, "Is there any unreadiness to act on this resolution?" However, those resolutions that did not already have a two-thirds majority may need amendment and in fairness to those delegations that oppose a resolution, there is a process of debate and amendment in the Assembly. However, it is different and severely constrained in comparison to the Committees and Council. The rules governing the meeting of the Assembly need to be studied thoroughly and adhered to absolutely.

Delegates will need to study the rules in detail. Some of the main provisions are highlighted here. If there are no proposed amendments, the Chair will allow two delegations to speak against the resolution and then move to an immediate vote. If there are amendments, they are all proposed at the beginning of consideration and then each is debated with two for and two against and then an immediate vote is taken. There are no friendly amendments, motions of reconsideration or points of inquiry in the Assembly. These procedures and rules underscore the need for the delegates sitting on Committees to be present and active at the Assembly.

**All delegates need to attend the Assembly meeting.** The Assembly meeting is the culmination of the deliberations in the AU and all delegates should be present. The practical reason why all delegates should be present is that even if there is a Head Delegate, no delegate could be conversant with all the debates that went into the passage of draft resolutions from all the Committees. A delegation voting on a resolution in the Assembly without the benefit of the advice of the delegate who sat on the Committee will not cast an informed and consistent vote. Therefore Rule 56 states that: The delegate representing the Head of State or Government must be the delegate who represented the country in the Committee sponsoring the resolution on the floor.

**The Indispensable Key to Delegation Preparation and a  
Good Model: Country Characterization and Diplomacy**

The best delegations are those that internalize and project the character of their country. If you represent Uganda, you must become a Ugandan, in thought and action. If you represent Kenya, you must become a Kenyan in your outlook on African and global issues. You are the leaders of those nations. You can become those African leaders if you prepare yourselves for that role.

# INTERNATIONAL MODEL AFRICAN UNION RULES OF PROCEDURE

## Introduction

This section of the handbook contains the Rules of Procedure for the Model A.U.

The rules provide a structure for the proceedings and debate in the various organs of the A.U. The rules have no value other than creating a known and regular procedure or means through which the substantive work of the Model is conducted. The rules do not presuppose any particular outcome in terms of the substance of resolutions. The rules do not make inevitable the inclusion or exclusion of a resolution or any of its provisions. The rules do create a framework of expectations and actions regarding the process of introducing and debating resolutions and in terms of the facilitating the meetings. Together with the schedule of events, the rules are the bones of the Model, and the activity of delegates puts flesh on those bones.

The Rules of Procedure tell you what you may and must do as well as what you may not do. The rules, for example, tell you that you must raise your placard to gain recognition from the Chair to speak. The rules also tell you that you may not interrupt a speaker to debate the substance of what that speaker is saying. The rules therefore create a means through which the business at hand is done. The rules create both opportunities and limits for delegate participation.

The opportunities and limits to participation created by the rules affect all delegations in the same way. The rules do not favor one delegation over another. The rules in that sense are neutral. They apply to everyone, and everyone is obligated to follow the rules.

The neutrality of the rules meaning their application to all delegations equally does not mean, however, that the use of the rules has no effect on the eventual outcome. A skillful use of the rules by a delegation can delay the vote on a resolution or even lead to its defeat. This can be frustrating to delegations supporting a resolution and in their frustration those delegations may begin to believe that it is the rules themselves that are to blame. They may believe that the opposing delegation is misusing or abusing the rules. But the truth is that the opposing delegation has simply used the rules to meet its objective, in this case to delay or kill a proposal that does not meet the national interests of that country. Delegations supporting the proposal have the very same set of rules to use to keep the proposal alive.

The rules of the Model are therefore analogous to the rules for a sporting game. The rules of basketball apply to both teams in the same way. The teams will each use the rules to what they regard as their advantage but will be bound to observe the same set of rules. The outcome will depend upon the preparation of the players before the game for example on their physical conditioning, knowledge of the rules, and the thoughtfulness of their game plan. The rules of the Model are the same; they apply to all delegates equally. The ability of a delegation to represent the interests of a country in the process of debate will depend upon their advance preparation of the character of their country, their understanding of the rules of debate, and the thoughtfulness of their resolutions and activities furthering resolutions in which they are interested.

# **INTERNATIONAL MODEL AFRICAN UNION**

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

1. These Rules incorporate and take precedence over the procedural portions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union. In the event of dispute, the interpretation of the Chair is final provided there is not a successful appeal.
2. The official language for all sessions is English. Business may be conducted in other languages only if the speaker provides translation.
3. All Member States belong to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government as well as the following organs:
  - The Executive Council
  - The Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights
  - The Committee on Economic Matters
  - The Committee on Social Matters
  - The Committee on Peace and Security
  - The Committee on Pan-Africanism and Continental Unity
4. The seating of delegations in organs of the Model A.U. and in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall be in alphabetical order.
5. Other subsidiary bodies may be established with the approval of the Assembly.

## **FACULTY ADVISORS AND CONSULTANTS**

6. The Secretariat of the Model African Union shall be Faculty Members to serve as Faculty Advisors and Consultants in the various organs of the Model A.U. and two appointed delegations.
7. The Faculty Advisors and Consultants shall attend to the needs of all delegates and shall not be limited to their own delegates, if applicable.
8. The Faculty Advisors and Consultants shall assist the Chairs and other Officers in running the sessions as necessary. Faculty advisors and consultants shall not vote or participate in debate.
9. Faculty Advisors with the guidance of the Director shall take actions as necessary to ensure the smooth functioning and integrity of all organs of the Model A.U.
10. In accepting a country assignment, faculty advisors, their sponsoring institutions and delegations accept the responsibility to fully prepare the representation of their country and to observe the process of the Model as contained in materials provided by the Director.

## **OFFICERS**

11. Committee, Executive Council, and Assembly of Heads of State and Government officers, namely the Chair, Vice-Chair, Rapporteur, and Parliamentarian shall be appointed by the Director. Delegates shall, with the endorsement of their faculty advisor, apply for appointment as officers. Application must be made by January 31 in the year during which the model takes place.

12. Officers appointed by the Director shall perform the work of their office as specified in the rules of procedure, the program, and as communicated to the officer by the Director. With respect to appointment to office and the interpretation of work to be performed, the decision of the Director is final. Officers will work with Faculty Advisors and Consultants, and the Secretariat to ensure the smooth running of all aspects of the Model.

13. Officers of the Committees and the Executive Council may play a full part as representatives of their delegations in deliberating and voting on proposals. During that time, they may be required to hand over their official duties to other officers until the item has been passed, been defeated, or otherwise been removed from consideration. Officers of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government are officers of the Model AU and may not represent their delegation in deliberating and voting on resolutions in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

14. All officers shall meet with the Secretariat as scheduled in the Program and/or as needed to discuss their duties and problems arising in the execution of their offices.

15. In addition to those powers specified elsewhere, the Chair of a Committee, the Executive Council and of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall interpret these Rules, rule on Points of Order, assure parliamentary order, accord speaking rights, put the question, announce decisions, limit the number of times a delegate may speak on any question, open, and close the speakers list and close debate.

## **AGENDA**

16. The agenda of the Opening Session will be the following (in order): (1) Roll Call of Delegations; (2) Convening of the Model A.U.

17. The agenda for the ordinary substantive sessions of the Committees shall include the following (in order): (1) Assignment of resolutions to agenda topics; (2) Consolidation of resolutions under each topic into a single consolidated draft; (3) Consider and act on draft consolidated resolutions on each agenda topic.

18. The Committees shall only consider the agenda topics assigned to them.

19. Motions to change the order of topics on the agenda require for passage a two-thirds majority for passage.

20. The agenda for the Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall be (in order): (1) receive report from the Executive Council and (2) consider and act on



resolutions submitted by the Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights, the Economic Committee, Committee on Pan-Africanism and Continental Unity, Committee on Peace and Security, and Social Committee.

21. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall take cognizance of the report by the Executive Council but shall not debate or vote on the report of the Executive Council.
22. The agenda of the meeting of the Executive Council shall include the following (in order): (1) Briefing by Faculty Advisor; (2) Introduction of Officers and Delegates; (3) Introduction of a crisis by Home Government; (4) Crisis Resolution; and (5) Adjournment.
23. The agenda for the substantive meetings of the Executive Council shall be to take actions necessary for the resolution of a crisis. The crisis will begin in the early stages of the model and, therefore, the preparation and submission of resolutions prior to that time is not allowed.
24. The Executive Council may require a committee to undertake a specific task related to the Council's business. The Council will communicate the specific task to the Committee(s) in writing and through a verbal briefing by an officer or member of the Council. The Council shall designate one of its members to liaise with a Committee that has been tasked. Executive Council directives to Committees shall interrupt and take precedence over all other Committee proceedings until the specified task is completed.

#### **GENERAL PROCEDURES AND RULES OF DEBATE**

25. An amendment is anything that adds to, deletes from, or changes a draft resolution. A motion totally replacing the original proposal or not directly related to it is not an amendment and shall be ruled out of order by the Chair. An amendment may not itself be amended. An amendment which is counter to an amendment already adopted shall be ruled dilatory by the Chair.
26. No one may speak without first being recognized by the Chair.
27. When speaking, delegates will see that their remarks are germane to the motion on the floor. If they fail to do so, the Chair shall call them to order without delay.
28. At any time, a delegate may complain of improper procedure under these Rules by raising a Point of Order. The Chair shall immediately rule upon the Point and his/her decision is final, unless a two-thirds majority votes to appeal (and thereby reverse) his/her decision. A Point of Order is the only action that may interrupt a speaker.
29. To ask a question of the Chair on any matter, delegates will rise to a Point of Information. The Point of Information will not interrupt any speaker.

30. To end the session for a specified period of time, a motion to suspend the session will be required. Such a motion would be required to end the morning or afternoon session in expectation of resuming at a specified time. Such a motion will also be required for either moderated or un-moderated caucuses. Such a motion requires a second, is not debatable, and is decided by a simple majority. The same applies to a motion to adjourn, which is necessary when the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Executive Council or a Committee has dispensed with all its business and wishes to end its deliberations for the year. These motions may be ruled dilatory by the Chair; whose decision is subject to appeal.
31. The order of precedence of motions is as follows: (1) Point of Order; (2) Suspend the Session; (3) Adjourn the Session; (4) Suspend/Resume Debate; (5) Close Debate; (6) Other motions; (The Proposal under Discussion [main motion]).

### **GENERAL VOTING RULES**

32. Each Member State shall have one vote and only one voting representative on the Executive Council, each Committee, and in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
33. Resolutions and amendments thereto of the Committees only require a simple majority. Actions by the Executive Council require a two-thirds majority. Resolutions and amendments thereto of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government require a two-thirds majority.
34. In determining a simple or two-thirds majority only in Committees, only those votes of yes or no shall be counted. A vote of abstain shall not be used in determining whether there is a majority in Committees. In the Assembly of Heads of State and Government a two-thirds majority shall be based on two-thirds of delegations present.
35. Unless otherwise specified, all voting will be by show of placards. Before voting commences, any delegation may request a roll-call vote. The Chair shall rule on the request, and his/her ruling is subject to appeal. The roll call shall be in alphabetical order, starting at a random point determined by the Chair for each vote. The voting may not be interrupted except by a Point of Order concerning voting procedure.
36. In Committee only when taking a vote by show of placards, the Chair will ask for those in favor, those opposed, and abstentions. When named in a roll call, a delegate shall answer yes, no, abstain, or Pass. If he/she responds with the latter, the delegate has indicated his/her desire to pass at this time. The Chair will run through the entire roll once and will then call those who have Passed. Upon being called a second time, a delegate will respond yes, no, or abstain (only). In the Assembly of Heads of State and Government only, when taking a vote by show of placards, the Chair will ask for those in favor and those opposed only. There are no abstentions in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
37. Once all votes have been tabulated, the chair, only on roll-call votes, will ask for changes in vote. After any changes have been noted, the result of the vote is announced. If a motion to reconsider (prohibited in the Assembly) is not forthcoming, the body moves on

to consider the next proposal or, if no proposals remain under a topic, the Chair will entertain a motion to suspend debate on that topic and move on.

38. After debate on a proposal or amendment has been closed, but before voting commences, a delegate may move to divide the question. He/she would do so if he/she desires to vote on the proposal or amendment in several parts. Such a motion must specify the intended division, is not debatable, and is put to an immediate vote, a simple majority being required. Once all parts of a proposal or amendment are voted on, the entire proposal or amendment shall be put to a vote. If all the operative parts of a proposal are rejected, then the proposal itself is rejected.

39. After the decision has been announced, the Chair will ask for any explanations of votes. Any delegate may explain his/her vote, with the Chair limiting time.

### **PROCEDURES FOR COMMITTEE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

40. A draft resolution is a substantive document related to a specific topic on the agenda submitted for decision. Draft resolutions must be submitted at the appointed time. All resolutions received by the deadline will be acknowledged and that acknowledgement will be the receipt for the resolutions.

41. No single delegation may be the original sponsor of more than one resolution in each Committee.

42. A motion or proposal may be altered by a friendly amendment meaning a change agreed to by all sponsors of that motion or proposal. Such amendments must be announced to the Chair. All other amendments are unfriendly. Such ordinary amendments must be moved and seconded and submitted in writing to the Chair at the time the motion is made. An amendment moved and seconded will be debated and voted on in accordance with the rules for debate and voting of the main motion or proposal.

Motions to introduce proposals or amendments (or any other motion, for that matter) may be made either in a speech or after being recognized by the Chair.

43. Once the decision on a proposal or amendment has been announced, any delegate who voted with the majority may move for its reconsideration. A two-thirds majority is required for reconsideration. If such a majority is forthcoming, a re-vote will be taken. The Chair may rule such motions dilatory. This ruling is subject to appeal.

44. Once a committee or the Executive Council decides to open discussion on a draft resolution under an agenda topic or sub-topic, the Chair may allow procedurally correct points of inquiry directed to the main sponsor(s). Following any points of inquiry, the Chair will establish a speakers list of no more than ten. Those wishing to speak will raise their placards and will be assigned a position on the list. The Chair will call upon delegates to speak in the order they appear on the speakers list. Delegates may request to be added to the list any number of times until the Chair limits the number of times a delegate may speak, closes the speakers list, or debate is closed by a motion. Once a specific speakers list is exhausted, any delegate may move to reopen the speakers list. This motion must be

seconded and is not debatable. Debate will continue until it is suspended or closed, the meeting is suspended or adjourned, or the speakers list is exhausted (once exhausted, the Chair will announce closure of debate and bring the proposal, if any, to an immediate vote).

45. Speakers on the speakers list shall be given one and one-half minutes. The Chair will call speakers to order if they exceed their time. The Chair shall ensure that all delegates have equal opportunity to participate in debate.

46. Prior to beginning his/her speech, a delegate may request that all or part of his/her time be yielded to another. Once yielded, time may not be yielded a second time.

47. A delegate may speak to the draft resolution, amendments moved thereto and the agenda topic, or all the above while on a particular speakers list.

48. A Point of Inquiry may be used to question a speaker after he/she has finished his/her remarks: a questioner will address the Point to the Chair, who will then ask the speaker if he/she wishes to yield. To ask a second question, a second Point of Inquiry will have to be raised, and the speaker again asked to yield. The Chair will ensure that Points of Inquiry are only used to raise questions of clarification or for additional information.

49. At any time a delegate may make a motion to suspend debate on a draft resolution. The Chair will allow two speakers for the Suspension and two against and will limit time. Speeches must be germane to the suspension only. After the speeches, an immediate vote will be taken, a simple majority being necessary. Once suspended, debate on a proposal or a topic may not be resumed until a resumption of debate motion is made and passes by a simple majority without debate.

50. At any time prior to the exhaustion of the speakers list, a delegate may move closure of debate on a proposal or amendment. The Chair will allow two speakers against closure (only) and will limit time and ensure that the remarks are germane to the closure. A vote will immediately follow the speeches, with a two-thirds majority necessary.

51. After the debate is closed, either through exhaustion of the speaker list or a successful closure motion, the proposed resolution or amendment will come to an immediate vote. If debate is closed on a topic, proposed resolutions will be voted on in the order they were submitted to the Secretariat. If adopting one resolution necessarily implies excluding a subsequent proposed resolution, this latter resolution shall be ruled out of order.

52. The Committees shall establish an order of presentation of their resolutions to the Assembly.

53. Committees shall deliberate and act upon individual resolutions until the time for the meeting has ended or the agenda is exhausted. The passing of several resolutions en bloc is prohibited.

54. Resolutions passed by Committees shall be processed by the Secretariat in consultation with Committee Officers for presentation to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Officers of the Executive Council shall prepare a report and submit it to

the Secretariat on the work of the Council to be presented at the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

### **PROCEDURES FOR RESOLUTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

55. Resolutions passed by Committees are automatically moved and seconded at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The delegate representing the Head of State or Government must be the delegate who represented the country in the Committee sponsoring the resolution on the floor.
56. As each resolution is moved at the Assembly, the Chair will ask, is there any unreadiness to act on this resolution? A delegation is unreadiness to act if it wishes to move an amendment and will indicate this by raising its placard.
57. If no delegation indicates unreadiness, the Chair will move to an immediate vote, a two-thirds majority of the delegations present being necessary for passage.
58. All motions to amend each resolution from Committee will be moved at the same time before the resolution is considered for any amendment by the Assembly. Each proposed amendment must be moved and be seconded by two additional delegations. Moved and seconded draft amendments shall be debated and voted upon in the order they are moved and seconded.
59. Once an amendment has been moved and seconded the Chair will open a speakers list consisting of one speaker for and one against the amendment. Each speaker is limited to one minute. Following this debate an immediate vote will be taken, a two-thirds majority being necessary for passage. Re-opening or extending the speakers list and extending the time to speak are prohibited.
60. Once all amendments have been moved, debated, and voted upon, the main motion (as amended) will be considered. The Chair will open a speakers list composed of two speakers against the motion only, each of which may speak for one minute. Re-opening or extending the speakers list and extending the time to speak are prohibited. Following this debate an immediate vote will be taken, a two-thirds majority of delegations present being necessary for passage. In the Assembly of Heads of State and Government each delegation must vote yes or no. There are no abstentions in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
61. Friendly amendments are not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
62. Once moved and seconded, an amendment may not be withdrawn by the sponsoring delegation or the seconding delegations in the Assembly.
63. Motions for reconsideration are not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

64. Following the report of the Executive Council, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall consider one resolution in turn from each Committee in the order: Democracy, Governance and Human Rights; Economic; Peace and Security; Pan Africanism and Continental Unity; and Social Matters until the time for meeting or the number of resolutions is exhausted.

65. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall deliberate and act upon individual resolutions until the time for the meeting has ended or the agenda is exhausted. The passing of several resolutions en bloc is prohibited.

66. Delegates may not yield their time during debate in the Assembly.

67. Motions to suspend or close debate are not allowed in the Assembly

### **HOME GOVERNMENT**

68. There shall be a Home Government composed of Faculty Advisors appointed by the Director.

69. Any delegation may request information or guidance from Home Government.

70. The Home Government may provide information and instructions to a delegation at any time. In all cases without exception delegations must follow Home Government Instructions.

71. The Home Government will communicate with the Executive Council on the circumstances and resolution of the crisis. In all cases, without exception, the Officers of the Executive Council are bound by Home Government instructions.

72. The Officers of the Executive Council may request information or guidance from the Home Government.

### **ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS**

73. Any motion on the admission of new Members shall first be submitted at the beginning of the Opening Plenary Session. Passage requires a two-thirds majority.

### **AMENDING THE TREATY**

74. Amendments to the Constitutive Act may not be considered by this Assembly but it may consider the creation of protocols mentioned in the Act.

### **CERTIFICATES**

75. Certificates of participation shall be awarded to all delegates.

## **AWARDS**

76. The following awards shall be given at the closing ceremony of the Model African Union:

Certificate for Outstanding Officer Award  
Certificate for Committee Leadership Award  
Certificate to members of Outstanding Delegation

77. The Outstanding Officer Award shall be given to the top Chairperson, Vice- chairperson, Rapporteur and Parliamentarian as determined by a vote of the faculty advisors after the conclusion of the final Council and Committee meetings.

78. The Officers of each Committee and the Council shall consult with one another and the committee faculty advisor(s) to nominate up to three individuals for the Committee Leadership Award. This award shall go to the individuals who have made the most significant contribution to fostering consensus, capturing the essence of complex issues, and leading the respective Committees and Council toward effective action.

79. The Faculty Advisors and Director shall vote for the Outstanding Delegation Award.

80. The Faculty Advisors and Director shall tally the votes from each Committee/Council.

## **PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY**

81. Robert's Rules of Order, revised will be the parliamentary authority for all rules of procedure not covered above. Please visit <https://robertsrules.org/robertsrules.pdf> –

## **ADDENDUM**

### Definitions and Clarification

1. Simple majority: 50% + 1 of those voting on the issue, excluding all abstentions.
2. Two-thirds majority: 66.67% of those voting on the issue, excluding all abstentions in Committee only. In the Assembly two-thirds is 66.67% of all delegations present.
3. Two-thirds absolute majority: 66.67% of the membership of the Committee, Executive Council or Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
4. There is one speakers list on any one issue, set of inquiries or amendment except as explicitly stated in the rules. It is not divided into for and against since some speakers are not specifically for or against the issue but rather may wish to propose amendments, etc.

<b>Model African Union Committee/Council Parliamentary Quick Reference</b>							
<b>Motion/Point</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Rule</b>	<b>Needs Second</b>	<b>Interrupt Speaker</b>	<b>Debatable</b>	<b>Amendable</b>	<b>Vote Needed</b>
<b>Points</b>							
Point of Privilege	Personal discomfort impairing participation, e.g. cannot hear speaker	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	No
Point of Order	Complain of improper procedure/rules violation	28	No	Yes	No	No	No
Point of Information	To ask a question of the Chair on any matter	29	No	No	No	No	No
Point of Inquiry	Question speaker after he/she finishes speaking; address point to chair	48	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Motions</b>							
Motion to suspend session	End session for specified period of time for moderated/un-moderated caucuses or other, e.g., lunch	30	Yes	No	No	No	Simple Majority
Motion to suspend debate on resolution	Suspends debate on a resolution or topic. Resume only after a motion to resume debate on resolution	49	Yes	No	Yes, 2 for, 2 against	No	Simple Majority
Resumption of debate on resolution	Required to resume debate on a resolution or topic already suspended	49	Yes	No	No	No	Simple Majority
Motion to close debate	Ends debate and moves to vote when speakers list is not exhausted	50	Yes	No	Yes, 2 against	No	2/3 majority
Motion to extend debate	Reopen a speakers list on a resolution, amendment, topic	44	Yes	No	No	No	Simple majority
Motion for Friendly Amendment	Alteration of a motion or proposal agreed to by all sponsors	42	No	No	No	No	None
Motion for ordinary amendment	Amend a motion/proposal currently under debate	42	Yes	No	No	No	Simple Majority
Motion for a Caucus (moderated or unmoderated)	See Motion to Suspend the Session	30	Yes	No	No	No	Simple Majority
Motion to set the agenda	Typically, the first motion to set the order of agenda topics	18	Yes	No	Yes	No	2/3 majority
Motion to change agenda topic order	To change the order of topics on the agenda	19	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2/3 majority
Motion to Introduce Proposal/Resolution	Introduce a resolution for consideration or to amend a motion or clauses to a motion	42/44	Yes	No	No	No	Simple Majority
<b>Voting Procedure Motions</b>							
Motion to divide the question	To vote on a resolution/amendment in two or more parts	38	Yes	No	No	No	Simple Majority
Motion for a roll call vote	Vote by calling on each member individually in turn	35	No	No	No	No	Discretion Chair (subject appeal)
<b>Yields</b>							
Dais	Remaining speaking time will be absorbed by the dais	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Another delegate	Remaining speaking time will be given to another delegate	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Questions	Remaining speaking time to answer questions from other delegates through the Chair	46/48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



<b>Model African Union Quick Reference:</b>	<b>Differences in Rules for the Assembly of Heads of State and Government</b>						
<b>Motions</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Rule</b>	<b>Needs Second</b>	<b>Interrupt Speaker</b>	<b>Debatable</b>	<b>Amendable</b>	<b>Vote Needed</b>
Motion to Extend Debate	Not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State	59/60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motion to introduce amendment (friendly)	Not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motion to introduce amendment (unfriendly)	All proposed amendments must be moved when the proposal is first on the floor; once moved and seconded, amendments may not be withdrawn.	58	2 seconds required	No	No	No	N/A
Motion to suspend debate or for a caucus	Motions to suspend debate or to caucus are not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State	67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motion to change order of the agenda	Changing the order of agenda topics is not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Debate on the Main Motion</b>							
Debate on a resolution when no amendments are moved	There is no debate on resolutions from committee if no amendments are moved	56/57	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Debate on properly moved and seconded amendments	Chair opens a speakers list of one for and one against with one minute each; reopening or extending the speakers list is prohibited	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Debate on draft main motions as amended	Chair opens speakers list of two speakers against the motion only for one minute each; reopening/extending the speakers list is prohibited	60	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Voting Procedure</b>							
Voting on an amendment	To vote on passing an amendment to a resolution	59	No	No	No	No	2/3
Voting on the main motion (with or without amendment)	To vote on the main motion	60	No	No	No	No	2/3
Determining a Majority	In the Assembly, a 2/3 majority means 2/3rds of the absolute number of delegations present	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Casting Votes	In the Assembly the Chair will ask for those in favor and those against only; Delegations may not abstain in the Assembly of Heads of State	36/60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Yields</b>	Delegates may not yield their time during debate in the Assembly of Heads of State	66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Model African Union General Program Notes

---

What follows are several sections about the program of the Model A.U. including the daily schedule, agenda, registration, and other matters:

**I. Opening Session:** The Model AU itself begins with an opening session. A briefing on the rules of procedure is followed by the opening session. The Director of the Model AU will convene the Model.

**II. Substantive Meetings:** The Committees will then meet 4:30-6:30 p.m. on **Friday, October 22, 2021**, to consider and agree (or not) on resolutions. The Committee and Council meetings are where the detailed work takes place. These are exciting, frustrating, sometimes chaotic, and always interesting. These are the stage for formal debate and exchanges as well as for informal caucusing. There is always a lot of coming and going to and from the Secretariat. In general, they usually present a picture of controlled pandemonium. They are serious business but also great fun. **Final resolutions from each Committee must be submitted to the Secretariat and the Director at [laurajohnsonster@gmail.com](mailto:laurajohnsonster@gmail.com) without exception, by 9:00 a.m. on Saturday morning, October 23, 2021. Then all resolutions will be distributed to all delegations.**

**III. Dealing with Resolution Consolidation and Amendment during Committee:** Delegates may want to bring laptops with them to the Model to facilitate the work of changes made in resolutions. While the Secretariat processes draft and passed resolutions, the Committees and Council, if they wish to keep up with changes and consolidations as they take place, will have to rely on delegates cutting and pasting or retyping. **All delegations will receive copies of the final resolutions prepared in Committee before voting in General Assembly.**

**IV. Executive Council Crisis Simulation:** In the course of being a player in the process of resolving the crisis, the Council may wish to task one or more of the Committees with some specific aspect of the crisis. The Council will determine its own role in resolving the crisis and can expect that its actions will lead to reactions in the crisis. It is hoped the Executive Council, and through it the AU, will play a major role in resolving the crisis.

**V. Technical Meeting of Committee and Executive Council Officers:** Immediately on the conclusion of Committee and Council meetings, the Committee and Council Officers under the direction of the Secretariat will prepare the resolutions passed for presentation to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government **on Friday**. The Technical Meeting is therefore a procedural, not substantive, meeting.

**VI. Assembly of Heads of State and Government:** **Saturday, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.** is devoted to the meeting of the General Assembly. All delegates must be present since the resolutions come to the Assembly from the Committees and the individual delegate on the Committee will be the one who knows the background. It will be that delegate who will speak and vote on behalf of his/her country unless another delegate is appointed.

**VII. Closing Ceremony:** After the General Assembly Meeting, a closing ceremony takes place. Each delegate receives a certificate of participation, awards will be presented, and we reluctantly adjourn the Model until the following year.

***SCHEDULE OF EVENTS MAU 2021***

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2021**

**2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.**

**Orientation  
Roles and Responsibilities  
Executive Introductions  
Roll Call**

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2021**

**4:30 p.m. – 6:30p.m.**

**Executive Council and Committee Sessions**

**AGENDA**

**Chair Convenes Meeting**  
**Roll Call**

**Committee Sessions**

*Presentation of Resolutions for Debate and Voting  
To Each Committee from Each Delegation*

*Committee on Peace and Security*

*Committee on Economic Matters*

*Committee on Social Matters*

*Committee on Democracy, Governance  
and Human Rights*

*Committee on Pan-Africanism and  
Continental Unity*

**Chair Recesses Meeting**

*(A representative from each delegation will serve  
on each committee and present prepared  
resolutions for debate during committee meetings.  
Committees will decide which resolutions will be  
presented during the closing General Assembly on  
Saturday, October 23 at 2:00p.m.)*

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2021**

**2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.**

**General Assembly and Closing**

**AGENDA**

**Chair Convenes Meeting**

**Roll Call**

*Presentation of Final Resolutions for Debate and Ratification  
To General Assembly by Chairman of Each Committee. Minimum debate on floor.*

*Committee on Peace and Security*

*Committee on Economic Matters*

*Committee on Social Matters*

*Committee on Democracy, Governance  
and Human Rights*

*Committee on Pan-Africanism and  
Continental Unity*

**Closing of Session**

**Chairman's Remarks**

**Director's Remarks**

**Chair Adjourns Meeting**

**Presentation of Certificates to All  
Participants**

**Winners for the following categories will  
be presented at Gala**

**Certificate for Outstanding Officer Award  
Certificate for Outstanding Leadership Award  
Certificates for members of Outstanding Delegation**

## AGENDA FOR THE MODEL AFRICAN UNION

The following shall be the agenda for the Model African Union. It is based on the African Union Document Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. Only resolutions related to agenda topics will be considered.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** (The Assembly of Heads of State and Government will receive a report from the Council on the resolution of the crisis)

Resolution of crisis TBA

**COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS** (The Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights will submit to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government **one consolidated resolution on each of the two agenda topics**. The consolidated resolution on each topic will be based on draft resolutions on specific topics and sub-topics previously submitted and sponsored according to the rules.)

1. **Ten-Year Plan of Action Promoting Democracy, Free Elections and Good Governance: Aspirations and Implementation with Special Reference to the Need and Means for Eliminating Corruption.**
2. **Entrenching Universal Principles of Human Rights, Gender Equality, Justice, and the Rule of Law: Aspirations and Implementation.**

**COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC MATTERS** (The Committee on Economic Matters will submit to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government **one consolidated resolution on each of the two agenda topics**. The consolidated resolution on each topic will be based on draft resolutions on specific topics and sub-topics previously submitted and sponsored according to the rules.)

1. **Promoting Balanced and Inclusive Economic Growth: Aspirations and Implementation with Special Reference to the Need and Means for Eliminating Corruption.**
2. **Promoting Sustainable Ecosystems and Climate Resilient Economies: Aspirations and Implementation.**

**COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL MATTERS** (The Committee on Social Matters will submit to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government **one consolidated resolution on each of the two agenda topics**. The consolidated resolution on each topic will be based on draft resolutions on specific topics and sub-topics previously submitted and sponsored according to the rules.)

1. **Empowering the African Woman and Eliminating All Forms of Violence and Discrimination (Social, Economic, Political) Against Women and Girls: Aspirations and Implementation.**

2. Eliminating Youth Unemployment and Promoting the Creativity, Energy and Innovation of African Youth as the Driving Force Behind the Continents Transformation: Aspirations and Implementation.

**COMMITTEE ON PAN-AFRICANISM AND CONTINENTAL UNITY** (The Committee on Pan-Africanism and Continental Unity may submit to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government **one consolidated resolution on each of the two agenda topics.** The consolidated resolution on each topic will be based on draft resolutions on specific topics previously submitted and sponsored according to the rules.)

1. Achieving Political Unity Through Promoting the Free Movement of Goods and People, the Establishment of Continental Institutions, and Full Economic Integration: Aspirations and Implementation.
2. Entrenching Pan-Africanism Through Promoting the Common History, Destiny, Identity, and Heritage and Respect for the Diversity of African Peoples: Aspirations and Implementation.

**COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND SECURITY** (The Peace and Security Committee may submit to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government **one consolidated resolution on agenda topic 1 and one consolidated resolution involving conflict between or among 2A-2D.** consolidated resolution on each topic and sub-topic will be based on draft resolutions previously submitted and sponsored according to the rules.)

1. Achieving Freedom from Armed Conflict, Terrorism, Extremism, and Intolerance by 2063: Aspirations and Implementation
2. Conflict Management and Resolution in:
  - A. Cote d'Ivoire
  - B. Liberia
  - C. Nigeria
  - D. Ghana

#### **ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

1. Receive Report of the Executive Council on Crisis Resolution
  2. Debate and Adoption of Resolutions from Committees
- . Closing Ceremony (presentation of awards and certificates) and Adjournment  
**ETCETERA**

## **The Model A.U. Secretariat**

The Model A.U. Secretariat is the administrative office of the Model. Overall responsibility for the Secretariat is exercised by Faculty Advisors to the Model A.U. Secretariat under the authority of the Director.

The Secretariat does several things including:

1. Answering questions about the organization of the Model and the rules of procedure.
2. Dealing with physical facilities (rooms, chairs, etc.).
3. Advising the Officers of the Committees and Council.
4. Where unavoidable, the typing of resolutions.
5. Photocopying resolutions when necessary for the Committees.
6. Organizing the documentation for the Technical Meeting of Model and Committee Officers and Heads of State Meeting.
7. General advice for delegates and delegations where appropriate.

Please feel free to visit the Secretariat and to use its services. It is there to facilitate the meetings and does all that it can to achieve a worthwhile simulation.

## **Home Government**

Home Government represents the Government of each delegation at the Model. Delegations may consult their Home Government on stands to be taken regarding specific issues. Delegations should not have to consult their Home Government on the parameters of their foreign policy in general. Home Government may send messages to a delegation and may instruct a delegation to adopt a particular position.

## **Nitty Gritty or Everything Else You Wanted to Know About the Model A.U.**

1. **The Embassy Contact Information:** Don't argue with your briefer about his/her governments policies. Ask questions but accept the answer whatever it is. The main purpose of the embassy contact is to confirm for yourself the policies of your government on the issues you will then spend several days debating.

2. **Diplomacy is a twenty-four-hour activity.** You will find that as much goes on outside the formal debate of meetings as in the meetings themselves. Caucusing during formal meetings and lobbying over lunch, during breaks, and after hours will be important determinants of what happens. So, be prepared to be part of and enjoy a total immersion in the world of African international relations.

3. **Committee and Council Officers -- Who they are and what they do.** The officers of the Executive Council and Committees are the Chair, Vice-Chair, Rapporteur, and Parliamentarian. The quality of the officers will have much to do with the smooth running of meetings and therefore the productivity of the meetings. The Chair should be someone who has some experience running meetings and is familiar with parliamentary procedure. The Chair should be able to work well with people and be able to accomplish compromises when necessary. The Chair should be patient but firm and self-assured. The Vice-Chair should have the same qualifications as the Chair since that person will assume the Chair in the absence of the Chair. This will occur for example when the Chair assumes the role of delegate representing a particular country on a resolution. The Rapporteur is responsible for acting as Secretary to the meeting and for being able to take minutes and carefully follow and organize the work of the meeting. The Rapporteur will work with the Secretariat in transmitting resolutions and in ensuring that the resolutions of the Committee are accurately communicated to the Technical Meeting. The Rapporteur should be well organized. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair on parliamentary procedure. The Parliamentarian should be familiar with the rules of the Model A.U. as well as Roberts Rules of Order.

Please note that being appointed an officer of a committee or the Council does not remove you from the process of debating and voting on resolutions. You will still represent your country and can participate in debate and vote. If your delegation has an extra delegate, that person may wish to sit on the Committee or Council thus freeing the delegate appointed as an officer from that role. But if you are an Officer on a Committee or the Council you still have the right to participate. When you are speaking for your country, you relinquish your role as an Officer to one of the other Officers as appropriate.

4. **The Officers of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.** The Officers of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government are the Chair, Vice-Chair, Parliamentarian and Rapporteur. These Officers are appointed by the Director and will serve for the duration of the meeting. During the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting, the officers are officers of the Model and therefore are prohibited from representing a member state in substantive debate and in voting.

## **INTERNATIONAL MODEL AFRICAN UNION OFFICERS HANDBOOK**

Congratulations on your appointment as an officer in the Model A.U. Your appointment creates both opportunities and obligations. Serving as an officer is an opportunity to develop your leadership skills. Officers also play a central role in finding solutions to pressing African problems. The Council or Committee progress toward those solutions will depend heavily on how well you organize and control debate, keep track of the paperwork, and facilitate debate through a smooth implementation of the Rules of Procedure.

Service as an Officer also carries significant obligations. Chief among these is the obligation to behave as an officer the Model A.U. and therefore simulate the work and



character of an officer of the African Union itself. The integrity of the Model as a simulation of the real A.U. rests now on your shoulders and you have the obligation to shoulder that responsibility in a way that brings credit to the African nations who are the member states of the Organization. All delegates to the Model A.U. should live up to the provisions and ideals of the Treaty, but you as a Model officer have additional responsibility in this regard. This is the case because you now have the responsibility not just for your own individual behavior but for that of the delegates assembled.

Your appointment demonstrates your faculty advisor feels you will be able to make good use of the opportunities and will live up to the obligations of being an officer. This handbook is designed to help you in that task. It will be of use to you in describing the duties of each office and in providing certain resources that may facilitate your work. In addition, please feel free to consult the Faculty Advisors to the Council or your Committee, the other officers of the Model, and/or the Secretariat. The first thing to do is make a list of your officers.

*COMMITTEE* \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIR \_\_\_\_\_ Delegation \_\_\_\_\_

Cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ Room No. \_\_\_\_\_

VICE-CHAIR: \_\_\_\_\_ Delegation \_\_\_\_\_

Cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ Room No. \_\_\_\_\_

RAPPORTEUR: \_\_\_\_\_ Delegation \_\_\_\_\_

Cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ Room No. \_\_\_\_\_

PARLIAMENTARIAN: \_\_\_\_\_ Delegation \_\_\_\_\_

Cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ Room No. \_\_\_\_\_

## THE COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE CHAIR

The Office of Chair is a very important one. One of the easiest things to forget as a chair is the fact that you were appointed to **serve**. You are a facilitator, not a dictator. An effective Chair will mediate debate, not dictate. On the other hand, an effective Chair will not allow the members of the meeting to intimidate the officers either. As time for debate grows short, so will tempers and it will often be necessary to firmly stand by decisions already voted upon or handed down by the Secretariat. You need to be authoritative but not authoritarian. If you make a mistake in a decision or see that withdrawing a decision made by the Chair will avoid unnecessary debate or bad feelings from delegates, do not be afraid to make the necessary change in the interest of the overall goal of the meeting. But if the unfavorable decision was necessary, be firm in your decision and then move on to the next order of business.

Keeping things moving is your primary job. Debate on substantive issues is also the reason for the meetings, so be more favorable to allowing time for debate on issues than for debate on procedure. If you and your parliamentarian work well together, and know the Rules of Procedure, the decisions you hand down are much more likely to be accepted and the meeting is less likely to get bogged down arguing about procedural matters. **It is important that you always stay alert to what is being debated and where it stands in the order of business.** If you are tired and need a break or need to discuss some matter with another officer or delegate, then step down from office and let your Vice-Chair take over. **Never** allow yourself to project disinterest in what is happening on the floor by becoming distracted, because valuable time can be lost while you try to catch up with the argument and the resulting confusion will not inspire confidence in you as a leader. When you do step down from office for any reason (including taking the floor as a speaker in debate) do not reclaim the Chair until that order of business has been completed. Once the Vice-Chair has taken over, allow him or her to follow that item of business through to completion.

It is essential that every Delegate has an equal opportunity to participate in debate. Debate must not be monopolized by a few delegates.

### Sequence of Committee and Council Meetings

It is important for you to understand the sequence of Committee meetings. The first session follows directly after the orientation on Thursday morning. The first meeting is organizational in nature. The packet of draft resolutions will be circulated in Committees only and any questions will be answered. There will not be debate on substantive issues.

The substantive work begins on Thursday afternoon. The Committees first order the priority of agenda topics and then begin substantive consideration of resolutions. It is worth describing these processes in more detail.

### Setting the Agenda

The first order of business is to finalize the order in which the Committee or Council will take up its agenda topics. The meeting will have to set that order and pass it through a seconded motion with a two-thirds majority.

## Developing Draft Committee Resolutions

Once the order of agenda topics is decided, you will need to group resolutions under each topic. Then the committee will proceed to develop consolidated draft resolutions on each of its topics. The committee may wish to have moderated caucuses on each topic so that resolutions sponsors can present their ideas before the process of consolidation begins. Once this step is accomplished or the committee decides to forego a moderated caucus, the committee will recess to an un-moderated caucus to allow sponsors to produce a draft resolution for consideration by the committee.

## Debate

Once draft consolidated resolutions are complete, the committee resumes its substantive session. The rules for debate are clearly defined in the Rules of Procedure (as are the duties of the Chair, etc.). This section of the Rules is extremely helpful and should be referred to whenever necessary.

A fundamental right in the democratic process is for each member to have their chance to be heard. There is no guarantee anyone will listen, but unless each member can speak, you do not have a democratic process. The right to speak and to be heard, carries with it some equally important limitations and obligations. Among the limitations are the number of times someone speaks may be limited to give everyone a chance to be heard, the duration of a speech may be limited for the same reason, and the number of speakers on one issue may be limited to ensure all the issues (or resolutions) are debated. You will have to make judgments about imposing such limits while at the same time ensuring that the process is a consultative and democratic one.

In addition, there are certain procedural limits on debate:

Some motions are NOT debatable:

- a. motion to adjourn or recess.
- b. motion to table or take from the table.
- c. motion to limit or extend debate.
- a. Point of Order or Inquiry.
- b. Question of Privilege.
- c. Object to consideration.
- d. Division of the assembly.

Some requests are NOT debatable:

- Some motions are subject to limited debate, that is, debate is limited to propriety:
- a. of referring matter to committee.
  - b. of postponing matter to a specific time or day.

Among the obligations of members of Committees who speak are the following:

- a. to speak to (not around) the motion.
- b. to refrain from using obscene, dilatory, or inflammatory language.
- c. to refrain from personal attacks on members or officers.
- d. to address all remarks to the Chair.
- e. to use appropriate diplomatic language and behavior suited to the sovereign nation they represent.

## Schedule for Meetings

Try to keep to the hours scheduled for the meetings. The Friday morning meetings for Committees and the Executive Council will not under any circumstances go beyond the time scheduled. All passed resolutions are due in the Secretariat by **9:00 a.m.** on that day. All resolutions must be passed individually by a simple majority of the Committee. **It is not permissible for any Committee to pass all remaining resolutions *en bloc* just because time has run out.** Resolutions still to be debated die in Committee and may not be introduced to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Being mindful of this will help the Committee Officers, the Chair in particular, in allocating time for debate and in structuring the agenda topics.

## **OFFICE OF THE VICE-CHAIR**

The primary duty of the Vice-Chair is to be available to take over the running of your meeting whenever the Chair is unavailable. The Chair will be unavailable when stepping down to participate in debate as a delegate from his or her country. If the Chair is absent, for whatever reason, at the starting time of the meeting the Vice-Chair will take over the office. During times when the Vice-Chair assumes the office of Chair, the responsibilities of the office are the same as for the Chair. When the Chair is ready to resume office, he or she will indicate that to the Vice-Chair and the Vice-Chair will finish the item of business under discussion then return the office to the Chair.

### Meanwhile, what does a Vice-Chair to do?

In general, the Vice-Chair should be looking for ways to facilitate the meeting by helping the other officers. The Rapporteur will be very busy and will need the most assistance. The Vice-Chair can help the Rapporteur keep track of resolutions and their disposition, help communicate with the Secretariat, answer questions delegates might have that do not require disrupting the meeting and take messages from the Secretariat and communicate them to the Chair and Rapporteur at a convenient time. The Vice-Chair should be helping the chair by paying close attention to what is happening and be ready to advise the Chair on request.

The Vice-Chair, like all the other officers is expected to attend the meetings of Officers including the Technical Meeting on Saturday afternoon.

## **OFFICE OF RAPPORTEUR**

The rapporteur is a busy person. The rapporteur has a variety of duties. None of these duties is particularly onerous alone but in combination these duties are a test of the rapporteur's organizing skills, management abilities, and patience. The rapporteur has the following responsibilities:

1. **Resolutions:** the rapporteur must keep track of the disposition of all resolutions. This includes their assignment to one or another agenda topic, their order of presentation to the

meeting, the recording of the final wording of passed resolutions including any amendments which might be made, and the disposition of all resolutions including whether they were passed, tabled, or voted down.

2. **Debate:** the rapporteur is responsible for keeping track of the speakers list, i.e., of who are to speak and when. This is best done on a flipchart so that all delegates and officers know who is on the speakers list and in what order. The rapporteur is also responsible during debate for knowing the exact wording of any amendments to the motion on the floor.

The rapporteur will have to keep careful track of amendments.

3. **Voting:** the rapporteur assists the Chair in counting votes. On roll call votes the rapporteur reads the roll and records the vote.

4. **Liaison with the Secretariat:** the rapporteur has responsibility for communicating passed resolutions to the Secretariat and for ensuring that all the resolutions passed are communicated in the appropriate order.

5. **Officers Meetings:** like the other officers, the rapporteur must attend all the Officers meetings including the Technical Meeting on Saturday afternoon.

This may seem a daunting list of duties. There is some advice and certain resources that will make the task more manageable. You should feel free to ask for the assistance of the other officers, particularly the Vice-Chair in helping with these duties. All the officers should act as a group in getting the work done and this often means lending a hand to the Rapporteur.

The speakers list takes some organizing. You may have a flipchart in the Committee room. As the Chair opens each speakers list, prepare the flipchart with columns, and add the names of the countries as the Chair recognizes them. It will then be your responsibility to cross through each country as the delegate speaks and notify the Chair as to who is next in order. Leave room on the flipchart for additional speakers' lists since items may arise such as amendments which require a separate speakers list. If you do not have a flipchart the same procedure may be accomplished using pen and paper.

Whenever amendments to resolutions come up or resolutions are combined you must sit down and take careful notes on the proposed changes so that you can read them back to the delegates prior to a vote being taken.

When a vote is taken and a resolution is passed you must ensure that you have the exact wording, then mark the resolution as passed, number it, sign it, and see that it reaches the Secretariat.

When a roll-call vote is taken, or if attendance is to be taken by roll-call, it is your responsibility to call out the names of each country. A table is provided at the end of this section for your use in roll-call votes. As you go through alphabetically, calling the name of each country, the delegate may respond yes, no, abstain, or pass. Indicate the vote in the proper place except for pass responses, which you will leave blank. After the roll-call is complete, return to the beginning and call again only those who indicated pass and were left blank. At this time, they must vote yes, no, or abstain only. Once the roll-call is complete the rapporteur tallies the vote and reports the result to the chair.

RAPPORTEUR RECORD OF PASSED RESOLUTIONS

# 1 \_\_\_\_\_

#2 \_\_\_\_\_

#3 \_\_\_\_\_

#4 \_\_\_\_\_

#5 \_\_\_\_\_

#6 \_\_\_\_\_

#7 \_\_\_\_\_

## Roll Call Record

Algeria										
Angola										
Benin										
Botswana										
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cameroon										
Cabo Verde										
Central African Republic										
Chad										
Comoros										
Congo, Republic										
Congo, Democratic Republic										
Côte d'Ivoire										
Djibouti										
Egypt										
Eritrea										
Equatorial Guinea										
Ethiopia										
Gabon										
Gambia										
Ghana										
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Kenya										
Lesotho										
Liberia										
Libya										
Madagascar										
Malawi										
Mali										
Mauritania										
Mauritius										
Morocco										
Mozambique										

Namibia										
Niger										
Nigeria										
Rwanda										
SahrawiADR										
São Tomé & Príncipe										
Senegal										
Seychelles										
Sierra Leone										
Somalia										
South Africa										
South Sudan										
Sudan										
eSwatini										
Togo										
Tunisia										
Uganda										
Tanzania										
Zambia										
Zimbabwe										



## OFFICE OF PARLIAMENTARIAN

North Carolina Central University (one representative)

Seated near the presiding officer, the parliamentarian can offer advice whenever the presiding officer needs it, can help anticipate and avoid a troublesome situation before it arises, and can point out errors in procedure when they arise. The presiding officer is still responsible for their own decision; thus, they may accept or reject the advice of the parliamentarian; but the presiding officer is not above the bylaws of the Model A.U., nor the established rules of parliamentary procedure. Of course, it is expected that the parliamentarian will use diplomacy whenever advising the presiding officer, and not embarrass him or her unnecessarily. **The parliamentarian is expected to be fully familiar with the rules of parliamentary procedure as well as the Rules of Procedure of the Model A.U., the Constitutive Act of the A.U., and Roberts Rules of Order.** The parliamentarian must follow the course of debate as closely as does the presiding officer, the Chair. The parliamentarian must always be aware of what motions are on the floor, the order of precedence of motions, and the situation regarding the speeches under the speakers list.

The Parliamentarian should have a legal pad so they may keep a running record of which motions are on the floor and the results of each vote taken. The parliamentarian should hold this record until the Assembly of Heads of State and Government has completed its work as there will sometimes be an informal question as to how the vote went on a specific resolution in the Committee. In addition, the duties of the Parliamentarian include:

1. Assisting the Chair or Vice-Chair in counting the number of votes by show of placards on each motion.
2. If speakers in debate are limited to a specific length of time, it will be your responsibility to time the speakers and stop them at the end of the designated period. The parliamentarian will also make certain that whenever a speaker yields any portion of his time remaining to another delegate that this is done only before he begins to speak, and the parliamentarian will limit the time of the second delegate to that remaining when the first has completed his or her speech.
3. The parliamentarian will assist the other officers in executing the work of the Committee.

The Parliamentarian, like the other officers, is expected to attend the Officers meetings.

**Link to African Union**

**<https://au.int/>**

**DIPLOMATIC LIST OF EMBASSIES  
FROM NATIONS ON THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA  
Address/Telephone**

**Country**

**Algeria**

Embassy of the Democratic & Popular  
Republic of Algeria  
2118 Kalorama Road, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 265-2800

**Angola**

Embassy of the Republic of Angola  
2108 16th Street, NW  
  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Telephone (202)785-1156

**Benin**

Embassy of the Republic of Benin  
2124 Kalorama Road, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 232-6656

**Botswana**

Embassy of the Republic of Botswana  
1531-33 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Telephone (202) 244-4990/91

**Burkina Faso**

Embassy of Burkina Faso  
2340 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 332-5577

**Burundi**

Embassy of Burundi  
2233 Wisconsin Ave., NW Suite 212  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
Telephone (202) 342-2574

**Cameroon**

Embassy of the Republic of Cameroon  
1700 Wisconsin Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
Telephone (202) 265-8790 ext. 106

**Cabo Verde**

Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde  
3415 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
Telephone (202) 965-6820

**Central African Republic**

Embassy of the Central African Republic

2704 Ontario Road, NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 483-7800

**Chad**

Embassy of the Republic of Chad

2401 Massachusetts Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 758-2781/652-1312

**Congo, Democratic Republic of**

Embassy of Dem. Rep. of Congo

1726 M Street, NW

Suite 601

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone (202) 234-7690/340-1644

**Congo, Republic of**

Embassy of the Republic of Congo

4891 Colorado Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20011

Telephone (202) 726-5500

**Cote D'Ivoire**

Embassy of the Republic of Cote D'Ivoire  
2424 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 797-0300

**Djibouti**

Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti  
Suite 515  
1156 15th Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Telephone (202) 331-0270

**Egypt**

Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt  
3521 International Court, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 895-5410/5400

**Eritrea**

Embassy of Eritrea  
1708 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Telephone (202) 319-1991

**Equatorial Guinea**

Embassy of Equatorial Guinea

2020 16th Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 518-5700

**Ethiopia**

Embassy of Ethiopia

3506 International Drive, NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 364-1200/274-4551

**Gabon**

Embassy of Gabon

1630 Connecticut Ave., NW

7th Floor

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 797-1000, ext. 25

**Gambia**

Embassy of Gambia

1424 K Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20005

Telephone (202) 785-1399, ext. 223

**Ghana**

Embassy of Ghana  
3512 International Drive NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 686-4518

**Guinea**

Embassy of the Republic of Guinea  
2112 Leroy Place, NW  
Washington, D.C.20008  
Telephone (202) 986-4300

**Guinea-Bissau**

Embassy of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau  
918 16th Street, NW (Mezzanine Suite)  
Washington, D.C.20006  
Telephone (202) 872-4222

**Kenya**

Embassy of the Republic of Kenya  
2249 R Street, NW  
Washington, D.C.20008  
Telephone (202) 387-6101, ext. 25

**Lesotho**

Embassy of the Kingdom of Lesotho  
2511 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 797-5533

**Liberia**

Embassy of the Republic of Liberia  
5201 16th Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20011  
Telephone (202) 723-0437, ext. 114

**Libya**

Embassy of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
2600 Virginia Ave., NW, Suite 705  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
Telephone (202) 944-9601

**Madagascar**



Embassy of Madagascar  
2374 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 265-5525

**Malawi**

Embassy of Malawi  
2408 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 721-0270

**Mali**

Embassy of the Republic of Mali  
2130 R Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 332-2249/939-8950

**Mauritania**

Embassy of Mauritania  
2129 Leroy Place, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 232-5700

**Mauritius**

Embassy of Mauritius  
1709 N Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Telephone (202)

Telephone (202) 244-1491

**Morocco**

Embassy of Morocco

1601 21st Street NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 462-7979/7724

**Mozambique**

Embassy of the Peoples' Republic  
of Mozambique

1525 New Hampshire Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone (202) 293-7146

**Namibia**

Embassy of the Republic of Namibia

1605 New Hampshire Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 986-0540

**Niger**

Embassy of the Republic of Niger

2204 R Street NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 493-4224

**Nigeria**

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

3519 International Court, NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 986-8400

**Rwanda**

Embassy of Rwanda

1714 New Hampshire Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20007

Telephone (202) 232-2882

**Senegal**

Embassy of the Republic of Senegal

2112 Wyoming Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 234-0540

**Sierra Leone**

Embassy of Sierra Leone

1701 19th Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 939-9261/2964

**Somalia**

**South Africa**

Embassy of the Republic of South Africa

Intelsat Building

3400 International Drive, NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 232-4400/274-2354

**South Sudan**

Embassy of South Sudan

1233 20th Street, NW, Suite 602

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone (202) 293-7940

**Sudan**

Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan

2210 Massachusetts Avenue. NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 338-8565

**Swaziland**

Embassy of the Kingdom of Swaziland .

1712 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone (202) 234-5002, ext. 212

**Tanzania**

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania

2139 R Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 939-6125/884-1089

**Togo**

Embassy of the Republic of Togo

2208 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 234-4214/13

**Tunisia**

Embassy of Tunisia

1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20005

Telephone (202) 862-1850

**Uganda**

Embassy of the Republic of Uganda

5911 16th Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20011

Telephone (202) 726-7100

**Zambia**

Embassy of Zambia  
2419 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone (202) 265-9717

**Zimbabwe**

Embassy of Zimbabwe  
1608 New Hampshire Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Telephone (202) 332-7100