

Handbook



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The Structure Of The United Nations

Established in 1945 after the end of the Second World War, the United Nations is the largest, most comprehensive international organization in the world. The need for such a body as a forum for dialogue, maintenance of world peace, and development of social progress became apparent after the devastating consequences of the two World Wars. With the addition of South Sudan in July 2011, the UN now has 193 member-states representing the clear majority of the world's population.

The United Nations is led by the Secretary General, who oversees the workings of the entire organization. More broadly, the purposes of the organization, as found in Article I of the UN Charter, are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.



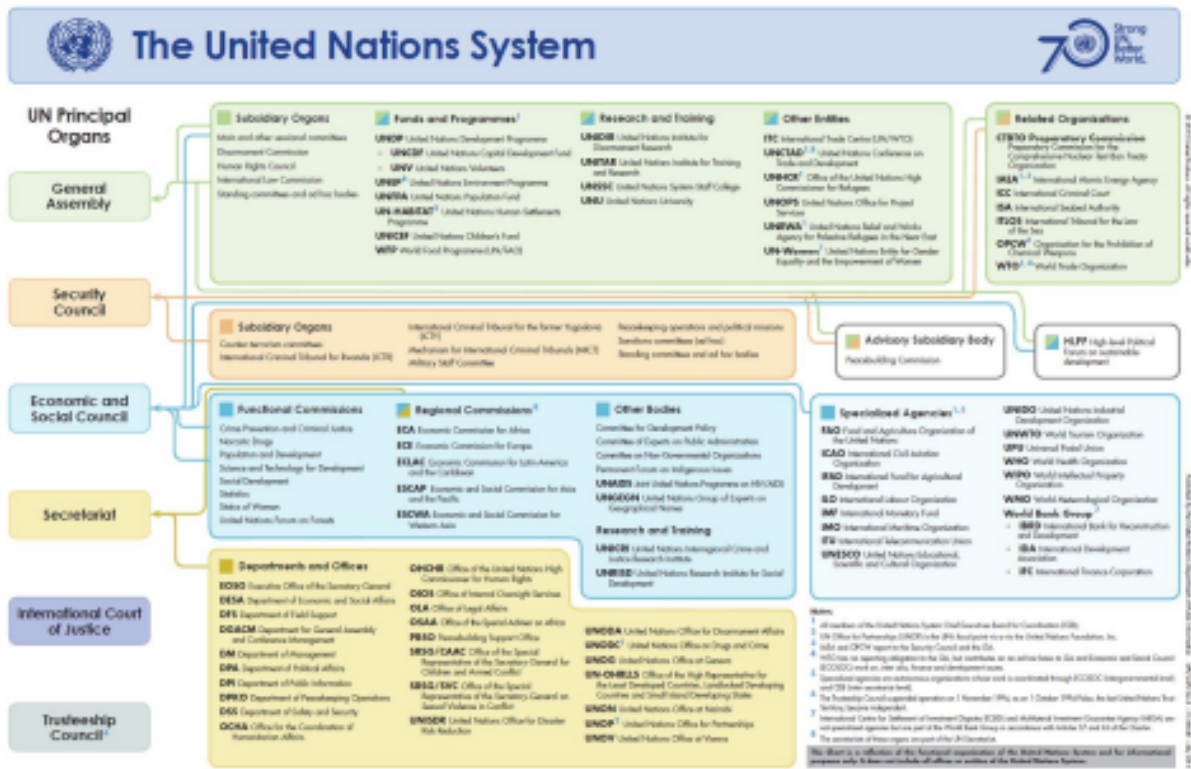


Figure 1: United Nations System

Secretary General Letter

Honorable advisors, chairs and delegates,

I am Hannes Lübke, and I am honoured to welcome you to the seventh edition of SMUN as Secretary General. And after 2 long years, I am happy to announce that we are returning to the face-to-face model.

With the many changes, the global community has been experiencing throughout the last few years, being that rapid globalisation in the previous few decades, or more recent changes that had to be made due to the pandemic that ravaged the world for 2 years. With all these changes I believe that MUN as a whole has become more important than ever in guiding our development as the future leaders of the world. It represents an opportunity to debate issues impartially by representing a side different from our own and by hearing the arguments against our points of view.



MUN is not only a possibility to grow as an individual academically but also represents an opportunity to expand your social horizon. It allows you to talk to new people you wouldn't have talked to otherwise, regardless of the reason. It allows you to get to know new places, and, probably most importantly, it allows you to have fun.

With that said, I look forward to talking to all of you in September at SMUN '22!

Sincerely,

Hannes Lübke | SMUN '22 Secretary General

Committee Descriptions

SMUN 2022 will be composed of the following committees:

World Health Organization

The WHO is the United Nations specialized agency responsible for ensuring human health and improving the quality of life around the globe. The idea of creating a global health organ was first debated during the creation of the United Nations itself in 1945, but the agency was only officialized through its constitution on April 7th, 1948, a date that is now celebrated as World Health Day. The WHO is composed of more than 7000 working people in 150 different country offices, 6 regional offices, and the WHO's headquarters in Geneva.

By dealing with disease combat, mother & child assistance during labor and following years, hunger, medicines, and vaccines, among other issues, this agency seeks to improve the quality of life and health worldwide. The WHO, however, cannot accomplish such targets without assistance; therefore, the contribution from governments, policymakers, global health partners, civil society, and other partners is of extreme importance concerning human health.



UNHRC

The United Nations Human Rights Council was created with the mission to promote and protect the human rights of people all around the world. The HRC was established in 2006 to replace the UN Commission on Human Rights. Nowadays, the council has 47 members that address important themes regarding human rights issues three times a year regularly, or more, when needed.

To have a better view of what Human Rights are and what the Council defends, we have to look at the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The document was the first legal document to set out the fundamental human rights to be universally protected in the UN General Assembly in 1948. The 72-year-old document is the foundation of all international human rights laws. Its 30 articles provide the principles and building blocks of current and future human rights conventions, treaties, and other legal instruments. Between many characteristics, these rights were stated as (1) Indivisible and interdependent, (2) Universal and inalienable, (3) Equal and non-discriminatory, and (4) Both rights and obligations. At its core, Human Rights are all about respect and empathy, as seen in Article 1 of the UDHR: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.". The States (countries) that have ratified at least 1 of the 9 core human rights treaties have obligations and duties under international law to respect, protect and fulfill human rights.

Meanwhile, as individuals, while we are entitled to our human rights, we should also respect and stand up for the human rights of others. It goes just like that same old saying "We're stronger together".

UNSC

The United Nations Security Council's main goal is to keep international peace and solve problems with cooperation between nations. The council is based in



New York City, in the United States of America, and has 15 Members. Five of these (USA, UK, China, Russia, and France) are permanent members with veto power.

It is for the Security Council to determine when and where a UN peace operation should be deployed. The Security Council's responsibilities include identifying threats to international peace and security, calling upon the parties to settle the dispute by peaceful means, recommending solutions in the debate, and if needed, taking military or economic action to end the conflict.

To achieve its goals, the Security Council is allowed to impose sanctions and embargoes, and all States are required to carry out the Council's decisions. In the case of hostile conflicts, the SC's main objective is to end the dispute, either by sending peacekeeping troops or by ordering a ceasefire.

ECOSOC

Established in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council has the role to advance the three areas of sustainable development; social, economic, and environmental.

Today's sustainable development challenges are complex, requiring integrated responses that in many cases depend on many different people working together. ECOSOC is the UN gateway for participation through a wide range of non-governmental partners. It is also, through its annual meetings, functional and regional commissions, and coordinating role in the UN development system, equipped to bring together several parties on the full range of issues related to sustainable development. In other words, it is the central mechanism for coordination of the activities of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of subsidiary bodies in the economic, social, environmental, and related fields.

Furthermore, the ECOSOC committee has a fundamental partnership with other organizations. The committee is a gateway to UN partnerships and other global participation efforts. The committee is a meeting point for policymakers, economists, academics, foundations, businesses, and over 3,200 NGOs. Each year



the ECOSOC works around a globally important annual theme for sustainable development.

Schedule

September 1st - Thursday

07:15 - 08:00	Registration
08:00 - 9:15	Opening Ceremony
9:15 - 10:00	Photos
10:00 - 10:20	Coffee Break
10:00 - 12:30	Committee Session I
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 - 14:40	Committee Session II
14:40 - 15:00	Coffee Break
15:40 - 16:45	Committee Session III

September 2nd - Friday

08:00 - 09:40	Committee Session IV
09:40 - 10:00	Coffee Break
10:00 - 12:30	Committee Session V
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break
13:30 - 14:40	Committee Session VI
14:40 - 15:00	Coffee Break
15:00 - 16:45	Committee Session VII

September 3rd - Saturday

08:00 - 09:40	Committee Session VIII
09:40 - 10:00	Coffee Break



10:00 - 11:30	Committee Session IX
11:30 - 11:45	Chair feedback
11:45 - 13:15	Closing Ceremony

Dress Policy

Observing any committee meeting at the UN, you'll notice that everyone is dressed with good taste and expressing common sense. Most delegates and other participants will usually be wearing Western business attire, except when they are not able to use it on the grounds of well-justified religious or cultural reasons. The following binary gender-oriented descriptions should give you guidelines on how to dress for SMUN. Refer to the chart below for further guidance.

- Men should wear a suit or a jacket and dress pants (no jeans or cargo pants) in a dress shirt and tie. Socks and dress shoes should be worn. No hats or caps will be allowed. Also, nothing flare or outrageous, like neon colors or clothes 3 sizes too small (or big, at that). In regards to shoes, men should put on loafers, dress shoes, and formal shoes in general. No sneakers and sandals are allowed.
- Women should wear a dress, suit, dress slacks (no jeans) or skirt of appropriate length with a blouse or sweater. Dress shoes should be worn. No hats or caps will be allowed. Women should also put on toe-shoes, heels, and formal sandals.

Nonetheless, if you don't feel comfortable or don't identify with the recommendations above, feel free to wear the attire of your preference, as long as it is appropriate and adequate to the level of formality of the conference.

It is important to remember that sneakers, casual sandals, crocs, and other types of shoes are not well-seen and will not be accepted.



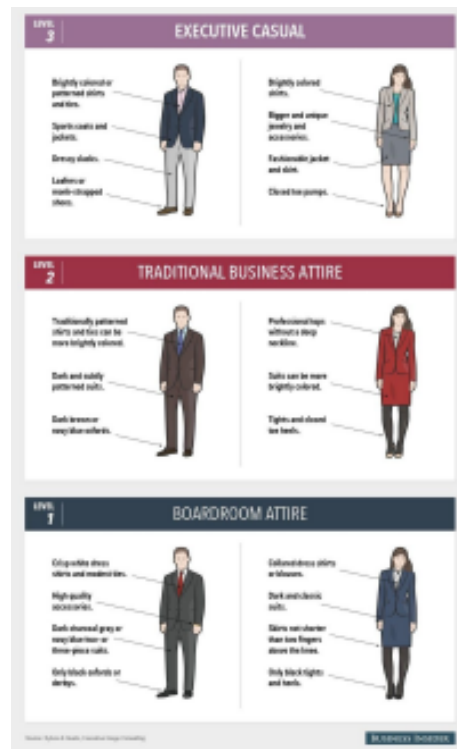


Figure 2: Dress Policy retrieved from Business Insider

Security Measures

There are some security measures that must be followed in order to ensure the safety and integrity of all participants:

General Measures

1. No white weapons are allowed inside school property. Anyone that violates this restriction will be expelled from the event and school.
2. No physical aggression will be tolerated. The violation of this rule might result in warnings or even expulsion from the event.
3. No type of drugs are allowed inside the school. If any participant is seen with these during the event, they will be requested to leave the event.
4. No type of firearms are allowed, by any means, inside of the school territory. The possession of these during the event will lead into immediate expulsion from the event and the case will be dealt with separately with the authorities.
5. No mental or psychological aggression, such as insults and hate speeches, towards other students and organizers are allowed during the event.



Covid Measures

We are very happy to be able to hold this conference in person, but for this to happen safely and in the best possible way, we need to protect ourselves and the people around us! For this to happen, we ask you to follow a few simple precautions.

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after being in a public place, before eating, before touching your face, after handling your mask, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, or nose if your hands aren't clean. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer, which will be available for you throughout the conference!

Always use an appropriate mask, especially indoors and during sessions. change your mask regularly and try to take it off only in necessary situations, such as during meals.

Be alert for symptoms, such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. If you feel ill or have contact with someone who is ill, contact a teacher, a chair, or a member of the Executive Council and we will provide the necessary support!

Try to stay at least 1 meter away from others, especially if you are at higher risk of getting very sick with COVID-19.

Avoid poorly ventilated rooms and crowds that do not have fresh air from the outdoors. If the windows and doors in your room are closed, talk to one of the chairs or someone in charge of the conference and it will be solved.

If we follow these recommendations altogether, we can have a better and safer conference!

Awards Policy

In any committee meeting, there will always be a handful of delegates who are the de facto shakers and movers, propelling the committee forwards to whatever diplomatic accord has in store for it. This kind of propelling entails things like actively participating in debate, introducing working papers, and making the



whole experience more interesting and enjoyable for everyone. The SMUN administration is certain that it will be difficult to choose who to honor with an award due to the sheer number of excellent delegates present! At the Closing Ceremony, the Chairs will announce the delegations that have received an award.

Each committee's Chair, in consultation with his or her Co-Chair, will determine individual awards based on the following criteria:

- Quality of position papers;
- Knowledge of conference topics;
- Knowledge and representation of the nation's interests and policies;
- Skill and effectiveness in caucusing, writing amendments and working papers, and debate (both formal and informal);
- Ability to work with and persuade other delegates through in-depth explanations and convincing arguments;
- Ability to develop pragmatic and actionable solutions; and
- Ability to work under constant position change due to crisis.

Remember, the point of working hard, researching well, and honing your debate skills for the big day is not to receive an award, but to improve the overall experience and provide everyone with a fun time.

Pre-writing Policy

The SMUN staff recommends that you don't write any documents – except for Position Papers, of course – before the conference. The Chairs will make sure that you have plenty of time to draft your working paper during committee sessions after discussing feasible solutions to the topic with your fellow delegates. Therefore, we encourage you to come to SMUN with ideas for clauses and aspects to be tackled rather than fully written working papers.



Plagiarism Policy

The open exchange of ideas plays a crucial role in the debate. Yet, all delegates need to acknowledge clearly when they have relied upon or incorporated the work of others. It is expected that all materials submitted to the committee staff before and during the conference will be the delegates' own work.

As much as you would feel a world of negative emotions after discovering someone out there has been using the fruits of your mental labor without your permission or even acknowledging you, other people deserve at least your recognition for their work. Again, we stress common sense here and expect all attending delegates to have some empathy.

We at SMUN do not like taking disciplinary action. However, delegates who, for whatever reason, submit work that is not their own without clear attribution to its sources will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including notification of faculty advisors, forfeiture of individual or delegation awards, expulsion from the conference, and/or disqualification from future attendance at SMUN. All documents submitted to the dais will be vetted for plagiarism, but any suspicions regarding an infraction of the plagiarism policy should be brought to the immediate attention of the committee Chair and regarded with a disapproving face and a tsk, tsk for good measure.

Conference Preparation

General Research and Preparation

There are three equally important aspects of delegate preparation: functional, substantive, and positional preparation. Functional preparation equips the delegates with basic tools, including an understanding of the rules necessary to perform in committee. The substantive element provides a groundwork of specific information on the topic areas. Finally, positional preparation requires the students to adopt perspectives that are not their own. The SMUN Secretariat provides three key tools to aid you: this Preparation Guide, Study Guides & Committee Topics, and position papers. Together, these will ensure you will be ready for the conference. Beyond reading and understanding the material we



have provided, the more practical experience you can acquire the better prepared you will be.

Functional Preparation, to perform in committee, delegates must have an understanding of the basic structure of model UN. This Preparation Guide covers most of that information. Herein, you may find an overview of the UN system, the Rules of Procedure, and the working paper-writing process. Keep in mind, that if everyone arrives having understood the rules and meeting flow, a lot of time can be spared.

Substantive Preparation, as mentioned, includes the Study Guides as well as the Committee Topics, both are the result of extensive research and effort on the part of the Chairs and are the foundation of substantive preparation for each committee. We highly suggest delegates read them carefully and review them as many times as necessary. Take under advisement, however, that these documents should serve as the first band of your research, thus, furthering your knowledge in the topics is more than recommended. With extensive research, your confidence will be boosted and the meetings will, thus, be improved.

Positional Preparation

SMUN requires delegates to adopt the position of a specific country or representative. This may be one of the most important and difficult aspects of the MUN. Important because it will give the dynamics the meetings need and difficult because the delegate will need to confront their own beliefs and cultural customs. The key and mantra for position papers are short and sweet. Although we ask only about one A4 page of text per topic, they should be water-tight and accurate, as they stand up to the scrutiny of our staff for evaluation. If you wish, you may include your sources at the end in a reference section. Position papers give you practice in the UN style of writing and policy-making.

All position papers are to be sent by email to the Chairs of your committee, or through any other means specified by the Chairs.

Where to Begin your Research

Both the Handbook and the Study Guides should only be viewed as a starting point to begin research. Individual research is essential, and we recommend the



use of academic literature, scholarly journals, newspaper articles, and official documents or other literature provided by bodies associated with the UN. Access to many UN documents and working papers is available through the UN treaty database or the following websites:

- United Nations Website;
- United Nations Handbook;
- The PGA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly; • UN Bibliographic Information System;
- UN Global Issues; and
- UN Research Guides and Resources.

Other useful resources are:

- Non-Governmental Organizations, especially those accredited by the UN;
- Country reports and data published by international or regional organizations such as the World Bank, WHO, OECD, APEC, etc.;
- The CIA World Factbook provides general overviews for specific Member States and includes general socioeconomic data.

Apart from the United Nations sources, however, there are general sources of information. Investigate journals, periodicals, and newspapers for more current sources.

Position Papers

Once you have completed your preliminary research, you are ready to write your position paper. The structure of a position paper is extremely simple, although its contents aren't: the historical backdrop of the situation, your nation's role in it, and what policies or proposed solutions it might have concerning it.

National interests are what a country would like to see happen in the world. These interests are not subject to compromise, but instead generally idealized goals or methods of solving specific problems. National policies are the country's attempts to secure its interests (e.g. Japan is a very conservative country and due to its



shrinking population tends to accept few immigrants and/or refugees). These policy positions are usually open to negotiation.

Your opinions on potential working paper components must be consistent with your country's national interests and current national policies (e.g. Japan as mentioned above has a strict policy toward refugees, on the other hand, Japan cooperates thoroughly with financial aid toward the issue. It is in other words an open wallet, closed doors way to address the problem).

There is no correct or incorrect approach to a position paper's structure, however, the most common strategy followed by delegates is a three-paragraph text, in which the first paragraph is used for the development of the topic itself, from the country's perspective. The second paragraph is where delegates generally describe their country's approach to tackling the issue, as well as previous measures taken and their effectiveness. The third and final paragraph is often utilized for the delegate to propose solutions for the topic, while also endorsing, in a simplified way, how these measures could be useful.

Writing position papers benefits you in many ways. Delegates read the position papers to understand the position of other countries/representatives and the measures they would like to take to resolve the issue. This gives you an idea of who your allies and opponents are during negotiations. Additionally, Chairs read and evaluate the position papers to see which delegates have done a good job preparing for the conference. Most importantly, writing a position paper makes you think about the information you have researched and helps you to express ideas concisely and clearly, making you better prepared for the conference.

The instructions for the position paper formatting and example can be found on page 35.

Committee Dynamics

The Stages of the Committee Session

Committee sessions are governed by the SMUN rules of parliamentary procedure. Committee time is divided between formal debate and caucus. During formal debates, delegates address the entire committee, making speeches and taking



questions. This is a great time to expose other delegations to your nation's policies and interests and start gauging who might be on the same page as you regarding the discussed topics.

Delegates who lack an understanding of the rules can hamper the progress of an otherwise productive committee session. Committee meetings over the week will roughly adhere to the following pattern. The five stages of committee progress are:

- Opening Speeches;
- Agenda and/or moderated debate;
- Unmoderated debate and working paper-writing;
- Amendments; and
- Reaching a decision.

Opening Speeches

The first thing to be done is the Opening Speeches by each delegation. Every delegation usually has 45 seconds to 1 minute to speak, depending on what is set by the Chairs. During this speech, the delegation must address its audience, state the topics at hand, and clearly state their position on each of the topics.

If you are not sure how to write one, just make a summary of your position paper, but focus on the third paragraph of the position paper. There is a sample opening speech at the end of this guide.

POI's will not be entertained for opening speeches.

Agenda and/or moderated debate

In some committees – usually, when the topic is broad or has multiple aspects to be tackled – it is suggested that as soon as the round of Opening Speeches comes to an end, delegates set the agenda. This is when delegates decide which of the subtopics they will discuss and in which order. Once the sequence of topics of discussion is selected, delegates can move into a moderated caucus to debate the first topic on the agenda list. Nonetheless, setting an agenda is not always



necessary to move into a moderated debate. A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is useful whenever delegates in the committee feel that they must discuss a pertinent aspect of the topic before moving into negotiations. This type of debate is a great tool to explore your fellow delegates' views on the subtopic at hand and the solutions they wish to propose, giving you further guidance to know which delegations to team up with during the working paper-writing stage.

Unmoderated debate and Working Paper-writing

At some point after the moderated debate, a delegate usually calls for an unmoderated caucus to discuss ideas in an informal manner and draft working papers. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may stand up and move around or even leave the committee room. It is a break in a formal debate where meetings are temporarily suspended and delegates may speak to one another directly for a certain amount of time free from the constraints of parliamentary procedure.

Your solution to the problems that the committee confronts takes the form of a working paper. Working papers represent the committee's final attempt to draw together the interests of many competing nations into a comprehensive solution that serves the interests of the collective world community. From the procedural perspective, the working paper is the formal document upon which the committee will act via the amendment and voting processes.

Bear in mind that at the end of the conference each committee should have passed at least one working paper per topic. The minimum number of preambulatory and operative clauses will be defined by your Chairs during the first committee sessions. There's a minimum number of three preambulatory clauses and four operative clauses.

A working paper is a document that follows a strict format and reflects the negotiation, debate, and innovative proposals that the committee has produced. Before a working paper can be formally introduced to a committee, it must receive the approval of the Chair. The Chair will approve a working paper if it demonstrates an adequate understanding of the issue, answers the questions posed in the Background Guide, and has a wide base of support. A well-written working paper exhibits the following qualities:



- Familiarity with the problem: Relevant background information and previous UN actions should be referenced. In addition, a good working paper should keep in mind the actual power and influence of the committee. An ambiguous, unenforceable working paper is useless.
- Recognition of the issues: At the very least, the working paper should address the ideas in the “Guiding Question” section of the Study Guide.
- Concision: Every clause and phrase has a purpose.
- Good form: An otherwise sound working paper may suffer from clumsy grammar or sloppy format.

The heading of a working paper should include the committee name, the list of Main Submitters and Co-Submitters, and the topic addressed by the working paper. The body of the working paper is written in the format of a long sentence.

- Committees use their own names as the introductory line. The rest of the working paper consists of clauses, with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of perambulatory clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the working paper, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined gerund and ends with a comma.
- Operative clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses all begin with present tense, and active verbs, which are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semicolon except the last, which ends with a period.

Of course, compromise on a working paper is not always possible, as delegates must also protect their own national interests. Thus, every SMUN working paper proposed does not have to be based entirely on compromise and consensus. That would actually go against our purpose.

Amendments

As not everything can be worked out before the introduction of a working paper, it is expected that amendments to working papers will be presented on the floor. The amendment process allows delegates to alter parts of a working paper



without scraping the entire document, strengthening consensus on the working paper by allowing delegates to change sections upon which they disagree. However, delegates must be aware of the direction in which the amendments are steering the committee. If the amendments are not substantive, they merely ensnarl the committee in the procedure, creating bad vibes amongst nations that could be collaborating.

Reaching a decision

After the debate on a working paper has been closed, the voting procedure is fairly standard. Before the voting procedure begins, delegates may motion to specify the type of voting that will be conducted: by roll call, by placards, with rights, etc. However, after the voting has taken place, much like with going black, there is no going back. Nonetheless, the results can be altered when a Motion to Divide the House is brought to the floor, and if the Chairs see it as significant to make a difference, abstentions will be abolished and a re-vote occurs.

By adopting a working paper, the committee has agreed by a majority vote that the working paper is the best possible solution to the current problem. Discussion of the second topic area begins once a working paper on the first topic has been passed or the committee has moved to close debate on the topic after a proposed working paper has failed.

After having compiled extensive research on the topic areas and an understanding of your country's stance on the issue, you are now ready to try to solve the problem while keeping your national interests in mind. But you may be unsure of how the actual committee will run and don't want to feel like a fish swimming in a nice restaurant's aquarium. Because the United Nations strives to include every member of the international community, its membership is very large. As a result, debate must follow an organized procedure to be productive. SMUN strives to simulate that process and has adopted a series of rules with which to conduct debate. The Rules of Procedure that we use at SMUN can be found in a later section of this Guide.

Draft Resolution



In the last session of the conference, once (hopefully) all working papers have been written and voted on, comes the most important part: the draft resolution. The draft resolution consists of all previously discussed working papers' clauses put together, in a single document, as some sort of bigger and conclusive working paper. No alterations and amendments to these clauses are allowed, since they were discussed and voted on previously during the council sessions.

Flow of Debate

Moderated Caucus

During formal debate, the order in which delegates make their speeches is dictated by their order on the Speakers List – to which names are added as soon as the Motion for a Moderated Caucus is passed and the Chairs ask the committee which delegates wish to speak. Since you can only be on the Speakers List once at any given time, you should resubmit your name as soon as you finish speaking to maximize speaking opportunities. Even if nothing relevant is on your mind when you do that, answers, comments, and opportunities for furthering discussion will have arisen in there by the time the pendulum swings back to you.

Speech Preparation and Content

When you are planning your upcoming speech, you need not write it out word for word. A written speech takes much time to prepare and may lack jazz. However, just winging it isn't recommended either. You may prefer to outline your points and perhaps jot down a few key phrases. Pay attention to the previous few speeches: their content may prompt you to change what you were planning to say. Also, by referring to previous speeches, you make it far clearer how your position relates to other delegates' positions and you impress the Chairs with your engagement in committee.

Your committee and fellow delegates trust you to use your allocated time wisely, as the possibilities are virtually unlimited! You can introduce new ideas, elaborate on old ones, support and defend allies' positions, attack opposing positions, or do any combination of the above. Keep in mind, however, that the content of your



speech should be a balance between what you want to say and what the committee is currently discussing.

Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is a state of committee during which no speakers are recognized by the moderator. Though no formal debate takes place, the committee invariably hums with activity. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates often try to come to consensus, organize blocs, and write documents. Delegates in double-delegation committees also use this time to check on co-delegates that may have been working outside of the committee room.

How and When to Move to Unmoderated Caucus

A Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is usually brought up in committee to accomplish the following goals:

- **Review ideas:** One of the first things you should do in caucus is meet with your allies and review what was said, deciding which new ideas are acceptable and which are not. Encourage delegates in your caucusing session to put forth any new ideas they have. Also, you should analyze the response of the rest of the committee to the ideas you and your allies brought up previously.
- **Establish a consensus:** Try to establish a consensus on the major points as soon as you can. Do not expect to hammer out all the little differences, as that will take a while. Just reach an agreement on the fundamentals so that your bloc can present a unified front to the committee during the next formal debate session.
- **Contact other people:** Besides talking to delegates in your own bloc, it is good to talk to delegates in other blocs. Try to get some rough idea as to the positions of the other blocs and see which delegates are potential allies and which will be your opposition. In addition, you should talk to the Chairs and let them know your ideas and how negotiations are proceeding, or approach them with any questions or concerns you might have. Finally, you should begin thinking about forming strong coalitions.
- **Regardless of any suggested divisions, simplified or actual, you are, of course, free to caucus with any delegates you choose. In fact, after several caucuses, you**



will find blocs dividing and recombining in new ways, depending on both personalities and goals – and new developments of the topic if you are in a crisis-oriented debate.

- Negotiation and working paper-writing: While the ability to communicate is necessary to functioning in committee, the art of negotiation is necessary to produce a successful working paper. SMUN's value as a simulation lies not only with the substantive education one gets on current international problems, but more importantly, with the opportunity one has at the conference to hone one's negotiation skills, which are vital to future leaders in any field.

Coming to a Working Paper

Drafting the Working paper

Every good working paper should merit description by “the Three Cs”: comprehensive, collaborative, and conceivable. Virtually all the problems that the UN tackles are quite complex; for a working paper to be a good solution to a problem of global importance it must be comprehensive. If the working paper is to gain enough support to be passed by the committee, then it must also be collaborative. Finally, if the working paper is to gain the approval of the Chair, then it must be conceivable. The realistic working paper takes into account UN limitations and the current international balance of power so as to make the most effective use of diplomacy.

Finalizing the Working paper

Before you submit your working papers, you may ask the Chairs for feedback or any tips or structural changes that could enhance the quality of the working paper. After getting their advice, make any final necessary changes.

You are now ready to type it out (we recommend attending delegates to bring their own electronic devices). At this stage, it is important to carefully check over grammar, syntax, style, etc. Not only is a well-written working paper easier to comprehend, it is more impressive to delegates and hence more likely to gain their support. This Preparation Guide contains a sample working paper for you to



follow. Improperly formatted working papers will be returned to delegates for revision.

You must keep in mind that there is a maximum and minimum number of main submitters and co-submitters for a working paper to be accepted. This is defined by the Chairs depending on the number of delegations in the committee and how the blocs are arranged. When attempting to get co-submitters, it is important to remind delegates hesitant to co-submit that their signature does not bind them in any way to any future support, a signature only implies a desire to see the working paper out on the committee floor to be debated and amended.

The Amendment Process

Submitted working papers are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause (the pre-ambulatory clauses can not be modified) in a working paper, used to strengthen consensus. There are two types of amendments:

1. A friendly amendment is a change to the working paper that all main submitters agree with. If there are no objections by the main submitters, the amendment will automatically be incorporated into the working paper.
2. An unfriendly amendment is a change that some or all of the working paper's main submitters do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this working paper at all but see potential in it as long as several changes are made to it. The amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. General debate will be suspended and two speakers will be recognised, one for and one against the amendment. When debate on the amendment finishes, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes, and a two-thirds majority is needed to pass an amendment.

Prior to voting on the working paper, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments – unless there are time constraints and the number of amendments is limited. After the last amendment is entertained and voted on, the Committee will proceed to voting on the working paper as a whole.



Writing an amendment is very simple. All you have to do is make an operative clause that adds, deletes, or changes an operative clause in a draft working paper. Examples include:

- Adds an operative clause that reads “14. Encourages all Latin American countries to...”
- Deletes operative clause 9.
- Changes operative clause 1 to “1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines...”

Amendments to your working paper, assuming they do not radically alter the intention of your working paper, are beneficial in that they validate the legitimacy of your working paper: no one would bother to amend a working paper that they thought would never pass. Bear in mind, however, that an excessive number of amendments, especially poorly written ones, will slow the pace of the committee. Therefore, make sure to keep yourself apprised of the amendments being written. Find out what are the most popularly requested changes, and then draft a comprehensive amendment that incorporates those changes that are acceptable to your coalition.

Voting on the Working paper

Once debate is closed, the committee immediately moves to a vote on the working paper (or amendment; the parliamentary procedure is analogous).

What to do if Your Working paper Fails

Remember that the value of SMUN resides not in getting your working paper passed, but in learning both about the UN as an international forum and about how to communicate and negotiate.

The true victors at SMUN are those delegates who learn from their experiences in the committee process and take that knowledge from the Conference and apply it to their endeavors beyond, much unlike how actual diplomats and politicians act, unfortunately.



Rules of Procedure

General Rules

Note: Rules regarding procedure during conference will have exceptions and specificities depending on the committee. Refer to its respective Study Guide for further information.

1. Language: English shall be both the official and the working language of the United Nations and its committees.
2. All working papers and other documents shall be published in the language of the General Assembly.
3. Delegations: Each member state or representative will be embodied by one student and every delegate shall have one vote on each committee (there might be exceptions to this rule if your committee has a special procedure).
4. Participation of Non-Members: A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is neither a member of the committee nor an accredited observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Secretariat.
5. Statements by the Secretariat: The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat whom he or she designates may make either written or oral statements to the committee at any time.
6. Credentials: The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. The Secretary General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials.
7. General Powers of the Committee Staff: The Chair will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. Subject to these rules, the Chair will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. In the exercise of these functions, the committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.
8. Electronic Devices: The use of electronic devices including Tablets and Notebooks are allowed at all times during the SMUN.



9. All the material and infrastructure present during the SMUN are property of the Colégio Suíço Brasileiro de Curitiba. In that way, delegates and the like will be charged the costs of, any and all damages he or she may cause.
10. Delegates and the like are responsible for any damage to or loss of his or her property, including money, personal belongings, computers and electronics, or other items of value, located on SMUN's premises.

Rules Governing Debate

1. Agenda: The first order of business for the committee, if the committee views it as necessary due to having multiple topics or a broad topic of discussion with many aspects to be tackled, is setting the agenda. To set the agenda:
 - 1.1. A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the committee's topic areas and/or its subtopics.
 - 1.2. In order to pass, the motion needs a simple majority. If passed, the motion will be adopted and the first item on the agenda will be discussed by the committee.
 - 1.3. When the voting procedure is complete on the first topic area, the second topic area is automatically placed before the committee.
 - 1.4. In the event of an extraordinary event (e.g. a crisis, emergency or guest speaker), the current topic of discussion may be put on hold in order to deal with the consequences of such an event. Under such circumstances, a delegate may motion to table the topic and temporarily set the agenda to the crisis situation – as this is fairly obvious, this motion is rarely brought up and the Chairs recommend moving into moderated or unmoderated caucuses to tackle the developments brought to the committee. After a working paper has been passed on the crisis, the committee will return to debate on the tabled topic.
2. Moderated & Unmoderated Caucus: A motion for a moderated or unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. In case of any objections, the motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a two-thirds majority is required for passage.



3. Closure of Debate: A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the committee. If the committee is in favor of closure of debate, the Chair will declare the closure of the debate and move the committee to immediate voting procedure.
4. Suspension of the meeting: During the discussion of any matter, a representative may motion for the suspension of the meeting. Such motion shall not be debated, yet in case of any objections, it shall be immediately put to the vote, requiring a two-thirds majority to pass. However, a motion to suspension will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the session have elapsed.

Speeches

1. Speakers' List: A Speakers' List is opened during a moderated caucus. A delegation present may add its name to the speakers' list by raising their placard. The caucus ends when the speakers' list has been exhausted or when the time for the moderated caucus has elapsed.
2. Speeches: No representative may address the committee without having previously been recognised by the Chair and then having requested the floor. The Chair shall call upon speakers in an order determined by the Chair – usually the order in which the placards were raised. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. Speaking Time: When any speakers' list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one minute, if the Chairs do not set themselves. Delegates may also make a motion to set a new speaking time at any time when points or motions are in order during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.
4. Yields: A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers' list may, after speaking, yield the floor to another delegate or to the Chairs.



- 4.1. Yield to another delegate: Any remaining time will be given to that delegate. The other delegate usually steps in to answer questions about the speech.
- 4.2. Yield to the Chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate – or has already answered questions –, and further does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments. The Yield is done only after the delegate leaves the podium. The Chair will then move to the next speaker. After a speech or responses to questions, the delegate should always yield the floor back to the Chairs.

Points

1. Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.
2. Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately ruled upon by the Moderator in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the committee staff at an appropriate time.
4. Point of Information: After a substantive speech, the floor can be opened for points of information as long as the speaker wishes to respond to them. Then, the Chair will recognize delegations to make points of information on the specific content of the speech just completed, in the form of a



question. Delegates who make points of information may not yield. No points of information will be in order during debate on procedural motions.

5. Point of Clarification: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of clarification to clarify what was stated incorrectly or ambiguously previously. The point must be approved by the Chair and must be in the form of a factual and objective statement, no questions nor arguments can be made using this point.
6. Right of Reply: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request in writing a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Chair's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee until requested to do so by the Chair. Alternatively, the Right of Reply may also take the form of a request for a formal apology, meaning that if reasonable justification is presented to the Chair, it will ask the delegate to rise and apologize for making the offensive and/or degrading statement.

Motions

1. Motion for a Moderated Caucus: In order to enter a moderated caucus, delegates must specify the total period for the caucus, speaking time, and purpose/topic. During a moderated caucus, the Chair recognizes delegates for the discussion following a speakers list. Speeches may be followed by points of information and/or clarification upon discretion of the Chair.
2. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: When making this motion, delegates must specify the length and purpose of the caucus. Unmoderated caucuses allow delegates to have informal discussions and move around the committee room. It is used to write working papers and it is the lobbying time itself.
3. Motion to Table Debate: The committee may consider a motion to table debate on the item under discussion, this is used for working papers and amendments. Two representatives may speak in favor of and two against the motion. A two-thirds majority is required for passage. For reintroduction of a working paper or amendment, the same process must take place.



4. Motion to Move into Time Against: If a delegate feels that debate in favor of a working paper or amendment is repetitive, he or she may call out for this motion. Usually the Chair will already move into time against, but the delegate may use it to show off its knowledge of motions.
5. Motion to Pass without a Vote: If a delegate believes that the entire committee supports an amendment or working paper, the delegate may motion to pass the working paper or amendment without a vote.
6. Motion to Pass as a Friendly Amendment: If one of the main submitters of the working paper supports the amendment, the delegate may motion to pass the amendment as friendly. This motion only passes if there are no objections from the main submitters.
7. Motion to Move into Voting Procedure: When a delegate feels that the topic has already been sufficiently discussed, he or she may motion to close debate and move into voting procedure. This motion passes if it is seconded and there are no objections.
8. Motion to Vote Clause by Clause: If an amendment submitted has more than one clause and the delegate believes the clauses will have different discussions and votes, he or she may motion to vote or discuss clause by clause.
9. Motion to Suspend Debate: When the time calculated for a specific committee session has elapsed, a delegate may make a Motion to Suspend Debate. In order to pass, this motion must be seconded and face no objections.
10. Motion to Recess: When the time scheduled for the last committee session has elapsed, delegates may make a Motion to Recess. In order to pass, this motion must be seconded and have no objections.
11. Motion to Cite Sources: If a delegate feels the fact stated by another delegate is incorrect, they may motion for the delegation that stated the incorrect fact to cite their sources to the Chair. This motion does not need the approval of the Chair, no voting procedure and objections are not in order for this motion. The Chair will allow the delegation that must cite their sources directly to the Chair. They will be granted a period of time so they are able to find the source, and the Chair will decide whether the source is credible or not.



12. Motion to Divide the House: Before or after the voting procedure for working papers the delegate may use the motion to divide the house. This motion overrules the abstentions; thus, delegations may only vote in favor or against, and no abstentions are in order.
13. Motion to Approach the Chair: If the delegate has a specific personal issue or question that is not relevant for the debate, the delegate may motion to approach the Chair to have a face-to-face conversation with one of the co-Chairs.

Rules Governing Substantive Matters

1. Working papers: A working paper may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by Main Submitters and Co-submitters. A Co-submitter does not need to support a working paper; it only wants it to be discussed. Main Submitters are the writers of the working paper, thus, they show support towards it. A friendly amendment can only be created if all Main Submitters agree. The Chair's decision not to approve a working paper or amendment may not be appealed. working papers require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated in specific committee rules.
2. Introducing working papers: Once a working paper has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the working paper. This motion requires only authorization by the Chair and does not require a substantive vote. The Chair will ask one of the main submitters of the working paper to read its operative clauses. Immediately after a working paper has been introduced and distributed, the Chair may entertain non-substantive clarificatory points, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A working paper will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or a working paper on that topic area has been passed.

Rules Governing Voting

1. Reordering working papers: The default order in which working papers are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the order in which



working papers on the committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Once such a motion has been made, the Chair will accept alternative proposals for ordering. This motion takes precedence over a motion to divide the house on a working paper. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and require a simple majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded and working papers will be voted on in that order.

2. Voting: Once the committee is in voting procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the committee will vote on the working papers on the floor. Voting occurs on each working paper in succession.
 - 2.1. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a "In favor," "Against," or "Abstain." All matters will be voted upon by placards, except in the case of a roll call vote.
 - 2.2. After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate will interrupt the voting except on a point of personal privilege or on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.
 - 2.3. A simple majority requires more "In favor" votes than "Against" votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total.
 - 2.4. A two-thirds majority vote requires at least twice as many "In favor" votes as "Against" votes.
 - 2.5. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or working paper, and requires every country to vote either "In favor" or "Against" on the question, meaning that no abstentions are in order.
3. Veto Power: Veto power only exists in the Security Council. The countries holding the veto power are: United States of America, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, French Republic and People's Republic of China. Any "Against" vote from these members is automatically a veto. For these reasons, if one of these nations disagrees with a working paper, the delegate must justify the disagreement using the UN charter as a foundation for such an argument, at which point the Chairs will determine whether the veto is valid or not.

Position Paper Formatting Guide

Formatting



Font: Times New Roman, Size 12

Spacing: 1.15

Heading left aligned and the body justified.

Heading

The Position paper heading should include in this order the UN Committee, the topic, your country's official name or person/organization you are representing, your school's name and your name.

Working Paper Formatting Guide

Heading

The heading of a working paper includes the name of the committee, the title of the topic, a list of main submitters, and a list of co-submitters.

Body

The body of a working paper is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- The committees of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council should begin their working papers with "The General Assembly" and "The Economic and Social Council," respectively. All other committees should use their own names in the introductory line. The rest of the working paper consists of two sets of clauses.
- The first set consists of preambulatory clauses, which describe the problem being addressed, recall past actions taken, explain the purpose of the working paper, and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an italicized (or underlined, if handwritten) word or phrase and ends with a comma.



- The second set consists of operative clauses, which are numbered and state the action(s) to be taken by the body. These clauses all begin with present tense active verbs, which are generally stronger words than those used to begin preambulatory clauses. These verbs are underlined>. All operative clauses, except the last, which ends with a period, are followed by a semicolon.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

Appendix

A – Sample Position Paper

Economic and Social Council

Topic: The surge of cryptocurrencies.



Republic of India
Swiss School of Curitiba
Ana Laura Cavalini Soares

The Republic of India has an extensive history regarding crypto assets. We understand that the use of the blockchain technology has the potential to be extremely beneficial for worldwide trading. Nevertheless, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is deeply concerned with the undeniable risks and threats cryptocurrencies can bring to the economy, especially since they can be easily used for illegal activities, due to the lack of supervision/regulation. With that in mind, the implementation of a central bank digital currency (CBDC) is surely a path the RBI is willing to pursue. Consequently, the Indian government is open to the use of blockchain technology, but doesn't support the use of crypto coins as a currency, at least for the time being.

Back in 2018, the RBI decided to formally announce an order which prohibited all entities to have any sort of involvement in crypto, yet it didn't limit the ownership of digital coins. Later on, in March 2020, the supreme court struck down the RBI's ban on crypto, causing a jump of over 700% in the price of Bitcoin. However, the Indian government is currently passing a bill that "seeks to prohibit all private cryptocurrencies in India". On the other hand, the new measures brought by the bill may simply classify crypto assets commodities or digital assets, and regulate taxes.

Lastly, the RBI is working on a project set on creating the E-rupee, a CBDC (central bank digital currency) which could effectively combine the efficiency of cryptocurrency transactions with the safeguards of a central bank backed asset. With that in mind, the Indian delegation strongly recommends other nations to pursue the same path, since the use of CBDCs would potentially bring almost all the benefits of current crypto coins, such as, peer-to-peer system and irreversibility, without the security issues, since each countries' central bank would be able to supervise transactions, and even, control the volatility of the coin, making it safer and more reliable.

B – Sample Opening Speech

Fellow Delegates,

Honorable chairs,

The Organization of American States is once again gathered to discuss very important topics.



The first one being: The Threat of Narcoterrorism in Andean States. The Delegation of Canada acknowledges that narcoterrorism and problems of similar ilk have proven themselves as a matter that requires international attention if a solution is to ever be achieved. In Canada's International Development Efforts, Colombia is found as a country of focus, like few.

Safeguarding Democracy and Ending Corruption in Brazil is the topic which immediately follows. Canada believes it is through the inspection of several bodies that the Canadian Government is able to keep control and maintain the levels of corruption as low as possible. This Delegation strongly believes that if abiding by this method, Brazil can also succeed in the fight against corruption.

And lastly, Promoting Economic and Social Stability in Venezuela will be this committee's ultimate urge. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has been in an economic and humanitarian crisis for years. Canada urges for a frank and effective dialogue, alongside the hope for the Government of Venezuela to respect the spirit of the constitution and the people.

Thank you.

C – Sample Resolution/Working paper

Committee: EU-LAC Foundation

Topic: Examining socialist policies to promote education and health care and its effects to developed and developing countries

Main submitters: The Netherlands, Germany, Uruguay

Co-submitters: Colombia, Panama, United Kingdom, US, Switzerland, Norway

The EU-LAC Foundation,

Welcoming the honorable Chairs and the delegations to the examining of socialist policies to promote education and healthcare and its effects to developed and developing countries,



Viewing with appreciation the presence of all the countries and delegations here willing to collaborate regarding the issue at hand,

Guided by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the egalitarian ideals it has been based on,

Emphasizing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' Articles 12, 13 and 14, envisioning the right of all people to enjoy the highest possible standards of costless health care and educational development,

Deeply conscious of the fact that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is fundamental to a notable social-economic development and to the eradication of inequalities in the distribution of basic human rights,

Noting with satisfaction the success of public health and education systems previously established in several of the Member States, Expressing its appreciation for past efforts of UNESCO and the international community to promote worldwide education development through programmes such as the Education for All movement and the Incheon Declaration,

Further recalling the Commission on Social Determinants of Health which defends health equity through action on the social determinants of health,

Taking into account all the past efforts of regional and international organizations in attempts ensuring dignified health care and quality education for all citizens,

Fully alarmed by health and education disparities identified amongst the populations of certain nations,

1. Affirms the belief that education and healthcare are a right and not a privilege that should be funded and supported by the government;
2. Encourages countries to seek financial and monetary guidance from organisms in order to help develop a sustainable plan, that adapts to the country's necessity and economy:
 - a. International Monetary Fund [IMF]
 - b. World Bank [WB]



3. Emphasizes the need of a larger fund for hospitals and schools, that may be funded from the following but are not limited to:
 - a. External inversion from other entities, such as but not limited to
 - i. Other governments,
 - ii. Private institutions;
4. Strongly recommends the creation of the International Commission on the Regulation of Health Standards (ICRHS), a worldwide action which:
 - a. Is aimed at:
 - i. Ensuring all citizens are offered equal universal health care opportunities, regardless of race, gender, age, social status, religion, income level, ethnic background or mental/physical disability,
 - ii. Establishing a pattern of public health care amongst all Member Nations in regards to aspects such as, but not limited to:
 1. Hospital availability,
 2. Access to necessary medication,
 3. Availability of treatments and medical appointments,
 4. Amount of qualified professionals in the area,
 5. Structure of health care centers,
 - iii. Raising awareness towards the necessity of quality universal health care provision as the method to ensure:
 1. Economic prosperity,
 2. Political participation,
 3. Collective security,
 4. Social integration.
 - iv. Offering support and guidance for nations who have not yet established a stable primary health care system by means of:
 1. Sharing of resources and information,



2. Providing assistance to governments in order to develop an effective program of public health care,
- b. Recommends that the funding for the International Commission on the Regulation of Health Standards (ICRHS) comes from:
- i. National banks of willing participating Member States,
 - ii. Cooperation between other nations by means of trade agreements,
 - iii. The World Bank,
 - iv. The International Monetary Fund and similar organizations,
 - v. Initiatives such as, but not limited to:
 1. The Health Programme Fund,
 2. The European Instrument Contributing To Stability And Peace (ICSP)
 3. Horizon 2020,
 4. The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI),
 - vi. Privatized companies willing to collaborate,
- c. Advocates for the sharing of innovative resources and information on the treatment of diseases by
- i. Creating a shared database of resources such as:
 1. Alternative treatment methodologies,
 2. Newly-developed effective drugs,
 3. Relevant discoveries regarding previously known diseases and conditions,
 4. Effective disease-spreading prevention measures,
 - ii. Ensuring all Member Nations have equal access to all shared knowledge.



- d. Will be regulated and overseen by:
 - i. National governments, ministries and medical institutions of Member Countries such as, but not limited to:
 - 1. The German Federal Joint Committee,
 - 2. The German Federal Ministry for Economic and Cooperation Development,
 - ii. The World Health Organization, under the International Health Regulations, iii. NGOs working on international health development, such as, but not limited to:
 - 1. The Global Health Council,
 - 2. The Global Medicine Network,
 - 3. GBCHealth;
- 5. Encourages Member States to develop and spread healthcare systems advancements by:
 - a. Easing agreement processes across the community,
 - b. Identifying and prioritizing communities that are of greatest need based on aspects such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Historic disinvestment,
 - ii. Neglect by the government,
 - iii. Lack or precarious infrastructure of health centers,
 - iv. Higher incidence of diseases than other areas,
 - c. Sharing manners of developing stability and quality of effective measures taken,
 - d. Dividing the results of measures previously taken to analyze effectiveness and efficiency, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Health insurance extension,
 - ii. Prevent unaffordable medical treatment,



- iii. Following and committing to implemented regulations,
 - iv. Black Market prevention,
 - v. Encouraging further integration of public and private health sectors to develop stronger health coverage in Member Countries,
 - vi. Prevent child mortality,
 - e. Emphasizing the implementation of effective regulations presented in the previous clause;
6. Highly encourages the establishment of the International Committee on the Promotion of Education Development (ICPED), a global action, which:
- a. Dedicates its efforts to:
 - i. Increasing education access and reaching every citizen with quality education, recognizing it a basic human right disregarding the pupil's economic and social background,
 - ii. Developing consistently the quality of education in every Member Nation by:
 - 1. Training faculty members as priority for the achievement of higher quality education through:
 - a. Larger tax portions directed to the education of pedagogs,
 - b. Constant, modern, non-memory test regarding subject manner and requirement of a degree in education in order to allow teachers to qualify,
 - c. Development of an educational, long-term, plan as it suits countries in the committee.
 - iii. Sharing the manners of implementation of proven effective measures,
 - iv. Decreasing inequality between public and private sectors, but also increasing their quality in order to promote,



1. Better human development in Member Countries,
 2. Social welfare and equality,
 3. More capable workforce in a long-term, therefore also developing future country's economy,
- b. Will have funding provided by:
- i. The International Monetary Fund,
 - ii. The World Bank,
 - iii. Governments and ministries of Member Countries such as, but not limited to,
 1. The German Federal Ministry for Economic and Cooperation Development,
 - iv. Privatized companies willing to contribute,
 - v. International organizations and NGOs for educational and sustainable development, such as but not limited to,
 1. UNICEF's department for education,
 2. UNESCO and member partners of the Education For All Movement and the Incheon Declaration,
 3. The Education Development Center,
 4. Erasmus +,
- c. Regulamentary action would be exerted by:
- i. Member States of the committee,
 - ii. Collaborative organizations and NGOs,
- d. The aforementioned goals of the committee shall be accomplished by:
- i. Reinforcing the objectives presented by the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Youth Employment (2017), having in mind child labour prevents children from having equal access to education,
 - ii. Initial investments on the building and maintenance of a solid network of quality primary and secondary education centers by means of:



1. Financially supporting the construction of primary schools in areas which lack such establishments,
2. Encouraging the improvement of already existing schools which currently find themselves in precarious situations such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Insufficient classrooms,
 - b. Lack of basic infrastructure,
 - c. Lack of materials,
 - d. Structural irregularities,
3. Promoting governmental campaigns in order to attract citizens to the area of teaching by:
 - a. Ensuring qualified training,
 - b. Improving public teachers' working conditions by:
 - i. Providing decent wages,
 - ii. Using appropriate, affordable and available technologies in education scenario,
 - iii. Ensuring opportunities of professional development,
 - iv. Incentivizing collaboration between teachers,
4. Incentivizing the adoption of comprehensive school systems, where students from different social backgrounds attend to the same classes;
- e. Encourage private sectors to invest money on public sectors in exchange of government tax credit.
7. Strongly urges nations to offer high-quality, free education from preschool to highschool through methods, such as, but not limited to:
 - a. The granting of vouchers for funding private education to lower class children
 - b. The exception of municipal and federal taxes to private institutions
 - c. The establishment of a ministry – or similar entity – devoted to creating educational policies and developing existing ones.



8. Recommends nations to implement the Governmental Voucher Program (GVP), which will:
 - a. Analyze fees of different schools and see if the government is able to provide money in form of a scholarship specifically to transfer students from public schools to private schools,
 - b. Reduce the number of people in public schools, since governments will redirect students to private schools,
 - c. Move students that stand out in their classes to private schools:
 - i. This would be determined by the teachers and overseen by the school principal,
 - ii. Parents would sign a contract agreeing the transaction,
 - d. Incentivize students to work harder so that they can be chosen to move to private schools and this will:
 - i. Increase effort inside schools,
 - ii. Make students seek knowledge and pay attention to school-related matters,
 - iii. Improve behavior of students and this would also lead to reducing criminal rates,
 - e. Boost economy since:
 - i. The government would reduce costs of public schools by reducing staff,
 - ii. Increase demand for private schools and therefore incentivize private investors to work towards creating more of them,
 - iii. Increase employment rates since more people would have to be hired in order to work on private schools;
9. Further invites all of the nations present to join and contribute to the Global Partnership for Educations, with the purpose of but not limited to:
 - a. Create sustainable plans customized to the country's GDP, population increase or decrease and overall economic needs,
 - b. Improve the quality of education given to the future generations and leaders of the world,



- c. Allow educated people to have a professional job in their area of experities;
10. Calls for international collaboration between the Member States by establishing a system of exchange of health care professionals and educators,
- a. This system shall:
 - i. Be based on voluntary enrollment of such specialists,
 - ii. Have its promotion and incentive through the government of each nation,
 - iii. Promote interchange of knowledge and proficiency between involved countries,
 - b. Nations which find themselves in extreme need of such professionals shall be put as priorities for receiving help,
 - c. Proper working conditions such as, but not limited to, salary, residency, necessary material and transport to host country should be provided by the government of nations involved in the specialist's exchange,
 - i. The aforementioned initiatives (ICRHS and ICPED) shall provide assistance if necessary,
 - ii. The specialist would have a limit of interchange of ten years, provided that in his return, the specialist's working position would be substituted by native worker;
 - d. Volunteers willing to take part in the proposed scheme must pass through a qualification process, including:
 - i. Written and spoken tests in order to ensure enough proficiency in their respective areas,
 - ii. Interviews carried out by specialists already experienced in that field of knowledge;
11. Expresses its hope that nations which rely on privatized education and health schemes agree to collaborate on improving the public system by means of:
- a. Acknowledging equity as an essential factor for the prosperity of a nation and of the global community as a whole, as supported in:
 - i. Working paper 2010/1 by the Commission on Population and Development,



- ii. Working paper 67/81 by the General Assembly,
 - iii. Working paper 8/4 by the Human Rights Council,
 - b. Incentivizing private companies to invest on the public systems by promoting actions such as, but not limited p to:
 - i. Funding training of professionals,
 - ii. Investing in the improvement of precarious health and education establishments, iii. Supplying the public system with advancements in technology,
 - iii. Directing a greater share of tax collections towards the implementation of the measures proposed by the initiatives mentioned above;
- 12. Decides to remain actively seized upon the matter.

