

# 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 two World Wars. With the addition of South Sudan in July 2011, the UN now has 193 member-states representing a clear majority of the global 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;
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

As found in Article 7 of the UN Charter, the principal organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and a Secretariat. The present Charter also allows for subsidiary organs to be created, as demonstrated by the table below:





Figure 1: United Nations System

## Dress Code

In any real-life committee meeting at the UN, one could notice that representatives, through their clothes, get across an earnest image of their delegation. Delegates and other participants should always wear Western business attire, except when they are not able to use it on the grounds of well-justified religious, cultural or medical reasons. The following binary gender-oriented descriptions should give you guidelines on how to dress for SMUN.

- Men should wear a suit or a jacket, dress pants (no jeans or cargo pants), and a dress shirt with a tie. Formal shoes should be worn.
- Women should wear a blouse with a suit or sweater, formal pants/skirts of below-the-knee length (no jeans or cargo pants), or a dress of the same appropriate length. Formal shoes, heels, or sandals should be worn.



Hats, caps, sunglasses, informal shoes/clothing and clothes too tight or too loose are not in order and will lead to warnings. The “pinch an inch” rule must be kept in mind, but clothes must still be of good fit for an official and serious representative.

Nonetheless, well-justified rationales for breaches in the dressing policy will still be considered. On these very specific grounds, a delegate may, having explained the situation to the Chair, who should report to the Secretary-General, wear the attire of their preference. Still, the outfit must be adequate to the conference’s level of formality. Refer to the chart below for further guidance:



Figure 2: Dress Policy - Business Insider

## Security Measures

1. No white weapons are allowed inside school property. Anyone who violates this restriction will be expelled from the event and school.
2. No physical aggression will be tolerated. The violation of this rule results in warnings or even expulsion from the event.
3. No drugs or alcohol are allowed inside the school. If any participant is seen with these during the event, they will be requested to leave.



4. No type of firearms are allowed, by any means, inside the school territory. The possession of these during the event will lead into immediate expulsion from the event and, if 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, organizers and staff members are allowed during the event.

## Awards Policy

In any committee meeting, it is always expected to have a handful of delegates who are really shaping the discussions, propelling the committee forward, and helping delegations find diplomatic accord, if the latter is possible. This kind of attitude entails things like actively participating in debate, proposing resolution ideas, and making the experience more interesting and enjoyable for everyone.

The SMUN Secretariat is certain that it will be difficult to choose who to honor with awards due to the sheer number of excellent delegates present! But for the Closing Ceremony, the two co-Chairs from each committee must have selected 3 delegates for Verbal Commendations, 2 delegates for Honorable Mentions, and 1 Best Delegate.

These awards are based on the following criteria:

- Quality of position papers;
- Knowledge of committee topics;
- Knowledge and representation of the nation's interests and policies;
- Knowledge of procedure and well-applied MUN terminology, which includes actively raising motions that dictate the committee's pace and bring the debate forward;
- Skill and effectiveness in caucusing, writing amendments and resolutions, and debate (both formal and informal);
- Domaining skills (having the knowledge and assurance to come up with new ideas and speeches right away, without having previously written them up);



- Ability to work with, hook and persuade other delegates through in-depth explanations and convincing arguments;
- Ability to develop pragmatic and actionable solutions;
- Ability to work under constant position change due to crisis.

To ensure the Chairs' decision is as unbiased as possible, the SMUN organizing team has developed an inquiry protocol to have a better insight on the committee's opinion as to who should win awards. If a delegate receives at least three warnings during the conference, they are not eligible for awards. If a fourth warning is given, the delegate will not receive their certificate on the last day of SMUN. If a delegate does not deliver their position paper on due time, they are also no longer eligible for any awards.

## Warnings

Warnings can be given for multiple reasons. Some of these include: disrespecting the chairs, fellow delegates or any staff member; being prejudicial towards any social group; not delivering the position paper on time; AI-written or plagiarized position papers; breaching dress code; missing too many sessions/ being constantly and unjustifiably late; frequently speaking a language other than English. Before a warning is given, the situation must be consulted with the Secretary-General, who will indicate if the warning request is valid or not.

## 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 resolutions during committee sessions after discussing feasible solutions to the topic with your fellow delegates. Therefore, we encourage you to prepare for SMUN with your ideas for clauses and topics to be debated, rather than already written documents.

## Plagiarism Policy

The open exchange of ideas plays a crucial role in the debate. Yet, all delegates must clearly acknowledge when they have relied upon or incorporated the work of others. All material submitted to the committee staff before and during the conference shall be the fruits of solemnly the submitter delegates' work.





SMUN Secretariat does 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. The punishments include notifying faculty advisors, forfeiture of awards, possible expulsion from the conference, and/or disqualification from future attendance at SMUN. All documents submitted to the organizing team will be checked for plagiarism, including from Artificial Intelligence sources.

Any suspicions regarding an infraction on the plagiarism policy should be brought to the immediate attention of the committee Chairs and Secretary-General.

## **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 a MUN committee. The substantive element consists of preparing a groundwork of specific information on the topic areas, important events and past actions on the matter. Finally, positional preparation requires the students to adopt perspectives that are not their own to fully incorporate the position of their delegation. The SMUN Secretariat provides three key tools to aid you: this Handbook, Background 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 MUN experience you can acquire before SMUN, the better prepared you will be.

### ***Functional Preparation***

To perform in committee, the delegates must have an understanding of the basic structure of model UN. This Handbook covers most of that information. Herein, you may find an overview of the UN system, the Rules of Procedure, our Committees Dynamics, and the resolution-writing process. Keep in mind that if everyone arrives having understood the rules of procedure and debate flow, you will have extra time for an actual debate.



### ***Substantive Preparation***

As mentioned, it includes the Background Guides as well as the Committee Topics; both are the result of extensive research and effort on the part of each committee's Chairs. We highly suggest delegates read them carefully and review them as many times as necessary. Take under advisement, however, that these documents should serve only as the basic and first band of your research. Besides, the Background Guides can never be cited during debate as a source of information, so furthering your knowledge of the topics is more than necessary.

### ***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 MUN. Important because it will shape the dynamics the debates depend on, and difficult because the delegates will need to confront their own beliefs and cultural customs. The requirements for Position Papers will be further explained in the following section, but you should acknowledge that they serve as a guidance on the MUN style of writing and policymaking.

## **Position Papers**

Once you have completed your preliminary research, you are ready to write your position paper. The structure of a position paper is simple and exemplified at the end of this document. However, its content has to be carefully structured and planned; it must include: the historical context of the situation being tackled, your nation's role on the topic, and what policies or proposed solutions your delegation might have concerning it.

Keep in mind that national interests, what a country would like to see happen in the world, are not subject to compromise, but 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 native population tends to accept few immigrants and/or refugees). These policies are usually open to negotiations under reasonable conditions which consist of your country's interests. When proposing solutions and writing resolutions, the representatives must consistently address the points with respect to their country's perspective, which requires being realistic and viable.



The most common position paper strategy, and the one required by SMUN, is a three-paragraph text. For the contents of each paragraph to be considered 'excellent', they shall be based on the following descriptions:

- **First Paragraph:** There is an overview of the topic. History is told from the delegation's perspective, in which their position is clearly implied, though not made explicit where not necessary. There is clear research beyond the Background Guide. Ideas are carefully introduced and supported with evidence. The information is presented concisely.
- **Second Paragraph:** These are statements about past actions with references to official documents and speeches. Convincing and developed arguments are presented for the policies stated. Relevant policies from other countries or international institutions are presented in a way to advance the country's positioning. The delegation's past contributions to the topic are presented.
- **Third Paragraph:** Provides a specific way of tackling the issue, in very good detail, that is aligned with the country's overall position. The position paper has an ending, and it is satisfactory. The solution is viable, creative and connected to what was previously said in the position paper.

Writing position papers benefits you in many ways. The Crisis Team may read the position papers to understand the position of all countries/representatives and the measures they would like to take to resolve the issue, as the paper helps clear out all allies and opponents during the debate. Additionally, Chairs read and evaluate the position papers to see which delegates have done an exemplary job preparing for the Conference. Most importantly, writing a position paper makes you think about the information you have researched and helps you express ideas more concisely and clearly.

### ***Where to Begin your Research***

Both the Handbook and the Background Guides should only be viewed as a starting point to begin researching. Individual research is essential, and we recommend the use of academic literature, scholarly journals, newspaper articles, and mainly official documents provided by the UN and its associated bodies. Past UN resolutions and important documents are 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.

Remember: checking for current sources is essential in non-historical committees, since the dynamic of a UN committee alters as global dynamics change.

## **Committees Dynamics**

### ***The Stages of the Committee Session***

Committee sessions are governed by the SMUN rules of parliamentary procedure. At the beginning of the first Session (on the first day only), representatives are to give short speeches summarizing their country's position to the rest of the Committee, the so-called Opening Speeches. The time for Opening Speeches shall be set by the chairs, but they are usually around one minute long. After hearing what all delegates have to say in these speeches, the setting of an Agenda, a document to table the debate and set an order for subtopics to be debated, is highly recommended. Nonetheless, setting an agenda is not always necessary to move into a moderated debate. An agenda is adopted through a simple majority of concurring votes.

The flow of the debating time itself is divided between Speakers' List and caucuses. During the Speakers' List in a Moderated Caucus, 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 can only be on the Speakers' List once at any given time, so they could resubmit their name as soon as they 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.

During the Unmoderated Caucus, delegates tend to address their blocs to better discuss resolution proposals and to actually write such documents. The resolution written during the UNMOD Caucus should address only the current Agenda discussion, since each subtopic should have a resolution tackling them specifically.

Delegates who lack an understanding of the rules can hinder the progress of an otherwise productive committee session. Committee sessions during the Conference will roughly adhere to the following pattern of committee stages:

- Opening Speeches;
- Agenda;
- Speakers' List and/or moderated debate;
- Unmoderated debate and resolution-writing;
- Amendments to the resolution;
- Voting on the resolution and reaching a decision.

For whichever step a delegate decides to take, they should first raise a motion for the Chairs. Procedural motions are to be voted by the debaters from most to least disruptive (time-consuming), and each requires a simple majority to be passed. Procedural motions are further delved into in subsequent sessions of this Handbook.

### ***Opening Speeches***

The first thing to be done is the Opening Speeches by each delegation. Every delegation usually has 1 minute to speak, but in SMUN the Chairs have the right to alter that time. During this speech, the delegation must politely address its



audience, state the topics at hand, and clearly state their position on each of the topics.

A good OP will resemble a summary of the delegation's position paper, but focus on the third paragraph of the document. Points of Information are not in order for opening speeches at SMUN. An opening speech sample is provided at the end of this guide.

### ***Moderated debate***

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 resolution-writing stage. Besides, a good delegate can make good use of the relatively short amount of time they are granted for a MOD speech by giving convincing arguments as to why the other delegations and the world would benefit if they follow the suggestions proposed.

### ***Speech Preparation and Content***

When you are planning your upcoming speech, you are not recommended to write it out word for word. A written speech takes much time and, if delivered frequently, might lead the Chairs to doubt that you are well-prepared and confident in what you say. However, taking up too much time on the floor to think isn't recommended either. You may prefer to outline your points and note 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 the committee.

Reminder: When delivering speeches in favor/against a resolution, the resolution of the opposite bloc cannot be mentioned, as it would be advantageous for the group presenting last.

The committee and the Chairs trust the speaking delegation to use the allocated time wisely. The delegate can introduce new ideas, elaborate on old ones, support and defend allies' positions, attack opposing positions, or do any combination of



all the above if they manage to do it in speaking time. Not following the time limit set by a motion also hinders a delegate's journey to be awarded.

### ***Unmoderated debate and resolution-writing***

When the moderated debate has finished and enough ideas have been proposed, a delegate usually motions for an Unmoderated Caucus to discuss ideas in an informal manner and draft resolutions. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may stand up and move around freely or even leave the committee room. It is a break from the 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.

Delegates in double-delegation committees also use this time to check on co-delegates who may have been working outside 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 bloc, it is also to speak to delegates from 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, as one may find that the other bloc's proposed solutions are feasibly interesting and might benefit their country more, or as new developments of the topic arise (through crises or directives, for example).
- Negotiation and resolution-writing: While the ability to communicate is necessary to function in the committee, the art of negotiation is necessary to produce a successful resolution. 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 improve their negotiation skills, which are vital to future leaders in any field.

## Resolutions

The delegates' solutions to the problems that the committee confronts take the form of a resolution. Resolutions 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 community. From the procedural perspective, the resolution is the formal document upon which the committee will act via the amendment and voting processes. Keep in mind that the Committee must pass at least one Resolution for each Agenda topic, and that there's a minimum number of three preambulatory clauses and four operative clauses for these documents.

A resolution is a document that follows a strict format and reflects the negotiation, debate, and innovative proposals that the committee has produced. Before a resolution can be formally introduced to a committee, it must receive the approval of the Chair. The Chair will approve that a resolution is presented 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 resolution exhibits the following qualities:

- Familiarity with the problem: Relevant background information and previous UN actions should be referenced, with emphasis on the





preambulatory clauses. In addition, a good resolution should keep in mind the actual power and influence of the committee. An ambiguous, unenforceable resolution is useless.

- Recognition of the issues: At the very least, the resolution should address the ideas in the “Guiding Question” section of the Background Guide.
- Concision: Every clause and phrase has a purpose.
- Good form: An otherwise resolution may suffer from clumsy grammar or sloppy format.

### ***Drafting the resolution***

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

### ***Finalizing the resolution***

Before you submit your resolutions, you may ask the Chairs for feedback or any tips or structural changes that could enhance the quality of the resolution. 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 resolution easier to comprehend, but it is also more impressive to delegates and hence more likely to gain their support. This Preparation Guide contains a sample resolution for you to follow. Improperly formatted resolutions will be returned to delegates for revision.

You must keep in mind that there is a minimum number of Main Submitters and Co-Submitters for a resolution to be accepted. At SMUN, the main-submitters are exactly 3, and the Co-Submitters at least 5. However, the Chairs might adapt those limits depending on the number of delegations in the committee and how the blocs are arranged.



When attempting to get Co-Submitters, it is essential 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 resolution out on the committee floor to be debated and amended. A draft Resolution becomes an adopted Resolution after it is voted on and conquers a simple majority approval.

### ***The Amendment Process***

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

1. A friendly amendment is a change to the resolution that all Main Submitters agree with. A friendly amendment must be called by a motion, and if there are no objections by the Main Submitters, the amendment will automatically be incorporated into the resolution.
2. An unfriendly amendment is a change that some or all of the resolution's Main Submitters do not support and must be passed upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this resolution 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 recognized, one for and one against the amendment. When the 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. Once an amendment to a clause has been passed, no other amendment to the same clause can be introduced.
3. The amendments that require voting must entertain one speech in favor and one against. If no speech in favor of the amendment is done, the amendment will automatically not pass; and if no speech against the amendment is done, the amendment will automatically pass.

When writing an amendment, the delegate should create an operative clause that adds, strikes, or changes a clause in the draft resolution. The action of the amendment should be indicated beforehand. Examples include:

- Adds clause 14 that reads "14. Encourages all Latin American countries to..."



- Strikes clause 9.
- Changes clause 1 to “1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines...”.

Amendments to a regular resolution, assuming they do not radically alter the intention of the resolution, are beneficial in that they validate the legitimacy of your resolution: no one would bother to amend a resolution 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.

Prior to voting on the resolution, 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 vote on the resolution.

### ***Voting procedure***

Once the amendments have been presented, they should be voted on. Unfriendly amendments require  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the committee to vote in favor of them, while friendly amendments directly pass if all the main submitters of that resolution agree to it. Once the debate is closed, the committee immediately moves to a vote on the resolution, as a whole or clause by clause. Either way, the voting requirement is a simple majority of concurring votes.

Before the voting procedure on a resolution begins, delegates may motion to specify the type of voting that will be conducted: by roll call, by raising placards, with rights, etc. However, after the voting procedure has taken place, 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 resolution, the committee has agreed by a majority vote that the resolution is the best possible solution to the current problem. Discussion of the next agenda topic begins once a resolution on the previous topic has been passed



or the committee has moved to close debate on the topic after a proposed resolution has failed.

### ***What to do if your resolution fails***

Remember that the value of SMUN resides not in getting your resolution 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, take that knowledge from the Conference and apply it to their endeavors beyond, much unlike how actual diplomats and politicians act, unfortunately.

Nonetheless, suppose the solution proposed by your bloc does not captivate the majority of the committee. In that case, you might want to review ways to achieve a consensus that will pass, but will also be as beneficial to your party as possible. This way, if it is still possible with the committee flow, intelligent amendments to other resolutions might be a good resource.

### ***Format of a resolution***

Reminder: A resolution sample is attached at the final pages of this document.

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

- Committees use their own names as the introductory line.
- The next section, consisting of preambulatory clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with a gerund in italics and ends with a comma.
- The rest of the resolution consists of clauses, with the first word, a verb, of each clause underlined. 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. Operative clauses may have sub-clauses, in this



case, there should be a comma between them and a semicolon should lay at the end of the last subclause.

- The last of the operative clauses must reinforce the concern of the UN regarding the topic, by stating that the committee is dedicated to discuss the issue as much as it is necessary, even if it means not ceasing the debate on the topic now. This is done by a clause, as in the following example:
  - 6. Decides to remain actively seized upon the matter.

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

### ***Final Draft Resolution***

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

## **Rules of Procedure**

### ***Points***

1. Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort that 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: This point relates to the observance of the rules of the committee or to the way the Chair is exercising their power. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint governing the use of such a right or if the point is dilatory in nature.
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. This is done without the need for a vote or the Chairs'



approval. 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 do not require the floor to state their question. If delegates who just stated a point of information wish to deliver another point to the speaker, they may ask for a follow-up, which must be approved by the Chairs.
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 previously in a speech. 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. Points of clarification to correct subjective statements are not in order.
6. **Right of Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted by the Chairs, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Chair's decision on 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:** 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 the 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 resolutions and it is the lobbying time itself.

3. Motion to Move into Time Against: If a delegate feels that debate in favor of a resolution 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 his knowledge of motions. Amendments shall start being written from the moment the Committee enters time against.
4. Motion to Pass without a Vote: If a delegate believes that the entire committee supports an amendment or resolution, the delegate may motion to pass the resolution or amendment without a vote.
5. Motion to Pass as a Friendly Amendment: If one of the Main Submitters of the resolution fully supports an amendment, the delegate may motion to pass the amendment as friendly. This motion only passes if there are no objections from the Main Submitters.
6. 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 the debate and move into the voting procedure. If this motion passes, it requires the delegate who raised the motion to choose an appropriate voting method.
7. Motion to Vote Clause by Clause: If an amendment or resolution 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.
8. Motion to Vote with Rights: This motion may be called when delegates are moving into the voting procedure. To be approved, this motion must have no objections, otherwise being subject to a procedural voting. If this motion is put into action, all delegates must state their vote and deliver a short speech to explain or justify their choice.
9. Motion to Adjourn the Session: When the time calculated for a specific committee session has elapsed, a delegate may make this motion to adjourn the debate. The adjournment can only be introduced after



three-quarters of the time scheduled for the session has elapsed. This motion does not have to be seconded, requiring only the approval of the Chair to pass.

10. Motion to Recess: When the time scheduled for the last committee session has elapsed, delegates may make a Motion to Recess. This motion shall not be put into voting procedure, for it requires only the approval of the Chairs.
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 to pass, a voting procedure is not required and objections are not in order. 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 resolutions the delegate may use the motion to divide the house. This motion overrules the abstentions; thus, delegations must vote either in favor or against, no abstentions are allowed.
13. Motion to Approach the Chairs: 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. This motion does not require voting, just the approval of the Chairs.
14. Motion for a Round Robin: When the committee has faced significant changes that affect most delegations' positions, such as a major crisis, a round robin can be introduced by a delegate in order for all delegations to restate their position on the matter in the form of a speech. The speech length should be specified by the delegate who called the motion, but not exceed one minute. They are entertained individually at the delegates' places, therefore not requiring the floor. The speeches are given in order of roll call or in order of how the delegates are arranged around the room.
15. Motion to Table Debate: The delegates may consider a motion to table debate on the item under discussion when the committee has reached an impasse. Two representatives may speak in favor of and two against the





motion with a maximum speaking time of one minute. A two-thirds majority is required for passage. For reintroduction of a resolution or amendment, the same process must take place.

For motions to automatically pass, they must be seconded and face no objections. Sometimes, two or more opposing motions will be raised in the committee. In this case, they should be voted in order of most to least disruptive (time-consuming), according to their respective procedures. If a motion does not automatically pass due to an objection, it may also be subjected to a voting procedure, where it should face a two-thirds majority to pass. Abstentions are not allowed on procedural motions.

### **Speeches**

1. **Speakers' List:** A Speakers' List may be opened during a moderated caucus. When a delegate opens a speaker's list, they should specify the speaking time, the number of points of information, and the number of speakers to join. All specifications to the speakers' list, except speaking time, can be set as unlimited, and all specifications are subjective to the Chair's intervention if the committee faces time constraints. Any delegation present may add their name to the speakers' list by raising their placards. The delegate who raised the motion to open a speakers' list has the preference to be put first or last on the list. The caucus ends when the speakers' list has been completed or when the time set for the moderated caucus has elapsed. Motions to open a speaker's list shall be put to vote if faced objections, and to be approved, requires a two-thirds majority. No delegates shall have their motion, to be added to the speakers' list, put to vote, or objected. Restrictions upon who can have the floor are to be taken entirely by the Chairs.
2. **Speeches:** No representative may address the committee without having previously been recognized 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 the remarks of their speech are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. **Speaking Time:** If the delegate does not immediately specify the speaking time when opening the speakers' list, the Chairs shall remind them to do so. Then, if still not specified, the speaking time is automatically set to one



minute, if the Chairs do not set themselves. If there are any objections regarding the speaking time set by a delegate, the time shall be voted from most to least disruptive. 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.

4. Yields: A delegate granted the right to deliver a speech shall ask the Chairs for the floor, and after speaking, yield the floor to another delegate or back 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. Double-delegation committees do not require yielding, since the speaking delegation in a speech remains the same.
  - 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 does not wish their speech to be subject to comments. The Yield is done only when the delegate leaves the podium. The Chair will then move to the next speaker. After responses to questions or after the speech if no questions are accepted, the delegate should always yield the floor back to the Chairs.

### **General Rules**

Note: Rules regarding procedure during the conference will have exceptions and specificities depending on the committee. Refer to its respective Background 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 resolutions and other documents shall be published in the language of the General Assembly.
3. Delegations: In each Committee, each Member State or representative will be embodied by one student, except for double delegations, and every delegate shall have one vote (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. While such non-member may not main submit a resolution nor vote on it, they may sponsor a proposal and speak freely during sessions.
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. Nevertheless, technology must be used ethically when helping in the production of any official SMUN material.
9. All the material and infrastructure present during the SMUN are property of the Colégio Suíço Brasileiro de Curitiba. In that way, participants will be charged the costs of any and all damages they may cause.
10. Participants are responsible for any damage to or loss of their properties, 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, is setting the agenda. To set the agenda:



- 1.1. A motion should be raised to set the agenda to table 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 extraordinary events (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. Another solution to these situations is merging the crisis topic into one or more agenda topics, and solving them both in just one resolution. After a resolution 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. Motions are always voted from most to least disruptive (time-consuming).
  3. Move into Voting Procedure: A representative may at any time move to 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. Motion to Adjourn the Session: During the discussion of any matter, a representative may motion for the adjournment of the debate. Such a motion shall not be debated or voted on, requiring only the approval of the Chair. A motion to adjourn cannot be raised until three-quarters of the time scheduled for the session has elapsed, however this motion can and shall be overruled by the Chairs if the remaining time of the session is expected to move the committee forward.
5. Motion to Recess: When the time scheduled for the last committee session has or is close to elapsing, delegates may make a Motion to Recess. In order to pass, this motion must be seconded and have no objections. A motion to recess cannot be raised until three quarters of the time scheduled for the session have elapsed, however this motion can and shall be overruled by the Chairs if the remaining time of the last session is expected to move the committee forward.

### ***Rules Governing Substantive Matters***

1. Resolutions: A resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by three Main Submitters and five Co-Submitters. A Co-Submitter does not need to support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Main Submitters are the main writers of the resolution, thus, they show support towards it. Still, it is important to keep in mind that nothing forces the Main Submitters to vote in favor of their resolution. A friendly amendment can only be accepted if all Main Submitters agree. The Chair's decision not to approve a resolution or amendment may not be appealed. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass, unless otherwise stated in specific committee rules.
2. Introducing resolutions: Once a resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the resolution. 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 resolution to read its operative clauses. Immediately after a resolution has been introduced and distributed, the Chair may entertain non-substantive clarificatory points, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A resolution will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or a resolution on that topic area has been passed.



### **Rules Governing Voting**

1. Reordering resolutions: The default order in which resolutions 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 resolutions on the committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Once this motion has been raised, the Chair will accept alternative proposals for ordering. 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 resolutions 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 resolutions on the floor. Voting occurs on each resolution in succession.
  - 2.1. In all matters, each country will have one vote. In substantive votings, each vote may be an “In favor,” “Against,” or “Abstain.” As for procedural votings, abstentions are not allowed. Only if a delegate is “present”, and not “present or voting”, may they abstain in substantive matters. 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 resolution, 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 resolution, 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*

A Position Paper sample is provided at the Appendix section of this document. Your paper must be up to **one-page long** and follow these patterns:

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.

## Resolution Formatting Guide

### *Heading*

The heading of a resolution must include, in that order, the name of the committee, the title of the topic, a list of 3 Main Submitters, and a list of at least 5 Co-Submitters.

### *Body*

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

- All committees should use their own names in the introductory line, followed by a comma and the content of the resolution. For example: "The General Assembly," and "The United Nations Security Council,". The rest of the resolution 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 resolution, and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an *italicized* (or underlined, if handwritten) gerund 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 but the last end with a semicolon. Subclauses end with a comma if followed by other subclauses, or with a semicolon if followed by the next clause. The only clause that ends with a period is the last one, which mandatorily should be “Decides to remain actively seized upon the matter.”. When voting clause by clause, the last clause shall always be considered as ‘passed’, as it cannot be voted against. If the intention to vote against it is brought up by a delegate in any way, the Chairs shall overrule and maintain the clause in the resolution.

### 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

*Samples of Preambulatory and operative clauses - Best Delegate*



## Appendix

### *A – Sample Position Paper*

#### **Historical United Nations Security Council**

**Topic:** The Cold War 1960s and 1970s

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**Swiss School of Curitiba**

**Bernardo Berneck Malucelli**

The Cold War is an “iron curtain” over Europe as well as an ideological conflict between the communist USSR and the capitalist USA. Violent escalation is yet to happen, but as soon as the clock ticks midnight, the world will be embroiled in the destructive power of nuclear weapons. The conflict began in 1945, after the defeat of Nazi Germany and the dropping of “Little Boy” and “Fat Man” atomic bombs on Japan. So far, the division of Germany, the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949, the ascension of Communist China, the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, and the misacceptation of the United Nations (UN) intervention in the Korean War (1950–1953) are all events that brought the world powers closer to a third World War. With many proxy wars brewing, such as the Vietnam War (1955), the US has been aiding anti-communist movements all over the world. Tensions have risen with provocations by both the US and USSR, putting the very existence of all states at risk, be they on the side of communism or capitalism.

The UK obtained nuclear power in 1952, thus becoming the third-ever nation to do so. Its intervention in the Suez in order to protect the rights of the Israelis and its process of decolonization have given signs of changing political tides. This is especially true as British efforts are being undermined by the United States and the Soviet Union. It is still undeniable that the UK remains a major player in world affairs, especially as the founder of NATO and the Commonwealth, which shows its continued militarily important role. As a P5 member of the UN Security Council, the UK approved measures that moved the world towards peace and against a communist apocalypse. Those measures included the likes of resolution S/RES/79, advocating for global disarmament, and resolution S/RES/82, which condemned North Korean aggression. This is coupled with its standing firm and denouncing all the vetoes issued by the USSR that blocked peaceful efforts, such as the vetoing of resolutions dealing with the Greek Civil War. In 1948, it contributed to both planning and sending aerial aid to Western-Berlin borderers which found themselves encircled by the tyranny of the Soviet Union.

In this committee, the UK will continue to pursue its aspirations of a peaceful world free of communist control through economic shock therapy, though it will not be the subject of the United States. It will be an active advocate for the removal of nuclear weapons that are in places able to strike it and in places that risk a further increase of tensions. Additionally, it will advocate for effective normalization treaties between both sides, with dialogue being the



top priority, not destruction. This delegation also aspires to strengthen the UN apparatus, especially the Trusteeship Council, to be able to neutrally deal with worldwide elections along with stabilizing the current decolonization process. It will do so by garnering bilateral ideals support. This delegate will also continue its fight for a global disarmament effort that treats both sides fairly for the rule of international law to be respected. Furthermore, it wishes for a resolution that helps fund the reconstruction efforts of nations affected by proxy conflicts, be they communist or capitalist. For the United Kingdom, it is of the utmost importance that the free world prevails against the horrors of the new red ideology.

### ***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***



**Committee:** European Union - Latin America and Caribbean 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 European Union - Latin America and Caribbean 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. Neglection 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 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, in which:
  - 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. resolution 2010/1 by the Commission on Population and Development,
    - ii. resolution 67/81 by the General Assembly,
    - iii. resolution 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.

