



Atid Lod High School for Excellence and
Scientific Leadership in the Community

**A T I D M U N
D E L E G A T E
H A N D B O O K**

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERALS

Dear delegates, chairs, advisors, and esteemed guests,

We're delighted to welcome you to the 9th annual AtidMUN! We'd like to use this opportunity to thank our USGs for their commitment and diligence: Roni Glatstein, USG of Delegates; Keren Zadka and Yael Dar, USGs of Academics; and Yuval Saar and Dana Turgeman, USGs of Marketing, without whom this conference would not have been possible.

This conference takes place during a painful period that none of us could have imagined. Some might even question why we should model the real United Nations, considering its recent and ongoing moral failures.

Nevertheless, as Churchill said, "Meeting jaw to jaw is better than war." That is the spirit in which the United Nations was founded, and it is in that spirit that we invite you to participate today. Especially at times like these, it is more important than ever that we, the younger generation, succeed where others in the past and present have failed. MUN conferences are a living, breathing role model of the coexistence we should aspire to embed in society.

We hope this experience will be meaningful, inspiring, and, most importantly, fun!

Sincerely,
Melilah Sinclair and Shir Zelner, Secretary Generals
AtidMUN 2024

A LETTER FROM ATIDMUN PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Per Aspera Ad Astra!

Dear Delegates, Chairs, Advisors, Staff members, Educators, and Honorable Guests, welcome to the 9th rendition of the Atid MUN2024 conference, gathering high school students from more than 30 schools, MUN Israeli club members who have come to Lod to discuss pressing international issues and promote their assigned countries' positions, learn how to negotiate with other delegates and collaborate with like-minded representatives. They work together on detailed resolutions to solve critical global problems ranging from human rights, disarmament, and security to economic, social, international labor, and legal affairs.

ATIDMUN is much more than just the simulated diplomatic debate in committees. It is about building ships and connecting with counterparts from different religious, social, and ethnic backgrounds: a platform where Christians- Catholic and Orthodox, Muslims, and secular and religious Jews become collaborative problem solvers and active community leaders. These relationships go beyond the days spent at the conference together: We, MUN clubs of the country, have become a community, assisting, encouraging each other, and growing together!

This year's 370 delegate-strong conference features 13 committees, led by the SGs, Melilah Sinclair and Shir Zellner, committee chairs, Under-Secretary-Generals of Academics Keren Zadka and Yael Dar, of Delegates Roni Glattstein, of Logistics Ella Mairovich and of Marketing-Yuval Saar and Dana Turgeman, have done a great and highly appreciated job. Special thanks to Nikol Shvartzman, who aced many logistics and marketing tasks. With a lot of gratitude, we cannot thank enough AtidMUN Club graduates-advisors- our phenomenal Lishay Hasson, Maya Shmeidler, Royee Nachlieli, Ella Pieker, Omer Zigdon, Assaf Dar, and Hadar and Shiri Aharon, whose invaluable contribution to the conference success is not taken for granted. Last but not least, very special thanks go to Reshet Atid and Atid Lod High School for Excellence and Scientific Leadership in the Community, with Ms. Geoula Setty in the lead! Thank you all for making this two-day in-person conference happen and returning to normal in these challenging times! Ex Amicitia Pax! - Peace from ship!

Wishing all a great MUN omnipotent experience!

Sincerely, **Bronia Kabakovitch, AtidMUN 2024 Director**

OUR SECRETARIAT TEAM



Melilah Sinclair
Secretary General



Bronislava Kabakovitch
Director General



Shir Zelner
Secretary General



Roi Nachlieli
Senior Advisor



Maya Shmeidler
Senior Advisor



Roni Glatshstein
USG of Delegates



Keren Zadka
USG of Academics



Yael Dar
USG of Academics

OUR SECRETARIAT TEAM



Eliya Stone
Crisis Director



Nikol Shvartsman
Logistics Manager



Inbar Rozolio
USG of Logistics



Adi Esther Lahmi
Press Secretary



Yuval Saar
USG of Marketing



Dana Turgeman
USG of Marketing



Yaniv Brenner
Social Media Manager



Hadar Aharon
Senior Marketing
Advisor



Omer Naziri
AtidMUN Founder

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women):

- Combatting Health Issues Faced by Women and Improving Health Care Services
- Religion, Faith, and Women's Rights

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC):

- The Reemergence of the Nuclear Threat
- Curbing the Global Threat of Cyber-Terrorism

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

- Combatting Organized Crime in the 21st Century
- Labor in Prisons: Slavery or Rehabilitation?

World Health Organization (WHO):

- Destigmatizing Mental Health in Schools and Workplaces
- Improving Responses and Coordination in Addressing Mental Health Cases

Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM):

- The Right to Truth: Applications and Challenges
- The Applicability of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to the Protection of Animal Rights

High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF):

- Realistically Redefining the 2030's SDGs
- Using Nuclear Energy as an Alternative to Fossil Fuels

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

- The Ramifications of Universal Basic Income (UBI)
- Examining the Need for Global Minimum Wage

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL):

- The China-Taiwan Conflict
- The Dangers of Modern Day Neocolonialism

Legal Committee:

- The Role of International Courts in Protecting Human Rights
- Discussing Institutional Limitations on Free Speech on Social Media Platforms

International Labor Organization (ILO):

- Ensuring Labor Rights for Foreign Workers
- Technological Labor Displacement: Curse or Opportunity?

European Council (EC):

- Limiting the Influence of Global Powers on Member states
- The Future of European Integration

Historical Security Council 1989, Double Delegation (HSC):

- The Tiananmen Square Protests and Massacre
- The Collapse of the USSR

Crisis (Greek and Trojan Cabinets):

- The Trojan War

SCHEDULE

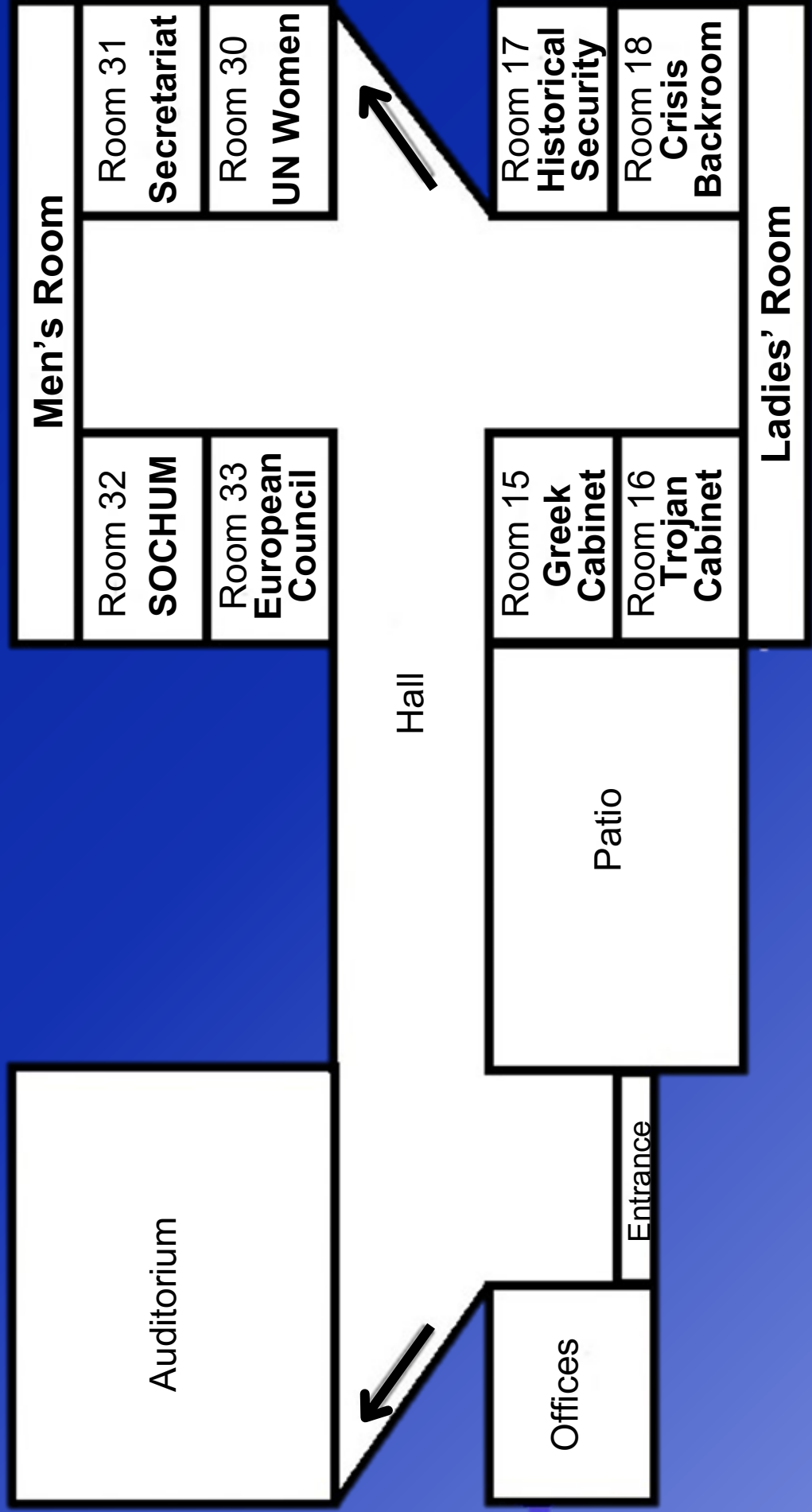
Wednesday 31.1 - Day I

Registration	8:00 - 8:45
Opening Ceremony	8:45 - 9:30
Committee Session I	9:30 - 12:30
Staggered Lunch	12:30 - 13:30
Committee Session II	13:30 - 15:30
Staggered Break	15:30 - 16:00
Committee Session III	16:00 - 17:00

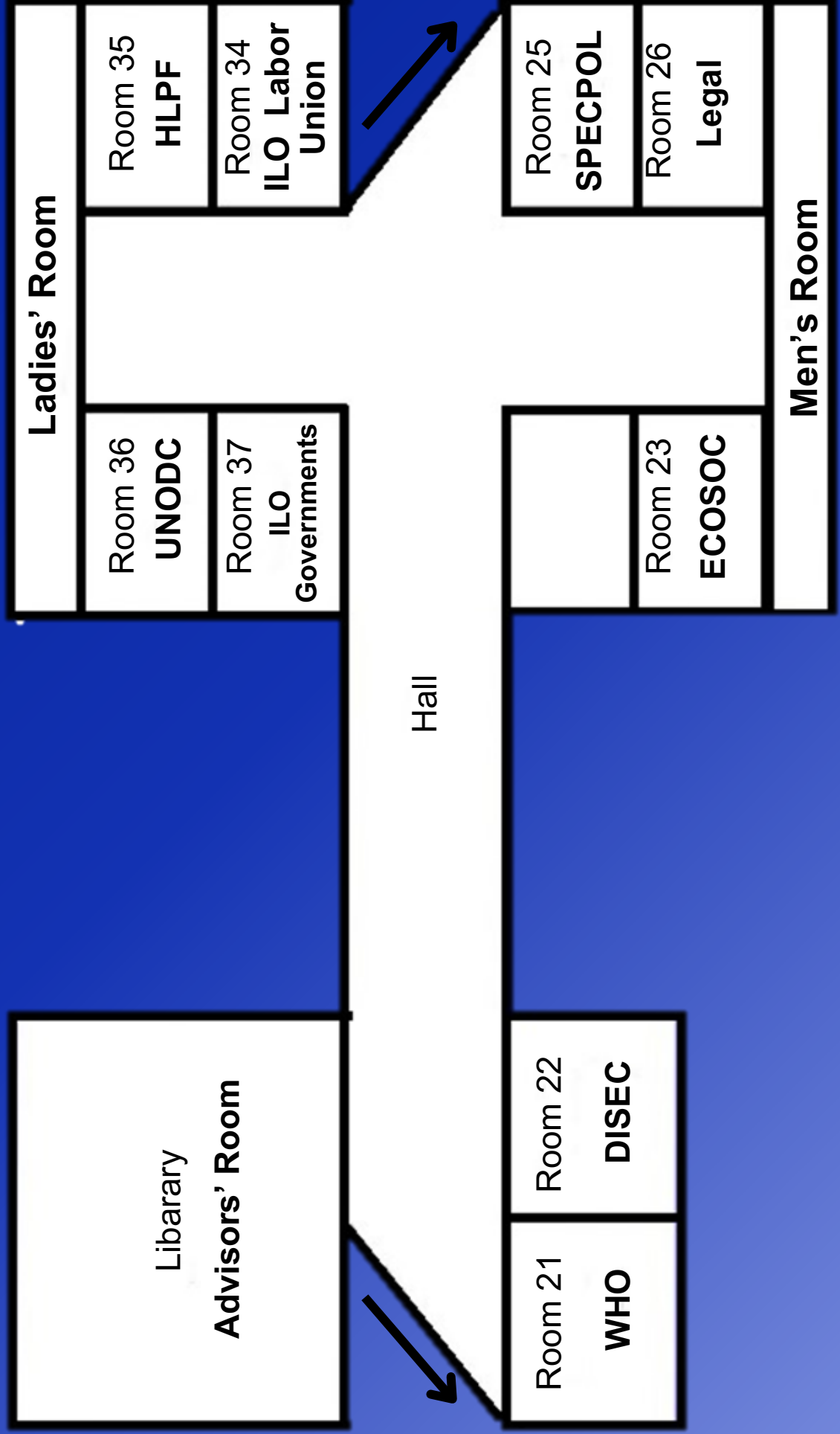
Thursday 1.2 - Day II

Morning Meetup	8:00 - 8:15
Committee Session IV	8:15 - 10:45
Staggered Lunch	10:45 - 11:30
Committee Session V	11:30 - 13:00
Afternoon Snacks	13:30 - 14:30
Committee Session VI	14:30 - 16:00
Closing Ceremony	16:00 - 17:00

First Floor



Second Floor



IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- Resolutions may only be written during the conference. Delegates may bring ideas, however, not pre-written resolutions (beginner delegates may bring drafts of clauses).
- The use of laptops during committee sessions is permitted and encouraged.
- Free Wi-Fi is available.
- It is preferable to share working papers with the chairs via Google Drive.
- Dress code: Smart: Jackets and ties for the boys and modest clothing for the girls. No sports shoes, sandals, or jeans.
- Notes are subject to inspection by admins. Please make sure to keep your notes appropriate to avoid a discomfoting outcome. Notes must only be written in English.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

POINT	PURPOSE	CAN INTERRUPT SPEAKER ?	REQUIRES SECOND?	DETERMINED BY
Point of Personal Privilege	Ask to go to the bathroom, to turn off the AC, etc..	No	No	Chairs
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Question the chairs about procedure	No	No	Chairs
Point of Order	Delegate feels the chairs violated the rules of procedure	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Approach the Chairs	Delegate wishes to personally ask a question to the chairs	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Open Debate	Open the committee session	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Entertain Opening statements	Proceed to presenting opening statements	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Open the Speakers' List	Proceed to add additional delegates to the Speakers' list	No	No	Chairs
Motion for a Moderated Caucus	Proceed towards a moderated caucus. Total speaking time, individual speaking time and topic must be addressed	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Proceed towards an unmoderated caucus, total time must be addressed	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion to Introduce a Written Proposal	Proceed towards presenting a draft resolution / amendments	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion for a Panel of Authors	Proceed towards a panel of authors	No	Yes	Majority Vote

RULES OF PROCEDURE

POINT	PURPOSE	CAN INTERRUPT SPEAKER ?	REQUIRES SECOND?	DETERMINED BY
Motion to Suspend Debate	Suspends debate, motioned for before breaks or lunch	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Close Debate	Go directly to voting procedure on amendments and draft resolutions	No	Yes	$\frac{2}{3}$ Vote
Motion to Reorder Draft Resolution	The committee may change the order of resolutions in voting procedure. If the motion passes, the order of voting will be changed	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion to Vote By Roll Call	Every country with voting rights must speak their voice out loud	No	Yes	Majority Vote/Chairs
Motion to Vote Clause by Clause	Delegates will vote on each clause of the resolution separately	No	Yes	Majority Vote

SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

POINT	PURPOSE	CAN INTERRUPT SPEAKER ?	REQUIRES SECOND?	DETERMINED BY
Motion to Make Vote Substantive (HSC)	If passed, the vote will become substantive rather than procedural, and all rules of a substantive vote will apply.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion for a P5 Caucus	The room will enter an Unmoderated Caucus during which the Permanent Members will step outside of the Council Chamber and discuss amongst themselves in private.	No	Yes	Agreement of all P5 members
Motion to Present Directives	If this motion passes, the Chairs will present the Public Directives List and read out all public directives which the committee has yet to vote upon.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion to Vote on Directives	If this motion passes, the committee will vote upon the aforementioned directives.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion for a Country Chat ("CC")	This motion will allow each delegate to speak with their government/labor organization counterpart.	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Combine Rooms	If this motion passes, the two cabinets will merge into a single, unified room.	No	Yes	Majority Vote

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1 Points

1.1 Point of Personal Privilege

Points of Personal Privilege are used in case a personal discomfort impairs your ability to participate in the debate. They may be raised if you wish to change the temperature of the room or to ask a delegate to raise his voice. Points of Personal Privilege may interrupt the speaker only in the latter case.

1.2 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Points of Parliamentary Inquiry are used in case you have a question to the chairs concerning the Rules of Procedure. They may be raised at any time; however, they must not interrupt a speaker.

1.3 Point of Order

A Point of Order may be raised in case you feel that the Rules of Procedure are being violated. If the chairs are ignoring Rules of Procedure, you may approach the Secretariat.

A Point of Order may be raised at any time; however, it must not interrupt a speaker.

1.4 Motion to Approach the Chairs

A Motion to Approach the Chairs is used in case you have a question which doesn't interest the entire committee; this may be a personal question or a clarification on any written material sent to the chairs. It may be raised at any time; however, it must not interrupt a speaker.

As a general note, you may approach the Chairs or any member of the Secretariat on any personal issue you might have at any time, so long as it does not interfere with a speaker.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

2 Motions

2.1 Motion to Open Debate

This motion formally opens the conference. It is the first motion of every committee; without it, debate cannot begin. Moreover, it is used to resume debate after a Motion to Suspend Debate.

The first matter of business in any committee would be deciding between Topic A and Topic B. This means that at the start of the first committee session, following this motion, the chairs will entertain 2 speeches for each topic; a vote shall follow on the question of 'Should the committee discuss Topic A?'. If the motion passes, the committee will begin with Topic A; if not, it will begin with Topic B.

This motion does not require seconds or voting, it is at the discretion of the chairs.

2.2 Motion to Entertain Opening statements

This motion can be presented as the first order of business in each topic (both A and B), and will allow each delegate to read out their opening statements regarding the topic. The speaking time will be 60 seconds, and the delegates will approach the floor alphabetically.

This motion does not require seconds or voting, it is at the discretion of the chairs.

2.3 Motion to Open the Speakers' List

This motion formally introduces the Speakers' List. Once the Speakers' List has been opened, delegates may add themselves to it by sending a note to the chairs. The speaking time at ATIDMUN is 90 seconds; a delegate may use this time to say anything, so long as it is relevant to the topic of the committee. Anytime there are no motions on the floor, the next delegate on the Speakers' List takes the floor.

A delegate may yield his time to one of the following:

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. The Chairs, in which case, the delegate will take his seat and his time will automatically end;
2. Any delegate present, in which case the delegate chosen may choose to accept or decline the yield;
3. Questions, in which case the floor would be open to questions; delegates who have such will raise their placards and be selected by the chairs. Time runs only during the response.

This motion does not require seconds or voting, it is at the discretion of the chairs.

2.4 Motion for a Moderated Caucus

This motion allows the committee to begin formal debate on any subject within the topic of the committee. When stated, a delegate must mention the overall time, the individual speaking time and the subject of the Caucus. This can be done in the following fashion: "A motion for a ten-minute, one-minute speaking time Moderated Caucus on the subject of X"; a shorter way to introduce the same motion would be "A motion for a 10/1 Moderated Caucus on the subject of X". During a Moderated Caucus, the delegates will alter in addressing the subject of the Caucus. Any delegate wishing to speak will raise his placard after the current speaker has finished; the speaker will rise in his own seat and address the committee. There are no Points of Information or yielding of any sort during a Moderated Caucus. Once the overall time of the Moderated Caucus has elapsed, the floor will be open to motions. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. *A Moderated Caucus may be referred to as a "Mod" for short.

2.5 Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

This motion allows the delegates to engage in informal debate. Informal debate is not bound by Rules of Procedure, and allows the delegates to move freely throughout the room and interact with each other. An Unmoderated Caucus is primarily used for the building of coalitions and drafting of documents; approaching the Chairs during this time is also permitted. A Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus must include a time limit:

RULES OF PROCEDURE

"A Motion for a 15-minute Unmoderated Caucus". During the Unmoderated Caucus, delegates may approach the Chairs for an extension; an Unmoderated Caucus, including any extensions given, may not eclipse 20 minutes. Once the overall time of the Unmoderated Caucus has elapsed, the floor will be open to motions. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. *An Unmoderated Caucus may be referred to as an "UnMod" for short.

2.6 Motion to Introduce a Written Proposal

This motion enables a delegate to introduce a Draft Resolution to the committee. After this motion is approved by the committee, the sponsors of the Written Proposal (Either a Draft Resolution or an amendment) will select one delegate to present it, reading it in full to the committee.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. However, it may be immediately granted due to Chair discretion. (For more information on Draft Resolutions and Amendments, see sections 3 and 4 below)

2.7 Motion for a Panel of Authors

After a Draft Resolution has been introduced, delegates may motion for a Panel of Authors. The delegate must state the length of the desired Panel of Authors. In a Panel of Authors, 2-3 of the sponsors and signatories of the Draft Resolution will explain its rationale and then take questions from the committee, which the chairs will pick. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

2.8 Motion to Suspend Debate

This motion suspends debate; it is used before scheduled breaks (i.e. Lunch). This motion does not require seconds or voting, it is at the discretion of the chairs.

2.9 Motion to Close Debate

This motion will end all debate and the committee will immediately enter voting procedures. The doors will be barred and all those not present in the committee will not be able to participate in the voting process. This motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

3 Resolution Writing

For advanced and intermediate committees, all writing must be done on the premises of the conference, after the beginning of the first committee session. Writing done beforehand will not be admissible.

3.1 Working Papers

A Working Paper is the first draft of a Resolution. It can be written throughout the conference by any delegate; however, Working Papers cannot be introduced to the committee (in formal debate), they have to become Draft Resolutions first.

3.2 Draft Resolutions

Any Working Paper that was approved by the Chairs is a "Draft Resolution". A Working Paper may be submitted to the Chairs for approval once it follows these criteria:

- It has between 2 and 5 sponsors;
- It has at least 1/4 quorum sponsors and signatories.

Chairs can send the Working Paper back to the delegate if the level of writing is insufficient; in such cases, they will provide feedback so as to help the delegate in improving it.

3.3 Resolutions

Once a Draft Resolution is voted upon and approved, it becomes the official Resolution of the committee. Only one Resolution may be adopted per committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

4 Amendments

4.1 Friendly Amendments

A friendly amendment must be approved by each of the sponsors of the Draft Resolution before being sent in to the Chairs. The Chairs will then enact these changes without committee debate.

4.2 Unfriendly Amendments

Any amendment which did not receive the approval of each of the sponsors of the Draft Resolution prior to being sent to the Chairs is considered 'unfriendly' and must be voted upon by the committee. An unfriendly amendment must have at least 1/4 quorum signatories in order to be sent to the chairs (not including the delegate).

5 Voting

5.1 Voting on Amendments

Voting on amendments will take place prior to voting on Draft Resolutions. They will be voted upon by the order submitted.

5.2 Voting on Draft Resolutions

These following motions may be presented before the start of substantive voting:

5.2.1 Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions

This motion allows the committee to change the order Draft Resolutions. After it passes, delegates will motion for a new order; these new orders will be voted upon by the order in which they were presented. If there is no majority for any new order, the old order will remain.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

5.2.2 Motion to Vote by Roll Call

Roll Call vote will require every country, in order, to speak its vote out loud (Yes, No, Abstain or Pass). This motion requires seconds and is up to Chairs discretion.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

5.2.3 Motion to Vote Clause by Clause

A Clause by Clause vote will enable delegates to vote on each clause of the resolution separately. Clauses that fail will be stricken out; the revised resolution will be voted upon afterwards.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

6 Special Rules of Procedure by Committee

6.1 Historical Security Council (HSC)

6.1.1 Double Delegation

Delegations to the Historical Security Council committee are double delegations, meaning that there are 2 delegates representing each member state.

6.1.1.1 Speaking in Formal Debate

Once a delegation has received speaking rights from the chairs, only one of the delegates representing the country may speak. It is up to the delegation to decide who shall speak at any given time.

6.1.1.2 Voting

Each delegation will have one vote; delegates must agree between themselves as to how to cast their vote. If they do not agree, they cannot cast their vote.

6.1.2 Historical Security Council (HSC)

6.1.2.1 Permanent Members

The Permanent Members of the Council are the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. They may be referred to as the 'P5'.

6.1.2.2 Quorum

There must be at least 9 members of the Council present at all times. Debate will cease if the quorum is not filled.

6.1.2.3 Voting

Procedural votes require at least 9 members in favor (regardless of the amount of delegates in the room at a given time); Substantive votes require at least 9 members including all Permanent Members of the Council.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

In such cases where the number of total delegates participating is fewer than 15, the required majority shall be set at 60% of the total number of delegates (instead of 9).

6.1.2.4 Motion to Make Vote Substantive

Before a procedural vote has begun, any Permanent Member of the Council may raise a Motion to make the Vote Substantive. If passed, the vote will become substantive rather than procedural, and all rules of a substantive vote will apply. This motion requires a second by another Permanent Member. If two or more Permanent Members object to it, this motion will fail.

6.1.2.5 P5 Caucus

Once the floor is open to motions, any Permanent Member of the Council may raise a motion for a 'P5 Caucus'. The delegate must specify the time of the motion. If passed, the room will enter an Unmoderated Caucus during which the Permanent Members will step outside of the Council Chamber and discuss amongst themselves in private. The Permanent Members may decide to invite a non-P5 member out with them; in that case, the Permanent delegate must raise a motion for a P5+1 Caucus, and specify the delegate he wishes to add. There are no P5+2 Caucuses.

This motion requires the unanimous agreement of all P5 members, regardless of the opinion of the rest of the Council.

6.2 Crisis

6.2.1 Crisis Staff

6.2.1.1 Backroom

The backroom is in charge of answering directives. In this capacity, they are responsible for "truth" – that is, whatever they say is fact. They can approve or disapprove any directive and can decide its immediate effects and consequences. The success or failure of any directive depends on its plausibility, creativity and relevance.

Backroom can decide to *Close Directives* at any point in time for any reason, meaning that backroom will not be accepting any directives at this time. This is reversed when backroom decides to *Open Directives*.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Backroom can inform any delegate of any action that took place if they deem it necessary; when they inform the entire committee, this is called a *Crisis Update*.

Backroom staff members are also responsible for judging any directive-related activity of delegates, thus impacting the awards process.

6.2.1.2 Crisis Chairs

Crisis Chairs begin as Heads-of-Cabinet. Thus, in addition to their roles as moderators and judges of the committee, they are also players in the game, and might further their own interests (however, they are not eligible for awards as they are part of the staff). As such, they could be killed, fired or replaced. If that happens, they will still retain their roles as moderators and judges and will be given a different character.

Every public directive must be accepted by the Chairs before being sent to the backroom.

6.3.1.3 Crisis Director

The Crisis Director is in charge of both the Frontroom (Chairs) and the Backroom. The Crisis Director has the final say in any disputes between delegates, Crisis staff or any such combination. They are subordinate to the Secretariat.

6.2.2 Directives

6.2.2.1 Private Directives

Whenever directives are open, delegates can send Private Directives to the backroom via the Admins. These directives contain personal action which the delegate takes individually and requires the compliance of no one. Directives must include details of what the delegates wish to accomplish and answer the “WH Questions.” (Who, What, Where, When, Why, and, most importantly, How).

Notice that personal directives can be authored by more than one delegate. In this case, these directives can detail an action that requires the coordination of all authors of the directive. It must include the signatures of all authors.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Each directive will be answered by the backroom. The answer will state whether the action succeeded or failed and the consequences of it. If the consequences are personal, the delegate would be able to choose whether to keep the information a secret or not. If they are not, the backroom will notify anyone who needs to know, and can notify the entire committee ('Crisis Update').

6.2.2.2 Public Directives

A public directive is a directive that requires the action of the entire committee. It is first sent to the chairs to be added to the Public Directives List. For a public directive to be sent to the backroom, a majority of the Frontroom and the approval of the Chairs must be reached. Under this capacity, the Chairs can choose to disallow any discussion on any public directive.

6.2.3 Motion to Present Directives

If this motion passes, the Chairs will present the Public Directives List and read out all public directives which the committee has yet to vote upon. There will be no discussion on any of these.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

If a delegate wishes to discuss a specific public directive, they should first motion to present directives and then motion for a moderated caucus on the specific public directive.

6.2.4 Motion to Vote on Directives

To present this motion, a delegate should state "Motion to vote on directive x", x being the number given to that specific public directive in the Public Directive List. Delegates can also motion to "vote on all directives on the list" or on some of them.

If this motion passes, the committee will vote upon the aforementioned directives. Any directive that receives majority and the consent of the Chair will be sent to the backroom; those that do not will be deleted by the Chairs.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

6.3 International Labour Organization

6.3.1 General Structure

6.3.1.1 Cabinets

This committee consists of two cabinets (Governments and Labour Organizations).

6.3.1.2 Separate Cabinets

The two cabinets shall be separated for the first part of the debate on each topic. During this time, the cabinets will be treated as separate rooms (i.e., each room will conduct its own distinct debate, each room will be able to write its own written materials/draft resolutions).

6.3.1.3 Unified Cabinet

After a Motion to Combine Rooms has passed (see X below), the two cabinets will merge into a single, unified room. This can happen at any point during the debate on a topic. Once the cabinets have been unified, they will remain so until the end of the topic at hand.

Substantive voting (incl. voting on resolutions and amendments) can only take place in a Unified Cabinet.

6.3.2 Motions

6.3.2.1 Motion for a Country Chat (“CC”)

A delegate may motion to “CC”. This motion will allow each delegate to speak with their government/labor organization counterpart. The delegate must specify the desired time for the motion (“motion for a 10 minute CC”). Once the motion’s time has elapsed, the cabinets will return to their separate debates. Due to the nature of this motion, it may only be raised before the cabinets have been unified.

6.3.2.2 Motion to Combine Rooms

Delegates may raise this motion at any time during a debate on a topic. If this motion passes, the two cabinets will merge into a single, unified room. Once the cabinets have been unified, they will remain so until the end of the topic at hand.

This motion requires a simple majority in both cabinets to pass. The voting will first take place in the cabinet which proposed it; if it passes, it will immediately trigger a vote in the second cabinet (regardless of the ongoing proceedings).

RULES OF PROCEDURE

6.3.3 Voting

Substantive voting can only take place in a unified cabinet. Resolutions require a simple majority in the unified cabinet, and at least one third of each cabinet in order to pass.

6.4 European Council (EuCo)

6.4.1 Representation

Delegates in this committee represent Heads of State of Member States of the European Union. They can speak either in the first or third person, and may address their peers using the respective name of the leader.

6.4.2 Conclusions

The Council shall present its findings in the form of conclusions, not resolutions. A sample conclusion will be supplied to any delegate that asks for one.

6.4.3 Voting

Procedural voting requires simple majority; substantive voting, however, requires unanimous support.

KEY TERMS

- **Committee:** The building blocks of the MUN conference. Each committee has its own area of specialty and the motions discussed in it are taken from that area.
- **Chair:** The one that is responsible for the entire committee affairs (For example, they choose who is allowed to speak and when). Usually, there are two chairs in each committee.
- **Delegates:** students who participate in the conference. Each student is a representative of a certain country that his/her school was assigned to in a certain committee.
- **Preambulatory Clauses:** Reasons why the committee is doing what is set out in the resolution. Operative Clauses -the policy the delegate would want to see implemented in the resolution.
- **Sponsor:** Delegates who significantly contributes to the draft resolution.
- **Signatory:** Delegates who agree with a draft resolution or want to see it discussed.
- **Have the floor:** To have the right to speak in debate.
- **Decorum:** A call for quiet and order issued by chairs.
- **Lobbying:** The act of talking with other delegates and discussing clauses and amendments, in the attempt of reaching an agreement on certain ideas and support for one's clauses and/or amendments.

KEY TERMS

- **Moderated Caucus:** A debate format that allows delegates to make short comments on a specific sub-issue. Typically, delegates who are interested in speaking will raise up their placards and the Chairs will call on delegates to speak one at a time. In order to move into a moderated caucus, the motion must include the overall speaking time, the time per speaker, and the sub-issue to be discussed. Example: Italy motions for a 5-minute moderated caucus with 30-second speaking time per delegate for the purpose of discussing public awareness campaigns about LGBT right
- **Unmoderated Caucus (or Lobbying Time):** a debate format in which delegates can leave their seats to go and talk to others freely and informally. This is usually when delegates find allies and work on draft resolutions. In order to move into an unmoderated caucus, the motion must include the overall caucus time and preferably the purpose of the unmoderated caucus. Example: Senegal motions for an unmoderated caucus for 10 minutes to complete draft resolutions.
- **Working Paper:** the document written by countries in the committee. In this document, the actions that the committee could potentially take are elaborated on. After a proper motion, it may be introduced as a draft resolution.
- **Draft Resolution:** The document consisting of the detailed actions countries wish to take as a committee on a certain issue after it has been approved by the chairs. It may be amended and voted on. Only one draft resolution will pass in a committee if any at all.
- **Panel of Authors:** An opportunity for two or three of the sponsors or signatories to explain the rationale of the draft resolution, as well as take questions from other members of the committee. It may be motioned for only after the draft resolution has been introduced and read by the chairs.

WRITING RESOLUTIONS

A resolution has three main parts: the heading, the pre-ambulatory clauses, and the operative clauses.

1. The Heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic (not necessarily in that order depending on each individual conference's rules).

Preamble Clauses - Clauses which give a justification to the resolution and explain its rationale. The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause has a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma.

Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Operative Clauses - identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

Both operative and preamble clauses begin with preamble or operative phrases.

WRITING RESOLUTIONS

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

Every line – even blank lines and skipped lines are numbered - as there is a very precise set of procedures for submitting resolutions. Students are required to adhere to these procedures.

- Aim for a maximum of 5 preambulatory clauses in any resolution
- Aim for a maximum of 7 operative clauses in any resolution
- Aim for a maximum of 3 sub-operative clauses in any operative clause

Model UN resolutions are written according to a very strict format -- but it isn't as hard to do as it may look. To help delegates master resolution-writing, there are several detailed instruction files available from TIMEMUN.

Use the format of the resolution as a checklist, making sure that you covers all required parts of the resolution and that your vocabulary is used correctly.

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

WRITING RESOLUTIONS

Committee Name (no abbreviations)

Official Name of Sponsoring Country(ies)

SKIP TWO LINES AND CENTER TITLE IN CAPITALS

The General Assembly (or other organ),

Recalling that five (5) spaces should be indented before each perambulatory phrase,

Expecting all beginning words of clauses to be underlined,

Noting that all lines must be numbered following the opening,

Keeping in mind the requirement of no more than 5 preambulatory clauses in a given resolution;

Bearing in mind that preambulatory phrases always recall and state past facts and don't call for action, and these phrases cannot be amended or debated,

1. **Urges** that three (3) lines separate the preambulatory portion from the operative portion of the resolution;
2. **Confirms** the required use of a semicolon: at the end of each operative clause;
3. **Affirms** that all operative clauses must be numbered;

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Committee: Security Council

Sponsors: Canada, France, Panama, Thailand

Signatories: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Equator, Finland, Montenegro, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela

stressing the damaging effects of extreme poverty in developing countries lacking strong industry.

Recognizing the slow growth of rare earth elements, and other natural resources, from the third quarter of 2018.

Having examined the lack of tourist attractions in developing countries.

Guided by the principle to help other nation states in need.

1. Calls upon the World Trade Organization to build a Labor Market Improvement Committee (MLIC) that will:

a. Encouraging companies to establish new branches in developing countries dependent on natural resources, by subsidizing basic products, import and export costs to companies which hire more than 500 local employees in an average income of more than 2000\$ per month;

b. Improve the marine and aerial infrastructures in order to more cheaply transport the materials needed to develop local industry;

2. Encourages local municipal governments to establishing a Local Culture Promotion Council (LCPC) that will:

a. Fund and encourage the creation of tourist attractions, restaurants and culinary institutes which reflect the local culture and cuisine such as a farmers' market or museums;

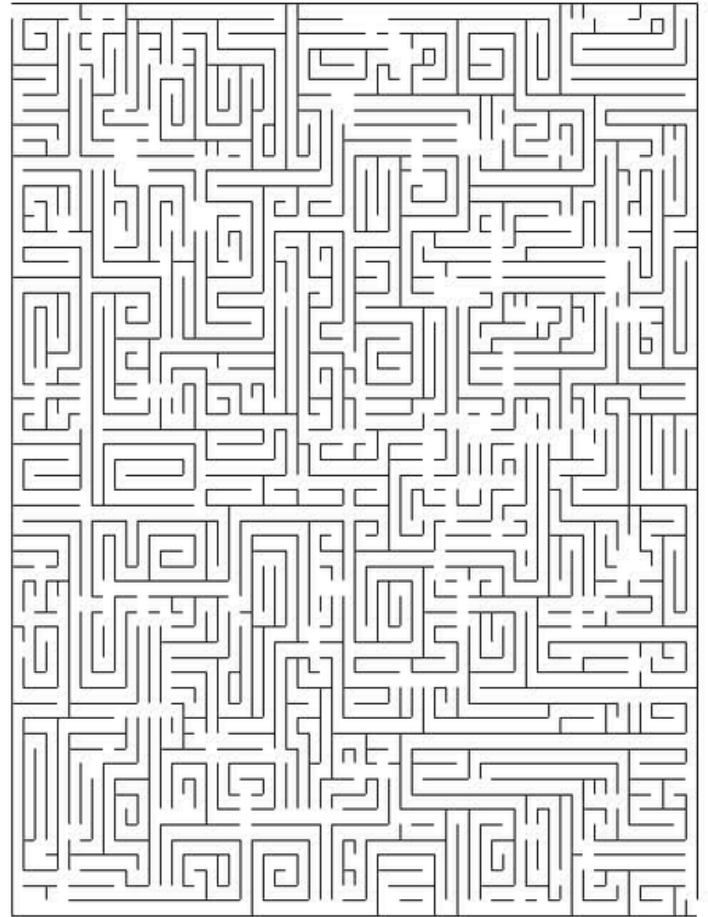
b. Offer funding for businesses that the council finds appropriate and reflect indigenous cultures, traditions etc;

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

3. Authorizes the improvement of localized trade schools that will:
 - a. Improve the vocational training in each country by:
 - i. Setting up practical programs to improve the quality of training for locals wishing to learn new skills;
 - ii. Encourage and motivate governments to build more trade schools improve the connections between schools and their communities;
 - iii. Promote long learning days till 6 pm and fund the difference in cost;
 - iv. Keep the programs cost as cheap as possible until enough workers have been trained in each sector;
 - b. Be run under the following terms:
 - i. Each country's municipal institutions will be responsible for implementing these steps;
 - ii. An ESEP supervising body will be established in UNSECO and will receive repots on the progress of the implementation of these steps on a yearly basis;

FUN FUN FUN

Me looking at _____



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5	1						4	



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