



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

ATID MUN DELEGATE HANDBOOK

A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

***Dear Delegates, Advisors, Chairs, and Guests!
Welcome to AtidMUN2022!***

Our club's journey throughout the past few conferences has been a long one: We've worked tirelessly on one conference, then the next, and the next; all with a set purpose in mind: reviving interest in MUN on a national scale. Since Covid began we have pumped out 4 conferences, this being our fifth, and we could not have done so without our hardworking and dedicated Secretariat members. I would like to take this opportunity to thank and recognize the hard work done by my fellow USGs: Our USG of Marketing, Avital, our USGs of Logistics, Noa and Yiftach, and our USGs of Delegates, Melilah and Shir. Without their dedication, AtidMUN would not shine as bright as it does

Not only do we want to grow the national MUN community back to its former glory, we aspire to help it grow to new heights. To do so, my team and I have hand-picked the best chairs, topics, committees, and countries for a top-notch academic experience. We hope that through our combined dedication, AtidMUN2022 will be your most memorable conference of the year.

If I've learnt something from these conferences, it is that you should never compromise on the things that you enjoy. So try your best to have fun, make new friends, and make great memories between these halls.

I wish you all a fun and fashionably
chaotic AtidMUN2022!

Sincerely,

Lishy Hason

Director General, AtidMUN 2022



A LETTER FROM ATIDMUN PROGRAM DIRECTOR

***Dear Delegates, Chairs, Advisors, Staff members,
Educators, and Honorable Guests,***

***It is with absolute pleasure that I welcome you to Atid
Model United Nations 2022 conference.***

For the 8th time, our conference has become an annual forum for hundreds of high school students from over 40 schools and MUN clubs around Israel who come to Lod to discuss pressing international issues and defend their countries' positions. They learn how to negotiate with other delegates and collaborate with like-minded representatives. They work together on detailed programs-resolutions to solve critical global problems on topics ranging from human rights to territorial integrity and sovereignty.

ATIDMUN is much more than just the debate that happens in committees. Delegates at our conferences build friendships and connect with their counterparts from different religious, social, and ethnic backgrounds: a platform where Christians-both Catholic and Orthodox, Muslims, and secular and religious Jews become collaborative problem solvers and active leaders in our communities. These relationships go beyond the days we spend at the conference together: We, MUN clubs of the country, have become a community, assisting, encouraging each other, and growing together!

This year's conference will feature 15 committees, coordinated by the SG, Yuval Miller, and our academic team led by Lishy Hason and committee chairs. The Under-Secretary-Generals of Logistics have done a great job: Noa Darham & Iftach Ben Yosef; the Under-Secretary-Generals of Delegates: Shir Zelner

A LETTER FROM ATIDMUN PROGRAM DIRECTOR

& Melilah Sinclair; the Under-Secretary-General of Marketing: Avital Bider; and many more MUN Club members who worked tirelessly on puzzling this conference together!

The AtidMUN 2022 team has been honored by your participation in the conference and hopes that embarking upon AtidMUN 420-delegate-strong 15-committee adventure will become a stepping milestone on your way to the world of diplomacy.

May you have a wonderful time at AtidMUN 2022!

*Sincerely,
Bronia Kabakovitch
AtidMUN Director*



A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

***Dear delegates, chairs, advisors, admins,
honorable guests, and staff members,***

Welcome to the 8th annual ATIDMUN!!

I'd like to begin by addressing the majority of us, the delegates. Whether you are brand-new or experienced in MUN, today is a chance for you to give it your all - but keep in mind this is a game, and the main focus is on having fun and making everlasting memories. By the end of this conference, I want you to have made friends with someone you met today. And when you're in the committee, during a session, stay on top of things. The best part of every MUN conference is the committees themselves, so let yourself get into it: suggest as many mods as possible, fight to promote your country's position, and speak your ideas until you're out of breath. You haven't come all this way to spend today and tomorrow sitting around in your committee quietly and, frankly, bored. Additionally, today is a unique opportunity to improve your MUN skills: take this opportunity to write as many notes as you can, take control of writing the resolution, dissect other delegates' arguments and counter them ambitiously – and lastly, try to meet new friends and make great memories!

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

To the gears that hold our system - the Chairs. To our first-timers, chairing a committee might seem daunting. But know that the delegates do most of the job themselves, so all that is left to do is know the Rules of Procedure and tell the delegates what to do. If I had only one tip to give you, take specific notes per delegate, so you have helpful, intelligent, and kind feedback for all of them at the end of the conference. To the experienced chairs – be careful with your punishments. Use the advisor’s test: if you wouldn’t do it with your advisor in the room, don’t do it. But other than that, be creative; your delegates will thank you.

I hope every single one of you enjoys our conference and has fun today and tomorrow. **May luck always be in your favor.**

*Sincerely,
Yuval Miller
Secretary General of AtidMUN 2022*



OUR SECRETARIAT TEAM



**BRONISLAVA
KABAKOVITCH**
PROGRAM DIRECTOR



LISHY HASON
DIRECTOR GENERAL



YUVAL MILLER
SECRETARY GENERAL



AMIT RAM
ACADEMICS EDITOR



MELILAH SINCLAIR
UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL
OF DELEGATES



SHIR ZELNER
UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL
OF DELEGATES



NOA DARHAM
UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL
OF LOGISTICS



IFTAH BEN YOSSEF
UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL
OF LOGISTICS



AVITAL BIDER
UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL
OF MARKETING



HADAR AHARON
SENIOR ADVISOR



OMER NAZIRI
SENIOR ADVISOR
ATIDMUN FOUNDER

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

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

Barak Raskin, Maria Cheremina and Ella Williams

- Reproductive Rights for Women Working in the Labor Force.
- Reducing Violence Against Women in Developed Countries.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) -

Dana Turgeman and Lihi Roz

- Crossborder Drug Trafficking Narco-Terrorism in South America.
- Drafting International Guidelines on Private Prisons.

Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) -

A: Shahar Tabenkin Ezer and Yaniv Brenner

B: Lamar Nomarre and Shir Zelner

- Access to Health and Education in Prisons.
- Human Trafficking in Thailand.

World Health Organization (WHO) -

Roey Shimoni, Omer Navot and Gil Weiss

- Communicable Disease Control in Humanitarian Emergencies & Global Disasters.
- The Global Health Care Worker Shortage.

African Union (AU) -

Ilana Atadjanov, Eitan Unger and Yinon Rubinov

- African Army.
- Terrorism in the Sahel (G5 Sahel and Boko Haram).

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) -

Sasha Ephron and Melilah Sinclair

- Assessing the Political Implications of Private Military Companies.
- Preserving Peace and Stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) -

Ayalla Ron, Ido Vaktor and Ansam Darawsha

- Expanding NATO Membership.
- Establishing Uniform Guidelines on Economic Warfare During Global Crises.

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) -

Amalya Kariv and Noam Abergil

- Reviewing the Iran Deal.
- The Tigray War.

Historical Security Council 1991, double delegation (HSC) -

Ron Flekman, Ziv Hagag Fort and Amit Ram

- Gulf War (the End of January).
- Yugoslavia (the End of June).

Crisis (Russian, Ukrainian and NATO Cabinets) -

Russia: Nikol Tochilovsky, Ukraine: Yonit Vareika, NATO: Mika Kapach

Crisis director: Yonatan Ram, Backroom: Eliya Stone, Ronen Sverdlov

- Invasion of Ukraine (2022)

Press Corps (UN News Center) -

Shira Israeli

- Real-time journalism work!

SCHEDULE

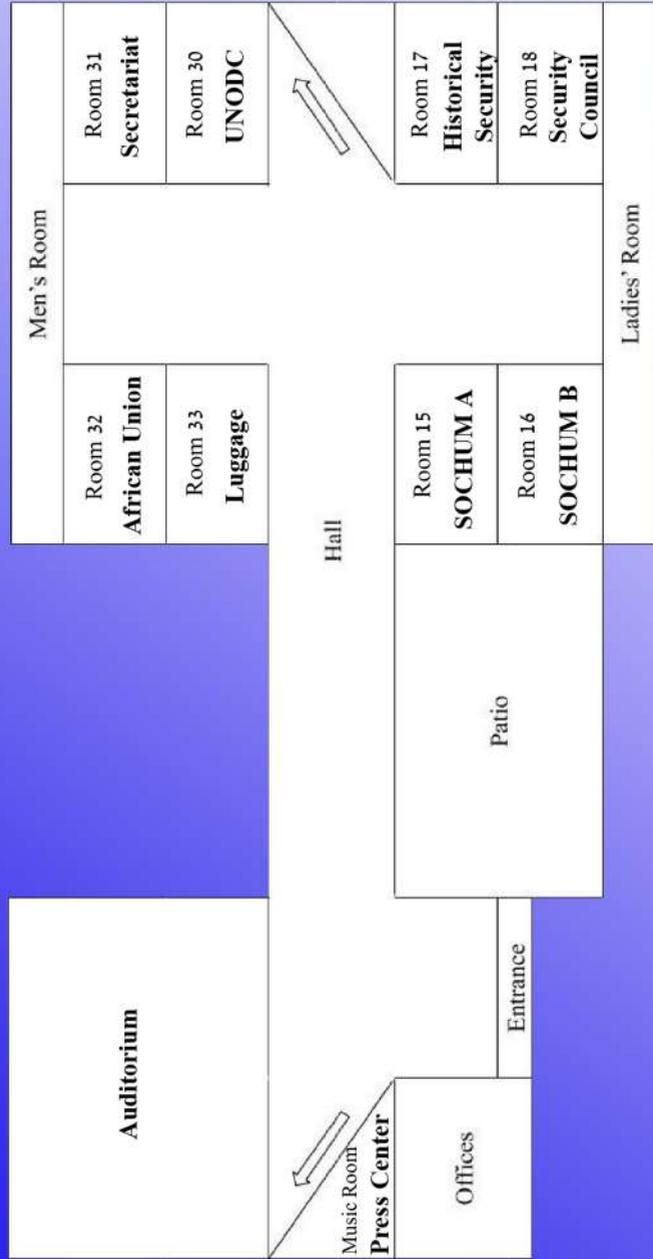
Monday 5.12 - Day I

9:00 - 9:45	Registration
10:00 - 10:45	Opening Ceremony
11:00 - 13:00	Committee Session I
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch (Staggered)
14:00 - 17:00	Committee Session II
17:00 - 17:30	Break (Staggered)
17:30 - 19:30	Committee Session III
19:30 - 20:00	Dinner
20:00 - 21:30	Evening Activities: Dance Party and Socials

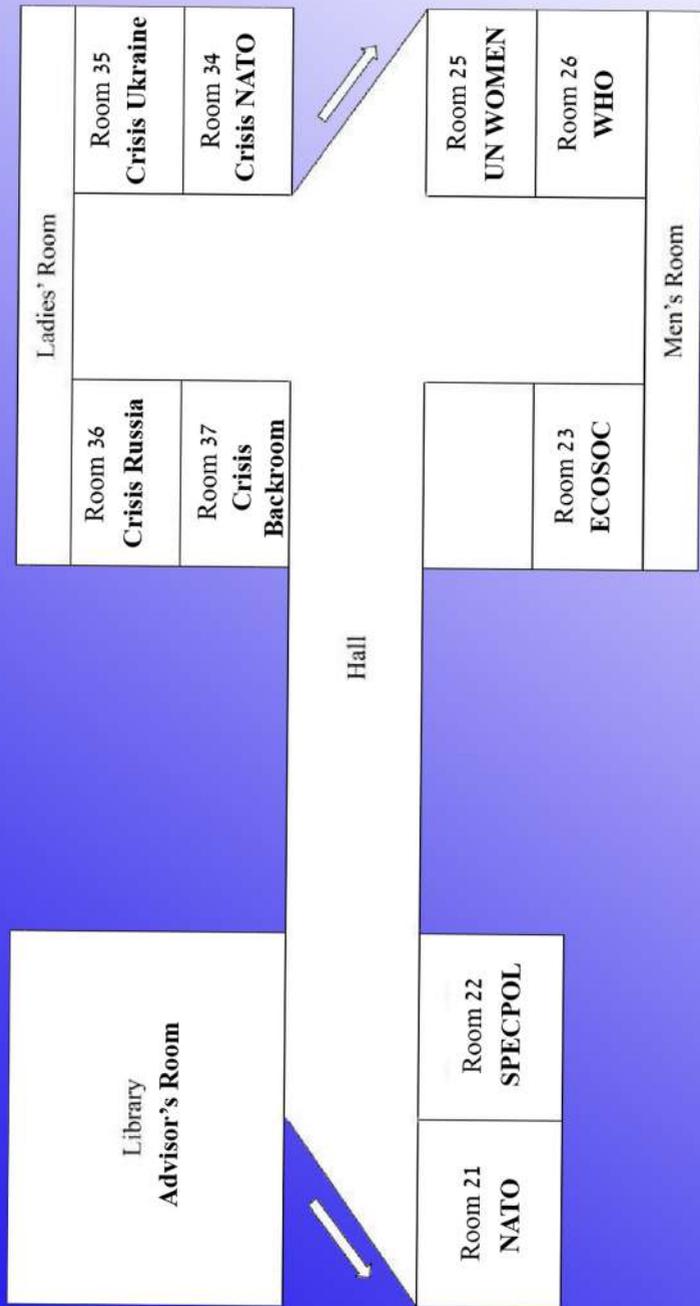
Tuesday 6.12 - Day II

9:15 - 9:30	Gathering
9:30 - 12:00	Committee Session IV
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch (Staggered)
13:00 - 16:00	Committee Session V
16:00 - 16:30	Afternoon Snacks
16:30 - 18:00	Committee Session VI
18:15 - 19:15	Closing Ceremony

First Floor



Second Floor



IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- *Resolutions may only be written during the conference. Delegates may bring ideas, however, not pre-written resolutions.*
- *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 sport shoes, sandals or jeans.*
- *Notes are subject to inspection by admins. 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	Complain about volume, room temperature, etc.	Yes (volume and speed only)	Yes (not volume)	Chair
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Question Procedures/Chair	No	No	Chair
Point of Order	Delegate feels the chair violated the rules of procedure.	No	No	Chair
Motion to Approach the Chairs	The delegate wishes to ask a question which doesn't concern the rest of the committee	No	No	Chair
Motion to Open Debate	Opens committee session. During the first committee session, the topic which will be debated first will be decided after this motion.	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Entertain Opening Statements	Delegates may present their opening statements.	No	No	Chairs
Motion to Open the Speakers' List	Delegates may add themselves to the Speakers' List, which gives them the opportunity to speak on any given subject regarding the topic.	No	No	Chairs
Motion for a Moderated Caucus	Request to have a moderated caucus. General and speaker time required.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Request to have an unmoderated caucus. Time required. No topic required. May be extended by a motion to extend the unmoderated caucus.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion to Introduce a Written Proposal	Enables one of the sponsors of the draft resolution or an amendment to present it to the committee.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion for a Panel of Authors	May be motioned for only once the draft resolution has been introduced. Two or Three of the sponsors or signatories of the draft resolution will explain it's rationale and take questions from other delegates, chosen by the chairs.	No	Yes	Majority Vote
Motion to Suspend Debate	Suspends debate, motioned for before breaks or lunch.	No	No	Chair
Motion to Close Debate	Go directly to voting procedure on amendments and draft resolutions.	No	Yes	$\frac{2}{3}$ Vote
Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions	The committee may change the order of resolutions in voting procedure. If this motion passes, the order of the voting will be changed.			
Motion to Vote by Roll Call	Every country with voting rights must speak their vote out loud	No	Yes	Majority Vote/Chair
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
UNSC - Motion to Make a Vote Substantive	The specific vote will become substantive, rather than procedural (may be vetoed). It can be raised only by one of the Permanent Members.	No	Yes, by another Permanent Member.	Majority Vote/If at least two permanent members vote against, the motion will automatically fail.
UNSC - Motion for a P5 Caucus	All five permanent members, for a certain amount of time which will be set in the motion, will step outside of the committee to discuss privately. One other non-P5 member may join them (P5+1 Caucus).	No	No	Chair + Unanimous agreement of all P5 members, regardless of the opinion of the rest of the committee.

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. It 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. It may be raised at any time; however, it 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.

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 HolyLandMUN 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:

2.3 Motion to Open the Speakers' List

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: "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 in the following pages)

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

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:

- a. It has between 2 and 5 sponsors;
- b. 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.

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.

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 in the Historical Security Council are double delegations, meaning that there are 2 delegates representing each member states.

6.1.2 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.

6.1.3 Voting

Each delegation will have one vote; delegates must agree between themselves as to how to cast their vote.

6.1.4 Permanent Members

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

6.1.5 Quorum

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

6.1.6 Voting

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

6.1.7 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.

6.1.8 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 NATO

6.2.1 Representation

Delegates in this committee represent Heads of State. They can speak either in the first or third person and may address their peers using the respective name of the leader (i.e 'Macron' for France and 'Biden' for the USA).

6.2.2 Voting

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

6.3 Crisis

For the Crisis rules of procedures, see the committee's study guide on our website.

6.4 United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

6.4.1 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'.

6.4.2 Quorum

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

6.4.3 Voting

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

6.4.4 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.

6.4.5 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.

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.
- **Perambulatory 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 rights.*
- **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 perambulatory 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 perambulatory clauses in a given resolution;

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

1. **Urges** that three (3) lines separate the perambulatory 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;

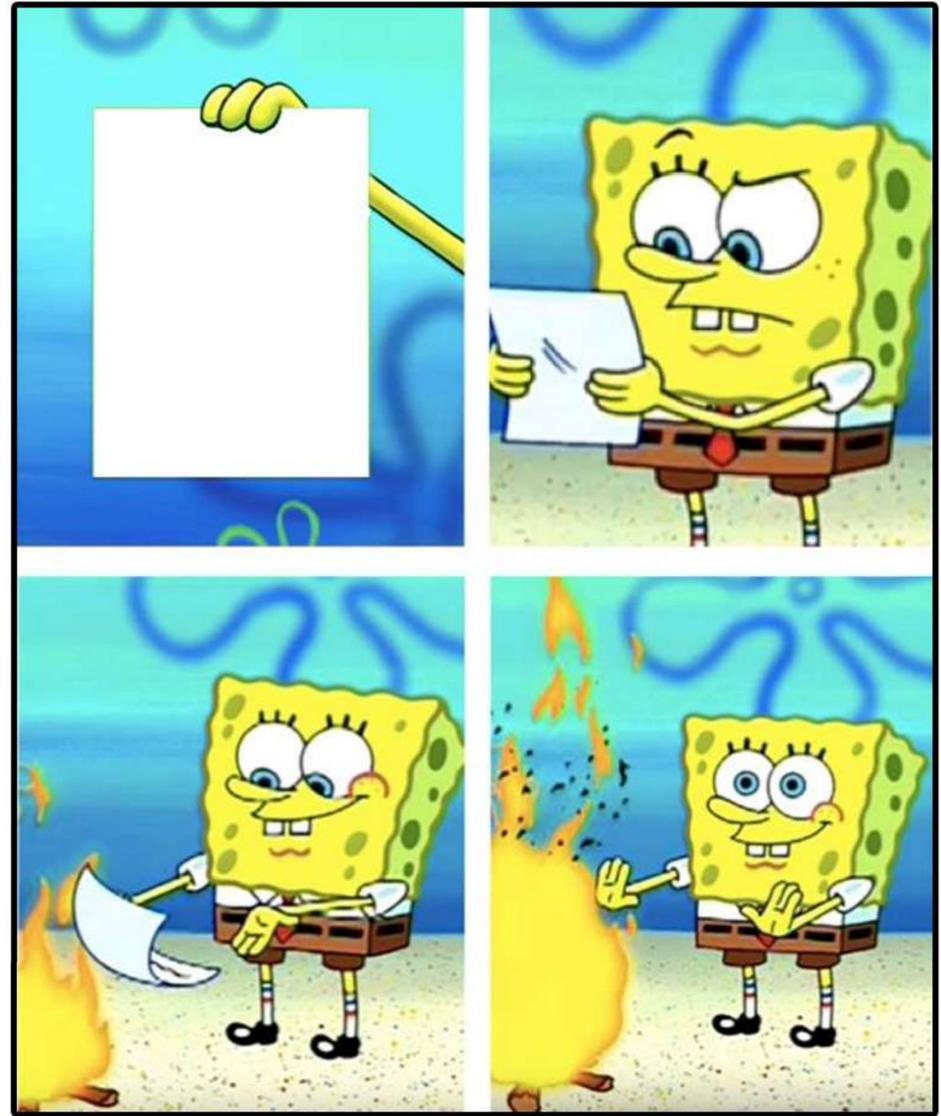
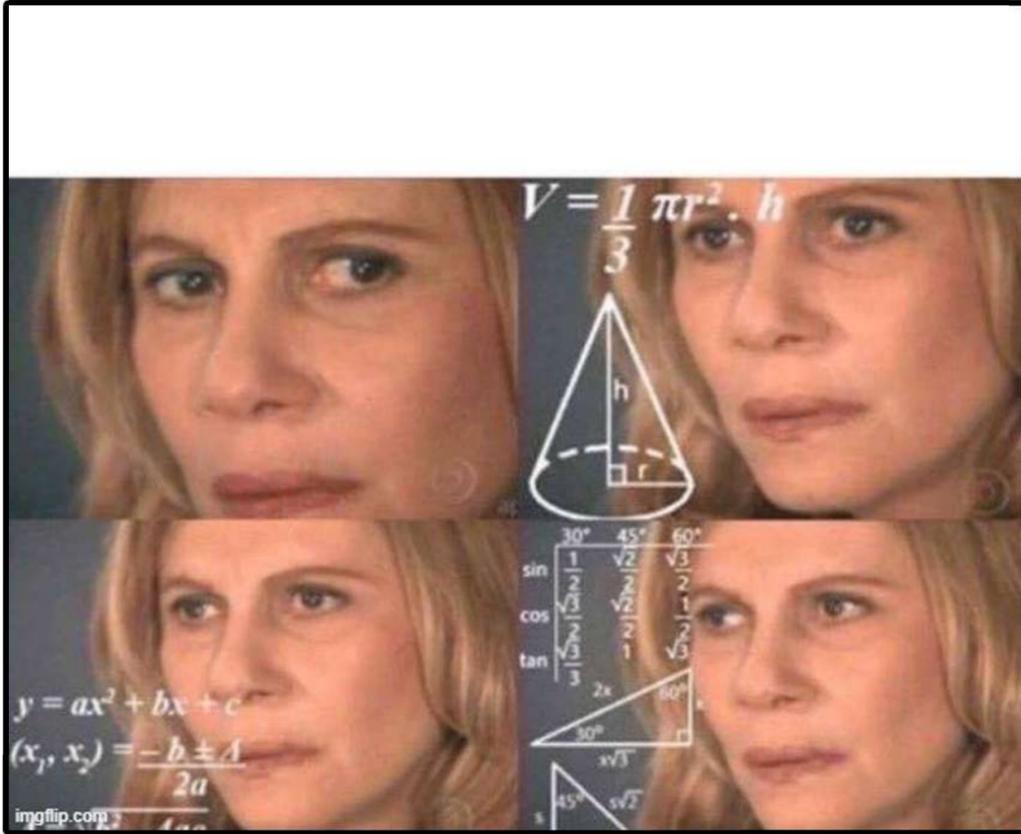
2. *Encourages* local municipal governments to establishing a Local Culture Promotion Council (LCPC) that will:
 - a. Fund and encourage the creation of tourist attractions, restaurants and culinary institutes which reflect the local culture and cuisine such as a farmers' market or museums;
 - b. Offer 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 reports on the progress of the implementation of these steps on a yearly basis;

FUN

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