

Guide to Delegate Preparation
Suncity Model United Nations 2023
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Letter from the Secretary General:

“He will conquer who has learnt the artifice of deviation. Such is the art of manoeuvring.”
- Sun Tzu - Chinese General and Strategist

Dear Delegates,

It is a great honour and privilege to serve as your Secretary General for the 8th Annual Session of the Intra Suncity Model United Nations. We at SMUN have always given importance to Debate, Diplomacy, and Dialogue and by God's grace, take great pride in the increased participation in our small yet impactful student-led conference.

The United Nations since its inception has tried to prevent and protect the succeeding generations from the wrath of war, which twice in the past has brought immense sorrow and inconsolable pain to mankind. But the world has changed since the beginning of the United Nations. We are way past the times where possession of Nuclear Arms and colossal armies proved a country's or a bloc's dominance in the world. We have witnessed constant developments. Developments in science & technology, developments in trade, developments in society, developments in those sectors that determine a country's real power and global standing today. Yet, the War still continues. Conflict is inevitable and continues to inflame the intensity of countless battles across the globe. The battles of today are not just fought on ground by army men but the forefronts have moved and become virtual, undefined and ever shifting. This war of hegemony, caused by technology, economic disparity, evolved ordnance and weapons, exploitation of the limited natural resources continuously pose a challenge to the Status Quo of the world order.

Living in the era characterised by growing modernization, it is essential to acknowledge that every global citizen has an exceptional chance to move towards building a framework in which the might of inventive intellect may merge along with the force of character. Therefore, a structure can be constructed around the notion that only knowledge may overcome indifference, wisdom can reduce ego, and the spirit of "WE THE PEOPLE" can eliminate all three. In the light of the above and the current world scenario, The 8th Annual Intra Suncity Model United Nations feels it is imperative to deliberate upon a theme relating to conflict resolution and liberty and deem it fit to establish “Manoeuvre, Manumission and Mediation”. Our vast and captivating committee's based on this theme presided over by our talented and passionate executive board and secretariat promise to reward imagination, innovation, and dedication to the best of our abilities.

Finally a little about myself, I am in the eleventh grade studying Accountancy, Business Studies, Mathematics, Economics, and English. I intend to pursue a career in Finance. I have been an avid enthusiast of International Relations and Politics. Besides being a passionate debater I like to spend my free time binge-watching, swimming and watching cricket and F1. If you wish to

discuss any of this, or even something else entirely, I invite you to approach me during the conference.

So, I, Hriday Kabir, Secretary General of SMUN 2023 invite you to be a part of the best conference you would have ever attended, at home. See you soon Suncitizens!

Until then,
Hriday Kabir

Secretary General
Suncity Model United Nations 2023

Committees at SMUN 2023:

1. UNGA SPECPOL (United Nations General Special Political and Decolonisation Committee)
Agenda: Resolution of the South China Sea Dispute with special emphasis on International Trade
2. HSC (Historical Security Council)
Agenda: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
3. UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council)
Agenda: Deliberation on African slave trade with special emphasis on women and child trafficking
4. AIPPM (All India Political Parties Meet)
Agenda: Discussing the rising tensions in the state of Manipur with special emphasis on the refugee crisis
5. UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
Agenda: Controlling illegal import and export of narcotics with special emphasis on case studies
6. IP (International Press)

General Conference Policies

1. Dress Code: The dress code for SMUN 2023, will be as follows:
Day 1: Western Business Attire: 28 October
Day 2: Indian Formal Attire: 29 October
Adherence to the dress code is mandatory to maintain a high degree of professionalism in the conference. Kindly ensure that you follow the aforementioned and dress appropriately.

2. **Plagiarism Policy-** Plagiarism refers to the usage of other's intellectual property without consent or giving due citations. In simple words, it refers to simply copying and pasting content from a source. Plagiarism in any form is not permitted at SMUN and all documents will be scanned using plagiarism checkers. Any plagiarism found will have severe consequences, which may include expulsion from the conference. While you can paraphrase content, pls ensure all data taken from external sources is properly cited using MLA citations and all ideas are purely your own.

About Model United Nations

Model United Nations, abbreviated as MUN, is a student-led simulation of the United Nations. Each student is allocated a particular nation in a committee. Students strive to solve some of the biggest problems relating to international policies, relations and equitable growth and development; in addition to resolving ongoing crises that warrant immediate attention. It equips students with unique skill sets that will undoubtedly prove beneficial in all future endeavours. This guide entails all information required for committee success. MUN is a phenomenal educational experience and enables students to garner imperative 21st century skills.

Within a week of registering for SMUN 2023 and making the registration payment, all delegates would have received an email with their country and committee allocations. Background guides are documents that are a starting point for delegate research and must be the first step in your research. Thereafter, delegates participate in a 2 day conference where they strive to ultimately create a resolution (or formal document containing solutions to the given agenda) that is voted upon favourably by a majority of the countries in the committee. In order to achieve this result, delegates engage in formal debate, moderated caucuses, unmoderated caucuses, writing sessions and more as explained further in this guide.

About the United Nations

The United Nations is the largest international organisation with active participation from 193 sovereign states. It was created in the aftermath of the second world war to avert another such crisis. The charter, or founding document, of the United Nations was ratified on 24 October 1945 and this is now known as United Nations Day. There have been numerous instances in the history of the UN when its capabilities and plausibility have been called into question, yet, the organisation has largely succeeded in achieving its primary objective of preventing a third world war.

Its principal purposes, as found in Article I of its Charter, are as follows:

- 1) to maintain international peace and security;
- 2) to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- 3) to cooperate in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; and
- 4) to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The headquarters of the United Nations is in New York City and is composed of five organs: the general assembly, economic and social councils (ECOSOC), the international court of justice, the security council and formerly, the trusteeship council. These organs have numerous committees under them. The correct knowledge of these organs and under which organ a particular committee falls is often lacking in the most experienced Model UN delegates, yet, a proper understanding of the same can be pivotal to being more prepared for committee sessions and developing a good understanding of the United Nations system.

At Suncity Model United Nations, we strive for the utmost degree of professionalism as well as compliance and adherence to the UN System. We will be following the standard UNA-USA Rules of Procedure as explained in Annexure 1. SMUN is attended by 250 delegates from grades 7-11 at Suncity School and serves as the launchpad for all budding MUN enthusiasts. It is more than simply a simulation of the United Nations, it is a golden opportunity to for delegates to cultivate new interests, garner new skillsets, beat stage fright, build critical thinking skills and more.

Pre-conference preparation:

Preparation in the days and weeks prior to the conference is highly encouraged for a fruitful and rewarding experience at Suncity Model United Nations. While we will be holding training sessions in the week preceding the conference, we highly recommend that delegates carry out the following preparatory steps on their own as well. Background guides will be provided for all five committees and reading them is a must for conference success. However, the background guides are designed to be only a starting point for research and delegates must make the effort to do additional research themselves to fully understand their country policies and differentiate themselves from others during the conference.

Pre-conference preparation can be primarily categorised into three different steps or types as follows:

1. **Functional preparation:** This refers to preparation involving learning how Model UN works, the Rules of Procedure and committee dynamics. Your functional preparation will be largely completed by reading this guide to delegate preparation and attending the general training session organised by the secretariat. Not being well-versed with the rules of procedure may leave you confused during the conference. Hence, it is of paramount importance that you thoroughly understand and are able to implement the same. In addition to this guide, we will be organising two training sessions (one general training sessions and one committee specific training session) and one question and answer session in person. The recording for the general training session will be uploaded to our website as well.
2. **Substantive preparation:** This refers to preparation regarding your committee and its specific agenda. Delegates are required to do preliminary research on their committee and agenda on their own and carefully written background guides will be provided as a starting point for the same. During the MUN conference, you will be representing a country and a policy maker. Always analyse the issue with your country's point of view and interests in mind. That being stated, we at SMUN, highly value collaboration and mutual understanding, as long it is not at the expense of your foreign policy.

Sources for substantive preparation:

1. **Background guide-** Background guides are the culmination of weeks of effort and hard work by executive board members and success in committee is not possible without a thorough understanding of the same. An early start on the background guide will give you an edge in the committee and facilitate further research. Background guides will be uploaded on our website. Each background guide has a "Suggestions for Further Research" which shall facilitate independent research. It is must be emphasised that imperative research is rewarding and to a large extent, necessary for MUN success.

2. **UN Digital Library-** UN Digital Library provides a plethora of official UN Documents. This is one of the best sources of primary information about the UN and its work. It gives free access to meeting records, speeches, voting records, draft resolutions, past resolutions, reports, statistics etc. Navigation of the UN Digital Library can possibly be confusing but it is definitely worth the effort. The link for the same is- <https://digitallibrary.un.org>
3. **Past UN Resolutions-** Past United Nations resolutions can be a gold mine for delegate research. However, the use of past un resolutions is often misinterpreted by delegates. These are references for delegates to see past actions and then build on these actions by using their creativity and analytical thinking. You can also refer to actions taken in past resolutions during your speeches as this will show that you have researched well. Delegates often end up plagiarising from such sources. This is unacceptable. Any delegate found plagiarising from past resolutions or any other sources shall be penalised, all documentation submitted to SMUN Executive Boards will be checked for plagiarism using our software. Past UN resolutions from 1942 onwards can be found on the Un digital library, so even delegates in historical committees, (for instance, the HSC set in 1956) can use this resource effectively.
4. **Books-** If you find the time, you can refer to books for research as well. These will not only help you in preparation for this particular conference, but also, give you the knowledge and expertise required for a full and cohesive understanding of the current world order. However, research through books can be very time consuming and hence, unproductive and inconsequential, so I advise you to exercise discretion in the selection of books.
5. **Other UN Sources-** UN sources are the most reliable source of primary data and must be your main source of data. You can use your committee's official UN website for a greater understanding on its mandate and purpose. Furthermore, sources like the UN chronicle can help you understand the united Nation's peacekeeping actions in simplified languages. Make sure to check the UN's record of your country's actions, the voting records your country has helped in past draft resolution voting procedures on the given agenda.
6. **SDG Reports-** The UN annually releases reports on the progress made on each of the sustainable development reports, with data and statistics that can be quite useful.
7. **Scholarly Articles/ Research Papers**
3. **Positional Preparation:** As the name suggests, positional preparation refers to the position for allocated country holds on the agenda. Each participant has been allocated a country and committee; and hence are representatives of that particular country in the committee they have been allotted. Having general knowledge about your country is definitely beneficial. However, it is imperative that you focus on

research on your country's foreign policy with respect to the agenda. You should know your country's allies and adversaries as this will help guide your decisions through the bloc formation process. While we encourage collaboration at SMUN, you will be down marked on violations of foreign policy. Therefore, you must be fully cognizant of your country's foreign policy. For positional preparation, you may find resources such as CIA world fact book, IMUNA, your country's official government website etc. useful. You can also make a country profile document containing basic information about your country for quick reference during committee sessions. However, this is for your personal reference only and is not required at SMUN. Many conferences ask for a position paper. However, SMUN 2023 does not require a position paper to be submitted for most of the committees, unless specifically stated in the background guide.

You must begin your positional preparation by doing a few generic google searches about your allotted country. Then proceed to opening the CIA world fact book page on your country and its IMUNA profile. Some of the allotted countries with special relevance to the agenda may be mentioned in your background guides as case studies. Ensure that you go through these case studies irrespective of whether you have been allotted those countries. You should know the relation your country has with these nations too. It is a common misconception in Model UN, that certain allotments are favoured for awards. This is not true at all. In General Assemblies (like UNGA DISEC) and Economic and Social Councils (like HRC), all countries, irrespective of their geographical size, GDP, socio-political influence etc, have the same voting rights. Having a country that doesn't have direct relevance to the agenda, allows you more creative freedom in terms of the solutions you present in committee and in many cases, wins you support from other such nations.

If your country is of direct relevance to the agenda, then you hold a great degree of responsibility, as both your action and inaction will affect the course of the committee.

Research Binder

It is highly recommended that all delegates carry research binders to the conference. Delegates may also refer to saved information or pre-opened tabs on their laptops, however, connecting to the internet and actively doing research during committee sessions is not permitted. It is suggested that you carry the following information in your research binder-

1. Your committee's UN website
2. Background Guide
3. This guide to delegate preparation
4. Your country's CIA world factbook page
5. GSL speech

6. 1-2 moderated caucus speeches
7. Substantive research
8. Your solution ideas

Although research binders/digital folder can seem tedious to make, they are fundamentally important to success in the conference. You can refer to your research binder at any point during the conference. A good research binder can indicate preparedness to other delegates and your executive board.

Committee Dynamics

With approximately 15 hours of debate, understanding committee dynamics of the conference become very important. The exact conference schedule will be shared a few days before the conference. Your time in committee will be divided between committee time and caucusing (both moderated and unmoderated). You will be assessed on excellence in each of the stages of the committee by your executive board while considering you for awards.

1. Formal Debate- GSL
2. Moderated Caucus
3. Unmoderated Caucus
4. Resolution Writing
5. Amendments
6. Voting Procedure

Each of the above stages of committee session are explained in the rules of procedure in the following pages.

The Art of Communication

Communication is an intrinsic part of Model UN, since the Un itself is an international forum for dialogue and communication amongst member states. In Model UN, communication takes place in two forms, both in oral and written formats.

Speeches

Verbally, delegates get to give speeches in formal debate (as their general speakers list and if such a situation arises, a special speakers list speech) and in caucuses (speeches in moderated caucuses, and open discussions in unmoderated caucuses). Delegates must prepare a general speakers list speech (90 seconds long) covering their nations major foreign policy regarding the given agenda, prior to the conference. Committee whatsapp groups will be formed for the delegates 2-3 days prior to the conference. Delegates are encouraged to discuss moderated

caucus topics in the whatsapp groups, so that they can research accordingly and have 1-2 moderated caucus speeches prepared.

The rule of thirds is highly recommended in Model UN speeches. To clarify your points and make sure you have effectively communicate your information to the other delegates and the executive board, try to divide each of your speeches into three arguments.

Chits/Notes

As speeches may not be very frequent, written communication through chits and documentation is present. Chits are small messages written on a given chit pad that may be addressed to another delegate directly, another delegate via the executive board or if permitted by your EB, directly to the executive board. Chits may be written during committee sessions as well. No cross talk is allowed during committee sessions (apart from unmoderated caucuses) and hence, all communication amongst delegates that is not addressed to the entire committee, must take place through chits. Chits to another delegate may be used for a plethora of purposes such as- lobbying to get them to join your bloc, discussing views and opinions on the agenda. If you want to ask another delegate an eminent question that you were not able to ask in committee through a point of information and want the executive board to be aware of this, you may write the words VIA EB on your chit. However, kindly exercise discretion in the use of such chits and send them via the EB when necessary.

Rules of Procedure

At SMUN 2023, we will be following standard UNA-USA rules of procedure (ROP)

1. General Rules
2. Rules governing debate
3. Rules governing speeches
4. Points
5. Rules governing substantive matters
6. Rules governing voting
7. Precedence of points and motions

General Rules

1. *Scope:* The scope of the following rules applies to all committees at SMUN 2023, with exceptions to be made for the International Press and instructions at the discretion of the executive board of a particular committee;
2. *Official Language:* English shall be the official language for all activities at SMUN 2023;

3. *Code of Conduct:* All delegates are expected to maintain discipline and a high code of conduct, violation of this may result in being barred from committee or disqualification from SMUN;
4. *Participation of Non-Members:* A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is not mentioned in the committee matrix, may only address the committee with prior approval from the chairperson;
5. *Credentials:* Credentials of all delegates have been received on the application form. The Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General;
6. *Statements by the Secretariat:* A member of the secretariat may address the committee at any time to make prudent announcements;
7. *General Powers of Executive Boards:* The chairperson shall have complete control of the proceedings of a committee. The chairperson will direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure that the aforementioned rules are strictly adhered to. The chairperson may allocate duties between the members of the executive board but shall remain the final arbiter of all committee functions;
8. *Quorum:* $\frac{1}{4}$ of the voting members of the committee must be present in order for a quorum to be established. The committee can be opened/called to order only after the establishment of the quorum. Following the roll call, the committee chairperson shall announce the simple and $\frac{2}{3}$ majorities of the committee.
9. *Courtesy:* It is mandatory for delegates to show courtesy and respect towards all other delegates and the executive board. Any delegate who fails to do so may have to face repercussions.
10. *Electronic Devices:*

Rules Governing Debate

11. *Agenda:* The agenda refers to the overarching topic of debate and the issue to be resolved over the duration of the conference. Since all committees at SMUN have a single agenda, the agenda will automatically be set and delegates will not have to vote or debate to set the agenda as in the case of a committee discussing two topic areas.
12. *Formal Debate:* After the agenda has been adopted, the first order of business is to begin formal debate with the general speakers list (GSL). Speakers may speak on their general country policy with regards to the agenda for the default period of 90 seconds (speaker's time may be amended through a procedural vote). Formal debate is the default condition of the committee, unless interrupted by points, motions, caucuses etc;

- 13. *Moderated Caucuses:*** A moderated caucus is a period of substantive debate that is moderated by the executive board. The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures of the committee session.
- Each moderated caucus has a specific topic, total time and individual speaker time that must be suggested by delegates while motioning for the said caucus. To suspend formal debate and enter a moderated caucus, a motion should obtain simple majority in the committee. The chairperson may rule a motion dilatory and this decision is not subject to appeal. If such a motion is passed, the chairperson, shall accept speakers for the moderated caucus, subject to the total duration of the caucus.
- 14. *Unmoderated Caucuses:*** An unmoderated caucus suspends formal debate and allows delegates to informally discuss their ideas in committees. Unmoderated caucuses are instrumental to the discussion on which potential moderated caucus topics must be discussed in the early stages of the committee. However, for the most of part of the conference, they are used for the formation of blocs and thereafter, drafting of documentation.
- 15. *Closure of Debate:*** A motion for closure of debate may be raised by a delegate at the discretion of the executive board and would be passed given a simple majority.

Rules Governing Speeches

- 16. *Speakers List-*** The default mode of the committee is formal debate in the form of the general speakers list. Every committee session/ day of the conference shall begin with a few gsl speeches and the committee shall revert to the speakers list in case no other motion passes. At the discretion of the chairperson, speakers may be added to the speakers list upon raising their placards. Delegates may also send a formal request in writing to the executive board to be added or removed from the speakers list. The approval of this request is on the discretion of the chairperson.
- 17. *Speeches-*** Speeches may be given by delegates during moderated caucuses and formal debate (in the form of general speakers list or special speakers list speeches). Speeches must not exceed the given time limit, the chairperson shall indicate 10 seconds left with single tap of the gavel and the elapsing of speech time with a double tap of the gavel. No delegate may address the committee without previously having gained the approval of the chairperson. The chairperson is also at liberty to call a speaker to order if their speeches are not relevant to the committee or have offensive content;
- 18. *Speaking Time-*** While a moderated caucus is being motioned for, the delegate who motioned for such a caucus has to specify both the individual speakers time and total speakers time. The total speakers time must be divisible by the individual speakers time. The default individual speakers' time for general speakers list speeches is 90 seconds. However, this may be amended by a motion to do so.

- 19. Yields-** Delegates who have not completely elapsed their speaking time, may choose to yield the rest of their time in the following ways-
- (i) *Yield to another delegate:* This is when the remaining time is given to another delegate to continue the speech. This delegate may only speak for the time remaining in the previous speaker's speech. Time left after this may not be yielded to another delegate,
 - (ii) *Yield to points of information/question:* Delegates may choose to yield their time to answering any questions based on their speech. Questions may be entertained only to the limit of the time left in the speech,
 - (iii) *Yield to the chairperson:* This is used when the delegate has not elapsed his/her time but does not want their speech to be subject to comments or questions. This is in order, but not automatic, when a delegate ends his/her speech.
- 20. Right of Reply:** When a delegate is personally offended by another delegate through a speech, he/she may request the chairperson for permission to give a speech in response, known as 'Right of reply speech'. The duration of this speech shall be 30 seconds. This is only permissible at the discretion of the chairperson and is a rare occurrence as all delegates are requested to be respectful even during heated committee sessions.

Points

- 21. Point of personal privilege:** Whenever a delegate has a personal discomfort during a committee session, they may raise a point of personal privilege. A point of personal privilege is the only point that may be used to interrupt a speaker, but only in the case that the speaker is inaudible. This must be used at utmost discretion and not for trivial issues.
- 22. Point of Order:** When there is a factual inaccuracy in a delegate's speech, a point of order may be used. Points of order may be raised verbally if the delegate is recognised by the executive board. Otherwise, it is to be sent to the delegate concerned via the EB.
- 23. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** When a delegate has a query regarding the parliamentary procedure, they may raise their placard to ask a point of parliamentary inquiry. This only entails questions about the rules of procedure and not substantive matters. This may not be used to interrupt a speaker in any case.
- 24. Point of Information:** If a delegate has a substantive question or seeks clarification from a delegate who gave a speech, he/she may raise a point of information. These may be raised if the delegate decides to yield time to questions. Points of information may also be asked through chits directed to the concerned delegate and sent through the EB so, that you can be marked upon them.

Rules governing Substantive Matters:

25. *Working Papers:* Delegates may propose to present a working paper after 1-2 committee sessions. However, they will be presented only upon receiving the chairperson's approval. Working papers are meant to aid the committee in the formulation of draft resolutions and hence, need not have any specific format.
26. *Draft Resolutions:* Draft resolutions may be proposed only after they have at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of the present delegates as signatories. One draft resolution may not have more than 4 sponsors but it can have any number of signatories. One delegate may be a signatory in multiple draft resolutions but can be a sponsor of only one.
27. *Introducing draft resolutions:* After a delegate motions to present a draft resolution, the chairperson and other members of the executive board read the document. The chairperson is the final arbiter of which draft resolutions can be approved to be presented before the committee. After a draft resolution is approved by the EB, delegates are given a few minutes to read the document. Thereafter, members of the bloc that made the draft resolution will give a 5 minute presentation explaining the operative clauses of the document, followed by a 5 minute question and answer session. In the question and answer session, the members of the bloc answer the substantive questions other delegates may have about the document.
28. *Amendments:* Delegates can submit both friendly and unfriendly amendments to the draft resolution in a formal written format. Amendments can be for changing, adding or deleting a clause from the draft resolution.
 - (i) *Friendly amendments-* If all the sponsors of the draft resolution agree to a particular amendment, it is known as a friendly amendment. It is not voted upon in committee.
 - (ii) *Unfriendly amendments-* If even one of the sponsors of the draft resolution doesn't agree to a particular amendment, it is known as an unfriendly amendment. Thereafter, it is voted upon in committee.

Rules governing Voting:

29. *Division of the question-* This is one of the rarest and most complicated motions in model UN. If it has to be used, it will be thoroughly explained by your chairperson. It is used when a delegate wants the committee to consider some of the operative clauses of a draft resolution or working paper.
30. *Reordering voting of draft resolutions-* Resolutions are usually voted upon in the order that they were submitted to the dais. However, delegates can motion for the resolutions to be reordered for voting. If this motion is passed by a simple majority, it is passed.

31. Voting- Once debate is closed, the committee immediately starts with the role call voting procedure. Before this delegates can motion to reorder the voting of the draft resolutions or divide the question.

Precedence of Points and Motions:

32. Precedence: Precedence of points and motions refers to the order of preference in which these will be presented before the committee. Some points and motions have greater urgency than others and hence, have higher precedence. The following precedence will strictly be followed in SMUN 2023.

1. Parliamentary Points

a. Points that may interrupt a speaker:

i. Points of Personal Privilege

ii. Points of Order

b. Points in order only when the floor is open:

i. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

2. Procedural motions that are not debatable:

a. Adjournment of the Meeting

b. Suspension of the Meeting

c. Unmoderated Caucus

d. Moderated Caucus

e. Motion to change the speaking time

f. Introduction of a draft resolution

g. Introduction of an amendment

3. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration:

a. Closure of Debate

b. Postponement of Debate

c. Division of the Question

d. Reordering Resolutions

4. Substantive motions:

a. Amendments

b. Resolution

Appendix A: Sample Working Paper

Source: Harvard MUN 2019 Guide to Delegate Preparation

Committee: Commission on Trade and Development Topic: Generalised System of Preferences

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador believe that a General System of Preferences (GSP) should be set up so that Less-Developed Countries (LDCs) receive preferential treatment from Developed Countries (DCs). To that end we propose:

1. Each DC reduce their tariffs to the lowest level possible. This level will be determined by the below created subcommittee,
2. Bilateral trade agreements should be pursued for further reductions in tariffs.
3. Trade preferences should be granted in the following areas: Agriculture

Manufactures Semi-manufactures Raw materials

4. Decisions on product coverage by preference giving nations be made in consultation with the affected LDC. Annual reevaluation of coverage shall take place with the LDC with disputes going to the below-created subcommittee.

5. A subcommittee of UNCTAD should be created with equal membership of developed and developing countries. This subcommittee would have the following powers:

- a. To mediate disputes between preference givers and receivers
- b. Make recommendations which all countries should follow
- c. Serve as a forum for airing grievances relating to the GSP
- d. Report regularly to the Secretary General

6. Membership should be as follows:

- a. Five permanent nations from the DCs
- b. Five permanent nations from the LDCs and LLDCs
- c. Ten members elected annually by UNCTAD

Voting rights will have to be worked out, but the UN format for subcommittees seems best. Of course, we are amenable to change.

Important points for formatting draft resolutions

1. *Preambulatory Phrases*- A list of preambulatory phrases/clauses is provided in Appendix C below. These are used before the first few lines of a draft resolution that entail details of what the committee takes into cognisance before suggesting methods to resolve the problem. This can contain past UN action, peacekeeping missions, resolutions, recent developments etc.
2. *Operative Phrases*- A list of operative phrases/clauses is provided in Appendix C below. These are mentioned after the preambulatory phrases in a draft resolution. These are used to start lines containing actions that your committee will be taking to work towards the resolution of your agenda.

NOTE: There should be only 1 full stop in your draft resolution, which is at the end of the full document. Even if you accidentally place a full stop at any other point of document, it indicates that the document has ended there. After each of the preambulatory clauses, there is a comma (,) and after each of the operative clauses except the last one, there is a semicolon (;)

Appendix B: Sample Draft Resolution

Source: Harvard MUN 2019 Guide to Delegate Preparation

Committee: Commission on Information Regulation

Topic: International News Flow Imbalance

Signatories: Algeria, Belize, Cambodia, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine (observer), Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Venezuela

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its Resolution A/36/89 of 16 December 1981, “The Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding,”

Recalling also Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Everyone has the right to...receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,”

Recognizing that the problem of news flow imbalance is that two-way information among countries of a region is either nonexistent or insufficient and information exchanged between regions of the world is inadequate,

Realizing the need for all Sovereign Nations to maintain their integrity and still play an active role in the international system,

1) Recommends that a three-level information interchange system be established on the National, Regional, and International levels to ameliorate the current problems of newsflow imbalance, which is to operate as follows:

- a) Each region’s member nations will report their national information and receive the information of other nations in their region from the regional level of this interchange system;
- b) Nations will decide the character of the newsflow media best suited to the need of their sovereign territory, be this printed, audio, or audiovisual;
- c) Regional News Gathering Agencies will serve to gather information from the nations in their region, and these boards will have no editorial discretion and will serve to forward all information to the International Board;

- d) Each regional agency will be composed of representatives from every member nation of the region;
 - e) The primary function of the International Board will be to translate information accumulated from the regional news gathering agencies;
 - f) The secondary purpose will be to transmit all information gathered back to the member nations via the regional news gathering agencies;
 - g) In order to expedite the transfer of information from the international to regional level the international board will utilise a UN frequency on a European Economic Community (EEC) satellite;
- 2) Proposes that the following be designated as regional areas:
- a) Africa;
 - b) Middle East;
 - c) Asia and the Pacific;
 - d) Latin America;
 - e) Eastern Europe;
 - f) Western Europe and North America;
- 3) Urges the establishment of the University of International Communications, whose main branch will be in Geneva, Switzerland with additional branches located in each of the aforementioned regions, with the following aims:
- a) The University and branches will be established with the express purpose of bringing together world views and facilitating the transfer of technology;
 - b) All member nations of the United Nations will be equally represented at the University;
 - c) Incentives will be offered to students of journalism and communications at the University to return to their countries to teach upon completion of instruction;
 - d) The instructors of the regional education centres will be comprised of a multi-partisan coalition of educators from throughout the world;
 - e) The number of students admitted to the University will be contingent upon the amount of funding provided by the United Nations;
- 4) Calls for the continued use of funds from the International Program for the Development of Communications, Special Account, UNESCO, the UN Development Program, and other sources of funding including national governments and private donors;
- 5) Recommends that the distribution of funds be decided by the IPDC.

Appendix C: List of preambulatory and operative phrases

Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Emphasizing	Affirming
Alarmed by	Expecting	Alarmed by
Approving	Expressing its appreciation	Approving
Aware of	Expressing its satisfaction	Aware of
Believing	Fulfilling	Believing
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Bearing in mind
Cognizant of	Fully believing	Cognizant of
Confident	Further deploring	Confident
Contemplating	Further recalling	Contemplating
Convinced	Guided by	Convinced
Declaring	Having adopted	Declaring
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Deeply regretting
Deploring	Having received	Deploring
Desiring	Having studied	Desiring

Operative Clauses

Accepts	Declares accordingly	Further proclaims	Regrets
Affirms	Demands*	Further remind	Requests
Approves	Deplores	Further recommends	Resolves
Authorizes	Draws attention	Further requests	Solemnly affirms
Calls for	Designates	Further resolves	Strongly condemns*
Calls upon	Emphasizes	Has resolved	Supports
Condemns*	Encourages	Notes	Takes note of
Congratulates	Endorses	Proclaims	Trusts
Confirms	Expresses its appreciation	Reaffirms	Urges
Considers	Expresses its hope	Recommends	<i>*reserved for the</i>
Decides	Further invites	Reminds	<i>Security Council</i>

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