WAMUNC XXI
March 21-24, 2019

Delegate Guide

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Rules of Procedure

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliamentary procedure is one of the most difficult parts of Model UN to master, hence below is handy cheat sheet to help guide you. Do not worry if this makes little sense at the beginning. It takes experience to learn the flow of parliamentary procedure. While most committees should follow the parliamentary procedure below, there is often variation outside of general assembly committees. That variation is determined by the chair.

The chair approves or dismisses all points or motions. The chair has ultimate control over the committee. He or she calls on speakers as well as determines the speed and content of committee.

Points & Motions

A "point" or "motion" is the official term for any procedural action taken in committee. All actions must be preceded by a point or motion, and some, as noted above, require affirmation by the committee by vote in addition to the chair. Motions move debate forward from the speaker's list to caucuses to introducing resolutions and voting. Points are used to clarify procedure, ask a question, or correct parliamentary procedure.

Point or Motion	Purpose	Speakers For/ Against	Require to Pass	Interrupt Speaker	Special Notes
Appeal to the Chair's Decision	A delegate feels the chair has erred in his discretion	None	⅔ Majority	No	Submitted in writing. Refrain from using this unless absolutely necessary

Right of Reply	A delegate feels they have been personally attacked	None	Chair's Discretion	No	Submitted in writing. This is not for attacks on policy
Motion to set the agenda	Establishes the order in which topics will be addressed	2 for 2 against	Simple Majority	No	
Motion to set the Speaker's List	Sets the amount of time a delegate may speak in formal debate	None	Simple Majority	No	
Motion to open the Speaker's List	Opens the speakers list so that formal debate may begin	None	Simple Majority	No	
Motion to close the Speaker's List	Closes the list so no delegation may be added	None	Simple Majority	No	
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Delegates move into an unmoderated caucus	None	Simple Majority	No	
Motion for a Moderated Caucus	Delegates move into a moderated caucus	None	Simple Majority	No	Must specify purpose, duration, and speaker time
Point of Personal Privilege	Expresses personal discomfort	None	Chair's Discretion	Yes	Uses: Bathroom, room

					temperature, inability to hear, etc.
Point of Order	When the delegate feels the chair has made an error in procedure	None	Chair's Discretion	Yes	
Point of Inquiry	Made by a delegate to ask the chair a question about proceedings	None	Chair's Discretion	No	Ex.:"What tie would you like resolutions handed to the dias?"
Point of Information	Made by a delegate to ask the speaking delegate or the chair a question about correctness of a statement	None	Chair's Discretion	No	
Motion to Divide the Question	Made by a delegate to vote on components of a resolution separately	2 for 2 against	⅔ Majority	No	
Motion to close debate and move into voting procedure	Ends debate on the topic and results in voting on resolutions	2 for 2 against	⅔ Majority	No	Will end all communication, cannot speak or pass notes
Motion to adjourn debate	Means the committee moves to	2 for 2 against	⅔ Majority	No	Sometimes irreversible

	debate on the next topic or end debate all together				
Motion to adjourn the meeting	Means that the committee is dismissed for a certain duration	None	Simple Majority	No	Used before lunch and at the end of the day if debate will pick up tomorrow
Motion to introduce a draft resolution	Allows a draft resolutions to be distributed to the committee	None	Chair's Discretion	No	Sponsors read resolution aloud
Motion for a Q&A	Allows sponsors to entertain questions on the draft resolutions	None	Simple Majority	No	Must state duration, sometimes combined with the introduction of draft resolutions

Yields

A Member who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield any remaining time in one of the following manners:

1. To the Chair
2. To Questions
3. To another Member-state
4. To Comments

The Member to whom time is yielded may not yield his time during that speech. Speakers may not yield during a moderated caucus or during procedural debate.

Order of Committee Outline

This is the typical flow of committee. Actual structure will vary based on the nature of the committee.

1. Roll Call
   a. When a delegate's country name is called the delegate may respond "present" or "present and voting." If the delegate responds "present and voting" then he or she is required to vote and may not abstain during voting procedure.

2. Adopting the Agenda (requires a simple majority vote)
   a. *Motion to Open the Speakers' List:* The Chair will verbally select countries and create a formal speaking order. If a delegate is not selected, he should send a note to the chair that he would like to be put on the speakers list. Delegates then discuss agenda possibilities.
   b. *Motion to Set the Speakers' Time at _____ min/sec*: This allows delegates to set the time the speaker is allowed to have the floor while discussing agenda possibilities.
   c. *Motion to Set the Agenda:* While discussing agenda possibilities a delegate may move to set the agenda by being recognized by the chair, and stating, "Country X moves to set the agenda to…" and dictates their desired agenda order. Motions to set different topic orders will be accepted at this time. The committee will vote on preferred topic order.

3. Post-Agenda Adoption
   a. Open a speakers' list on the topic.
   b. *Motion for a _____ min moderated caucus with a _____ sec/min speaking time for the purpose of _____ :* Moderated caucus allows a more informal level of debate at critical points in the discussion. If this motion passes, the Chair will depart from the speakers' list and call on delegates at his discretion.
   c. *Motion for an unmoderated caucus for _____ min:* Unmoderated caucus allows for delegates to informally discuss topics, work on working papers, and build coalitions. There are no speakers and all rules are suspended. The time limit is subject to the approval of the Chair.

4. Submitting and Presenting Working Papers

a. Upon being finished, working papers should be submitted to the dias. They may then be presented via a motion. Along with presenting of working papers, there is often an author's panel, or question and answer period.

b. At the chairs discretion, working papers may need to be merged in order to meet a maximum draft resolution count. Delegates may have to merge and resubmit papers.

c. Once all papers have been submitted and presented, the committee will move into voting procedure.

5. Voting Procedure
   a. How to move into voting procedure:
      i. *Motion to Close Debate*: This requires 2 speakers against and a 2/3-majority vote. Once this passes, the body moves directly into voting procedures. All doors are shut, no one may enter or exit the room, and passing of notes is not allowed. Violation of rules results in expulsion from the committee room.
      ii. Expiration of speakers' list: First, *the motion to Close the Speakers' List* must pass (simple majority vote). No more names can then be added. When the last speaker is finished, the body automatically enters into voting procedure.
   b. During voting procedure:
      i. *Divide the Question:* This motion calls for certain operative clauses to be voted on separately from the resolution. The delegate proposing this motion must name the clause to be questioned. The chair calls speakers, 2 for and 2 against. The body then votes whether the clause should be divided, which requires a two-thirds vote. If this passes, then the body votes whether this clause should be included in the final resolution, which requires a simple majority. Thus, 2 votes actually take place: the first is procedural, the second is substantive.
      ii. *Roll Call Vote:* Each country is called out loud. Each member may reply "yay", "nay", or "abstain". A roll call vote is granted at the discretion of the chair.
      iii. *Yes/No with Rights Vote:* Delegates can explain a vote on a specific resolution when voting during roll call. It is used to clarify a vote against normal country policy. Requests must be submitted in

writing to the chair prior to voting and will be granted at the discretion of the chair.

     iv.   Order of Precedence:
1. Amendments
2. Division of the question
3. Resolution as a whole.

    c. Conduct During Voting Procedure
       i. Once debate has been closed and voting procedures have begun no delegates shall continue to caucus in any form. The only interruption to voting shall be for a point of order concerning the actual voting procedures. No person shall enter or exit the committee room until voting procedures have come to a close.

6. Closing Debate: At the end of passing a resolution, either the committee moves on to the next topic, or if time is expired, the committee will close debate.

Conference Guidelines

We ask for your cooperation in maintaining order, both within and outside of committee. Doing so will provide a professional, educational, and safe environment for all delegates and advisors.

By attending this conference, delegates agree that:

1. All conference delegates are expected to be respectful of others. Disrespect and harassment of any sort will not be tolerated. Reported incidents of harassment will be thoroughly investigated by the Secretariat, and the Secretariat reserves the right to take any necessary action.

2. WAMUNC has a zero tolerance policy towards the possession or consumption of alcohol and/or other drugs. Any delegate caught in possession of or under the influence of banned substances will be expelled from the conference.

3. Solicitation of any events by individuals other than conference staff will not be tolerated without the consent of the Secretariat.

4. The dress code for committee sessions is business professional, or a respectful attire of the position being represented. Delegates who do not maintain appropriate dress during the conference may be asked to change their clothing.

5. The Grand Hyatt Washington is a non-smoking facility. WAMUNC has a zero tolerance policy for smoking. Any delegate caught smoking cigarettes will be expelled

from the conference.

6. All electronic devices are strictly prohibited during committee sessions including laptops, tablets, and cell phones. Laptops are permitted only in double delegation committees to type draft resolutions outside of the committee room. The chair has the right to ban its use should there be misuse of this privilege. Internet access will not be provided to delegates.

7. All conference attendees are expected to adhere to Washington, D.C. laws. Any violations will be reported to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department.

8. The Secretariat reserves the right to discipline or expel delegates for inappropriate behavior, which includes, but is not limited to: foul language, suggestive remarks, violence, sexual harassment, etc. Additionally, WAMUNC staff reserve the right to read all notes that are passed in committee sessions.

9. These guidelines are not all-inclusive and the Secretary-General reserves the right to act on any situations that threaten the good conduct of the conference.

Failure to adhere to these policies may result in expulsion of a delegate from the conference and a ban from future WAMUNC conferences. Delegates and schools that are expelled from the conference will not be given a refund of any sort.

Committee Structure

The Committees

International Bodies/General Assembly Committees (GA)

The General Assembly Committee, just like in the real United Nations, is made up of many states. Each member state has one vote, and no states possess veto power. One technicality to remember about General Assembly when you get closer to the conference is what level of power the assembly actually has. General Assembly committees can only recommend policies for nations to adopt, or request action from the Security Council in a resolution. What this means for you is that all your operative clauses should be along the lines of "strongly recommends," or "urges" or "suggests" as opposed to "allots funds," "takes action" or other phrases that denote the Assembly actually undertaking the action. These recommendations exist for the preservation and promotion of the principle of national sovereignty despite state membership in international organizations.

The General Assembly is the most basic of the committees in terms of procedure and structure. These committees also follow a very standard parliamentary procedure. There are six main committees of the UN General Assembly. They are as follows:

- First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
- Second Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)
- Third Committee: Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)
- Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)
- Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary
- Sixth Committee: Legal

Regional Bodies and Councils

Regional Bodies and Councils usually run very similarly to General Assembly Committees in terms of parliamentary procedure, but differ in the number of delegates. While General Assemblies contain 100 double delegations, Regional Bodies and Councils contain much less. Some may contain double delegations, but the number of delegations total ranges from only 20 to around 45.

Historical and Specialized Committees

Overall Historical and Specialized Committees are smaller committees that have a more specific focus. Specialized committees vary greatly in terms of set-up and procedure. Some run exactly like a normal GA committee, but others have partial

crisis aspects to the committee. It is best to consult the background guide for your committee to see if there are major variations from the typical structure and rules of procedure. If you are ever confused about how your committee will run, please contact your respective chair or USG.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Security Council is not only a slightly more complicated environment but also tends to be more competitive. It consists of only 15 nations and aside from being much smaller than General Assembly, involves countries of different categories. Of the 15 total, only five nations are permanent members: The United States, United Kingdom, France, The People's Republic of China and Russian Federation. The other 10 are "rotating members." The five permanent members (P5) each have the power of a veto.This means that should they desire to do so, they may veto a resolution, at which point the resolution will no longer be considered on the floor. However, a P5 nation often opts to abstain from a vote if they neither agree nor disagree with the resolution.

As well as passing resolutions about the assigned topic, delegates will often face a dynamic crisis situations. Taking news reports or intelligence briefings "sent" to them by wire services, news organizations, or their own embassies and governments. Nations on Security Council are tasked with writing and passing resolutions and directives to stabilize the situation. In other words, you must have solid enough foundations in parliamentary procedure to react to a totally unanticipated situation in a more unique way.

*There is no UNSC at WAMUNC XXI.

Crisis Committees and Cabinets

Cabinets are the group of ministers or officials who handle the most fundamental aspects of a country, and often with the leader of the country presiding over the Cabinet. You are not a "delegation" in a cabinet, but rather an individual entity, and instead of representing a country, you are representing a sole person. You will receive information about the role of the cabinet as a whole, who you are on the cabinet, bios of the other members of the cabinet, and a brief on your country or entity. You will be responsible for researching some solutions to the problem presented and if possible, further information on your persona.

In a Cabinet, throughout the course of the conference you will be faced with many crisis situations by the Crisis Director of your committee. You must handle all of these situations while cooperating with other countries/delegates, managing logistics, dealing with public response, and dominating internal politics. News briefs and other updates come rapid-fire, so be prepared for a wild ride. The cabinet will pass committee directives in order to deal with problems presented. Other crisis committees will have a similar structure where you are sitting on a board or cabinet for a group or company. In

addition to having actions that the committee takes as a whole, crisis committees also have an individual action component through personal crisis notes. More details for crisis how to on page 27.

Committee Structure: Debate

Committees follow certain pre-determined structures of debate. They are instituted by motions and points. The most common types of debate are as follows:

Formal Debate

Speaker's List: At the beginning of Committee Session I after the topic has been set, raise your placard to be added to the Speaker's List. Use this time (usually about one minute speaking time) to introduce your country's stance and goals for committee. The chair will make the list and go down until someone motions to move off of the Speaker's List. This form of debate is typically not used in crisis committees, and sometimes not used in specialized committees.

Informal Debate

There are two types of informal debate that are explained below.

Moderated Caucus: This is a debate structure in which a total debate time is set (usually 8- 15 minutes depending on committee size) and a speaking time (usually 30 sec-1 min). A topic is also set with the moderated caucus. For example if your topic is Human Rights in China, your moderated caucus topic could be Potential Solutions for expanding religious freedom in China. This is the dominant form of formal debate and will be used most often in almost all committees. The chair will call on speakers one after the other, unlike the Speaker's List, in which the list is preset. Those that motion for the moderated caucuses will get the decision to speak first or last in that moderated caucus. To move into an moderated caucus, a majority of the committee must vote to do so.

> Example: "The United States of America motions for a 10 minute moderated caucus with a 1 minute speaking time to discuss potential solutions for expanding religious freedom in China."

Unmoderated Caucus: This form of informal debate where delegates may get up from their chairs and meet and discuss with any other delegate or group of delegates. A time is set (usually 10-15 minutes). The chair does not moderate this debate. During this time, delegates moderate their own discussions, with no speaking time; it is like a normal conversation. Use this time to form alliances, to discuss specific points of a

resolution, write a working paper/draft resolution, negotiate, and lobby for votes and support. To move into an unmoderated caucus, a majority of the committee must vote to do so. No topic or speaking time is necessary to motion for an unmoderated caucus.

Example: "The People's Republic of China motions for a 12 minute unmoderated caucus."

How to Research

For any Model UN committee good research is key. "Good research" does not mean 600 printed-out pages of real United Nations resolutions and assorted information in your briefcase. "Good research" is finding the right and relevant information and collecting it as concisely as possible. However, it is better to over-research than under-research.

The main benefit of research is that the more familiar you are with your country and the topic, the easier writing your position paper will be and the more comfortable you'll be at the conference. This outline will guide your research so that you don't spend too much time on petty details, but you know the important information concerning your country and topics. The key points you will want to research are your topic and your country's position on the topic.

Before getting started on the bulk of the research, you should research the committee you will be serving on. What are the powers of your body to which you are a member? What aspect of topics does the committee deal with? For example, if you are in the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (the Third Committee of the General Assembly) you cannot implement sanctions or deploy troops. Once you are aware of the powers and limitations of your committee, you are ready to move on to the bulk of your research.

The Topic

You should have a solid, general understanding of your topic. You should understand its history, the key players, and the current situation regarding the topic. The first place to start is your background guide. Not only should this give you a good, general overview, but the background guide should also highlight the aspects of the topic that your chair is most interested in, and therefore what is likely to be discussed at the conference. Remember, the background guide will likely have all the information regarding the topic that your chair feels you need in order to succeed in committee.

In order to know what sort of action the international community has already taken towards the topic, it is important to look at past UN action. While it is unnecessary to read every resolution passed on the topic, it is important to know the general position the United Nations has taken to the topic. It is also important to note what UN-sponsored programs already have been employed in the issue or what already existing UN bodies and organizations can assist in the problem. By being informed on this topic, the delegate can be sure to know what has been and has not been working in regards to solving the topic.

Another great way to accomplish understanding the current situation is just by paying attention to the news. It's never a bad idea, especially leading up to a conference, to keep up with current events for two reasons: 1) it is the best example of international diplomacy, and 2) you will understand the stances of different countries. Some recommended news sources are BBC, Al-Jazeera, and Reuters. Always take into account the possible biases of the sources you use. Knowing the most current situation of the topic will allow you to know what solutions are actually needed to fix the topic.

The Economist and Foreign Affairs are also excellent for analysis of situations and can give approaches to how to think about and tackle the topic. Since both websites require you to pay to access the archives (although not the current issues), we recommend that you use a library, which will probably have past issues for both publications.

Your Country

It is always a good idea, especially if you have a country like Djibouti or Kiribati, to just get some very basic information about your country like population, size of military, main languages, etc, just to get your bearings. A lot of times these factors also shape your policy in a big way. CIA World Factbook and country data published by the World Bank gives an excellent overview of countries as well as gives you more than enough information about the country in question.

After getting the general facts about your country, you should research your country's position on the topics. Questions you should be able to answer are: How is my country related to this issue, if at all? What related actions have we taken in past? What course of action are we trying to pursue right now?

One of the best ways to find policy is to look at a country's website. This could be the embassy website, or the website for the foreign affairs division of the government (the equivalent body to the U.S. Department of State). You can also look at your country's past votes on relevant UN resolutions. Policy stances from actions taken by the nation, like voting yay on a UN resolution, can be inferred as policy, even if the nation does not spell it out specifically on a website or press statement.

While researching policy, it is important to remember that there is a difference between a country's officially stated policy, and the true policy that guides the country's actions. For example, the North Koreans can claim they support the spread of democracy, but this does not mean they would want to spread democracy. Qatar may claim it wants to improve foreign workers' rights in the nation, but that does not mean Qatar would be willing to take significant, concrete changes in order to ensure

this. While representing a nation it is important to promote the same policy as what your assigned country officially states while voting in line with what your assigned country actually supports in terms of their action. By doing this, you operate as a nation really might at the UN.

If you have a country that has nothing to do with the topic, just see how your country has historically treated the issue in other contexts, and what their opinion is on it. To find voting records for UN resolutions go to http://unbisnet.un.org/ . If you can't find where your country stands at all, which may happen if you have a smaller nation, find a larger country that you're very closely allied with, and look at their stance. Chances are this is your country's stance as well.

The main point of researching your topic and country is to prepare you to write position papers and come up with workable solutions to promote in committee and include in your working papers and resolutions. Proper research translates into a better position paper and better policy solutions you can create and promote in committee.

Resources

Best Delegate has a great page on "How to Research" that gives websites and questions to ask while researching. It can be found here:
https://bestdelegate.com/research/?fbclid=IwAR3HYWdYcO9UwY4xqK-nBUQmQarN3rpOeJFsCeCLraMvbkwtTE2B-nJbkLk

In order to make sure you have thoroughly researched your topic, we suggest going through these questions. If you can briefly answer these, you should be in good shape.

- What is the topic?
- When did the issue at hand become important?
- How has it changed and evolved over time?
- How does it stand at present?
- Which countries are currently most involved?
- What is your position on the issue?
- Which countries have the same position as you?
- Which countries have the complete opposite position?
- What issues in your country most affect your domestic and (more importantly) foreign policy?
- What have your leaders said about the issue?
- What have you done about the issue in the past?

- What course of action would be most beneficial to you? What courses of action would be most in line with your country's past policies?
- What would a UN resolution contain that would cause you to support/reject it?
- What has already been done on the issue and which course of action would be most useful?
- What stance has the UN taken on the topic?

Useful Resources:
- CIA World Factbook
- BBC Country Profiles
- Official UN Resolutions
- Foreign Ministry Websites
- U.S. Department of State
- The New York Times
- The Wall Street Journal
- London Times
- World Bank Economic Indicators

How to Write Position Papers

Once you finish your research, you should have everything that you need in order to write a position paper. A position paper is a brief document that summarizes and organizes your research. Not every piece of research needs to fit into your position paper; you only need to summarize the most important information. If you find that you do include all you know about the topic in this short paper it would serve you well to do more research. Remember that accuracy is paramount.

Position papers will detail the history of the topic, your country's stances on the topic, and your goals for the conference. The position paper's purpose is to ensure that you know your position on an issue, and why you have this stance. If you understand the issue, you should know what you want to do about it at the conference. Your position paper will consist of three sections: background, country position, and possible solutions.

Background
Your first paragraph should be an introduction or brief, general history of the topic. Be sure to highlight dates of important treaties, UN resolutions, and international action pertinent to the topic. Write this section from a global perspective, and not from that of your country.

Country Position
The second paragraph of your paper should delve into how your country relates to the issue at hand and should detail the position of your country's government. Discuss your country's past policies and actions concerning the topic as well as the justification for these policies. Use quotes from your country's leaders, statistics, resolutions and conventions your county has signed or ratified, and how the policies of other countries affect your position. This is the most important part of your research. It should also be written from the perspective of your country.

Possible Solutions
Finally, you will end with a brief summary of your country's goals and approach for the conference. This should include possible solutions that your country would consider integral to a successful resolution on the topic. Solutions proposed in this section do not have to be overly detailed due to the limited allowed space in the position paper format.

WAMUNC Position Paper Format

1 page single-spaced <u>per topic</u>. Times New Roman, 12 point font, and 1" margins.

Heading:	Sections:
Country Name	Background
Committee	Country Position
Topic	Possible Solutions

Do not forget to cite your sources (not counted in page count)

Submission of Position Papers

The process for submitting position papers will work in a two step process in which advisors will be emailing all Position Papers to WAMUNC XXI's Senior Advisor, Angelo Fernandez at senior advisor@wamunc.com.

Position Papers are due on March 11th, 2019 by 11:59pm via email.

All positions paper must be submitted in PDF (.pdf) format and should be labeled as "Committee Name.Delegation.School" for example, "NATO.Spain.GeorgeWashingtonUniversity". Position papers which are not submitted in (.pdf) format or do not follow the naming guidelines will be sent back and asked to re-submit, per the guidelines.

Advisors can choose to send position papers in one of two ways. First, by attaching each individual file in a single email sent to the Senior Advisor. Or secondly, advisors can choose send in position papers is by creating a Google Drive Folder within which all of the school's Position Papers are in. This Folder must be labeled as "School Name.WAMUNCXXI" for example "GeorgeWashingtonUniversity.WAMUNCXXI" Within this folder each Position Paper must be saved and labeled following the instructions above. Once a Folder is created and all the Position Papers are within it, Advisors can send an access link to via email to the Senior Advisor.

Once Position Papers have been submitted to the Senior Advisor, each school will receive an email confirming that the formatting requirements have been met and that the Position Papers have been received.

STUDENTS WHO DO NOT SUBMIT A POSITION PAPER OR DO NOT SUBMIT A POSITION PAPER IN THE FORMAT REQUESTED WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR AN AWARD.

A sample positions paper is provided on the next page.

Sample Position Paper

United States of America
DISEC
Nuclear Proliferation in North Korea

Background:

Since the end of World War II Korea has been divided along the 38th parallel. Over the decades South Korea has flourished economically under capitalism while growth, progress and prosperity have been stunted in the communist North. After forty years in power as dictator, Kim Il Sung died and was replaced by his son Kim Jong Il in 1994. After having signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1985, North Korea now threatened to withdraw. Negotiations in which North Korea agreed to abandon their graphite reactor and research concerning nuclear weapons in exchange for oil and light water reactors from the United States became known as the Agreed Framework. In addition, this agreement also eased travel and trade restrictions. Just four years later the Democratic People's Republic of Korea violated the conditions of this agreement, resuming weapons research and, in August 1998, shot a missile over Japan. In 2002 the situation further intensified when the North Korean government admitted to having had continued nuclear weapons development. Six party talks began in 2003 and have not come to any desired agreement. On February 10, 2005 the DPRK released a statement admitting they possessed nuclear weapons and they were suspending their participation in negotiations in response to what they called a hostile US policy, which aimed to "stifle," "isolate," and replace the North Korean regime.

Country Position:

In President Bush's 2002 State of the Union Speech he recognized North Korea as a "regime arming with missiles and weapons of mass destruction, while starving its citizens." In the past the American government has been willing to give concessions and rewards such as oil to North Korea in exchange for cooperation. But because Kim Jong Il has proven himself secretive and tyrannical the Bush administration has moved away from this policy. The United States has repeatedly insisted that this matter be discussed at the United Nations and have supported several resolutions urging the DPRK to halt weapons development. On June 15, 1994 the US brought North Korea's withdrawal from the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) to the Agency's attention with a letter addressed to the IAEA Director General. The United States additionally supported the October 3, 1997 UN resolution which encouraged the IAEA "to take all steps the Agency may deem necessary...until the DPRK comes into full compliance with its safeguards agreement."

Solutions:

Recognizing the continuing danger that a nuclear North Korea presents to the world, the US government remains committed to acquiring international support and pressuring Kim Jung Il to give up his nuclear arsenal and facilities. A resolution should be passed demanding disarmament under IAEA supervision and an end to human rights abuses. If North Korea continues along its current dangerous and reckless path, they should be faced with consequences. The US government is committed to ending the crises through collaborative peaceful and diplomatic means. In the spirit of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the United States urges the United Nations and the international community to unite in the best interest of the world and for the sake of human security, in a global effort to disarm the North Korea and end the human rights abuses in that region.

How to Write a Working Paper/Draft Resolution

The United Nations does not pass "laws," it passes resolutions. A resolution is a written document that states a problem and then takes action towards a solution to the problem. A few things a resolution can do includes pressuring Member States to take a particular course of action, expressing an opinion on a pressing matter, or recommending the United Nations Security Council, another council or committee, or some other institutional agency take action.

In Model United Nations, we do not call a resolution a resolution until it is passed. Before submitting the resolution to the dais, we refer to the resolution as a working paper. Once the working paper is submitted, introduced, debated, edited, and reintroduced again, delegates may refer to it as a draft resolution. When drafting and sponsoring a working paper, keep in mind that the wording will greatly influence its appeal. The working paper should be clear, concise, and specific. The substance should be well-researched and reflect the interests of the sponsoring nations. Sponsors should expect to introduce their working papers, and to make impromptu defense speeches of the document throughout the session, especially in an author's panel.

Writing a Working Paper

United Nations resolutions follow a common format, each resolution has three parts:

1. Heading
2. Preambulatory Clauses
3. Operative Clauses

A resolution is one long sentence composed of preambulatory clauses and operative clauses separated by commas, colons, and semicolons. Each preambulatory clause must begin with an italicized initiating phrase and each operative clause must begin with an underlined initiating phrase (see lists below).

A resolution includes one period, which appears at the end of the last operative clause. Hierarchical indentation and outline-formatted lists (see example) are allowed for readability and organization in the operative clauses. Each line of the operative clauses must be numbered and each clause must be separated by a blank line.

Sponsors of a working paper are the authors. These are the nations or delegates that wrote the majority of the paper. A chair may put a maximum number of sponsors on a paper if

they feel it is necessary. Signatories do not necessarily support the working paper, but rather would like to see it debated about. A working paper needs a minimum of 20% of the total nations in committee to be sponsors and signatories for that working paper to be introduced. For example if there is a committee of 30 countries, a working paper would need a minimum of 6 countries to be on its sponsors and signatories list for it to be introduced.

Heading
The heading for all draft resolutions should read as follows:
Committee: name of the organ where it was introduced
Subject: the topic of the resolution
Sponsors: list of sponsoring nation(s) in alphabetical order
Signatories: list of signatories in alphabetical order

Once the working paper has been accepted by the chair, it will be given a reference number, which will be included in the heading when copies of the draft resolution are distributed to the committee.

Preambulatory Clauses
The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. This may also mean demonstrating that the problem is within the jurisdiction of the UN. (These two purposes are fulfilled by referring to appropriate sections of the UN Charter, by citing precedents of UN action, or by citing previous resolutions or precedents of international law.) By providing the frame through which the problem is viewed, the preamble often serves the function of structuring the resolution and directing debate.

Each clause in the preamble should begin with an italicized "perambulatory initiating phrase" and end with a comma (,). Even though this section is helpful, it is often overlooked by other delegates due to the more substantive nature of the operative clauses that follow, so do not spend too much time on this section.

Preambulatory Clauses

Acknowledging...	Desiring...	Mindful...
Affirming...	Determined...	Noting further...
Alarmed by...	Emphasizing...	Noting with approval...
Anxious...	Encouraged...	Noting with concern...
Approving...	Endorsing...	Noting with regret...
Aware of...	Expressing Appreciation...	Noting with satisfaction...
Bearing in mind...	Expecting...	Observing...
Being convinced...	Fulfilling...	Reaffirming...
Believing...	Fully aware...	Realizing...
Cognizant...	Fully believing...	Recalling..
Concerned...	Fully bearing in mind...	Recognizing...
Confident...	Grieved...	Referring...
Conscious...	Guided by...	Regretting...
Considering...	Having adopted...	Reiterating...
Contemplating...	Having considered...	Seeking...
Convinced...	Having examined further...	Stressing...
Declaring...	Having received...	Welcoming...
Deeply disturbed...	Keeping in mind...	

Operative Clauses

The solution in a resolution is presented in sequentially numbered operative clauses. Each operative clause calls for a specific action. The action may be as vague as denunciation of a certain situation or a call for negotiations; or as specific as a call for a ceasefire or a monetary commitment for a particular project. (Keep in mind that only Security Council resolutions may be binding upon member states through pressures such as economic sanctions. The General Assembly and its main committees can only make recommendations.)

The operative clauses must be numbered sequentially. Each operative clause must begin with an underlined "operative initiating phrase," and end in a semicolon (;), with the exception of the last one which must end in a period (.).These clauses can also have subsections outlined in a, b, c, d format, and then underneath that i, ii, iii, iv, etc. These subsections can be introduced by ending the previous line with a colon (:) and these sub clauses will end with commas (,). A sub-clause only ends in a semicolon (;) if it is the last line of the operative clause.

Operative Clauses

Accepts...	Decides Accordingly...	Further proclaims...
Adopts...	Declares...	Further reminds...
Affirms...	Deplores...	Further recommends...
Appeals...	Designates...	Further requests...
Appreciates...	Directs...	Further resolves...
Approves...	Emphasizes...	Instructs...
Authorizes...	Encourages...	Invites...
Calls upon...	Endorses...	Notes with appreciation...
Commends...	Expressing its appreciation...	Notes with approval...
Concurs...	Expressing its thanks...	Notes with interest...
Condems...*	Expressing the belief...	Notes with satisfaction...
Confirms...	Expressing the hope...	Reaffirms its belief...
Congratulates...	Further concurs..	Recognizes...

Considers...	Further invites...	

*For use in UNSC only

Procedure

Submitting and introducing a working paper/draft resolutions

To have a working paper introduced, working papers should be submitted to the dais, located at the front of the room. Delegates will then have to motion to introduce the working paper. After the working papers have been introduced, the sponsors of the resolution will have a chance to formally introduce and explain their working paper to the entire committee and Q&As will be motioned for if necessary. After it has been motioned to be introduced, debated about, and had changes made to it, delegates can then submit the working paper as a draft resolution. The process is for draft resolutions is just like that of a working paper.

Amendments

There are two types of amendments: **Friendly** and **Unfriendly**. Friendly amendments happen when the nations sponsoring the amendment add to or change their draft resolution. Other delegates besides the sponsor can also write amendments that are considered "Friendly" if these delegates have the signatures of all sponsors on the resolution. These amendments are not voted on, and are used to strengthen the support of the draft resolution. Unfriendly amendments occur when nations other than the sponsoring nations introduce an amendment to the draft resolution, and these nations do not get the signatures of all sponsors. In order to introduce an unfriendly amendment, you will need at least one sponsor and signatory, for which the exact number will be determined by the chair.

In some specialized committees, delegates may not be writing resolutions. In crisis committees for example, delegates write committee directives, press releases, or crisis notes (see the Crisis Section for details). In some specialized committees, students may be writing platforms or declarations. If you are in a non-traditional committee, you can find what type of document you will be writing from your background guide.

Sample Draft Resolution

ECOSOC
Education
Sponsors: Iran, Jordan, Norway, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates
Signatories: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Qatar, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Economic and Social Council:

Keeping in mind the cost of developing a significant education program;

Reiterating the enormous benefits provided to exporting and importing nations of migrants from remittances;

Believing brain drain to be useful in the long run development for all nations;

Emphasizing the role open borders and easy migration play in helping economic development;

Convinced that every nation has an interest in easy migration;

1. <u>Deplores</u> the creation of an education initiative to combat brain drain due to the fact that it would be ineffective and expensive;

2. <u>Encourages</u> countries to establish their own micro credit schemes to work in conjunction with remittance payments and give their citizens a chance in the global economy;

3. <u>Calls upon</u> all nations to create legislation conducive to international migration;

4. <u>Requests</u> that all nations only deport migrants provided they are vagrants, detrimental to the economy, or directly connected to criminal activity;

5. <u>Encourages</u> the formation of a new body to work for the implementation of a set of guidelines for international migration as follows:
   a. That receiving nations have full control to deport those who enter their nation either legally or illegally,
   b. That Banks be given full rights to transport capital throughout the world to destroy the current and informal system,

    c. That the current system whereby a national complains of abuse to their respective embassy be strengthened and encouraged,

    d. That receiving nations, upon passage of this recommendation, work to sign all outstanding human rights legislation that does not conflict with their cultural leanings;

6. <u>Recommends</u> that nations work with regional authorities to combat illegal immigration and see it has eventually becoming eliminated due to the ease in legal migration.

Crisis: How to

Crisis Committees act as a smaller more specific Model UN Committee in which the delegates usually represent people as part of a body instead of countries. Usually the committees have 12-25 delegates. Crisis committees have an additional element added to debate and the delegates have to respond to crisis updates that they may not have necessarily prepared for. What differentiates a crisis committee from other types of committees on the circuit and gives it its name are crisis updates. Unlike other Model UN Committees, time passes within crisis committees which leads to new developments which are called Crisis Updates. For example, in a US Presidential Cabinet Crisis Committee, an example of an update would be being informed that the US has just deployed forces in another country and an international incident has ensued. Crisis updates as a function of crisis committees change how Crisis Committees function as opposed to more traditional Model UN.[1]

Key terms and differences

Crisis: Everything that happens in the simulation that is outside of the delegates control aka the updates given to delegates by the crisis staff.

Crisis Director: The lead crisis staffer that controls the responses to crisis notes and what updates come to the committee.

Directive: Shorter documents that are designed to carry out specific tasks that deal with the most recent crisis.

Press Release: A way for the committee to communicate a message to the entire outside world.

Crisis Note: A note to your crisis director detailing some action your character would like to take to further their influence and sway within committee.

Crisis Arcs: Strategic plans that comprise of several crisis notes each detailing steps and culminate in one update or several related updates.

End goal: The final objective that a delegate wishes to achieve through the course
of a conference.[2]

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[1] GW MUN's training guide written by Hari Asuri and Anson Mersereau
[2] GW MUN's training guide written by Hari Asuri and Anson Mersereau

Writing Documents in Crisis

In crisis committees, instead of writing resolutions like GAs, delegates write shorter mini-resolutions called directives as well as announcements to the public called press releases. Directives are how crisis committees take action to certain updates given by the crisis director. They are structured the same as a resolution where they need sponsors and signatories, but in directives, delegates only need to write operative clauses. Press releases are short paragraphs that delegates could write in order to inform the public of what is happening. Just like directives, press releases also need sponsors and signatories. Both of these also need a simple majority to pass.

Sample Directive

Saving Mogadishu

Sponsors: Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State,

Signatories: Director of CIA, Secretary of Commerce, National Security Advisor

1. Sends 20 Navy Seals into Mogadishu to attack the Al-Shabaab base there at 0200 hours,
   a. These Navy Seals will be equipped with night vision goggles, AK-47 rifles, and bulletproof vests,
2. Instruct the Navy Seals to take no prisoners and shoot to kill,
3. After completion of this mission they will leave in a blackhawk helicopter waiting for them at an extraction zone 4 minutes from the Al-Shabaab base to take them to the US Al Dhafra Air Base in the United Arab Emirates.

Crisis Notes

A crisis note should be a detailed account of what you want to happen to achieve your end goal. It should include, who, what, when, where, and why, and be as detailed as possible. Some notes are longer than others depending on the intricacies of your plan, but all notes should be very detailed. In the beginning of the conference, delegates crisis notes should be used to gain the resources that they will use for the rest of the weekend to complete their end goal. Throughout the rest of the conference, delegates will perform the rest of their crisis plan through crisis notes.

Before beginning the note, to help out not only yourself, but also the crisis director, it is good to put the goal of your note and your end goal at the top so they can better understand it. After the header, it is good to put some background information in the beginning of the note that expresses why you are looking to do something. Lastly, the action that you want to be taken ends the note. Numbered actions are easier for the crisis director to see and understand. If you want to make up characters to write to (like the sample crisis note writes to someone's wife) make sure that you tell your crisis director this in one of your beginning notes.

Sample Crisis Note

Committee: 1984 Mexican Cabinet
Topic: Government Corruption and Election

Title: Bonkers for Bananas
Note Goal: Gain support of Chiquita Brand International and patrol the ports
End goal: Use Chiquita Brand International for a government take over
My lovely wife Joanna,

I am very proud of all Mexico has accomplished as far as trase process and liberalization. However Mexico is still not doing enough. I am tired of slow progress in regards to things getting done and all the politics involved. With that being said I need to go behind the scenes to boost Mexico's economy and status. I want us to become a superpower. I would like you to do a few things for me to get this done.

1. First reach to my contacts in Chiquita Brand International and express my concern in European higher taxation on bananas. The department of Commerce would like to subsidize in order to make you competitive in Europe and to help our economy.
2. I would like to reach out to my most trusted employees and contacts patrolling the ports and confiscate all contraband that is illegal and report back to me.

Best,
Jaime Serra Puche