

Delegate Manual



SRI LANKA
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

www.slmun.org

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INTRODUCTION TO THE UN

The name "United Nations" was coined by former United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the United Nations Declaration on the 1st of January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24th of October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States and by a majority of other signatories.

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental non-profit organization that works towards promoting international co-operation, world peace, sustainability and economic stability. The UN currently has 193 member states. The United Nations Headquarters is based in New York City, with further main offices at Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states.

WHAT IS 'MUN'?

Model United Nations (also Model UN or MUN) is an academic simulation of the United Nations that aims to educate participants about current events, topics in international relations, diplomacy and the United Nations agenda.

Students role-play as delegates, representing nations in a committee of the United Nations, where they research on a country and participate in debate to discuss world issues while keeping in line with their respective foreign policies, with the end goal of formulating feasible solutions to such international adversities.

IMPORTANCE OF MUN

Model United Nations explores a novel educational experience for students, therein which lies its importance. It allows you to step into the shoes of world leaders and see the international community from a much broader perspective than that of a common individual. Participation in debate inculcates and improves your ability to "think on your feet" and the use of diplomacy to achieve your nation's agenda and committee's responsibilities further instils a sense of compromise and negotiation - an area of expertise useful in modern society that cannot be found within the walls of classrooms.

WHY MUN IS IMPORTANT IN SRI LANKA

In the present status quo, the discussion regarding Sri Lankan reconciliation and accountability is an important one amongst the international community. Following the end of the 30-year civil war, the island has been under heavy scrutiny by nations for alleged war crimes on part of the government during and after the war, especially by the influential Western Nations.

Even after the regime change in 2015, the situation continued to escalate and is still discussed within several diplomatic forums with the goal of reaching a common consensus, to no avail. Considering such a state of affairs, it is essential that Sri Lanka's representation abroad is comprised of proficient delegates, with a talent for diplomatic engagement. The talents that MUN inculcates within the Sri Lankan youth will lead the country to its brighter future.

BECOMING A BETTER DELEGATE

CONFERENCE GOALS

It is important to understand the array of segments that a delegate needs to handle when attending a Model United Nations Conference.

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends;
5. To ensure the implementation of sustainable governance through co-dependent economics and financial stability around entities, establishing a just systematic network among NGO"s, Private Corporations and Government Entities, handling of global societal priorities necessary for establishing links for represent an effective state.

RESEARCH

This guide is not supposed to substitute any familiar way an individual does their research but a simple push in the right direction.

While conducting your research, try to keep in mind that a delegate's primary goal is to represent his or her country/organization as authentically as possible. To do so, you will need to conduct research in four different areas:

1. Understanding the UN System
2. Understanding the Mandate of your Committee
3. Building a Country Profile
4. Topic related research

1. UNDERSTANDING THE UN SYSTEM

Understanding the UN system will be very important in helping you to play your role realistically at the SLMUN conference. It is important to understand which bodies and actors comprise the UN system, what the UN can and cannot do, and how international issues are addressed by the UN.

Consider these questions:

- What are the important elements of the UN Charter?
- What are the main bodies of the UN?
- How are the UN's bodies and agencies organized?
- Which countries serve on the body or agency you are simulating?
- How does the body or agency you are simulating operate?
- What are the most recent UN actions on your issue?
- Why did past UN actions succeed or fail?
- What conferences and meetings have been held regarding your issue?
- What have the UN officials said about your issue?

2. UNDERSTANDING THE MANDATE OF YOUR COMMITTEE

A common misconception among delegates is that there are no restrictions surrounding their debate. It is essential to note the boundaries that shape discussion in conference include understanding the history, governance, membership, functions, powers, structure, mandate, recent sessions and current priorities of the committee.

A thorough understanding of the mandate of each committee is key to knowing the simulation of the relevant body. A delegate unaware of remit of his/her committee is a delegate unaware of their station.

A delegate must ensure that they have holistic knowledge on the following;

- Purpose and direction of the committee (e.g.: security, environmental, economics etc.)
- Evolution and changes in mandate over time

- Foundational documents (resolutions, charter, treaty, governing documents)
- Mandate evaluation
- Strengths and weaknesses
- Membership, composition and voting
- Existence of observers and NGOs
- Objectives of the committee

3. BUILDING A COUNTRY PROFILE

Representing your country accurately requires you to research its political structure, economic condition, religion(s), history and culture. Simple elements such as these help to maintain a consistent foreign policy during the simulation.

Factors ranging from ethnic and religious minorities, division of wealth, healthcare, development, education, health care, human rights, the environment, freedom of press, suppression of dissent etc. help the delegate in understanding the dynamic their country has with respect to various international regimes.

However, make sure to not overlook the more focused aspect of your state's domestic and foreign policies:

- Type of government
- Type of ideologies influencing your country's governance
- Domestic issues
- Major events in history
- Geographical and political relationships
- Ethnicities, religions and languages
- Countries that share borders
- Countries that pose a hostile nature
- Countries considered to be allies
- Characteristics of the country's economy
- Country's GDP
- Relationship, role and membership status with the UN
- Inter-governmental organizational relationships between NATO, OPEC, SCO etc.
- Role in trade organizations or agreements NAFTA, OECD etc.

4. TOPIC RELATED RESEARCH

These are the questions that need to be answered to compile a comprehensive research on a topic:

- What is the issue? How does it affect your country?
- What has your country done to combat the issue?
- What are the various sides in the debate?
- Which aspects of the issue are most important to your country?
- If your country is not involved with the issue, how can it become involved?
- How will your country shape the debate at the conference?
- What arguments will other countries make?

- How do the positions of other countries affect your country's position?
- Is there evidence or statistics that might help to fortify your country's stance?

HOW TO RESEARCH

Before delegates start researching on conference topics, it is strongly advised that delegates go through their committee study guides thoroughly, since they will give a clear idea on areas delegates should focus on with respect to their topics.

When tackling topics, delegates are recommended to create mind maps by framing a topic into smaller chunks. This will help delegates identify sub-topics of the main topic which will contribute in formulating Moderated Caucus topics.

To set up a mind map, delegates should have a general understanding of the topic. This is of two levels,

1. Topic breakdown and limits of discussion:

Delegates should understand the topic of discussion by breaking it down. This is done by simplifying the topic by picking out the complex words and understanding what it means. By breaking down the topic, the limits of discussion of the topic can be understood.

2. Specific research on the topic:

This is done by reading about the topic, and trying to find subtopics of the conference topic. It is very helpful to consider timelines, as well as introductions of the topic from multiple sources. This is helpful in gaining perspective on the topic to be discussed.

A quick note on search engines; What search engine you use will directly determine the quality of research you can find.

Here are some useful suggestions:

1. Google - Good for general searches and can be quite powerful when used correctly.
2. Google Scholar- Designed to search through legislature, and academic articles and papers, this search engine is useful for researching the technical aspects of topics.
3. DuckDuckGo - This search engine is designed to favour academic articles, whilst filtering out irrelevant results. It is a useful complement to Google

USING GOOGLE EFFECTIVELY

When using Google, or any other search engine, the exact wording of what you search for matters. What follows is a guide to using Google's more advanced features.

1) Explicit Phrase

Let's say you're searching on Google for content about "nuclear disarmament". Instead of just typing nuclear disarmament into the Google search box, you will likely be better off searching explicitly for the phrase. To do this, simply enclose the search phrase within double quotes.

Example Search: "nuclear disarmament"

2) Exclude Words

Let's say you want to search for content about nuclear disarmament, but you have already finished your research on the NPT, and want to exclude any results that contain the term "NPT". To do this, simply use the "-" sign in front of the word you want to exclude.

Example Search: nuclear disarmament -NPT

3) This OR That

By default, when you conduct a search, Google will include all the terms specified in the search. If you're looking for any one of one or more terms to match, then you can use the OR operator. (Note: The OR must be capitalized).

Example Search: NPT OR SALT treaty

4) Words in the Text

If you want to find a webpage where all the terms you're searching for appear in the text of that page (but not necessarily beside each other), type in "allintext: ", followed immediately by words or phrases.

Example Search: allintext: nuclear disarmament North Korea

5) Words in the Text + Title, URL etc.

If you want to find a webpage where one term appears in the text of that page and another term appears elsewhere on the page, like the title or URL, then type in that first term followed by "intext: ", followed immediately by the other term.

Example Search: North Korea intext:nuclear disarmament

6) Words in the Title

Want to find a webpage with certain words contained in the title (but not necessarily beside each other)? Type "allintitle: " followed immediately by words or phrases.

Example Search: allintitle: disarmament nuclear

7) Words in the Title + Text, URL, etc.

Want to find a webpage where one term appears in the title of that page and another term appears elsewhere on the page, like in the text or the URL? Type in that first term followed by "intitle: ", immediately followed by the other term.

Example Search: SALT treaty intitle: analysis

8) Words in the URL

If you want to find pages with your search query mentioned in the URL, type "allinurl: ", immediately followed by your search query.

Example Search: allinurl: nuclear free zone

9) How to Search Within a Website

Often, you want to search a specific website for content that matches a certain phrase. Even if the site doesn't support a built-in search feature, you can use Google to search the site for your term. Simply use the site: somesite.com modifier.

Example Search: site: www.un.org "nuclear disarmament"

10) Related Search

If you want to find new websites with similar content to a website you already know of, use the related: somesite.com modifier.

Example Search: related: un.org

11) A Page That Links to another Page

Let's say you want to search for every website that cites a UN article on their website. To do this, use the "link: " command, immediately followed by the name of a page. Google will give you all pages that link to the UN's official website. The more specific the URL is, the fewer, more pointed results you'll get.

Example Search: link: un.org

12) Similar Words and Synonyms

Let's say you want to include a word in your search, but also want to include results that contain similar words or synonyms. To do this, use the "~" sign in front of the word.

Example Search: "nuclear disarmament" ~MAD

13) Word Definitions

If you need to quickly look up the definition of a word or phrase, simply use the “define: “ command. You can listen to the word's pronunciation by pressing the megaphone icon.

Example Search: define: jurisdiction

14) Missing Words

If you need to remember a forgotten word or two from a specific phrase, you can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard, which can help you find the missing word in a phrase.

Example Search: And that, my friends * have the United Nations Kofi Anan

15) News in a Specific Location

If you're looking for news related to a specific location, you can use the “location: “ command to search Google News for stories coming from that location.

Example Search: economic crisis location: London

16) Specific Document Types

If you're looking to find results that are of a specific type, you can use the “modifier filetype: “. For example, you might want to find only PowerPoint presentations related to the PRISM program.

Example Search: "PRISM" filetype:ppt

17) Numeric Ranges

This is a rarely used but highly useful tip. Let's say you want to find results that contain any of a range of numbers. You can do this by using the “X..Y “ modifier (in case this is hard to read, what's between the X and Y are two full stops). This type of search is useful for years (as shown below), prices, or anywhere where you want to provide a series of numbers.

Example Search: president 1940..1950

ADDITIONAL TIPS ON RESEARCH:

- Look up your country's permanent mission to the UN. You can also call the mission directly to ask questions or request a position statement on an issue.
- Foreign embassies can be very helpful in providing information about their country and their country's position on the issues you are discussing. We recommend visiting these as a delegation. In the past, delegations have had very productive meetings with embassy officials, and received information packages, and conducted interviews with embassy press secretaries.
- Find your country's voting records and read speeches on the United Nations
- Look at the CIA World Fact book for a general overview of your country, and for figures and statistics. The World Factbook is produced by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
- Would your country's government agree with the way your country is characterized in the World Factbook?
- Check out news and media sources for recent developments in your country.
- Read the US State Department report on your country.
- Look at the UN Economic and Social Development page, which has an index to some prominent issues, as well as a list of UN agencies that work in various issues/areas.
- Visit nongovernmental organization (NGO) websites. NGOs are an important part of the UN system, due to the valuable research and information they generate. Look for NGOs that address your topic. The main purpose of this research is to make sure that the delegates have enough talking points to last 3 days of discussion. Research should be carried out to make sure that you have enough ideas to contribute during the two sessions of Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus, and questions to ask during the Speakers List session.

EXPECTATIONS FROM A DELEGATE DURING SPECIFIC PARTS OF SESSION:

SESSION EXPECTATIONS

Speakers List	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speech covering country policy, problems and solutions.• Plenty of Points of Information(s) (POIs) ranging from country specific issues to general issues.
Moderated Caucus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Submission of quality Moderated Caucus topics.• Active role in discussions by providing solutions.
Un-Moderated Caucus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active participation in discussion with other parties signatory to the draft resolution.• Ability to involve everyone during discussion.
Resolution Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consistent participation during discussion by making speeches and statements.• Involvement in amending resolutions.

Delegates should have enough research to fulfil these expectations during 3 days of conference. Special attention must be given to POIs, Moderated Caucus topics and solutions to key problems.

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS - POSITION PAPERS

WHAT IS A FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT/POSITION PAPER?

A foreign policy statement/position paper is a written document highlighting a country's stance on the issue at hand based on laws, past treaties and government actions.

For example: Saudi Arabia does not support the legalization of prostitution as in accordance with the legislature they follow; Sharia Law.

IMPORTANCE OF A FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

A comprehensive position paper forms a delegate's identity in committee, whilst additionally setting out a clear agenda for the delegate to follow, in terms of proposing solutions best fit for their nation and their people.

Furthermore, a position paper aids in drawing a fine line between a delegate merely representing his/her personality and a delegate sufficiently representing his/her assigned nation only in accordance with their written foreign policy.

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT: FORMAT

This year, at SLMUN 2018, the traditional format will be utilized, which is as follows:

- 1) Does the delegate's country support this topic?
- 2) What has the delegate's country done about this topic in accordance with your stance?
- 3) What does the delegate's country plan to do about this topic in accordance with your stance?

HOW BEST TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) The answer to the first question may be a yes or no answer with a brief explanation. Then, follow up that answer with a single sentence which will summarize your country's foreign policy on the topic in a few words.
- 2) This question requires the delegate to explore past treaties and any government actions done in the past, with a minimum of 200 words. You are to address the relative benefits (if any) and detriments of the development, specifically relating to your nation and the actions you have taken to maximize or minimize these effects. Furthermore, you are to explain why your country has acted in a

certain fashion historically, and the magnitude of how effectively the past will continue to influence future actions.

Try to quote statements made on the topic by Heads of State and Members of the Government, made in the United Nations or anywhere else.

Find out multilateral treaties and agreements your country has been part of (i.e. - Conventions, Declarations), which takes into consideration principles which are relevant to the topic.

Use statistics and relevant data to supplement what your country currently experiences due to the question of discussion.

Mention key problems which the government has acted upon regarding the topic and which have not been addressed yet as well.

3) This question requires the most comprehensive, solution-based answer, highlighting how the delegate's foreign policy will dictate future actions and potential solutions.

Additionally, it requires justification for those very actions; their feasibility and practicality. The answer to this question may go onto aid delegates in developing and maintaining a very definite stance in committee.

A conclusion tying loose ends together whilst highlighting the ultimate stance and objective of the nation is highly recommended.

❖ What if there is no research at all, regarding my country's Foreign Policy on a Conference topic?

If you cannot find any research on your country's foreign policy on a conference topic, follow the steps below,

First, make sure that there is no research regarding the country and its policies on the topic. To make sure that there is no research, try changing the keywords which you have typed out in your search engine.

Sometimes changing search keywords can do wonders, make sure that you have exhausted all possible keywords.

Second, try to find out the policies of the neighbouring nations of your country regarding the topic concerned. Check regional blocs and alliances which your country is part of and try to find out their policies. If the policies of your neighbouring nations are similar, it is very likely that your country is in support of the collective regional policy of the neighbouring nations and other nations in the region.

Third, regardless of you finding conclusive research as directed by step 2, this step is to step up the policy by yourself. Since there is no research related to the topic on your country, you have the freedom to set up your own stance. But it is the responsibility of the delegate to make sure that the policy he/she comes up with is realistic:

If you have come across a regional policy and wish to make it your country's policy, use research on countries of the same region to prepare your document. Use this research to portray the topic in the perspective of your country.

If you have not come across a regional policy, do not worry. Research on policies of those countries who have a say in the topic. Make sure that after conducting this research, you are aware of the policies of the major countries in this topic and as well as policy differences. Pick the policy which you are comfortable debating with and make sure that you portray this in the document in the most realistic and genuine manner possible.

FOREIGN POLICY: CONTENT

1. A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic
2. How the issue affects your country
3. Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies
4. Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue
5. Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue
6. Actions taken by your government regarding the issue
7. Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified
8. UN actions that your country supported or opposed
9. What your country believes should be done to address the issue
10. What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution

DEADLINE AND HOW TO SUBMIT

The deadline for position papers for SLMUN 2018 will be the 11th of August. Word limit is 1500 words.

The email addresses that the position papers should be sent to, are as follows:

- ❖ gap.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ unep.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ unicef.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ iom.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ wipo.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ escap.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ unhrc.slmun18@gmail.com
- ❖ sc.slmun18@gmail.com

SAMPLE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT 1:

Delegation: Kurdish Regional Government

Topic: The Issue of Future State Boundaries in the Middle East

Country: The Kurdish Regional Government

1. Does my country support the question?

Yes, the Kurdish Regional Government does support and advocate the discussion of the new boundaries within the sphere of the Middle East with emphasis on the advent of a future independent state of Kurdistan.

2. What has my country done to support or condemn the question?

The Kurdish Regional Government has adopted and taken a series of appropriate steps in the preceding time period, in accordance with managing the upsurge of the existential threat that is the Islamic State, as well as per the shifting nexus of our relationship with Baghdad in the period of the pre and post former Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's government era, that supports our stride for an independent state.

However the Kurdish Regional Government would like to first and foremost highlight to the perception of the international community a specific principle that has garnered a key position among the fundamental core principles that constitute the basis of the United Nations: the reverent, sacramental principle that is self-determination. As prescribed in Chapter 1, Article 1

(2) of the UN Charter: "To develop among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples..."; thus it is undisputable that the exercise of the principle of self-determination is an inevitable harbinger of inherent sovereignty and as such it is a principle that should be upheld and respected in the highest regard.

In accordance with this standpoint President Masoud Barzani himself stated in an interview with Al Jazeera in the preceding year: "...Self-determination is the natural right of every nation and country. The Kurdish nation has this right like every other nation in the world." Hence in the month of July in the year of 2014 President Barzani called for the need to hold a referendum in order to, as he most venerably stated: "...determine our fate and we should not wait for other people to determine it for us."

Despite the calls for a referendum being put on hold in the following months of September due to the focus on battling the scourge of the Islamic State taking top priority and precedence, these sentiments remain the same.

Secondly another important question within the sphere of the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli imbroglio that exists within the Gaza strip, with respect to accusations of „occupation and expansion“. To highlight what President of Iraqi Kurdistan and leader of the KDP (2005), Barzani said at the time “establishing relations between the Kurds and Israel is not a crime since many Arab countries have ties with the Jewish state”.

Therefore, the strategic dimensions of the relationship between Kurdistan and Israel are of a complex nature. 75% of the fuel imported by Israel comes from Iraqi Kurdistan; it is just one of the pieces of evidence that suggest that the Israeli government desire to strengthen the abilities of the Kurdish Government so that it can continue its war against the Daesh (Islamic State). It was Benjamin Netanyahu who announced Israel’s formal support for “the aspiration of the Kurdish people to achieve self-determination and to establish their independent state”, thus the Kurdish Regional Government is in mutual support over Israel activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, condemning the actions of Hamas.

The militant faction known as Hamas is dedicated to the destruction of the nation of Israel as enshrined within its extremely anti-Semitic charter, therefore, under Chapter VII Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the KRG recognizes the nation of Israel’s right to self-defence, being *opinio juris sive necessitates*. The KRG would also like to note that many humans rights bodies, including those that are subsidiaries of the United Nations have proven to exhibit an inherent bias against the government of Israel, with respect to even the Goldstone Report (2009), that it ignores Israel’s own investigations into its own conduct , portraying a farrago of misinterpretations, misquotations, and misleading remarks, while overlooking the independent levels of scrutiny in Israel’s judiciary system and showing disdain for fundamental democratic values. The Kurdish Regional Government strongly requests the United Nations to consider the nature of the enemy of Israel, and its potency for destruction, its lack of regard for human life, its strong anti-Semitic values and its intent to produce conflict, to properly understand the unique situation the nation of Israel has been caught in, while not entirely condemning the Palestinian bid for statehood, it must condemn the violent methods that were used to try and achieve it.

3. What future actions does my country plan to take in response to this problem ?

With respect to the imbroglio within the Gaza strip, and rising tensions that may potentially lead to a Third Intifada, the representative of the Kurdish Regional Government believes that there can be no peace in the Holy Land until Hamas is completely disarmed. They remain the main obstacle to peace, and are nothing short of a violent jihad. Their very existence violates the Oslo Accords of 1995, where it was recognised that no force except for the Palestinian Police and the Israeli military forces may exist in the Gaza strip or the West Bank. The representative believes that the revival of certain pieces of legislation such as the Wye River Memorandum (1998), and the Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State solution to the Israeli Palestinian

Conflict (2003) which lay out legal frameworks, that if easily followed, would allow for the smooth demilitarization of Hamas. It also advocates the use of bilateral negotiation as a panacea to the

conflict, as the further continued involvement of external third party actors serve to do nothing but further aggravate tensions within the region.

With regards to the situation within Kurdistan and the future of its secession, the KRG would like to state that it believes the fight against the Daesh supersedes the question of Kurdish statehood, and that our fight against terrorism will continue in order to liberate the people of Iraqi Kurdistan. With regards to the KRG's stance on the future social status of certain minority groups, such as the ethno-religious minority of the Yazidis, we deem to incorporate them into the enfolds of our nation as mentioned before, they are considered Kurdish by ethnicity and hence hold a veritable place amongst the epithets of an independent Kurdistan. According to extensive and elaborate research and fieldwork conducted by Professor Sebastian Maisel of the Grand Valley State University (in the U.S) the majority of such Yazidis consider themselves Kurds by right. Hence as equivocally promulgated by the following statement of President Barzani: "If a referendum were held, perhaps some residents living outside of the [Kurdistan] Region would request to be part of it", this showcases the KRG's open natured attitude to accepting these intrinsic ethnic groups under the purview of strong and independent nation of Kurdistan.

In addition, the KRG seeks to obtain more provisions of international humanitarian and military support, with special concerns to catering to the influx of Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (of whom the persecuted minority groups are a constituent of). The economic and humanitarian crisis we face is a growing one and in order to facilitate the needs of such persons the KRG requires such injections of international support regarding the matter. For instance if we are to analyse the findings of the KRD-World Bank report on the „Economic & Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict and the ISIS Crisis“ the stabilization costs needed for the year of 2015 amounts to a perilous \$1.4 billion with additional spending above and beyond the KRG budget. Hence more resources are required to fulfil the averting of the ongoing humanitarian crisis and the KRG seeks to gain such support and resources in order to curb the immediate economic and fiscal effects on the KRG economy and budget. On a final note, when considering the liberation of Kirkuk and its relevant importance to the KRG and the Kurdish people as well as that of the multi-ethnic citizenry of the Kurdish Region as a whole the Peshmerga forces will continue to be operate as a vanguard of security and protection to these people and the purview of the KRG to usher in an era of economic prosperity and stability, amidst the mire of multiple recurrences of the financial crisis we face, will be of the utmost importance in the list of priorities that the KRG wishes to uptake when heralding the future of Kurdistan, as a greater onus lies within the drive and vigour of the government forces (both on a military and political front) and of course the people.

SAMPLE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT 2

Committee: Third General Assembly (GA3)

Delegation: North Korea

Topic: Demographic transition and its impact on the ageing, health, gender equality and employment.

1. Does my country support Question 2?

Yes, the DPRK supports the question. We believe this topic is a very important and deserves attention from the global arena.

2. What has my country done to support or condemn Question 2?

Demographic transition has brought a lot of changes to member states of the UN. These changes are indeed beneficial as well as unfavorable. The DPRK has seen positive changes brought by this process, which are; Urbanization and Industrialization, Rise of living standards and educational levels, Emergence of a consumer society and most of all the increase in women employment. When the employment of women increase, we believe that gender equality is gradually achieved by states. It should also be noted that when Industrialization takes place, more employment opportunities are created in the job markets of a country.

Even though this transitional process does promote Gender Equality and increase chances of employment, we believe that through this model we can see the negative impacts caused by the transition when it comes to the population structure of a country. It is clearly understood that a continued decline in the fertility of a country leads to changes in the population structure. Thereby for a considerable amount of time the initial decline of the younger ages is not compensated by the increase at older ages. So the youthful population in a country might reduce in the future, if the fertility rates are declining. Thereby the base of the population pyramid is directly affected as the relative size of the younger age groups begin to decline. So, we believe that nations must face negative effects because of such a scenario.

Migration is also another change caused by the transition. Due to certain push and pull factors people have migrated from rural to urban regions. This has actually caused urbanization in urban regions. We should also understand that due to migration the labour force has been fully utilized per a nation's economic needs. This is actually affecting employment since it ensures that migrants get jobs from when they migrate and also factory owners find suitable employees to operate in their companies.

3. What future actions does my country plan to take in response to this problem?

Being a proud member of the UN, the DPRK believes that all nations should understand the benefits which it gets from progressing onto the next stage of the transition model. Thereby the DPRK wishes

to bring up a Framework which specifically outlines as to how countries in lower stages progress on to the next stages. But we believe that for the countries who are in the fourth stage of this model, a framework should be established outlining principles which help such countries to have a steady natural increase of population. We believe that such countries should not undergo a natural decrease of population, which will surely have drastic consequences on the country.

The delegate of DPRK is looking forward to come up with a feasible resolution in order to make sure that the positive impacts of this transition is utilized efficiently and the negative impacts are neutralized.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO A FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

Foreign Policy Understanding	References and Sources	Writing style	Objective	
Below Average	Shows no evidence of understanding, with ambiguity and lack of clarity in terms of a definite outline.	Presents irrelevant references with lacking outside information and quotes.	Lack of understanding in terms of the conventions of language, grammar and vocabulary. Ideas very poorly communicated	Lack of awareness on the objective and purpose of the foreign policy in accordance with the topic
Average	Shows limited evidence of understanding, with a few aspects of clarity when defining an outline.	Presents limited references with some evidence of outside information, facts and documents.	Evidence of a general understanding shown in terms of language and grammar. Limited vocabulary and a basic communication of ideas.	Averagely communicated objective of the nation in the foreign policy, with some understanding of the purpose of the delegate.
Above Average	Shows satisfactory evidence of understanding, with a plethora of clear and definite outlines on the stance.	Presents a plethora of references, with clear evidence of outside information, facts and documents.	Evidence of a good understanding of language, and in control of grammar. Good use of vocabulary with ideas being well-communicated.	Objective of the nation is well communicated, purpose is evidently highlighted with some evidence of justification in the foreign policy.
Excellent	Shows excellent and constant evidence of understanding, with a full-fledged, comprehensive outline of the stance.	Presents excellent References whilst citing sources, with annotations, inferences and quotations of facts, outside information and documents.	Excellent understanding of the language, comprehensive use of grammar and vocabulary. Ideas are communicated in a persuasive, feasible manner.	Objective of the delegate in accordance with foreign policy is excellently communicated, with a clearly highlighted purpose setting an agenda with comprehensive justifications.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

AGENDA

❖ Commencement of Committee

The Secretary General or his/her representative shall attend all committees with the intention of officially commencing session before the conference.

❖ Roll Call

Roll call is the process of calling a list of names of nations to establish the presence of their respective representatives and note which representatives would be voting during session.

only nations recognized by the United Nations would be able to vote

Upon completing the roll call, the floor will be open for motions to be proposed by the representatives.

❖ Adoption of the Agenda

The first order of business for a particular committee is to set the agenda. This is the motion that a representative from the committee will use to propose the issue at hand.

This “Motion to adopt the agenda” will require the delegate that proposes the motion to state the topic they’d like to adopt for discussion as well as a brief statement of justification.

❖ Speakers List

The Speakers List is a list of representatives chosen by the Head Table to express their stance and opinion on the topic whilst providing the correlation of issues and solutions on the topic.

Limiting of Speaking Times

- Plenary, UNEP, UNICEF, IOM - 45 seconds
- HRC, WIPO, ESCAP- 60 seconds
- SC - Chair's Discretion

❖ Speeches

No delegate may address the house without permission from the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or out of order.

POINTS

1) Point of Personal Privilege

At any time in committee proceedings, a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege and the Chair shall immediately address the point. This point must refer to a matter of personal discomfort of the delegate. It may be refused by the Chair if its use is considered to violate decorum.

2) Point of Information

Points of Information (POIs) will be the only time delegates will be able to directly pose a question to the delegate on the floor, and shall be entertained solely during Speakers List sessions. Delegates may also be allowed to ask a second question by using the phrase raising a motion to "request to follow-up". Responding delegates may choose to reply either verbally or in chit form (highly discouraged by the Executive Committee).

Each delegate will be given a maximum of 3 POIs to answer. Delegates will be only allowed to request one POI per speaker. Delegates must maintain decorum and keep their questions concise, and refrain from making statements during POI's.

3) Point of Order

At any given time during committee, delegates may raise points of order which may relate to any suspected violation in the observance of rules of procedure by the Head Table or to the exercise of the Chairs power. Delegates can also appeal to the Chairs decision through this point when they believe that there has been an incorrect ruling by the Chair.

4) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may be raised at any time to request a clarification on procedure.

5) Right to Reply

Right to Reply is an inherent right for a certain representative to obtain the floor on the basis of foreign policy violation and infringement of sovereignty only.

a. Foreign Policy Violation- When a delegate misrepresents their government's stance and goes against substantial proof of their government's states and actions.

b. Infringement of Sovereignty - Can be raised when a delegate feels that another delegate's statements have violated their nation's integrity.

c. Factual error- Can be raised when a delegate feels that another delegate has made a gross factual error

A Right to Reply must be raised against a delegate and those delegates will be given an inherent reply to defend their stance. However, delegates must substantiate their grounds to the Head Table before carrying on with their speech, and the Head Table will be allowed always to deny delegates if they feel that motion to be either incorrect or unnecessary at that moment.

6) Request Statements

Requests to make statements will be entertained during Moderated Caucus sessions, as well as during the Speakers List session, however only after all Pols have been dealt with. In an instance of many accusations and debate, a short statement can be requested by a delegate to clarify the facts and policies brought out by the delegates involved. For instance, when delegates feel like there is no consensus made in a debate based on Foreign Policy or on factual grounds, this point can be brought forward.

MODERATED CAUCUSES

In its very essence moderated caucuses are sub topics of the main topic. A delegate may submit to the Head Table a topic for discussion, within the scope of the topic, and will be decided upon by the committee for its adoption by a majority vote.

Grounds for objections are only accepted if:

- a. The topic is out of the committee's mandate
- b. The topic has already been discussed.

At this year's SLMUN, delegates are urged to submit their moderated caucuses prior to conference to make their time spent at conference more productive.

The adoption of a Moderated Caucus topic will always require a second. If a valid objection is detailed, there will be one speech for the adoption and one against. The speech „for“ will be entertained last before moving into voting.

UNMODERATED CAUCUSES

Model United Nations is much more than just a public speaking competition, it also inculcates principles of diplomacy and compromise. The Unmoderated Caucus session is where the social aspect of MUN comes into its own, where all procedure is suspended for a fixed period of time to allow delegates to communicate with one another freely. Delegates are allowed to lobby with one another and settle political disputes and come to a consensus on their stances with regard to the topic, however, delegates must keep to their foreign policy at all times. The procedure and the time spent on unmoderated sessions will vary from the General Assemblies to Specialized Committees of General Assembly's

- Within the General Assemblies, the unmoderated session will be the time given for delegates to lobby and write their respective resolutions while adhering to their foreign policies.

Only once all moderated caucuses are discussed will the Head Table be open for motions to move into the unmoderated session.

- Specialized Committees:

Conventionally, unmoderated caucus session was used give delegates a set period of time for resolution writing, but however this year at SLMUN to further the quality of debate, under the discretion of the Charge d' Affaires and the Secretariat, unmoderated caucus sessions will be entertained periodically after sufficient moderated caucus topics have been discussed, under the Head Tables discretion.

RESOLUTION WRITING

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

While delegates are negotiating solutions to the topic at hand, and before they are introduced formally into debates, these written solutions are referred to as draft resolutions. This term emphasizes that the proposal is in a draft stage and should be completely open to input from other delegates and countries. While a draft resolution is being prepared, the sponsor(s) should attempt to garner as much support as possible from other delegates to ensure their work becomes a resolution. Delegates write draft resolutions alone or with others, but must always gain the support of a certain number of countries in the committee before submitting them to the dais (or committee staff). The SLMUN Conference requires signatures from 20 percent of the countries present in order to submit a draft resolution (this number will be announced at the beginning of each session). Only when the Director formally accepts the documents and assigns it a number can it be referred to in formal debates.

There are three main parts to a resolution: the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The heading shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the resolution's sponsors and signatories. Each resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement. (E.g. the General Council or Security Council).

RULES ON DRAFTING A RESOLUTION

General Procedure:

Resolutions are written during Unmoderated Caucus for GAss and during the final Unmoderated session for specialized committees.

The drafts are typed up by the Administrative Staff.

The pre-ambulatory clauses state the background to and the reason for the resolution and the operative clauses chart the course of action to be taken on the issue.

Specific, underlined vocabulary is used at the start of each clause in order to ensure a general understanding of the word's implications in the clause.

DEBATES ON RESOLUTIONS

Opening debates:

- ❖ The Chair calls the house to order.
- ❖ The Chair introduces the issue and asks the submitting nation to obtain the floor.
- ❖ The submitter is asked to read out the operative clauses.
- ❖ The Chair asks for any objections to the consideration of the issue and opens the issue for submission by stating, for example, "It is moved that the First Committee adopt the resolution just read."
- ❖ Debate time is set separately for speeches for and against the resolution by the Chair.

- ❖ If the Chair senses general agreement, he or she may set time for open debate, where the floor is open to speeches either for or against the resolution.
- ❖ The submitter is then given the floor to make a speech.
- ❖ Speakers must address their remarks to the Chair and maintain a courteous tone.
- ❖ Speakers should mention other delegates solely by their countries' names, and never by their actual names.
- ❖ Chairs may not interrupt a speaker unless any rules are being violated, or there is disorder or other overriding concerns.

RESOLUTION SUBMISSION PROCESS

- ❖ Draft Resolution Creation; One or more delegates write a draft resolution. The sponsors must then get the required number of signatories.
- ❖ Draft Resolution Approval by Chair; The sponsor(s) take the draft resolution to the Chair, who approves the draft resolution only if:
 - a) It is in the proper format, does not contain a substantial number of mistakes, and is legible if handwritten (delegates may not go to Conference Services for typing –they must use the Resolution Forms provided by the conference secretariat)
 - b) It carries the required number of signatures;
 - c) It is in character for the sponsor(s)
 - d) Its subject matter and proposed actions are within the power of the respective committee. There are no other draft resolutions circulating which are similar in substance. If any of those conditions are not met, the Director returns the draft resolutions to the sponsor(s) explaining his/her reasons.
- ❖ Resolution Typing & Numbering; If the conditions outlined above are met, and the Head Table approves the document, he/she then assigns it a number and a priority and sends it to Conference Services for typing and copying. At this point, the document can now be referred to in speeches as a draft resolution.
- ❖ Resolution Introduction; Copies are distributed to all delegates. Sponsor(s) are given the floor to introduce the document as a draft resolution. After the sponsors introduce the draft resolution, the Chair will entertain a five minute moderated caucus to discuss the draft resolution. After, sponsors may also get on the speakers list and/or have time yielded to them in order to answer questions about the draft resolution. Please note that in situations where time is limited and there are many resolutions on the floor, the Chair has the authority to limit the time of the moderated caucus.
- ❖ Amendments; Draft resolutions can be modified after they have already been written through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections.
- ❖ Voting; After closure of debate, draft resolutions are voted on in the order in which they were received. More than one draft resolution may be passed by a committee on each topic. Delegates have the authority to call for a recount of the vote when they feel an injustice has occurred.

OPERATIVE SPECIFIC VOTING (OSV)

At the Chair's discretion, this procedure is intended for the specialised committees to ensure that certain resolutions do not fail just because of one or two operatives that go against a few delegates and in the case of UNSC, in the case of one veto. It allows the committee to decide which operative clauses in a probably failing draft resolution should be included in the final resolution.

When a draft resolution is about to go into voting, a delegate or Chairperson can propose operative specific voting (OSV) if it is apparent the resolution is going to fail. The motion must be seconded, objections taken and a debate of two speeches for and two speeches against concluded.

Following this, the proposing delegates may suggest operatives in the draft resolution which he/she believes are required to be in a final resolution. This can also be carried out when the first draft resolution passes, making the second one defunct. The operatives in the second draft can undergo OSV, allowing the committee to decide which of its operatives can be merged with the ones in the first to ensure complete consensus. Also, a delegate may propose this for the passed first draft as well, so that any operatives in it that does not have committee consensus may be removed if required.

FLOW OF DEBATE

Roll Call

The Head Table announces each country's name in the beginning of the session. After the delegates hear their country, they should answer "Present and Voting". Keep in mind that if a delegate doesn't mention the word "Voting" he/she will not be eligible for voting throughout the entire session.

Setting the Agenda

The first order of business for the committee shall be the consideration of the agenda (topic). The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "The nation of [country name] moves that [topic] be placed first on the agenda for the discussion."

The motion requires a second and is debatable. A provisional speakers list shall be established with two people speaking for and two people speaking against the motion; after the provisional speakers list is exhausted, the committee shall move into an immediate vote. A simple majority is required for the motion to pass.

DEBATE

Speakers List

The Chairperson will ask all those delegates who would like to make a speech and be on the Speakers List to raise their placards. The Chairperson will then choose delegates to be placed on the speakers list. A country can only appear on the Speakers List once.

Moderated Caucuses

A Moderated Caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. When a motion for a moderated caucus is passed, the Chair calls upon delegates as they raise their placards to address the committee for a specific amount of time.

Unmoderated Caucuses

An Unmoderated Caucus is a temporary recess. Rules of procedure are suspended during caucusing. During this time delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss draft resolutions and other issues.

Draft Resolutions

Delegations work together to create resolutions. In addition, delegates may present amendments to these documents, which are changes to the draft resolutions.

Closure of Debate

Once a delegate feels that they have made their country's position clear and that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, he or she may make a motion to proceed into voting procedure by moving for the closure of debate.

Voting Procedures

Once a motion to close debate has been approved, the committee moves into voting procedures. Amendments are voted upon first, then resolutions. Once all the resolutions are voted upon, the committee can move to the next topic on the agenda or end session.

EXPLANATION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

WHAT IS A MOTION?

A MOTION IS A FORMAL PROPOSAL by any delegate to take a decision or express a professional opinion that will direct the flow of debate. Motions may include matters of procedure or matters of debate. Motions can be passed based on the following criteria. A motion must always be seconded before being voted on.

- Requires 2/3 majority vote.
- Chair's discretion

Ex:

Chair: Are there any motions on the floor?

Delegate: Motion to

Chair: Are there any seconds to this motion?

Chair: Are there any objections to this motion?

If there are objections to the motion, the house will move into voting.

PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

Motions upon the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate which act upon the processes or procedure being followed during the session.

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order (procedural matters)
- Point of Information
- Introduction of a draft resolution
- Motion to suspend debate
- Motion to resume the debate on the table topic
- Motion to table debate
- Motion for closure of debate
- Motion to adjourn session

MOTIONS ENTERTAINED DURING DEBATE:

- Point of Information
- Request a follow-up
- Right to Reply
- Permission to make a statement
- Point of parliamentary Inquiry

Motion	Seconds	Debatable	Interrupt Speaker	Vote to Pass
Adoption of the Agenda	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Point of Personal Privilege	No	No	Yes	None
Point of Order	No	No	Yes	None
Point of Information	No	No	No	None
Right to make a Statement	No	No	No	None
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	No	None
Right to Reply	No	No	No	None
Suspend Debate	Yes	No	No	Majority
Adjourn Meeting	Yes	No	No	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority

POINT OF INFORMATION

What is a Point of information?

A Point of Information is a privilege given to the house to ask the delegate making the speech on the floor a question regarding various aspects of the topic.

When can a Point of Information be raised?

Points of Information can be raised during the Speakers List segment and during resolution debate when the sponsors present their resolution to the committee.

After a delegate has made their Speakers List speech, the delegates will have the opportunity to ask a maximum of 3 Points of Information from a delegate.

How can a Point of Information be raised?

After a delegate has delivered his/her speech the Chair will then ask, "Delegate, are you open to points of information?"

The delegate on the floor will reply with:

- "Any and all"
- "Yes, <number of POI's the delegate wants to receive>, your Honour"
- "No, your Honour"

If the delegate says, "Any and all":
The delegate will be given 2 points of information.

If the delegate specifies the number of POIs they wish to receive, the Chair will reply with:
"This delegate is open for <number of POIs> Points of information, are there any Points of Information for this delegate?"

*This is when delegates raise their placard to ask POIs *

- The Chair then will recognize a delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise?"
- The delegate recognized will in turn say, "Point of Information, your Honour"
- The Chair in turn will say "Granted, delegate"
- Hints on how to use this to your advantage
- A Point of Information utilized with a good follow up will give delegates the opportunity to show the House how well a delegate can manipulate and apply their research.
- Don't ask the usual POI "what has this nation done with regards to this issue?"
- Use POIs to get a clearer understanding of another nation's foreign policy. Even the slightest variation in the delegate's response, with respect to their foreign policy, is an opportunity to be capitalized on.

RIGHT TO REPLY

What is a Right to Reply?

A Right to Reply is a right to speak in reply to a previous Speakers comment, invoked due to two reasons:

1. Foreign policy violation
2. Infringement of a nation's sovereignty
3. Factual Error

When can a Right to Reply be raised?

To bring out a Right to Reply during the Speakers List segment of session, a delegate must wait for the block of speakers (usually 5) to complete their Speakers List speeches, and answer all Points of Information directed towards the speakers.

After the floor is open for Right to Replies, the delegates in the house may raise their placards to raise a Right to Reply against one of the speakers.

To bring out a Right to Reply during the moderated caucus segment, a delegate must wait until all the speeches for the certain moderated caucus topic is made.

How can a Right to Reply be raised?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will recognize a delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"
A delegate rising for a Right to Reply, will say "Right to Reply, your Honour"

The Chair in turn will ask, "On what grounds delegate?"

Here, a delegate may reply with “Foreign policy violation directed towards the delegate of **<nation which made the violation>**”

OR

“Infringement of sovereignty made by the delegate of **<nation which made the infringement>**”

OR

“Factual error made by the delegate of **<nation which made the factual error>**”

If the grounds are valid, with the Chair's discretion, the delegate will be given 30 - 45 seconds to bring out the Right to Reply to the house.

If the accused nation wishes to, the delegate will be given a speech of 30 - 45 seconds to justify why the delegate believes it is not a foreign policy violation.

After this speech is made, the Head Table will judge whether a foreign policy violation was made or the nation's sovereignty was infringed upon.

The floor will then again be open for Right to Replies until all delegates with Right to Replies are recognized.

What is a foreign policy violation?

A foreign policy violation is when a certain delegate makes a speech against his/her country's views and stance.

What is an infringement of a country's sovereignty?

This is when a delegate insults or tries to influence the sovereign right of another nation in his/her speech.

What is a factual error

This is when a delegate makes an error in facts/statistics

Hints on how to use this to your advantage

- A Right to Reply must be used with great care. Not to be confused with a statement, a Right to Reply is a more severe point to be brought out.
- It is advised to only use this motion to bring out major violations.
- Right to Replies carry large amounts of point but if used ineffectively; it will be against your advantage since you will get a lower average.
- Delegates must understand that just because a delegate's nation has a different opinion on another delegate's speech, it does not signify a foreign policy violation.
- A Point of Information and a well-placed follow up will give you an ideal opportunity to raise a Right to Reply against a certain delegate.

RIGHT TO MAKE A STATEMENT

What is a Statement?

A statement is a short speech that can be made by a delegate to bring out certain aspects to the topic and area being discussed or to bring out any factual errors in another delegate's speech.

When can a Statement be raised?

To make a statement during the Speakers List segment of session, a delegate must wait for the block of speakers (usually 5) to complete their Speakers List speeches, answer all Points of Information directed towards the speakers and all Right to Replies to be addressed.

After the floor is open for statements, the delegates in the house now can raise their placards to make a statement.

To bring out a statement during the Moderated Caucus segment, a delegate must wait until all the speeches for the certain Moderated Caucus topic is made.

How can a Statement be raised?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will recognize a delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"

A delegate rising for a statement will say, "To make a statement, your Honour"

With the Chair's discretion, the delegate will be given 45 seconds to bring out the delegate's points.

The floor will then again be open for statements until 3 statements are recognized.

Hints on how to use it to your advantage

Since the number of statements are limited, the Chair will have to be selective on whom they recognize for a statement, therefore only raise your placard for your statement only when you think it is a very good and essential point you are going to bring out.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY**What is a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry?**

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is a privilege given to a delegate when it comes to inquiring the Head Table about parliamentary procedure and flow of debate.

It is important to note;

1. That delegates need to strictly adhere to the definition stated above.
2. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry cannot be used to make speeches and to request additions speeches or Points of Information.

When can a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry be raised?

When a speaker has completed his/her speech. This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

How can a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry be raised?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will then recognize the delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"

A delegate rising for a Right to Reply will say, "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, your Honour"

If the point is in order, the Head Table will say, "Granted, delegate."

The delegate will then be able to ask the Head Table his/her question.

POINT OF ORDER

What is a Point of Order?

A Point of Order is a motion used to correct an error in procedure made by the Chair or to question on whether the Chair has made an error in their decision. A Point of Order can be invoked on two grounds:

1. Error in Procedure
2. To appeal to the Chair's decision on a certain matter or statement.

When can a Point of Order can be raised?

A Point of Order must be raised immediately after the delegate feels the Head Table has made an error.

How can a Point of Order be raised?

The Chair will then recognize any delegate who has his/her placard up before a speaker is selected/debate motion is introduced and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"

A delegate rising for a point of order will say "Point of Order, your Honour"

The Chair in turn will ask, "On what grounds delegate?"

Here, a delegate may reply with "Procedural error, your Honour."

OR

"To appeal to the Chair's decision regarding <the decision made by the Head Table>"

If on valid grounds, the delegate will be given 30 seconds to appeal to the Chair's decision and 15 seconds to correct a procedural error.

After the statement is made the Head Table will correct the error if an error was made, or will state it was not an error.

Hints on how to use it to your advantage

- A Point of Order gives a delegate the chance to show the house his/her understanding on procedure.
- Delegates must keep in mind to be diplomatic when bringing out a Point of Order and not insult the Head Table in any way.
- Appealing to the Chair's decision may allow you to bring out a point which may be more relevant and important to the house than what the Chair has decided.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

What is a Point of Personal Privilege?

This permits any delegate to bring up for immediate consideration any matter in relation to his/her person. This motion can interrupt a speech only if the person speaking is inaudible.

When can a Point of Personal Privilege be raised?

- The person who is speaking is inaudible.
- The delegate has not received a resolution etc.
- The delegate wishes to approach the Head Table.

- Personal discomfort.

How can a Point of Personal Privilege be raised?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will then recognize the delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"

The delegate will say "Point of Personal Privilege"

The Chair in turn say, "State your point, delegate"

The delegate will state his/her point.

PERMISSION TO APPROACH THE HEAD TABLE

What is 'Permission to Approach the Head Table'

This is a simple request to the Head Table by a delegate to physically visit the Head Table for a brief period of time.

When can 'permission to approach the Head Table' be raised?

It can be used by delegates to approach the Head Table to attend to matters of:

- a. Personal Privilege
- b. Clarification of research
- c. Parliamentary Inquiry
- d. Request aid in understanding, etc.

The underlined point being an opportunity given to a delegate to converse with the Head Table in private. A delegate must obtain permission and come up to the Head Table.

How can the permission to approach the Head Table be requested?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will then recognize the delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"

The delegate will then say "Permission to approach the Head Table, your Honour"

The Chair in turn will say. "Granted delegate, please approach the Head Table"

SUSPENSION OF DEBATE

What is a motion to suspend the debate?

A motion to suspend debate is how a delegate will be able to suspend debate when he/she feels sufficient debate has occurred and allows informal discussions.

When can a motion to suspend debate be raised?

When sufficient debate has occurred, the speaker on the floor has completed his/her speech, the allocated speakers have completed their speeches, Right to Replies and statements.

How can a motion to suspend debate be raised?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will then recognize the delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise delegate?"

A delegate will then say, "To suspend debate, your Honour"

The Chair in turn will ask, "Are there any seconds for this motion?"

If the Chair recognizes any seconds, the Chair will then ask, "Are there any objections?"

If no objections are seen, the motion will be in order.

If objections are seen, the house will move into voting. A majority vote will be needed for this motion to pass.

ADJOURN THE MEETING

What is a motion to adjourn the meeting?

A motion to adjourn the meeting is how a delegate will be able to suspend debate when he/she feels sufficient debate and discussion has occurred

When can a motion to adjourn the meeting be raised?

When sufficient debate has occurred, the speaker on the floor has completed his/her speech, the allocated speakers have completed their speeches, Right to Replies and statements.

How can a motion to adjourn the meeting be raised?

The delegate will raise his/her placard.

The Chair will then recognize the delegate and ask, "To what point do you rise, delegate?"

A delegate rising for a Right to Reply will say, "To adjourn the meeting, your Honour"

The Chair in turn will ask, "Are there any seconds for this motion?"

If the Chair recognizes any seconds, the Chair will then ask, "Are there any objections?"

If no objections are seen, the motion will be in order.

If objections are seen, the house will move into voting.

The grounds for objection must be stated, and if the Head Table finds such objections to be valid, there will be one speech for and one speech against.

A 2/3-majority vote will be needed for this motion to pass.

MODERATED CAUCUS

WHAT ARE MODERATED CAUCUS TOPICS?

Moderated Caucus is a session where complex fragmentation of a set topic is addressed to move into a much broader and specific areas of a discussion. Technically, these are addressed as sub topics of the main topic.

For instance, if the topic is; *Poverty*
Relevant themes would be: Employment

For example, a moderated Caucus topic under the employment theme would read as *discussing the importance of micro-finance schemes in providing employment.*

PROCEDURE

After moving into Moderated Caucus, a topic will be recognized in the following ways

- The floor is opened for motions, delegates will be recognized, the delegate recognized will propose a Moderated Caucus topic.
- After moving into Moderated Caucus, the Chairperson will select a Moderated Caucus Topic from those submitted and propose it for discussion in committee.

After proposing the topic, the floor will be opened for seconds and thereafter objections. If there are objections for the topic, the house would move into debate on the discussion of the topic and will vote on the matter, deciding if the motion is adopted or not.

WHAT IS EXPECTED?

Delegates are expected to showcase a multitude of rounds, where constructive brainstorming happens with inter-connecting natures between the solution and problem.

The Moderated Caucus is the period where the committee processes the raw data absorbed from the Speakers List and formulates plans to tackle resolutions.

It is advised that delegates be aware on the surrounding discussions that happens around the committee, as well as contribute to the caucus bloc that was self-installed during lobbying or even assert one's policies towards the topic.

MODERATED CAUCUS IN SLMUN 2018

SLMUN 2018 continues the novel concept of re-energizing the Moderated Caucus procedure even further by allocating the topics into themes of concentrated discussion. The reason for this is to stray from repeating discussions in the same band of view and improving the quantity and the quality of

topics being discussed. This method allows for a much-heated session, due to its division encouraging the issue to be spread to various dimensions of debate ranging from security to economics.

MODERATED CAUCUS SESSION - GUIDE TO MAKING GOOD MODERATED CAUCUS TOPICS

BEGINNER

Let us say the topic for discussion is; *Poverty*

Moderated Caucus topics can be formulated for this topic by considering:

- The root causes of Poverty
- Solutions to address Poverty

When formulating a Moderated caucus topic for this topic, it is advised that both the root causes and the solutions are integrated into the Moderated Caucus topic.

For instance a root cause would be the lack of education and an appropriate solution would be making certain reforms in the governance of the education system. So a Moderated Caucus topic would read as follows;

Recognizing the lack of education as a root cause for Poverty and discussing reforms in the governance of the education system to address this issue

INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED

The preparation of good Moderated Caucus topics is a skill that is needed to be mastered in order to become a good delegate. This section wishes to provide certain guidelines in preparation of good Moderated Caucus topic.

Firstly it should be understood that a substantial amount of research needs to be done when forming a Moderated Caucus topic. Delegates, when reading through news articles, working papers, reports or any such research material should have the keen interest in identifying sub topics relating to the main issue.

Remember that Moderated Caucus topics are sub-topics/sub-issues under the main topic/main issue.

For instance, if the topic of debate is: The Israel-Palestine Conflict;

The formation of a political solution is very important in formulating a solution for this conflict, which will satisfy both parties. Thus, a sub-topic is; *the formation of a political solution*. So, a Moderated Caucus topic can be formulated considering this sub-issue. This can be read as follows;

Discussing the Importance of a Political Solution for the Israel-Palestine Conflict

Please note that the Moderated Caucus topic starts with a verb, as it would allow clear representation of the idea behind the Moderated Caucus topic.

This Moderated Caucus topic is, however, a very basic one. In conference, a Moderated Caucus as above will have very little chance of being recognized.

To make this Moderated Caucus topic stronger, more ideas need to be integrated to it. For this to be done, this question needs to be answered:

“What kind of political solution is suitable for this issue?”

In order to provide a holistic answer to this question:

- More extensive background research should be done on the nature of the Israel-Palestine Conflict
- Research needs to be done on proposed solutions related to the conflict.
- Delegates should brainstorm and formulate innovative solutions that may have not been proposed at all throughout history of the conflict. This is one of the most important points that delegates should note, MUN is about the youth providing creative solutions to global issues.

When further researching on political solutions, delegates may encounter the “Two State Solution”, which is a proposed solution plans to form an Independent State of Israel and an Independent State of Palestine. This can be used to improve the Moderated Caucus topic to read as;

Discussing the Importance of the Two-State Solution in formulating a political solution to the Israeli-Palestine Conflict

The topic is now better but can be made stronger by including more relevant and feasible ideas. When further researching on the Two-State Solution, its effectiveness is in question and a lack of willingness to implement this can be seen from the Middle East. For instance, this article from *The Guardian* is about this matter:

To quote a certain section of this article;

“With both two-state and one-state solutions seemingly impossible, it is easy to fall into despair. We believe this is dangerous. Such despair fosters passivity and perpetuates the status quo. And the violence is a brutal reminder that the status quo is deadly for Israelis and Palestinians alike.

Moreover, despair is rooted in the mistaken notion that there are no other options. But there is another way. It combines elements of both one-state and two-state solutions. It is a confederal approach, proposing two sovereign states, with an open border between them, freedom of movement and residency, and some limited shared governance. Call it the two-state solution 2.0.

The 1967 ceasefire lines would be the basis for a border, but a different kind of border, not today’s 9m concrete wall, but one aimed at allowing people on both sides to cross freely, to visit their holy places, to work, shop, socialise –in short, to breathe.

In addition to proposing an open border, another key distinction between this approach and the traditional two-state solution is the idea of de-linking citizenship and residency. While each state would decide its own citizenship policies, including laws of return, citizens of one state could be permitted to live as residents in the other (as in the European Union), with each state setting limits on the number of non-citizens granted residency”

This article proposes different proposals based on the original Two-State Solution proposed.

“Moreover, despair is rooted in the mistaken notion that there are no other options. But there is another way. It combines elements of both one-state and two-state solutions. It is a confederal approach, proposing two sovereign states, with an open border between them, freedom of movement and residency, and some limited shared governance. Call it the two-state solution 2.0”

The idea proposed can be used to formulate a stronger Moderated Caucus Topic, Please Note these guidelines do not discourage innovative solutions proposed by delegates and we do not encourage

the delegates to propose solutions that are proposed by experts in the field of International Relations. We advise delegates use expert opinions to understand the nature of solutions, to further improve them and to use them as a starting point for innovative thinking.

Thereby the Moderated Caucus topic can be improved to be read as;

Discussing, a Two-State Solution with provisions adopting a confederal approach consisting of two sovereign and independent states with an open border allowing free movement for citizens of both nationalities; as a political solution for the Israel-Palestine Conflict

This Moderated Caucus topic is much stronger but can be further improved with more research and creative thinking. Try to keep Moderated Caucus topics as short as possible, understanding that the members of the Head Table will be under some form of stress when selecting Moderated Caucus topics during session.

The Moderated Caucus topic formed above involves rather a complex model, it is advisable that in the Speakers List speech an explanation is done on this to promote this solution within the committee. It is very important that models of this sort are explained very well in the initial Moderated Caucus session speech and such a model is pushed into resolutions for resolution debate. Do keep in mind that the purpose of the Moderated Caucus session is to form comprehensive resolutions.

Remember strong Moderated Caucuses are outcomes of creative thinking and an impressive level of research.

Moving on, let us analyse another Topic for Moderated Caucusing Topics, the topic being;

Exploring avenues for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by Mankind

Firstly, it should be noted that this topic is a vast one, there are multiple approaches that can be used when researching for topics of this nature. As soon as the topic is read, it is important to ask questions such as;

“What is meant by the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space?”

“What ideas/actions by states have threatened utilization of space for Peaceful purposes?”

“How can such actions be curbed?”

“Are they currently any regimes/organisations dedicated to advocate the use of Outer Space for Peaceful purposes?”

“What are the current Legal Instruments guiding the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space?”

Questions such as these very Important in guiding a delegate’s research in forming Moderated Caucus topics.

As Moderated Caucus Topics are sub-topics, do understand that;

- Problems relating to the main topic qualify as sub-topics
- Solutions relating to such problems qualify as sub-topics as well

For instance, under the context of the topic, an issue is the possibility of the creation of an Arms Race in Outer Space which would result in the production of space weapons, which could threaten global sovereignty and security. A Moderated Caucus Topic can thus be formulated for this topic as;

Recognizing the Importance of Preventing an Arms Race related in Outer Space and its threats to sovereignty

This Moderated Caucus Topic is of a certain standard, but can be improved further.

The Moderated Caucus currently contains a problem as a sub-issue. It is advisable that a solution is integrated to make the Moderated Caucus topic stronger.

By doing more research, it can be found out that a draft Treaty on Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects (PPWT) had been proposed by China and Russia to address the issue of a potential arms race in Outer Space. This requires more amendments to fully address the issue, as believed by states such as the United States of America. This information can be integrated to form a stronger Moderated Caucus topic to read as; *Reviewing the Draft PPWT and identifying its role in preventing an Arms Race in Outer Space, ensuring the peaceful uses of Outer Space*

It is also important that delegates understand the mentality of the members of the Head Table, to the topic. As it is the Chairpersons who select the topic, understanding what the Head Table expects in debate, will allow delegates to form Moderated Caucus Topics that will be preferred by the members of the Head Table.

On a final note, keep researching, keep improving the Moderated Caucus topics that have been made and research on the Moderated Caucus topic itself to strengthen it. Moderated Caucuses are important for consistency and dominance.

RESOLUTION WRITING

Debate carried out over the three days at the BMICH boils down to one piece of paper, that your peers decided, had the best solutions written down in a cunning way to work around the bureaucracies of the international community i.e., a resolution.

A good resolution can at times be the determining factor of awards at MUN. A holistic delegate will not only be poised to debate at all times, but also be able to lobby and diplomatically find solutions that can actually work. While any skilled orator may be able to weave the debate around their country's policy, it takes a special kind of delegate to figure out the solution to the problem at hand. This document will explain to you on how exactly a good resolution can be formulated.

Resolution writing at times is often disregarded by most delegates as "*the most boring part of MUN*".

If Moderated Caucuses are supposed to be the platform for discussing the problem, Unmoderated Caucus is where you find the middle ground with that one delegate who does not seem to be able to come to consensus with your nation.

In its very essence, writing a resolution isn't rocket science, it's a compilation of all the solutions that you would have researched on prior to conference. These solutions, bolstered by subtle nuances of language and an easy to assimilate structure, form a comprehensive resolution.

A resolution is split into two major parts;

- a. Pre-ambulatory clauses
- b. Operative clauses

In legal terms, a clause is defined to be:

A section, phrase, paragraph ,or segment of a legal document, such as a contract, deed, will, or constitution that relates to a particular point.

PRE-AMBULATORY CLAUSES

Before you start making a list of your solutions, it only makes sense to know what problems you need to address, and that is exactly the purpose of a pre-ambulatory clause. It is essentially a list of all recognized problems by the sponsor nations, which in turn need to be addressed by the operative clauses. The tricky part is that a pre-ambulatory clause must always begin with a

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

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

These are the clauses that are the body of a resolution. They detail the solutions that the committee has formed throughout the day's debate and must pertain to a pre-ambulatory clause - you can't have solution to a non-existent problem. These clauses too start with their own unique opening phrases.

Affirms	Accepts	Adopts
Authorizes	Appeals	Approves
Concurs	Calls upon	Commends
Congratulates	Condemns	Confirms
Declares accordingly	Considers	Decides
Designates	Demands	Deplores
Emphasizes	Directs	Draws the attention
Expects	Encourages	Endorses
Further invites	Expresses its appreciation	Expresses its hope
Offers	Invites	Notes
Recommends	Proclaims	Reaffirms
Renews	Regrets	Reminds
Solemnly affirms	Requests	Resolves
Takes note of	Strongly condemns	Supports
Urges	Transmits	Trusts

IN WRITING A RESOLUTION:

1. Delegates should prepare themselves to write a resolution prior to conference. This is done by identifying key problems in the topic through extensive researching before conference, and also by recognizing problems pointed out by delegates during the discussion of Moderated Caucus topics during conference.
2. It is very important that before you write a resolution, you need to identify all problems which are part of the topic of discussion. There is a recommended practice to be followed by all delegates before they write resolutions. It is to be carried out during Moderated Caucus session.
3. When a Moderated Caucus topic is discussed, delegates should attentively listen to solutions proposed by all delegates regarding the problem. During discussion, the delegate should summarize proposed solutions and pick the solution which is in accordance with the delegate's foreign policy. Also during this period, delegates should draft out the structure of the operative clause which they will incorporate the solution, handpicked during discussion of the Moderated Caucus topic.
4. Spend time efficiently, make sure you spend equal time on operatives as well as pre-ambulatory clauses. A common mistake made by even the most seasoned delegates is to ignore the pre-ambulatory clauses and focus purely on the operatives only.
5. Make sure to utilize UN organs to carry out specific tasks, and allocate the *correct* organ for a particular task.
6. Always stay within the mandate of your committee. It is very easy to get lost in the plethora of solutions available in the world, however there is only so much power your committee has.

7. Stick to your foreign policy at all times. As much as your personal views may conflict with a country's stance, it is pivotal that you stand by your nation's policy, especially during resolution writing/debate.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

Pre-Ambulatory Clauses

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

Operative Clauses

1. **Encourages** all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;

[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]

2. **Urges** member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. **Requests** that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. **Calls** for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. **Stresses** the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. **Calls** upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. **Requests** the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

[end resolutions with a full stop]

SPEECHES AT CONFERENCE

Learning how to structure a speech well and to deliver it is of paramount importance in a model UN simulation. Delegates should use speeches to convey the stance of the country that they represent, which will in turn help them make resolutions. Usually, the committee sets the speaking time (a delegate makes a motion to set the duration and if the motion has been seconded, the committee votes upon the suggestion).

It's important to develop a skill set for public speaking and this comes with practice.

OPENING SPEECHES

A good opening speech can start with, for example, *“with prior permission from the Head Table and fellow delegates”*;

Furthermore, it should include:

- A brief introduction of your country's history on the topic;
- What the current situation of your country is;
- The country's overall position with reference to its bloc, major powers, allies etc.;
- Past actions taken by the UN and member states to combat the problem at hand;
- The role of NGO's in combatting the issue;
- Solutions proposed by the delegate's country for the future in order to improve the status quo;
- Whether there is room for negotiation.

SPEECHES AFTER CAUCUSES

After a sufficient number of introductory speeches have been given on the topic, a committee will suspend formal debate in order to caucus. During these informal breaks, delegates lobby with other delegates of the committee who agree with the stance of their nation and consequently band together to formulate a draft resolution through compromise and negotiation.

A good speech after caucus should contain the following:

- Move away from general ideas on the topic and instead focus on the specific ideas or proposals for action; bring up points in the draft resolution that have yet to be decided or discussed by the body, or points of disagreement between two contending draft resolutions to clearly delineate the differences.
- Convince others other plan of action and call for input from as many countries as possible in order to secure their draft resolution's transition into a resolution.

SPEECHES INTRODUCING A DRAFT RESOLUTION

Once a draft resolution has been finalised and the required number of signatories have been gathered, delegates should approach the Chair to approve of the draft resolution. Once approved, the Director will have the resolution typed and it is then distributed to the whole committee.

Afterwards the sponsors of the resolution are called upon to address the committee in their introductory speeches.

Speeches introducing the draft resolution should not necessarily be a recitation of the operative clauses but should highlight important passages and explain to the house how it can be distinguished from other resolutions. Sponsors should also explain to the committee why their plan is the better choice and why other solutions/proposals introduced do not address the issue or topic sufficiently enough.

These speeches are usually given by more than one delegate, since the draft resolution is usually sponsored by more than one delegate. Delegates should be able to compromise and negotiate with other delegates to formulate the best resolution possible.

SPEECHES INTRODUCING AN AMENDMENT

If a delegate wants to change parts of a draft resolution to make it a better resolution, they can do so using an amendment. This can be done in two ways:

- Using a friendly amendment; brought forward by the sponsors of the resolution, and thus the amendments will be included automatically.
- Amendments can also be made by bringing them up for debate and having the body voting upon it.

Speeches introducing amendments should not only state the amendment and the reason behind it, but also stress the delegation's general agreement with the draft resolution.

Amendments should not be used to destroy a resolution, but rather to make it a much more feasible resolution.

Therefore, these speeches should focus on the positive aspects of the draft resolution, helping the committee understand that it can be made better

CONCLUSION



The Executive Committee of SLMUN 2018 would recommend that delegates read and re-read this guide thoroughly. This document contains valuable tips, tricks and guidelines that will help you be a great delegate when participating in conference. A lot of effort has gone to in creating this document, so do make use of this guide!

Wishing you all the best of luck at conference!

Best Regards,
The Executive Committee of SLMUN 2018.