



# Delegate Handbook

**MUNUC-SFLS 2023**

**Shanghai, China**

**December 14-17, 2023**



## Table of Contents

---

Section I: Delegate Code of Conduct .....	3
Section II: Rules of Procedure .....	5
Section III: Position Papers .....	17
Section IV: Working Papers .....	19
Section V: Resolutions.....	21
Section VI: Continuous Crisis .....	25



## Section I: Delegate Code of Conduct

---

Delegates should be aware of and abide by the rules at all times during the weekend, not just during session.

1. **Every participant at MUNUC is a person first and a delegate second.** Delegates should be aware that their words and actions can have real-world consequences. Delegates represent nations with a wide range of policies and opinions, and they should bear in mind that representing a country's position, even a controversial one, is never an excuse to make targeted attacks toward any individual or group of people, be it defined by their race, religion, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, or political alignment or other.
2. **Disagreements are to be handled respectfully.** Delegates are at MUNUC to discuss policy and international relations. Critiquing and challenging ideas is a healthy part of debate. Personal attacks, however, are not. Comments that attack or make fun of a delegate's physical attributes or personal character are not acceptable and will not be tolerated. If a delegate is found making such remarks, the situation will be addressed with both the delegate and their advisor.
3. **All delegates deserve to be heard in both moderated debate and informal caucusing.** Delegates at MUNUC come from a wide range of personal backgrounds and experience levels but should all receive an equal opportunity to participate. Interrupting other delegates attempting to participate in the discussion is not an appropriate or productive way to participate. Delegates should not only try to participate themselves but should also actively encourage the delegates around them to be engaged members of the committee.
4. **All delegates are responsible for producing their own work at conference.** MUNUC holds all of its participants to a high standard, and we want all delegates to be proud of their work. Receiving assistance from advisors, chaperones or friends is unacceptable. Using other delegates' written work without their consent is plagiarism and will be addressed with the delegates advisor and subject to other consequences.



5. **Any message sent should be something the delegate is willing to stand by publicly.** Anonymity should not be used to mistreat another person and anonymous messages, whether written in a note or gavel gram, are not permitted. Harassment or bullying that occurs through notes will be treated as seriously as if it occurs in person and will be addressed with both the delegate and advisor.
6. **Delegates are encouraged to report any instances of bullying or harassment.** At MUNUC, we want to make sure every delegate has the opportunity to have their concerns addressed. They are always welcome to approach a member of their committee dais, (wearing blue badges), particularly a committee executive, to raise an issue. However, we recognize that there are circumstances in which delegates may not feel comfortable speaking with someone involved with the committee. Delegates are also welcome to raise the issue with a member of the MUNUC Executive Committee (wearing red badges) who can be found at delegate services.



## Section II: Rules of Procedure

---

### General Remarks

The Executive Committee and members of the Model United Nations of the University of Chicago welcome you to MUNUC-SFLS 2023! We are excited to work with you over the next few days. In the spirit of open debate and discussion, the Executive Committee has seen it fit to establish certain rules and regulations. As a delegate, the following expectations, as well as guidelines for behavior expectations not listed here, apply:

- Reading the background guide and update paper for your committee and conducting adequate research on your country/delegation and its positions on the committee topics.
- Complying with MUNUC's dress code of Western business attire during all committee sessions.
- Abiding by the Rules of Procedure that govern the flow of debate.
- Participating in the discussion and work of your committee, including working papers and resolutions
- Fully cooperating with MUNUC personnel, your peers, advisors and chaperones, WELAND staff, and any other individuals affiliated with the conference.



## Rules of Procedure

The following rules apply to all committees at MUNUC, unless noted otherwise by the Chair:

### *Administration*

#### **Rule 1:** Language

- English shall be the only working language of the conference.

#### **Rule 2:** Courtesy

- Delegates shall show courtesy and respect to all members and delegates. Delegates shall be attentive to those who hold the floor and shall maintain decorum during all committee sessions. The Moderator shall immediately call to order all delegates who fail to comply with this rule.

#### **Rule 3:** Credentials

- Every registered delegation has had its credentials reviewed and accepted by the Secretary-General. Challenges to the credentials of any member should be addressed in writing to the Secretary-General.

#### **Rule 4:** Non-Members

- Representatives of accredited observers shall have all the rights of members, except those of voting on resolutions or amendments. A representative of a state or organization which is neither an accredited observer nor a member of the United Nations may address the committee only with the approval of the Chair.

#### **Rule 5:** Statements by the Executive Committee

- The Secretary-General or any representative of the Executive Committee may address the committee at any time, superseding all other rules of procedure.

#### **Rule 6:** Personnel

- The Secretary-General shall appoint all committee and administrative personnel, who shall hold office until the close of the conference.



### **Rule 7: Duties and Powers of the Dais**

- The committee dais may include the Chair, the Crisis Director, the Moderator, and a number of Assistant Chairs. The Chair shall open and close each session and set the speaking time, limit the speakers' list, and decide the propriety of any procedural motion. The chair also has the final word on all matters, substantive and procedural, of the committee.
- The Moderator shall direct debate, grant the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions on points of order, and ensure and enforce observance of these rules of procedure. The Chair and Assistant Chairs may advise delegates on the course of debate and the work of the committee.

### **Rule 8: Quorum and Roll Call**

- The Chair may declare the committee open when at least one-quarter of the members are present. The presence of a quorum shall be assumed unless specifically challenged. Any delegate may call for quorum if its presence is in doubt, at which point a placard count of delegates is taken. A roll call at the start of each session is required and shall determine the presence of a quorum.

## ***Debate***

### **Rule 9: Setting the Agenda**

- The first task of the committee shall be the determination of the order of topics on the agenda. Generally, the first motion made once the committee is called to order is a motion to set the agenda, in the form: "I move that topic [A or B] be placed first on the agenda." A speakers' list with at least two speakers shall be opened to discuss the topic. This motion requires a second and a simple majority to pass. As this is a procedural matter, abstentions are not in order. If the motion passes, the topic area named in the original motion is placed first on the agenda. If the motion fails, the other topic area is automatically placed last on the agenda.

### **Rule 10: Debate and Speakers' List**

- After the agenda has been set, a single continuously open speakers' list shall be established for the purpose of general debate on the topic at hand. The speakers' list shall be used for all debate on a topic area, except when superseded by informal sessions and speakers' lists on procedural motions and amendments. A delegation may add its name to the speakers' list at any time when it is not already on the list by submitting a written request to the dais. The top of the list shall always be posted for the convenience of the committee.



### **Rule 11: Speeches**

- No delegation may address the committee without having been recognized by the Moderator or Chair. The Moderator or Chair may call a speaker to order if the remarks are not relevant to the topic or issue at hand. It is acceptable and encouraged for both delegates from a double delegation to approach the microphone at once and deliver a speech jointly.

### **Rule 12: Speaking Time**

- The time allowed for speeches will be set at the Chair's discretion. If a speaker exceeds the allotted time, which begins at the start of the speech, the Moderator shall immediately call the speaker to order.

### **Rule 13: Closure of Debate**

- A delegate may move to close debate on an amendment, resolution, or setting of the agenda, after the required debate has taken place. A motion for closure shall be accepted at the discretion of the Chair, whose decision may not be appealed. Closure of debate is debatable to the extent of two speakers against the motion; no speakers in favor shall be recognized. The motion requires a two-thirds majority. Once debate is closed, barring motions to divide the question (see Rule 14) for a roll-call vote (see Rule 29) if appropriate, the committee moves to an immediate vote on the amendment, resolution, or agenda. Closure of debate is automatic if a particular substantive speakers' list has been exhausted, or when the specified maximum number of speakers have been heard on procedural motions. In these cases, the matter upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote.

### **Rule 14: Division of the Question**

- After debate on a resolution has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question. Division allows members to vote on the operative clauses of a resolution separately. Preambulatory clauses cannot be divided. Once the motion is made, the Moderator shall ask for objections, which shall be entertained at the Chair's discretion. If there are no objections, the motion will be voted upon immediately, and requires a simple majority for passage. If the motion passes, the moderator calls for division requests.
- Each request shall state how the operative clauses of the resolution are to be divided. At the Chair's discretion, requests may be ruled dilatory. After all division requests have been made, the Moderator





will announce the requests in order of decreasing complexity, which is the order in which requests shall be discussed and voted upon.

- Each division request is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against. After debate, the request is put to an immediate vote, and requires a simple majority for passage. The committee then moves on to the next-most-complex request. Requests incorporated in previously passed requests are deemed moot and therefore not discussed.
- After all requests have been voted on, the approved requests will divide the resolution into a number of sections, and the committee will vote on each section so divided, in the order in which they appear in the resolution. A simple majority is required for the inclusion of sections in the final resolution. Once all sections have been voted on, the resolution shall be reconstituted to include only those operative clauses that have passed and voted on normally. If no such clauses remain, the resolution fails automatically.

### ***Yields, Points, and Motions***

#### **Rule 15: Yields**

- A delegate that has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue (a topic area or amendment) may yield any time remaining in the ways listed below. Delegates speaking on procedural matters may not yield, and if a speaker yields, comments are not in order.
- Yield to another delegate. The delegate who receives the yield may speak for the remaining time but may not make further yields.
- Yield to questions. Delegates who wish to ask questions of the speaker shall raise their placards, and questioners shall be selected by the Moderator. Only the speaker's responses shall be counted for time.
- Yield to the Chair. The speaker's time simply ends.

#### **Rule 16: Personal Privilege**

- A delegate who experiences discomfort and is impaired from participating in committee proceedings may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. This may interrupt a speech.



#### **Rule 17: Order**

- A delegate who feels that parliamentary procedure is not being followed properly may rise to a Point of Order. This point may interrupt a speaker only when the speech is out of order. The Moderator shall immediately rule on a Point of Order according to these rules and may dismiss points that are dilatory or improper.

#### **Rule 18: Parliamentary Inquiry**

- A delegate may rise to a Point of Inquiry with a procedural question if the floor is open. The question shall be answered immediately by the Moderator.

#### **Rule 19: Comments**

- The Moderator may recognize two delegates other than the speaker to comment after any substantive speech that does not end with a yield. Delegates offering comments may not yield and must be relevant to the speech just given.

#### **Rule 20: Right of Reply**

- A delegate whose personal or national identity has been seriously impugned by the speech of another delegate may request a Right of Reply. All requests must be made in writing to the dais, and the Chair's decision on this is non-appealable. The length of the reply, if granted, is also at the Chair's discretion.

### ***Caucuses***

#### **Rule 21: Unmoderated Caucus**

- A delegate may move to recess to an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to the closure of debate. The motioning delegate shall specify a time limit for the caucus and brief explain its purpose. The time limit is subject to the Chair's approval. The motion to recess to an unmoderated caucus is subject to the approval of the Chair. A simple majority is required for passage.

#### **Rule 22: Moderated Caucus**

- A delegate may move for a moderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to the closure of debate. The motioning delegate shall specify a time limit for the caucus and a speaking time for



individual speeches, as well as a brief explanation of its purpose. The time limit is subject to the Chair's approval. This requires a simple majority to pass.

### ***Committee Documents***

All documents are the work of the body. Documents written prior to conference are therefore inadmissible. MUNUC does not recognize sponsors to documents, only signatories.

#### **Rule 23: Working Papers**

- Working papers are a means of sharing ideas on the topic area with other delegates in an organized manner.
- A working paper may, but is not required to be, in resolution format. Working papers may be photocopied and distributed at the Chair's discretion; the Chair may also require any number of signatories for this purpose. Signing a working paper does not necessarily signify a delegate's support for the ideas within it, but rather shows the delegate's desire to see those ideas discussed by the entire committee. Because a working paper cannot be formally introduced to the committee, it cannot be formally amended either. Instead, delegates can combine and edit papers during unmoderated caucuses, on their own. Working papers shall not be voted upon by the committee.
- During unmoderated caucuses, delegates may, at the discretion of the chair, write and combine clauses using a laptop.

#### **Rule 24: Resolutions**

- Resolutions are the final product of a committee's deliberations. They should pose a solution to the problem confronting the committee and supply a rationale and historical basis. They should also represent the views of a majority of the committee, arrived at through debate and discussion among the members. Passage of a draft resolution requires a simple majority in favor. All draft resolutions must be in proper format, as described in the Delegate Handbook. Draft resolutions may not be discussed in speeches until they have been formally introduced (see Rule 25). Once introduced, a draft resolution remains on the floor while the topic area it pertains to is on the floor, unless an amendment or procedural debate takes precedence, or debate on the draft resolution is postponed or closed.

#### **Rule 25: Introducing Draft Resolutions**

- At any time when the floor is open, a delegate may introduce a draft resolution on the topic area under consideration. The document must have the approval of the Chair and have been signed by a



certain number of members determined by the Chair. Signing a draft resolution does not indicate support for its ideas necessarily, only a desire to see those ideas discussed; a signatory has no further rights or obligations with respect to the draft resolution. There are no sponsors. No special substantive comments are in order when a draft resolution is introduced, but it shall immediately become subject to debate.

#### **Rule 26: Amendments**

- Amendments allow the committee to alter any previously introduced draft resolution. In order to be introduced, all amendments must be proposed in writing, bear a certain number of signatories set by the Chair, and receive the Chair's approval. When an amendment to a resolution on the current topic area has been moved to the floor, general debate on the topic area shall be suspended. Two speakers' lists shall be drawn up for the amendment, one for speakers in favor and the other for speakers against. All speeches must remain germane to the amendment itself. The Moderator will recognize speakers by alternating between the two lists, starting with the speakers' list in favor. As speeches made for and against the amendment are necessarily substantive, comments and yields are in order.
- Debate on the amendment shall continue until a motion to close debate is made. Such a motion is in order when at least two speakers from both lists have been heard. The amendment requires a simple majority to pass. If the amendment passes, its changes are incorporated into the draft resolution. After the vote, general debate on the topic shall resume.

#### **Rule 27: Introducing Amendments**

- Amendments must be signed by a prescribed number of members and obtain the approval of the Chair before being introduced to the committee. A delegate may introduce an amendment to any draft resolution on the current topic area whenever the floor is open. Amendments not approved by the Chair or dealing with draft resolutions not yet introduced are not in order. Amendments to amendments are not in order.

### ***Voting***

#### **Rule 28: Voting**

- Only delegates who have been recorded as present in the latest roll call may vote. A motion that requires a simple majority passes only if the number of delegates voting in favor of the motion exceeds the number voting against; if equal numbers vote for and against, the motion fails. A motion that requires a two-thirds majority passes only if the number of delegates voting in favor of the



motion is at least as great as twice the number voting against. Abstentions shall not be considered in determining the results of the vote. Members may vote on both procedural issues (those concerning the structure of debate) and substantive issues (those relating to the topic area directly), while accredited observers may vote only on procedural issues. All eligible delegations shall have an equal vote. Abstentions shall only be in order on substantive votes. Proxy votes shall not be allowed.

#### **Rule 29: Roll Call Votes**

- After debate is closed on a draft resolution or amendment, any delegate may request a roll call vote. This motion is accepted at the discretion of the Chair, whose decision is not appealable. A roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes and requires a simple majority to pass.

#### **Rule 30: Recount**

- A delegate who believes that a placard vote on a substantive issue was incorrectly counted may move for a recount of the vote, either in the form of a second placard vote or a vote by roll call. The motion is accepted at the sole discretion of the Chair and is not put to a vote. The Chair's decision in this matter is not appealable.

### ***Special Circumstances***

#### **Rule 31: Suspension of the Rules**

- A delegate may move to suspend the rules at any time when the floor is open. The delegate shall specify what specific rules to modify or suspend, for what purpose, and for what duration. The motion will be accepted at the discretion of the Chair, whose decision is not appealable. The motion requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

#### **Rule 32: Appeals**

- Any substantive decision of the Chair, unless otherwise noted, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The Chair may speak briefly in defense of the ruling, and the appeal shall then be put to a vote.
- Delegates voting in favor of the motion are opposed to the Chair's view, and those voting against are in support. A two-thirds majority in favor of the appeal is required to overrule the decision of the Chair.



**Rule 33: Chair's Discretion**

- These rules of procedure and all actions of the committee are subject to the discretion of the Chair, who may modify the course of the committee as necessary.

***Ending Session***

**Rule 34: Suspension of the Meeting**

- If the floor is open and there are fewer than 15 minutes remaining in the current session, a delegate may move to suspend the meeting. This ends all committee functions until the opening of the next session. Suspension is not debatable and, if in order, shall be put to an immediate placard vote. This motion is accepted at the discretion of the Chair and is not appealable. A simple majority is required for passage.

**Rule 35: Adjournment of the Meeting**

- If the floor is open, it is the last session of the conference, and there are fewer than 15 minutes remaining, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting. This motion ends all committee functions. Adjournment is not debatable and, if in order, shall be put to an immediate placard vote. This motion is accepted at the discretion of the Chair and is not appealable. A simple majority is required for passage.



## Order of Precedence

1. Procedural motions pertaining to debate
  - a. Motion to Open or Close Debate
  - b. Motion to Adjourn Debate
2. Points that may interrupt a speaker
  - a. Point of Personal Privilege
  - b. Point of Order
3. Yields
  - a. Yielding to another delegate
  - b. Yielding to questions
  - c. Yielding to the chair
4. Comments (immediately after a substantive speech only)
5. Right of Reply
6. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
7. Procedural motion to extend the previous Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus
  - a. Total time, longest to shortest
8. Procedural motion to Suspend the Rules
9. Procedural motion to enter Voting Procedure
  - a. With speakers for & against
    - i. Total time, longest to shortest
    - ii. Number of speakers
  - b. With modifications
    - i. Roll Call Vote
    - ii. Unanimous Consent
  - c. Without modifications
10. Substantive motion to introduce papers
  - a. Motion to Introduce a Working Paper or Draft Resolution
  - b. Motion to Introduce a Directive
  - c. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
11. Other procedural motions
  - a. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
    - i. Total time, longest to shortest
    - ii. Order of proposal



- b. Motion for a Gentleman's Unmoderated Caucus
  - i. Total time, longest to shortest
- c. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
  - i. Straw Poll
  - ii. Round Robin
  - iii. Total time, longest to shortest
  - iv. Number of speakers
  - v. Order of proposal
- d. Motion to Set the Agenda (only when there is no topic on the agenda)
- e. Motion for a Roll Call Vote (only after debate has been closed on a resolution)
- f. Motion to Divide the Question (only after debate has been closed on a resolution)





## Section III: Position Papers

---

### *Overview*

A position paper is an essay of original work submitted before the beginning of the conference. Position papers for traditional committees are fairly standard, but MUNUC also encourages writing a paper for crisis committees. The dais may include other specifics on what to include within a position paper within the committee background guide.

The goal of writing a position paper before conference is to encourage delegates to research the topics or committee problem in advance of the conference. The dais will review position papers to understand the delegates' overall stances and understanding of the topics. However, policy positions or solutions proposed in a position paper are non-binding. Delegates are encouraged to adapt from their country's established or historical policies depending on the events of the committee.

### *Submission Guidelines*

Position papers are one to two pages long, double-spaced. A paper should be written on each committee topic proposed. For double-delegate committees, papers may be co-authored. All papers should be of original work or appropriately cite outside sources.

### *Writing a Traditional Position Paper*

Traditional position papers should cover three main areas from the delegate's country. First, describe the country's framing of the problem. This section may include historic, systematic, or unique issues that affect the country's people and environment. Second, describe previous actions the country has already taken to resolve the problem, as well as challenges faced by past solutions. Finally, the largest section should describe



future or possible solutions the country may undertake. Position papers should consider how these solutions would directly tackle the topic issue, what resources are needed, and what challenges could be faced.

### ***Writing a Non-Traditional Position Paper***

Non-traditional position papers are written for delegates representing an individual character, rather than an entire country. Therefore, it may be difficult to write a paper based on that character's historical stance. Instead, MUNUC encourages non-traditional position papers to more deeply explore that character's background and aspirations for committee. Delegates are encouraged to use their creativity, combined with common sense, to expand on their plans for the frontroom and backroom.

The two main ideas to cover are an extended character biography and a backroom arc plan. First, the extended bio should be a few paragraphs that are based on the biography provided in the background guide, but further detail the character's positions on relevant issues and plans for the frontroom. Connections and resources that may be important can also be established. The second section should cover a plan of action or an end goal for the character's backroom arc. This plan should include resource building and action items that the backroom staff can expect from this character, though again, position papers are non-binding and must remain within the realm of possibility.



## Section IV: Working Papers

---

A working paper is a brief outline of ideas and solutions proposed by a country or group of countries. Working papers make the entire body aware of the concerns and perspectives of smaller caucus groups. The purpose of a working paper is to convey the authoring countries' opinions on the topic area quickly and concisely. These relatively informal documents have a very loose style and may be hand-written. Although working papers are often written in resolution format, they are not required to be. Below are two sample working papers. Note that the committee title and topic appear at the top of each paper. Working papers should additionally list signatories.

### Working Paper Example A

#### Working Paper A

#### United Nations Security Council

#### Topic A: Instability in Central Asia

*Alarmed* by the situation in Central Asia,

*Recognizing* conflicting interests present in the region, Understanding the national, religious, and ethnic tensions,

*Acknowledging* the degree to which economic troubles explain current instability as well as the importance of developing economic infrastructure and encouraging economic development as a means of achieving stability,

#### The Security Council:

*Recommends* that a regional summit be called to facilitate cooperation between the nations of the region;

*Encourages* relevant UN bodies to provide aid to develop the economic infrastructure of the region;



*Further* encourages the relevant UN bodies to work closely with individual nations in the region to develop strong ties and to facilitate cooperation;

*Urges* Central Asian nations to cooperate on security issues in an attempt to strengthen border security, combat terrorism, and reduce smuggling;

*Endorses* talks through previously existing channels;

*Affirms* that the course of any future pipelines must be freely and extensively discussed by all nations.

## Working Paper Example B

### Working Paper B

#### Legal Committee

#### Topic: Legal Issues of Immigration of People with HIV / AIDS

The members of the Legal Committee should resolve the growing international problem of immigration of HIV-positive and AIDS-infected citizens by doing the following:

This committee must recognize the dangers posed to individual countries and their citizens by the spread of this disease. However, this committee also needs to ensure that the basic human rights of all individuals are upheld and protected.

This committee must distinguish between political and other types of refugees. Political refugees have the right to travel to other states to seek protection from state persecution. Medical refugees however do not have these same rights under the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

This committee needs to make sure that the principle of national sovereignty, and more specifically the right of each state to guard and control its borders to permit or forbid entrance, is protected. No matter what else this committee may decide, it is most important that the victims of HIV/AIDS are not ostracized or refused treatment. They should be given the same rights, privileges, and protection as all other citizens, at the minimum level of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



## Section V: Resolutions

---

As in the real United Nations, the main vehicle of progress at MUNUC is the resolution, a formal document in which a committee enumerates the actions to be taken in order to solve a particular problem. Each resolution (technically, a draft resolution before it is approved by the committee) should specifically address the topic area under discussion. Before it can be introduced to the committee, a draft resolution must:

- Be well-written and concise
- Be drafted in the format described below
- Have at least the minimum number of signatories specified by the Chair
- Receive the approval of the Chair in order to be copied and distributed to the committee

Draft resolutions are handwritten when first submitted to the Chair. After all corrections or changes suggested by the Chair have been made and the draft resolution is deemed appropriate for debate, the committee dais will take care of typing up the document for photocopying and distribution. When a draft resolution is introduced, it is still a ways from being ready to be voted upon. Much debate, compromise, and negotiation are involved in convincing the committee to accept the document and its provisions. A strong draft resolution:

- Presents a detailed solution to the issue. The committee should not just create another body to deal with the problem, or merely approve of past actions. Rather, a draft resolution should lay out concrete proposals to deal with the issue at hand. Furthermore, the actions it suggests should be within the powers of the committee.
- Represents a workable compromise among the nations that are party to a dispute (in an antagonistic political situation) or between the competing schools of thought (in a cooperative problem-solving situation). This means that the discussion prior to the resolution stage should be directed toward



finding a solution that is acceptable to the greatest possible number of states, without breaking from national policy.

The resolution is the most important document produced at a Model United Nations conference. As such, it must be written in a highly particular format. There are no sponsors of resolutions at MUNUC, so signatories' names should appear at the start of the resolution instead, alongside the committee name and topic area. Only one resolution may go into effect per topic; if multiple pass, the most recent resolution is the one that stands.

The first half of a resolution comprises preambulatory clauses, which explain the problem and establish the reasons and precedents for the actions that will be outlined in the second half. The first phrase of each clause is underlined (italicized digitally) and each clause ends with a comma.

### Examples of Preambulatory Phrases

Acknowledging	Affirming	Having examined
Alarmed by	Approving of	Having studied
Aware of	Believing	Keeping in mind
Bearing in mind	Cognizant of	Having examined
Contemplating	Convinced of	Having studied
Recalling	Recognizing	Keeping in mind
Referring	Seeking	Having examined
Considering	Welcoming	Having studied

The second half of a resolution contains the operative clauses, the actions that will be taken by the body.



These numbered clauses all begin with underlined (italicized, when printed), present-tense action verbs that are generally stronger in tone than the words used in the preamble. A semicolon should follow each operative clause except the last one, which should end in a period. Thus, each resolution is a single, albeit long, sentence.

### Examples of Operative Phrases

Accepts	Arms	Recommends
Approves	Authorizes	Reminds
Calls upon	Condemns	Resolves
Congratulates	Considers	Strongly condemns
Declares	Emphasizes	Trusts
Encourages	Endorses	Solemnly arms
Further invites	Further proclaims	Supports
Further requests	Notes	Urges



## Resolution Example

### Legal Committee

#### Topic: Legal Issues of Immigration of People with HIV/AIDS

#### The Legal Committee,

*Recognizing* the plight of peoples throughout the world infected by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS),

*Aware* of the rapid spread of HIV and AIDS within and among countries,

*Recalling* Article 13.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country,"

*Reaffirming* the principle of national sovereignty,

1. Requests that all citizens of all states be granted the minimum international human rights standards armed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Deplores any state that impedes the basic human rights and internal movement of citizens who are infected with HIV and/or AIDS;
3. Notes that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights permits people suffering from persecution to seek asylum in other countries;
4. Further notes that the above-mentioned right may only be invoked in cases of political persecution;
5. Reaffirms that sovereign states have the right to deny entry into their countries; Proclaims that all states have the right to control the entry of all individuals into their borders and to decide which and how many, if any, applicants for citizenship in their state may become full citizens of that state;
6. Reminds the members of the United Nations that HIV-positive testing is an inefficient and expensive means of policing national borders;
7. Urges all states to pursue compassionate and humanitarian policies toward the victims of HIV and AIDS.





## Section VI: Continuous Crisis

---

### *What is a Continuous Crisis Committee?*

At MUNUC Beijing, one committee operates in a Continuous Crisis format, the Cabinet of Florvil Hyppolite: Haiti, 1889. Continuous crisis committees are some of the smallest, most fast-paced committees that MUNUC offers. The goal of a crisis committee is to respond to a set of problems that evolve rapidly and significantly throughout the course of conference. Most of the committee's time is spent addressing problems through directives, which are much shorter, snappier versions of the resolutions found in traditional committees.

However, crisis committees also afford delegates personal powers to aid their committees in solving crises at hand. For example, in responding to a crisis about food shortages, the Minister of Transportation might issue a personal directive restricting all non-essential traffic on major railways. This could boost the committee's effort to alleviate the shortages by allowing the redistribution of larger volumes of foodstuff on shorter timescales.

### *How are Continuous Crisis Committees Different?*

Compared to a traditional committee, crisis differs on:

- **Size:** Each crisis committee has at most 25 delegates, and as such, really relies on extensive participation from all members in debate.
- **Documents:** Instead of passing a single sweeping resolution at the end of conference, crisis committees focus instead on the passage of smaller and more focused documents. These files, called directives, are most often limited to address a single problem, and countless many of them will be voted upon and implemented throughout course.



- **Personal action:** Delegates on crisis committee represent personalities in their simulations, often associated with some ministerial office. As a result, each delegate maintains a portfolio of powers that they may use to aid the committee in responding to a crisis
- **Rules of procedure:** Crisis committees lean heavily on moderated caucuses to establish a quick consensus on urgent issues. Chair's discretion may also be used more extensively to enable the committee to effectively respond to unconventional situations.
- **Background guide:** Whereas the background guide usually lays out explicit topics for debate on traditional committees, the guide serves a more general purpose in crisis, namely, to provide context, since committee proceedings can cover a wide span of topics.

### ***Tips and Tricks***

- Participation is key. Crisis committees frequently need to build consensus in a limited amount of time (e.g., to meet an ultimatum). Because crisis committees have so few members to begin with, the most effective tool that delegates possess to get to an agreement is structured debate in moderated caucuses.
- Make use of personal powers. Through these powers, delegates have a unique means of addressing crises apart from passing committee-wide directives. Delegates should look for ways to use their personal agency to gather information and identify creative solutions.
- Search for your opportunity. In some crises, it's not immediately clear how a delegate might use portfolio powers to influence the committee at large. In these situations, it's crucial to constantly explore your character's options and stay involved however you can.
- Be ready to adapt. In crisis, a constantly changing situation is the nature of the beast. Don't be afraid to throw past directives and old alliances out the window as the situation evolves, and at a moment's notice.



## Directive Example

**The Cabinet of Timor-Leste, 2002**

**Directive Title: Build Baucau Better**

**Signatories: Xanana Boavida, Carlos dos Reis Lobato, Mari de Lourdes**

1. Build sea trade networks with neighboring islands to export domestic goods.
  - a. Upgrade ports in Baucau, Dili, Manatuto, and other coastal cities by fixing harbors and encouraging small business growth.
  - b. Subsidize regulatory fees for small businesses to encourage export of coffee and manufactured goods, and increase tariffs on imported goods.
2. Encourage community employment by establishing federal jobs program in infrastructure and public works.
  - a. Partner with local governments to identify, design, and execute necessary improvements for roads, public transportation, parks, municipal systems, and schools.
  - b. Provide grants to local governments to hire citizens for public works projects.
  - c. Begin early career and job shadow program for current high school and college students by reaching out to area schools.
3. Initiate campaign to improve perception of the current President and Cabinet through highly visible media campaign.
  - a. Prepare televised speech from the President and Cabinet members to be broadcast during primetime hours.
  - b. Erect statues in the President's honor, complete with media coverage and festivities.
  - c. Rename parks, museums, and school buildings under the President.