

CWMUN TRAINING MATERIAL

HIGH SCHOOL

2013 - 2014

Associazione Diplomatici



PREFACE

This Training Material is essentially the final product of a long MUN experience both as a delegate and as a trainer. The union of these two figures allowed the realization of this Material which can satisfy the needs of the Associazione Diplomatici and of the student in completeness terms.

Such a Training Material supplies all future delegates with the basic tools to profitably face the experience. It represents and must represent a continuous inexhaustible source, a fundamental tool not only for the beginning training phase but also in proximity of the direct experience in Rome and NYC.

Walking on ambassadors' shoes, all delegates share every moment of the simulation speaking, negotiating and working together, step by step, in order to create coalitions and to give birth to several potential working papers. However, such resolutions or declarations are of recommendatory nature only. Their legal meaning lies in their ability to reflect customary law, become customary law, and to constitute the foundation for future legally binding treaties.

As regards the form and the content, the material structure follows a chronological order introducing the Model United Nations first in general and the history and structure of the United Nations, explaining what a Position Paper is and focusing on the three main simulation tools: Rules of Procedure, Speech and Resolution.

This guide will help all students in preparing for the CWMUN Conferences.

The better your preparation is, the greater your personal learning experience will be – and the more fun at the simulation you will have!

Sincerely yours,

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Educational Department Director

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. THE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The Model United Nations (MUN) are prestigious international simulations which reproduce the functioning and dynamics of the main organs of the United Nations, such as the General Assembly (GA), the Security Council (SC), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), ext.

Such simulations are yearly organized and the most important one is held in New York City at the UN Headquarters. Many students, coming from the best high schools of the world, take part in these working simulations in which the only official language is British English: all students will represent one of the 193 Member States of the International Organization (always a Country different from the own real one) and compete on a particular topic which is already set by the CWMUN Staff Board.

Inside each Committee, a state is represented by a double delegation made up of two students coming from the same high school or by single a delegation.

The topic is different from a committee to another according to the area of expertise of each of them. As you will see, each committee discusses specific problems on which is appropriate. For example, delegates taking part in the Security Council will face problems concerning the international security and politics (ex. *“Peace and security in Africa”*), on the contrary the members of the World Health Organization (WHO) could analyze topics about health like *“Ultraviolet radiation: protecting children”*.

Each delegation will discuss a topic with other delegates in commission following and observing particular rules of procedure.

The committee works develop in several days in order to produce and vote, with a majority, one Resolution or more, which are the official documents of the United Nations and express the whole committee's position about the discussed topic.

What really makes such simulations interesting and competitive is the *“Staying in Character”*, that is the ability of a single delegate to face the topic in relation to the assigned country like in a role-playing game.

All delegates will have to gather as much material as possible in order to be able to re-build and study the historical, political, cultural and economic background of the country to represent becoming real ambassadors of that state for some days.

The *Staying in character* plays an important role inside the committee and a delegate must put aside his/her real political identity to discuss the topic in connection to real position of the represented country. If the topic was “*Death Penalty*”, the positions of the delegations of Italy and United States, for example, would be radically different. It may influence the possible alliances which can be established during the working sessions.

The Staying in character reaches high levels during the simulation work insomuch as delegates could recognize each other calling not by the own name but directly by the own represented country in committee (“France”, “Argentina”, “New Zealand”, etc).

2. THE AWARDS

Another common characteristic at the Model United Nations is the competition. Such a characteristic has got a double meaning: on the one hand it means that competitive spirit which animate the Conference and each delegate, thanks to such a competitive feeling, can make his position or his coalition’s one prevail; on the other hand it means the real nature of the Model UN because, after the simulation, all those delegates who have well observed the Staying in character and have been more competitive will be given special awards by the CWMUN Staff Board

- The “*Best Delegation*”: the most important award and goes to the best delegation in each Committee,;
- The “*Honorable Mention*”: goes to all delegations which have been recognized and noticed during the simulation works. The number of such mentions differs according to the size of the committee and the number of present delegations. The bigger the committee is, the more honorable mentions are.

The Staff Board uses two different elements to value each single delegation’s performance:

- The “*Staying in Character*”;
- “***to be a leader***”: a leader is a point of reference inside a group or coalition, who expresses and shows authority in his/her opinions and speeches and gives concrete practicable solutions. Only with a perfect knowledge of the contents, debate rules and all those simulation tools it can be possible to be a leader.

The simulation tools are basically three and they will be better analyzed in the next chapters:

- **Rules of Procedure:** they allow the participation of all delegates in the debate and in the simulation works dividing the different moments and phases of the Conference. A leader knows and is able to use all rules of procedure well;
- **Speech:** it is the public discourse that a delegate can give in front of the audience in particular moments. A leader can write, read and perform a good speech;
- **Resolution:** it is the final product of the whole committee about the discussed topic. A leader is that delegate who can lead a coalition during the document's writing and can involve other delegations cooperating and negotiating.

A third award exists and it is called "*Best Position Paper*". As you will see in the next chapters, all delegates must write and send an official political document (Position Paper) several weeks before the Conference starts. It is essentially one page long document which summarizes the political position of the assigned country in connection to the topic. Such an award will be assigned in each committee to one delegation which wrote the best and perfect position paper observing the grammar, form and the contents.

3. THE COMMITTEES

As you well know, the Model United Nations reproduce the functioning of the major organs of the United Nations. All the Committees differ from one other in size and in functioning. There are not only "plenary" Committees, for example the General Assembly which is made up of 193 countries representing the United Nations, but also other Committees such as ECOSOC (54 seats) and the Security Council (15 seats) in which not all the countries are represented but they usually follow and observe a shift of two years.

Inside these Committees only the States actually present will take a seat before the Conference starts : all delegates can consult official sources and websites of the UN bodies before the simulation, for example, using Internet. Thanks to this source every single delegate will know exactly which countries will be represented during the Conference. It is possible that a country has a seat in certain Committees and not in others. Azerbaijan, for example, had their members at the General Assembly during the CWMUN 2013 (which was a plenary body) and at the Security Council (had one of the fifteen seats for

the biennium 2012-2013) but had no seats at the ECOSOC. The Committees will be physically present as classrooms, real conferences where delegates will have their seats already assigned. All the works will be conducted only in British English (under penalty the expulsion from the Committee and from the project) and in formal dress (jacket and tie for the boys, suits for the girls)

Another important body represented by the international Staff which leads and guides every Committee is the Dais. It is collocated around the desk in a high position in front of the delegates. The Dais is always composed by three different members:

- The **Chairman** who guides the works during the Committee and ensures respect towards the rules of procedure.
- The **Director** who takes care of the educational aspect of the work and writing the background guides and correcting the draft resolutions.
- The **Rapporteur** who has several tasks related to the rules of procedure: at the beginning of each session she/he starts with a Roll Call. She/he notes down the motions moved by the delegates and counts all votes in favor and those against.

Sometimes in large Committees, for example the General Assembly, the Dais is wider and could be made up of some helpers of the Conference (Assistant Director, Committee Assistant).

The functions of this body will be clearer in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

On this day in 1945, the **United Nations Charter**, which was adopted and signed on June 26, 1945, is now effective and ready to be enforced.

The **United Nations was born** of perceived necessity, as a means of better arbitrating international conflict and negotiating peace than was provided for by the old League of Nations. The growing Second World War became the real impetus for the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union to begin formulating the original U.N. Declaration, signed by 26 nations in January 1942, as a formal act of opposition to Germany, Italy, and Japan, the Axis Powers. The principles of the U.N. Charter were first formulated at the San Francisco Conference, which convened on April 25, 1945. It was presided over by President Franklin Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, and attended by representatives of 50 nations, including 9 continental European states, 21 North, Central, and South American republics, 7 Middle Eastern states, 5 British Commonwealth nations, 2 Soviet republics (in addition to the USSR itself), 2 East Asian nations, and 3 African states. The conference laid out a structure for a new international organization that was to *"save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,...to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."*



Two other important objectives described in the Charter were respecting the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples (originally directed at smaller nations now vulnerable to being swallowed up by the Communist behemoths emerging from the war) and international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems around the world.

Now that the war was over, negotiating and maintaining the peace was the practical responsibility of the new U.N. Security Council, made up of the United States, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China. Each would have veto power over the other. Winston Churchill called for the United Nations

to employ its charter in the service of creating a new, united Europe-united in its opposition to communist expansion-East and West. Given the composition of the Security Council, this would prove easier said than done.

1. THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is an international organization designed to make the enforcement of international law, security, economic development, social progress, and human rights easier for countries around the world. The United Nations includes 193 member countries and its main headquarters are located in NYC



As we already said, prior to the United Nations (UN), the League of Nations was the international organization responsible for ensuring peace and cooperation between world nations.

The term "United Nations" was then coined in 1942 by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Declaration by United Nations. This declaration was made to officially state the cooperation of the Allies (Great Britain, the United States, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and other nations during World War II.

The UN as it is known today however was not officially founded until 1945 when the Charter of the United Nations was drafted at the UN Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California. The conference was attended by 50 nations and several non-governmental organizations - all

of which signed the Charter. The UN officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter.

The principles of the UN as explained in the Charter are to save future generations from war, reaffirm human rights, and establish equal rights for all persons. In addition it also aims to promote justice, freedom, and social progress for the peoples of all of its member states.

In order to handle the complex task of getting its member states to cooperate most efficiently, the UN today is divided into five branches.

The first is the **UN General Assembly**. This is the main decision-making and representative assembly in the UN and is responsible for upholding the principles of the UN through its policies and recommendations. It is composed of all member states, is headed by a president elected from the member states, and meets from September to December each year.

The **UN Security Council** is another branch in the organization of the UN and is the most powerful of all the branches. It has power to authorize the deployment UN member states' militaries, can mandate a cease-fire during conflicts, and can enforce penalties on countries if they do not comply with given mandates. It is composed of five permanent members and ten rotating members.

The next branch of the UN is the **International Court of Justice**, located in The Hague, Netherlands. This branch is responsible for the judicial matters of the UN. The **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** is a branch that assists the General Assembly in promoting economic and social development as well as cooperation of member states. Finally, the **Secretariat** is the branch UN headed by the Secretary General. Its main responsibility is providing studies, information, and other data when needed by other UN branches for their meetings.

2. UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

Today, almost every fully recognized independent states are member states in the UN. As outlined in the UN Charter, to become a member of the UN a state must accept both peace and all obligations outlined in Charter and be willing to carry out any action to satisfy those obligations. The final decision on admission to the UN is carried out by the General Assembly after recommendation by the Security Council.

3. FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY

As it was in the past, the main function of the UN today is to maintain peace and security for all of its member states. Though the UN does not maintain its own military, it does have peacekeeping forces which are supplied by its member states. On approval of the UN Security Council, these peacekeepers

are often sent to regions where armed conflict has recently ended to discourage combatants from resuming fighting. In 1988, the peacekeeping force won a Nobel Peace Prize for its actions.

In addition to maintaining peace, the UN aims to protect human rights and provide humanitarian assistance when needed. In 1948, the General Assembly adopted

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a standard for its human rights operations. The UN currently provides technical assistance in elections, helps to improve judicial structures and draft constitutions, trains human rights officials, and provides food, drinking water, shelter, and other humanitarian services to peoples displaced by famine, war, and natural disaster.

Finally, the UN plays an integral part in social and economic development through its UN Development Program. This is the largest source of technical grant assistance in the world. In addition, the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the UN Population Fund, and the World Bank Group to name a few play an essential role in this aspect of the UN as well. The UN also annually publishes the Human Development Index to rank countries in terms of poverty, literacy, education, and life expectancy.



CHAPTER III

POSITION PAPER

1. THE POSITION PAPER

Before proceeding with all single simulation tools (rules of procedure, speech e resolution), it is necessary to focus on the Position Paper whose drafting and delivery or dispatch occur several weeks before the CWMUN Conference starts according to the schedule and timetable which are fixed by organizer body.

The Position Paper is an official political document on which each single delegation must summarize the real position of the represented Country in relation to the topic in agenda.

It is important and advisable to study and understand both the topic and the politics of the assigned Country observing the “Staying in Character” in order to write a good position paper.

For example, if the topic of the Security Council is “*Fight against cyber terrorism*”, each delegation will write the official position and role of the represented country against cyber terrorism outlining the previous actions of the past to face the phenomenon under consideration, indicating the subscribed and signed treaties, reporting declarations and statements of the national government, suggesting new potential solutions.

2. HOW TO WRITE A POSITION PAPER

The political nature of the Position Paper needs a deep analysis both the topic and the country to represent. The main purpose is to write a position paper as connected as possible to the reality as well as coherent to its politics.

For good research and study it is advisable to answer the questions below:

- What is the main problem? How much does it involve your country?
- What did your country or the international community (the assigned CWMUN Committee in particular) do to face the problem in the past?
- How much did your country contribute to solve the problem?
- What are the possible solutions that your country suggests to definitely solve the problem?
- Are there any proves or statistical data to strengthen your country's solutions?

- What countries or coalitions of countries could support your solutions?
- Which argumentations or strategies could be used to convince the international community?

Responding and observing the questions will give a great contribute to write a good position paper.

3. WRITING TECHNIQUES OF A POSITION PAPER

A correct position paper requires formal criteria which are set by the CWMUN Staff Board. Generically speaking, a position paper is approximately a word page long document (Times New Roman, 10 pt. and single spacing).

British English is the only official language of the simulation and the position paper can be divided in paragraphs.

Such a document begins with a Headline at the top left with the indication of the Committee, the represented Country and the Topic (following this order).

As regards the content, a good position paper should include:

- A very short introduction on the topic in general. It is possible to mention what the international community did in the past;
- The past actions of the represented country in relation to the topic in agenda;
- The resolutions, treaties, statements and agreements which your country signed in order to solve the problem;
- Quotations of renowned politicians or of the international community about the topic;
- Statistical data and analysis on the topic;
- The suggestions and ideas of your country to solve the problem.

In case a delegate wants to cite particular official documents it is necessary to recall the main Organ which has issued them and their code.

Quotations are permitted but delegates must put them in quotation marks specifying the name and the role of the personality under consideration (for example: *Argentina supports the statement issued by UN Secretary General Ban ki-Moon acknowledging that "Immigration is an inevitable and important part of the solution to international labor shortages."*).

It is important to cite the source of the statistical data and possible acronyms (the first time they are cited, they must be written detailed first, then the abbreviation). Afterwards the acronym can be used only (for example: *"First, Brazil strongly believes that the Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding goals, most recently reaffirmed in the Monterrey Consensus, must be achieved by 2015.*

Under this agreement, developed countries will provide at least 0.7% of their Gross National Product (GNP) to developing countries and 0.2% of their GNP to the least developed countries in the form of ODA".

Considering the position paper a very formal document, all delegates must use the official name of the represented state (for example: . "Federal Republic of Germany") always writing and speaking in third-person and avoiding expressions such as: *I/We think, suggest, promote...*

Each position paper, once written, must be sent to determined e-mail addresses which the international CWMUN staff will provide all delegates. They will be corrected by the committee directors. The timetable and delivery deadlines will be provided by the international Staff as well.

After having received and corrected all position papers, the Committee Director will proceed to value, analyze and judge the documents in order to decree the winner of the award for "*The Best Position Paper*".

The Directors usually publish all the corrected position papers on CWMUN website and they are available to all delegates before the Conference in order to know the positions of other states in relation to the topic and the committee.

The position paper represents a fundamental source and tool for delegates during the whole simulation work. Such a document is useful to remind and observe the Staying in Character of the own country and of others ones. It can be used as a base of the Opening Speech or to write parts of the Resolution as well.

(SAMPLE POSITION PAPER)

Committee: Security Council
Country: United States of America
Topic: Security implications of climate change: climate change driving conflicts

Global climate change is one of the most important challenges facing the international community today. Scientists have presented overwhelming evidence that climate change is indeed occurring and it will have far-reaching implications. Even governments and corporations that were once skeptical about climate research has established that something must be done to mitigate potentially disastrous consequences.

The UN is in the forefront of the effort to save our planet. In 1992, its "Earth Summit" produced the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a first step in tackling the problem. The UN has consistently taken the lead in taking on climate change and several measures have been taken until today.

The United States of America strongly affirm the importance of moving forward collaboratively in addressing climate change and, as a consequence, in 1997 signed the Kyoto Protocol which legally binds developed countries to emission reduction targets. One year later, the United States subscribed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in order to provide an objective source of scientific information. In 2007, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to former United States Vice-President Al Gore "for his efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change".

The fight against climate change risks is one of the main goals set by President Obama Administration, keeping in mind the need for all states of facing the problem together at an international level, as the President asserted in the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate on March 2009: "I don't think I have to emphasize that climate change is one of the defining challenges of our time. The science is clear and conclusive, and the impacts can no longer be ignored. Ice sheets are melting. Sea levels are rising. Our oceans are becoming more acidic. And we've already seen its effects on weather patterns, our food and water sources, our health and our habitats. Every nation on this planet is at risk, and just as no one nation is responsible for climate change, no one nation can address it alone".

Obama Administration has taken several significant steps to reduce the harmful emissions that contribute to climate change and pollute water and air. Under President Obama's leadership, the United States of America have engaged the international community to promote sustainable economic growth and to meet the climate change challenge through a number of important venues, including:

- In December 2009, President Obama and heads of state from around the world met in Copenhagen at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The resulting Copenhagen Accord committed developed countries to collectively provide resources approaching \$30 billion in the period 2010-2012 to support developing countries in their efforts to adapt to and mitigate climate change.
- In 2010, the Cancun Agreement confirmed and substantially extended the core elements of the Copenhagen Accord in the areas of finance, technology and adaptation as well as mitigation and transparency in an instrument that the Parties enthusiastically endorsed.
- In December 2011 at Durban, the United States of America and the international community took important steps to make operational all of the key elements of the Cancun agreement.
- In February 2012, the United States launched the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollution, a new global initiative to make rapid progress on climate change and air quality.

President Obama is still encouraging a wide range of efforts aim at reducing greenhouse gas emissions through clean energy technologies and policies. The Administration has made the largest clean energy investment in American history and these investments have allowed the country to nearly double America's renewable power generation since 2008. President Obama has also directed the Federal Government – the largest energy consumer in the U.S. economy – to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions from direct sources such as building energy use and fuel consumption by 28 percent by 2020. Furthermore, Mr. President has disposed that Federal agencies have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions from indirect sources, such as those from employee commuting, by 13 percent by 2020.

Considering what expressed, the scene is clear and the threat is real.

The facts on the ground are outstripping the worst case scenarios. The cost of inaction, or inadequate actions are unacceptable. But along with this challenge comes a great opportunity. The United States of America are bound to take on a leadership role in engaging the world's major economies to advance key climate priorities and in galvanizing global action through international climate negotiations.

CHAPTER IV

THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. INTRODUCTION

Each delegate has, over the work, three tools to face the simulation, which are important and fundamental in order to win one of the prizes.

In this chapter we will address the first of these three instruments.

The rules of procedure shall be determined by the organizer body, they must be the same for all Committees and both the Dais and the delegates are obliged to observe them. The purpose of the rules of procedure is to scan and formalize the work of negotiation, so that delegates, without distinction, can produce certain effects (ask for a suspension of work, for example) during the simulation. These effects can be achieved moving a motion that can be approved by the whole Committee thanks to the majority vote.

Every motion has a certain formula that each delegate has to pronounce and act producing a predetermined effect. The Chair will ask "Are there any other motions on the floor at this time?" and the delegates will raise their placards and after being recognized by the Chair, they will be requested a specific motion. Such motions will gradually be noted down and collected by the Rapporteur. Once some motions are required and collected, the Chairman will put them in chronological order (with some exceptions) through the attention of the whole committee and its vote.

The procedure of voting consists of raising the placard when the Chair asks, "all those delegates in favour?" (in favour with the motion) or "In opposition?" (against). Except some rare cases, the motion passes if it reaches a simple majority (50% +1 of votes in favour). It is already possible to make a distinction between different kinds of vote that can be used during the simulation work:

- **procedural vote** :relates to the vote of a single motion. During such a voting process the delegate can NEVER abstain and shall be in favor or against.
- **substantial vote:** relates to the vote of the final documents written by the Committee and it usually occurs the last day of simulation .You can abstain during this process.

As regards the function, the Rules of Procedures can be divided into two groups, in relation to the "time" of the simulation in which they operate. This distinction has been made only to clarify that the simulation work is divided into two phases: the first, called "negotiation phase in a wide sense" in which

all delegates involve themselves in discussing the topic and look for "allies" who share the same political position in order to draft documents (resolutions); the second phase, called the voting procedure, in which delegates are present and vote for these documents.

In this chapter we are going to analyzing the rules of procedure of the negotiation phase in the broad sense. In our examples, we represent the delegation of Germany. During the next Chapter we will discuss the rules of procedure used during the second phase in which you will pass to a substantial voting (voting procedures).

2. DECORUM

One of the most important rules in the MUN course is the Decorum.

It is an unwritten rule of conduct whereby each delegate must necessarily: communicate with all members of the Committee in English (British English), pay attention and keep silence when a delegate or a member of the Dais (Chairman, Director and Rapporteur) speaks, have a formal dress on during the committee session and, generally speaking, act in an appropriate way as a real ambassador does.

The Decorum applies in both phases of the simulation and, in particular, it is very strict during the voting procedures. The Dais usually calls the delegate who breaks the rule of Decorum several times. After a number of violations and warning, the sanction adopted by the Dais is the removal of the delegate from the conference and the expulsion from MUN.

3. ROLL CALL

The Committee work of the MUN takes place in one or two sessions during the day, usually in the morning and in the afternoon of variable duration. At the beginning of each work session, the Rapporteur of the Committee proceeds to Roll Call (from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe): the rapporteur calls one by one and marks the presence or the absence of all the countries in alphabetical order. Once called, the delegate must stand up, hold and show clearly the placard and declare loud to the Chair and the other members of the Committee the following phrase:

"Honourable Chair, fellow delegates (the name of the country represented, ex: Germany) Germany is Present".

If, on the contrary, the country is called and the representative does not respond, the Rapporteur will mark the absence. This should be avoided because an absence is not good at all. In cases where the delegates are late and their country has already been called they should immediately send a note to the Rapporteur and write : "Honourable Rapporteur, Germany is present". It would be helpful if you write a couple of words to apologize for the delay.

In big committees such as the General Assembly, it is possible that the Rapporteur could start the Roll Call not necessarily from the beginning but from the middle (ex. Egypt) or from the end (ex. Zambia).

4. THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE NEGOTIATION PHASE

4.1. THE SPEAKER'S LIST

The Speaker's list is list visible to the Committee where all delegates (who want to read his speech) are inserted. It could be enough to know that a speech is a discourse in which the delegates express in public the position of their country in order to stimulate a debate and eventually "convince" the other delegates that position of their own coalition is the one that should be better shared inside the Committee.

To be added in the Speaker's list ,it is necessary that a delegate should open the list with a specific motion. At the question of the Chair: "Are there any motions at the floor at this time?", the delegate must raise the placard and after being recognized by the Chair with the formula "Germany what point do you rise?" the delegate must stand up and answer saying aloud :



"Honourable Chair, fellow/distinguished delegates, Germany moves for the opening of the speaker's list".

The opening of the Speaker's list is the first motion that should be present at the beginning of the meeting at the first day (after the Roll Call).

When a delegate requires the opening of the Speaker's list at the first time, the Chair usually declares open it immediately without voting it. In order to add delegates in the Speaker's list, the Chair always asks to raise the placards to those who want to be included in the Speaker's list so that the Rapporteur will call the countries and will promptly add them.

Since all delegates are interested in their opinions, it is likely that all members of the Committee will raise their placards. Because of enough time, the Chair can not call all of them and invite those who are not called (and therefore not yet included in the Speaker's list) to send a note to the Dais with a text, example: "Honorable Chair, Germany asks to be placed in the speaker's list".

Once a delegation has read the speech, the country is deleted from the speaker's list. To be reinstated, (or deleted) the delegate should send another note to the Rapporteur.

It's always possible to request the closing (or opening) of the Speaker's list. This motion will be voted and can pass with a simple majority. When the speaker's list is closed no delegate can ask to be placed in.

In conclusion we should point out that, if the Speaker's list is exhausted (when all delegates have been called to speak and no other country is added), the Board will immediately pass to vote those documents already submitted to the Dais. The importance of such an event will be clearer in the next discussion.

4.2. THE SPEAKER'S TIME

When the speaker's list is open it is necessary to define the maximum duration and length of each speech for all delegates.

Such a temporal fact (precisely the Speaker's time) is defined by the committee through a particular motion moved by the delegates. As always, it is necessary that the Chair pronounces the ritual phrase "Are there any points or motions at this time?". The delegate raises the placard and after being recognized by the Chair ("Germany what point do you rise?") must pronounce the formula:

"Honourable Chair, fellow/distinguished delegates, Germany moves to set the speaker's time to 1 minute".

The Chair thanks the delegates for the motion and asks for other ones on the floor. Usually lots of delegates move a motion to set the Speaker's time. The motions, collected by the Rapporteur, will be voted according to the order of presentation and the Board will use the time set by the motion which obtained the favorable vote of the simple majority.

The motion under consideration has a special feature. Before voting for it the Chair will ask for a contradictory in public (called Preliminary Debate) through which two delegates in favor and two delegates in opposition must declare the reasons why they prefer or not the time just put forward.

These four delegates are called by the Chair and are recognized by their raised placard, then they have 15 seconds to explain their reasons. When the preliminary debate ends, the voting for the motion begins. If the majority is reached, the speaker's time will be set and could be modified again with the repetition of the same motion.

If the motion instead is rejected, delegates will vote for another motion on the floor to change the speaker's time and so on.

In conclusion it should be clear that the Decorum requires the observance of the limits of time, so it is fundamental that each delegate observes the time set and expected for the speech. If the Chair interrupts a delegation's speech because of expired time, the delegate must stop immediately (even if he has not finished to read his speech), thank the Chair and returns to his seat.

4.3. THE UNMODERATED CAUCUS

After the first concepts and rules of procedure, you will see how the simulation works are strictly formal. The delegates must stay in their seats, they can not communicate with other delegates except by sending notes or through their speeches (which are bound, however, to the rigidity and slowness of the speaker's list); all these limits are severely edited by the Dais and the staff Board. This session is called, precisely, "formal session".

The "Unmoderated caucus", on the contrary, is a request for the suspension of the formal session to pass to an informal one in which a delegate is allowed to stand up and speak without binds (in British English!) with any other delegate present in the conference. In this case all delegates can openly discuss, strike up alliances, plan strategies and draft documents. The delegate who wants to ask for an unmoderated Caucus must raise the placard after the usual phrase of the Chair ("Are there any points or motions on the floor at this time?") and, once recognized, must say:

"Honourable Chair fellow/distinguished delegates, Germany moves for the suspension of the meeting for a period of 30 minutes for the purpose of an unmoderated caucus".

Even in this case several delegates probably will raise the placard to request a caucus. The Rapporteur will note down all the motions of the unmoderated caucuses. The first motion that reaches a simple majority will pass and the other ones will not be voted. As it occurs in the Speaker's time, the delegates are absolutely free to determine the duration of the Caucus which can be very short (5-10 minutes) or very long (up to two hours!). This is explained by the reason why only during the "suspension of the

meeting" the delegates have the opportunity to draft documents. Considering its function (which allows the delegates to establish an informal discussion) the unmoderated Caucus can be requested at any time except for the phase of the voting procedures. It is no accident that the unmoderated Caucus occupies about 70% of the time of the simulation work.

The importance of an unmoderated Caucus must not overshadow the speaker's list. In concrete terms, these are two "tools" that, although they carry out the same function (that is to allow delegates to communicate), offer different methods of execution: the advantage of the speaker's list lies in the fact that when a delegate performs his own speech drawing the attention of the entire committee, it could be sure that everyone knows about his/her "point of view"; the advantage of an unmoderated caucus is, however, the immediacy: any delegate can communicate with others and get immediate answers. A good middle course between these two fundamental tools of communication is offered by another motion," the Moderated Caucus", which gathers the most characteristic elements of the unmoderated Caucus and speech. It is to specify that the unmoderated caucus takes precedence over all other motions. For example, after the question of the Chair: "Are there any other motions on the floor at this time?", the delegates ask for the closure of the speaker's list, for the modification of the speaker's time and for an unmoderated caucus, the Chair, although the caucus is the last moved motion, he will put it firstly to vote. If a simple majority of delegates will vote in favor for the unmoderated caucus, there will be a suspension of the formal debate for the time indicated in the motion. Once back to formal session, the Chair will proceed to take into account the remaining motions in order to put them to vote following their chronological order of presentation. According to the example, therefore, the committee will vote for the closing of the speaker's list, then for the modification of the speaker's time.

One more precise information is needed: although the unmoderated caucus represents an informal session period, all delegates MUST continue to perform duties related to the simulation and, therefore, among other things, they must keep on communicating in British English. The DAIS members will wander around the Committee to ensure that the Decorum is observed and to value the performance of each delegate.

4.4. THE MODERATED CAUCUS

As already noted by the name, the Moderated Caucus differs from the unmoderated one because during the second, as we have seen, there is a suspension of the formal session and therefore the Chair will not be present to moderate the actions of the delegates who will leave their seats, move and communicate freely (always in English); during the session the moderated caucus will be very formal

and all work will still be led by the Dais. Through the moderated caucus it is possible to propose to the Committee for a public debate on a particular aspect and more specific over the topic under consideration. This examination will take place through a debate followed by the Chair that will give the word to each delegates until the end of time indicated in the motion of the moderated caucus. If the topic under discussion is "Children in armed conflicts", the formula to propose a moderated caucus will be:

"Honourable Chair, fellow/distinguished delegates, Germany moves for the suspension of the meeting for 15 minutes moderate caucus about «the situation of children during the armed conflict in Syria» with 30 seconds speaking time".

As you can see the German delegation proposed to discuss the conditions of children during the recent civil war in Syria, which is a sub-topic in comparison to the general topic "Children in armed conflicts". If the motion will get a simple majority the Chair will declare the approval and the opening of the moderate caucus by starting with a debate and asking to raise their placard only who want to speak. Typically, the Chair will immediately recognize the possibility to give the first speech to the delegation that proposed the motion (in our example, Germany).

The Chair will ask to raise your placard and he will indicate the speaker who has the opportunity to speak for 30 seconds (the number of seconds depends on how many they have been indicated in the motion), until the time required.

The formula of an unmoderated caucus is the most complex. Although you will not respect the exactly words, it is important that the delegate indicates:

- sub-topic;
- the time of the caucus;
- the speaker's time.

The moderated caucus is a useful tool during the committee. It has a great political significance because it is possible to focus the discussion on one favorable aspect to us and unfavorable for other countries (es. Respect for workers' rights in China or the death penalty in the United States).

The moderated caucus has especially a great strategic utility within the larger commissions: as we have seen you must be present in the speaker's list if you want to give a speech. In larger committees, for example the General Assembly, the opportunities for a delegate to give a speech may be very few (or

none). Thanks to the moderated caucus the delegates will be called by the Chair without following a precise order. You can also be, for example, 125 ° in the speaker's list, but you can be first during the moderated caucus with the opportunity to speak several times about the same topic. So, the immediacy of the Caucus and the visibility of speech makes the moderated caucus one of the most important tools for a delegate.

Finally, do not forget that the caucuses always take precedence over other motions. If both an unmoderated caucus and a moderated caucus are proposed the first one will always takes precedence. Once back in *formal session*, the Chair will immediately proceed to ballot the moderated caucus that takes precedence over other motions proposed before the unmoderated one (for example, changing the speaker's time). If you or the Dais don't observe this rule, it is definitely a *Point of Order*.

4.5. POINT OF ORDER

The Point of Order is a tool which can be used by all delegates when there is the violation of a procedural rule committed by the Chair (for example, when he/she does not follow the order of the motions on the floor) or by another delegate (for example, when a delegate is abstaining during the "procedural votes").

Technically, the Point of Order is not a motion but a "point" because each delegate does not have to wait for the Chair's request for motions "on the floor". In this case, a delegate (even during the voting procedures) must raise the placard and say: "Point of Order", whenever he/she notices the violation. After that the Chair will ask for what point the delegate wants to raise and the young ambassador will bring the violation of a rule to the attention of the whole committee.

At this point, if the Chair believes that the violation is real, he will declare the Point "in order" and he will proceed with the correction of the irregularities. On the contrary, the Point can be "not in order". It may occur that a delegate abstains during the voting procedure and he/she will be called and reminded by the Chair that the abstention is not allowed during such a moment. If, however, the Chair does not consider the Point of Order, he can explain the existence of the irregularities to the Commission but only the procedure of voting will establish whether or not there was the alleged breach.

4.6. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Such a point is used by delegates to signal uncomfortableness: air-conditioning, heat or cold, malfunctioning of microphones and so on.

The Point of Personal Privilege can be requested raising the placard up and, once recognized by the Chair, signaling the inconvenience.

4.7. POINT OF INQUIRY

The point of inquiry occurs when a delegate asks for a clarification of the rules of procedure applied inside the Committee. When a delegate does not understand the operation and function of a rule or when he/she needs something clarified or wants to know how to complete a particular procedure, the delegate can raise the placard and move this point. The Chair or the rapporteur will give explanations in relation to the request or question.

4.8. THE CLOSURE OF DEBATE

This motion has the function to close the debate on the topic "under discussion" when there are enough documents to be voted on the table of the Dais (the draft resolutions). It is clear that such a motion is conceivable only in a "mature" part of the work (usually the last day of a simulation) that is, after the reading of the speeches and, in particular, through the debate between delegates during the caucuses, after the discussion of the topic and the production of a particular number of documents, delegates can suggest to close the debate and pass to the voting stage. Such a situation also explains why the Chair often asks someone to move this motion. The formula that introduces the motion is:

"Honourable Chair, fellow/distinguished delegates, Germany moves for the closure of debate".

Before voting the motion, in view of the fact that, if it passes, it brings the committee to the voting procedures (phase that does not accept any regression), it is required that only two delegates express their position "in opposition" and that the motion must be voted favorably by a majority of 2/3 of the members which are present inside the committee (so-called "qualified majority").

Once approved the Closure of Debate, the committee will pass to the Voting Procedures that will be detailed in the last chapter. It should be noted right now that all the motions presented about the negotiation phase cannot be used during the voting procedures. Only a few special tools are accepted and they can affect the draft resolutions which are developed during the simulation work.

4.9. THE SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING

As mentioned, each working day is divided into different sessions: usually one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The timetable of each session is set in a specific calendar by the Staff Board of the simulation.

The Suspension of the Meeting is the motion thanks to which each delegate can ask to close the working session and adjourn the Committee to the next scheduled session on the calendar. Such a motion is urged by the Chair and the formula is:

"Honourable Chair, fellow/distinguished delegates, Germany moves for the adjournment of the meeting until".....

As everyone can see, the formula is almost the same with the caucus one (both unmoderated and moderated) but in this case it is necessary to indicate the next working session.

The schedule is mandatory and no delegate can modify it. The suspension of the meeting is just a simple formality which determines the official end of a single working session.

The motion requires a simple majority (50%+1)

4.10. THE ADJOURNMENT THE MEETING

The Adjournment of the meeting is a motion similar to the Suspension but they are not totally the same. The difference is that the Adjournment of the Meeting is required during the last session of the last working day, in this case the motion will be asked to adjourn the meeting to the next year.

"Honourable Chair, fellow/distinguished delegates, Argentina moves for the adjournment of the meeting until... (indicating the CWMUN 2015 Edition).

CHAPTER V

SIMULATION TOOLS: SPEECH

1. SPEECH

The speech is an important tool which allows all delegates to publicly communicate during the working formal session.

The turn and the moment to give a speech are set by the Speaker's List while the duration by the Speaker's Time. The main function of the speech is communicating and expressing the position of all represented countries in connection to the topic under discussion. Giving a speech represents one of the most important moments of the whole simulation for all delegates.

When a delegation notes its own speaking turn, it will be addressed to the podium, by the Chair, which is usually set close to the DAIS desk and can give the speech to all delegates inside the Committee. The DECORUM imposes silence during the public speaking and it allows the speaker to attract more attention.

The speech can be delivered during all working sessions of the simulation, except for the voting procedure.

1.1. SPEECH IN DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE SIMULATION

The speech does not have a fixed content. It will change according to the progress and development of the simulation. For example, at the beginning of the session a speech should express the position of a determined country in relation to the topic under discussion. In this case the position paper plays an important role as a fundamental source and base of ideas and knowledge in order to deliver an "opening speech". As the conference goes on, the speech can express some solutions of the coalition, ideas and invitations to cooperation between states which share the same goals and positions. A speech can be useful, especially during the final phases of the working sessions, to convince and involve more delegates to vote for the draft resolution and to support it.

Each delegate is suggested to pay attention to the evolution of the working session and all speeches so that he/she can be ready at the podium, or before, to change, modify and edit the own speech.

1.2. STRUCTURE OF A SPEECH AND SUGGESTIONS

A speech has got a very simple and linear structure. It begins with a *formal greeting* ("Honourable Chair, fellow delegates") and ends with *final thanks* ("Thank you Chair, Thank you delegates").

In the middle of a speech there is the *main body* which constitutes the important message from a delegation to others. It is suggested to add at the end of the main body and before the final thanks a particular phrase or words meant for effect which can summarize the whole message and exhort other delegates to act.

The more creative and incisive the main body of a speech is, the bigger and heavier the political weight is (useful for the delivery of the final awards).

All the efforts of delegates must focus on clearness and incisiveness of the exposition of the main body.

For this reason, the following suggestions can be useful:

- Short and incisive sentences with preferably active form verbs;
- Adding codes and elements of the previous Resolutions which were approved and adopted in the real past at the United Nations. Statistical data and quotations of political celebrities can increase the weight of a speech and make the position and potential solutions more credible;
- Paying attention to the evolution of the simulation and to all speeches so that a delegation can modify its own discourse according to the development of the committee and shows the training and attention level.
- The duration of all speeches is set by the speaker's time and it can be changed even before the own speaking turn. In this case a speech should be modifiable in order to add or eliminate parts of it and the short sentences facilitate this process.
- It is useful to write speeches with 5-10 seconds less than the fixed speaker's time. It is useful to perform and act the discourse with pauses and while looking at the audience and to avoid emotional problems. Change of tone, visual contact with other delegates, right pauses and possibly a final phrase with effect contribute to strengthen the content of the speech;

- Indeed the speech is an important tool to attract the attention and to let all delegates know about the delegation, the position and the country so it is important to act and perform a speech in order to be a potential leader as well.

2. THE YIELD

As you all know the maximum length of the speech is determined by the speaker's time. However, it may occur that a delegate will not use all the speaker's time which has been set before. In these cases, once the delegate has finished his/her own speech, he/she can decide to yield the remaining seconds to:

- Yield to the Chair:** the delegate asks to replace the remaining time to the Chair, who will simply thank the delegate and call the next delegation on the speaker's list. This type of yield is the most common and is used when the remaining time reaches about 5-10 seconds.
- Yield to another delegate:** In this case, the delegate gives the remaining time to the next speaker who is already on the speaker's list. It is not necessary to choose the delegation which is immediately in the first positions of the speaker's list but he/she can be freely chosen from the middle or the end of it as well. The delegation who has benefited from this type of Yield has the possibility to give the speech for the duration of the speaker's time plus the time residue obtained (ex 60 seconds of speaker's time + 20 seconds Yield). Get a Yield by its allies denotes the figure of the perfect leader.
- Yield to points of information:** thanks to this last type of Yield the delegate asks the Chair to use the remaining time to respond to any questions from the audience. At that point, all delegates who want to make questions by raising placards are recognized by the Chair.

3. EXAMPLES

For illustrative purposes we report two opening speeches:

The first has been given in New York during the 2012 CWMUN by the Delegation of Egypt, the Best Delegation winner. The topic under discussion was "After Fukushima": perspectives about nuclear energies." Between the two examples, the first one appears most "institutional".

"Honorable Chair, fellow delegates,

The accident in Fukushima has impacted Egypt's nuclear program. But Egypt has had the strength to start again, believing in the possibilities of nuclear power and basing its program on safety principles. Egypt decided in 2007 to re-launch its nuclear program after having frozen it for two decades, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) backed the decision in 2010. Why mankind should use nuclear power? Because men are responsible of greenhouse effect, due to excessive use of carbon dioxide. Nuclear power plants already planned in Egypt will release only water steam. Furthermore, nuclear power produces energy in the long run, as it uses only small amount of uranium and thorium, which are very abundant in nature, on land and in the ocean. The only real source of clean energy, but any way limited, is NUCLEAR POWER. Why yes? WHY NO!

Thank you Chair, thank you delegates".

The second opening speech was given by the delegate of Afghanistan at the General Assembly whose topic was "Taking collective action to end human trafficking."

Compared with the first reported speech (much more institutional), the delegate has tried, through numerous images and key phrases, to emotionally involve the commission reporting the tragic circumstances of the country.

"Honourable chair, fellow delegates,

Afghanistan today. A father forced to give his own daughter away to get out of debt!

Afghanistan tomorrow. A future free from the plague of human trafficking! A father who no longer has to endure the pain and suffering of sacrificing his own flesh and blood.

Our country considers the practice of human trafficking a problem which must absolutely be solved!

Let us dream about it! No more kissing our children goodbye to pay off our debts!

Let us dream about it! No more women being trafficked for sexual exploitation!

Let us dream about it! No more slavery all over the world!

Let us dream about it!!

And please... help us, make this dream into a reality!

Thank you Chair, thank you delegate".

CHAPTER VI

SIMULATION TOOLS: RESOLUTION AND VOTING PROCEDURE

1. RESOLUTION

The third and last (but not least) simulation tool is represented by the Resolution, the final documents produced and passed by the committee which expresses the collective will and contains measures aimed at resolving the topics under discussion. In most committees these measures take the form of recommendations and therefore they will not bind the Member States even if they have a great political value. Please take into account that the only binding resolutions are those of the Security Council (binding Resolution). The resolutions express a common political will. The "Stay in Character" can influence on this political will considering that each state tries to force its presence and its point of view about the topic on others and dominate the committee. The ability of the delegates lies in finding a balance between the different positions and in writing a resolution with can share measures. Such a skill is necessary to vote and to approve the resolution itself.

Considering some possible irreconcilable positions or some alliances which are not compatible (United States - Iran, South Korea - North Korea, Turkey - Syria, etc. ..), several coalitions of states will be born during the working session which share the solutions and policy on a particular problem and begin to work together in order to write their own resolutions.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF A RESOLUTION

The resolution has a fixed structure in all commissions. It is composed by:

1. **Heading** (the heading which contains the committee indication and the topic under consideration)
2. **Preambular Clauses**
3. **Operative Clauses**

The **Preambular clauses** represent the historical and political background of the topic under discussion. These introductory clauses begin with a gerund verb and recall historical precedents, passed resolutions,

adopted articles of the Charter of the United Nations in order to outline what has been done previously by the international community to address the topic. They represent the introduction and a logic base to the executive part of the resolution, consisting of the operative clauses. For example, in a committee in which delegates talk about human rights, it may be useful to include in the preambular clauses some articles of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, etc. . Pay attention to the official documents you want to mention: the Dais may then check the truthfulness. Each resolution should contain a good number of preambular clauses that testify the hard work made by the members of the Committee on the topic under consideration. From the formal point of view, the preambular clauses always begin with a gerund verb or present perfect, written in cursive concluding with a comma.

The **Operative clauses** are the enacting part of the resolution, drafted by the coalition. Ideas, programs and new strategies are expressed in the operative clauses to solve the problems of the topic under discussion. In concrete terms, these clauses recommend or require the international community to take particular actions. It should be noted that each clause must contain a single solution that should not be generally repeated in successive clauses. For this reason, although there could be lots of solutions connected to each other by a logical connection in a resolution, the coalition must order them inside the document so that the whole committee, called to judge it by a substantial vote, can understand the single steps through which the entire solution proposed by the coalition has been developed. In addition, the operative clauses must analyze all important aspects of the proposed solutions such as: raising funds, facilities, staff and what is necessary to give coherence and strength to the proposals and to make them unchallengeable from any point of view.

As well as the preambular clauses, also the operative ones present a particular formal structure. Representing the terms of a logical progression of ideas, they must be consecutively numbered, begin with a present indicative active form verb written in cursive, third singular person. Each operative clause ends with a semicolon except for the last which ends with a dot which indicates the end of the whole document.

Generally speaking, the resolution is as a coherent set of clauses. The first part is formed by the preambular clauses that outline the historical political background of the topic. After these preliminary remarks, the dispositive phase begins which is represented by operative clauses containing the possible practical solutions to the problem examined during the simulation.

Finally, one last clarification: the main subject of the resolution will never be a single coalition of delegates, but the whole committee, in spite of different political points of view within it.

3. THE APPROVAL PROCEDURE OF THE RESOLUTION

the approval procedure of the resolution is divided into several stages. It is important to remember that each coalition will work on its own resolution inserting concrete ideas to solve the problem under discussion. Additionally, there is no maximum number of resolutions that a committee can approve but it is necessary that, as we will see, they reach a simple majority.

3.1. THE WORKING PAPER

The first documents on which the delegates will begin to work are called "Working paper", in which the members of a coalition will introduce preambular and operative clauses. As a real draft, it is possible to insert, delete, modify, twist clauses which will be included time after time.

This operation can only take place during the unmoderated caucuses which are the central moments of the simulation. Once in caucus-time, the delegates of the same coalition will start to work together and will write the working paper. The working papers are not official documents yet and they are subject to constant change due to the incessant exchange of ideas and political positions between delegates. In spite of not being official, the formal structure of the working paper is the same of the resolutions. It should be emphasized that the development of these documents will keep delegates busy for the majority of the working days. The reason is simple: the working papers will be continuously corrected and modified so that they reflect the evolution of committee's work. Therefore, the main goal for those who participate in Model United Nations, as well as the main criterion for the awards, is to demonstrate to be able to work in a team and be able to create close alliances sharing ideas with the largest number of delegates, always paying attention to the consistency of the proposed solutions, in order to collect the highest possible consensus during the voting procedure.

In this working phase delegates will start to play two different roles: sponsors and Signatories. These are indicated at the beginning of working papers.

- **Sponsors:** the sponsors are those Member States of a coalition who steadily work on documents. They can be considered as the real authors of the draft resolution. Sponsors, also take care of involving the highest number of delegates as possible in order to obtain, in the case of substantial vote, the approval of the Draft Resolution they have created. It is necessary to say

that only the Member States can be sponsors. If the committee hosts Permanent Observers (Holy See and Palestine), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), which may only cover the quality of Signatories, although they share the ideas of the working paper.

- **Signatories:** The signatories, however, are the Member States, the Permanent Observers ,the NGOs and the IGOs that, once analyzed the text of the working paper submitted by a sponsor, they decide to sign it and to support it through their vote. It's important that the signature of a particular working paper by a member of the Committee does not constitute a guarantee of a favorable vote. Although this may seem paradoxical, it actually has a practical reason: because the signatories hardly contribute significantly to draft the document, and therefore their role is exhausted physically to sign the working papers prepared by other delegates so that they can be presented to the Dais , it is logical to expect that their "commitment" to vote in favour for the document is far lower than sponsors' one, who have created the coalition and wrote all the clauses of the document.

It must be said, however, that all political alliances must lie on the basis of a criterion of likelihood: the "Staying in character" requires the observance and respect of the political coherence of the proposed solutions and the creation of concrete alliances between countries. For this reason, a resolution would be absolutely inconsistent (and therefore certainly penalizing to win the awards), dealing with, for example, the elimination of female genital mutilation, that is written by those countries where the practice is culturally rooted, then defended and signed (and therefore supported) by states which are fighting in favour of such an elimination. In addition, the maximum likelihood with the real politics effects the delegates as well. A coalition or solutions, close a little to reality, will hardly have the approval and guarantee of sponsors and signatories.

In conclusion, there is no limit to the number of working papers in which a delegation can be sponsor or signatory, bearing in mind that being sponsors on more working papers means to contribute to the creation and development of the various documents, risking not to be able to effectively follow the dynamics of all works.

This could cause the elimination of some states by the rest of the coalition from the list of sponsors of the working papers in which they were not steadily working.

Further clarification is appropriate: being both sponsor and signatory of the same working paper does not make any sense because it means that he/she is already creating, supporting and sharing the own solutions.

Last clarification: the resolution, representing the “product” of mediation and cooperation, cannot be written before and during the simulation but during the unmoderated caucuses. So all those documents which are prepared in advance are not accepted because they are not prepared and analyzed by the plurality of members.

3.2. THE DRAFT RESOLUTION

When the coalition is satisfied of the complete working paper, it has the opportunity to show and deliver the document to the Dais with a list of sponsors and signatories. The only required effective term to present the working papers is the support of a certain number of signatories, 20% of the present members in Commission (example : in a Commission with 100 Member States they should need 20 signatories at least to submit the draft resolution).

Once the working papers are presented, the members of the Dais, in particular the Director, will consider the work in terms of grammar, form and content (especially the proposed solutions). It should be noted, however, the Dais will not censure the content of the solutions which are included in the document but only correct them. This limit demonstrates that delegates are the only main characters in the simulation and DAIS members play only the role of mere “moderators” of the working session.

Whenever the Director finds mistakes regarding the grammar and the form, he will show all these problems to the sponsors and will invite them to make the necessary changes in order to correctly resubmit the working papers.

When the document is approved, the Director will put an alphanumeric code (for example: the first working paper approved in the Security Council will have the code SC/1/1, SC/1/2, the second SC/1/3 the third,etc..) and the working paper officially becomes a Draft Resolution. The Draft Resolution will be subject to substantial vote and, therefore, will be printed and distributed among the members of the Committee who will have the opportunity to study the content before voting it. The draft resolution will be strictly voted according to the fixed alphanumeric code.

4. THE VOTING PROCEDURES

Once the simulation work is enough mature and complete and there is one draft resolution at least on the Chair’s desk, delegates can ask for the Closure of Debate through the usual ritual of a motion (wait

for the Chair's question: "Are there any motions on the floor at this time? "raise the placard and wait until they are recognized). If there are no drafts on the DAIS's desk, the Chair declares the Closure of debate " not in order" and it will be automatically rejected.

We will remember you that the Closure of the debate is the only motion that requires a higher majority than the other motions (which is equal to 2/3) and once approved, it involves the entry in a new final phase of the simulation: the voting procedures.

This step is critical for the Committee work and can have a great strategic utility. If the Closure of debate is approved all working papers (that still have not received an alphanumeric code by the Director) will be immediately rejected and thrown out .

During the voting procedures all delegates will vote the draft resolutions produced in various Committees. If a draft resolution is approved, it becomes an official resolution of the United Nations. Please remember that there is no maximum number of Resolutions that the Board may approve. This phase of work is characterized by two fundamental aspects:

- All the motions previously described cannot find any application. Since the motions are related to the debate, they have run their function out. For the same reason no delegate can read his/her own speech.
- THE DECORUM has stricter characteristics: no delegate must speak except for expressing their voting in the prescribed form; the exchange of notes between delegates is not permitted and, finally , who leaves the Conference room can no longer come back until the voting procedures are completed; for these reasons, the Chair frequently suggests a final unmoderated caucus to allow delegates to discuss before voting.

Once delegates have entered the voting procedures , the Chair reads the draft resolutions to the entire Committee. After the reading , the Committee passes to the voting procedures, unless some amendments have been proposed during the last unmoderated caucus before the voting procedure.

It is not unusual that the Chair gives the opportunity to all sponsors to present their draft resolutions to the entire Committee and answer to any questions of the other delegates. All this is temporally moderated by the Chair. Needless to say , the qualities of a leader should spring in such moments: the leader is the one who presents the draft resolution, drawn up after days of hard work , he can answer to any questions coming from the audience(and their opposers) and , at the same time, he should put the

solutions proposed by other coalitions during the presentation of their final papers in trouble answering to his questions and observations.

4.1. AMENDMENTS

The Amendments are the only means through which delegates can change their own or others' draft resolutions before the vote. As it has been said, when the Director has affixed the alphanumeric code, the sponsors of a draft resolution will be allowed to print a reasonable number of copies of their own work for the other members of the committee so they can have an idea of the content of each draft resolution which will be voted afterwards.

During the last caucus before the voting procedure, is therefore possible to delegates to come closer to the Dais and propose (on a sheet of paper) an amendment. Thanks to this tool all delegates are able to ask to edit, add and delete a word or phrases of a draft resolution.

Warning: words or phrases of the operative clauses only are editable.

The amendments can be of two types:

Friendly: are amendments which are intended to clarify the meaning of one or more operative clauses without altering the substantive meaning. They must be accepted by all the the sponsors of the draft resolution and they are incorporated in it without a vote. Concretely speaking, such amendments are proposed during the Caucus orally requiring the sponsors to change some words (for example: verbs) of one or more operative clauses. If it is approves, the modification takes place, otherwise no modification can occur. In this case the Unfriendly Amendments can succeed them.

Unfriendly: these amendments do not perform a different function than the Friendly ones. The only difference is that they do not have the approval of the sponsors and therefore cannot be automatically incorporated into a draft resolution. The countries which prefer this type of amendment must submit it in advance to the Dais during the caucus or by note (during the formal session) followed by the signatures of a certain number of members. At the end of the Caucus, the Chair will notify the entire Committee that a note (containing an unfriendly amendment) was delivered at DAIS table, so the Committee must vote for it. The vote requires a Preliminary Debate with two delegates in favour and two delegates against. If the amendment will reach a simple majority (50%+1) the draft resolution will be permanently changed.

4.2. VOTING

In this phase, delegates express their approval or not on each draft resolution which has been drawn up by each coalition so whether it can be an official resolution of the United Nations. It is necessary that a draft resolution reaches at least 50% +1 of the votes. Otherwise it will be trashed.

There are three different ways to vote:

- **Raising Placard:** represents the standard demonstration of the vote and the committee proceeds with no motions which can change the voting method.
- **Roll Call:** the Commission proceeds to vote by Roll Call only if a delegate requires it. In this case, the motion does not require a vote. The Rapporteur will proceed to call all countries represented in the Committee and they will express their vote one by one (which can be for, against or abstain) respectively answering “yes” , “no” or “abstain”. The abstention is not a negative vote but it will lower the quorum (for example:in a 15 Member States commission with 5 in favour, 4 against , and 6 abstention the draft resolution would become an official resolution). This procedure is quite long but it makes the vote “obvious” and therefore it will be easier for the sponsors to verify the behavior and the “loyalty” of its signatories . The signatories do not have any obligation to vote for the draft resolutions previously signed.
- **Consensus:** the Commission adopts this method of voting in the hypothesis that the draft resolution under consideration is shared and approved by all the members without voting. The draft resolution will become a Resolution by “acclamation”. Once approved a draft resolution by acclamation, the committee keeps proceeding to vote following the alphanumeric code. When the work is completed, one of all delegates has the honor to raise the placard after the usual invitation of the Chair and to propose the adjournment of the meeting to the next year.