

LACES Model United Nations



Delegate Handbook

This guide provides a detailed understanding of Model UN Rules of Procedure and what to expect in a MUN conference, as well as ways to improve your committee performance and debate strategy.

Table of Contents:

1. The United Nations and its Components
2. What is Model UN and General Rules
3. Preparing for a Conference
4. Rules of Procedure (RoP)
5. Strategic Debate
6. Writing a Resolution

Resources:

1. Sample Position Paper
2. Sample Draft Resolution
3. Preambulatory and Operative Clause Starters
4. Research

Compiled from the BRUINMUN Manifesto, bestdelegate.com, and UCLA MUNSI
Rules of Procedure guide.

1. The United Nations and its Components

The United Nations was founded in 1945, and is currently comprised of 193 member states. The primary work and purpose of the United Nations is outlined in its Charter. Due to the international status of the United Nations, it often deals with issues concerning humanity as a whole. Some issues that the United Nations have tackled include gender equality, disarmament, climate change, sustainable development, renewable resources, and human rights.

The United Nations also provides a setting for diplomatic dialogue and discussion between different countries and organizations. Furthermore, the United Nations is a modern-day beacon for international cooperation and peace.

The United Nations can be broken down into six organs:

- General Assembly
- Economic and Social Council
- Security Council
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council
- Secretariat

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the only organ in the United Nations in which all 193 member states are represented, making it the only UN organ with universal representation. The General Assembly largely acts as the main deliberative and decision-making body in the United Nations, often debating topics such as the admission of new member states and international security.

Economic and Social Council

This body is primarily responsible for the dialogue and actual implementation of international social, economic, and environmental policies. This body also deals with the implementation of internationally agreed development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals of 2015.

Security Council

The Security Council is the most important organ of the United Nations. It is given the large task of maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council only has a membership of 15 member states, 10 of which are non-permanent members. Each member state is given one vote with the exception of the 5 permanent members which are given veto privileges. These permanent members consist of China, Russia, United States, United Kingdom, and France.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It has the responsibility of settling disputes in accordance to UN-mandated agreements and international law. Interestingly enough, it is the only principal organ to be located outside of the United States as it currently resides in the Netherlands.

Secretariat

The Secretariat is comprised of tens of thousands of UN workers carrying out the duties and prescriptions of the General Assembly. At the head, the Secretary-General serves as the Chief Administrative Officer for the Secretariat. Workers and volunteers are recruited all over the world for their service. The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a renewable five year term.

2. What is MUN and General Rules

Model UN is an academic simulation of the United Nations where students play the role of delegates from different countries and attempt to solve real world issues using the policies and perspectives of their assigned country. For example, a student may be assigned the United Kingdom and will have to solve global topics such as nuclear non-proliferation or climate change from the policies and perspectives of the United Kingdom. Once a team has registered for a conference, it receives a country to represent. Each student on that team will represent that country in a different committee with different topics. For example, LACES could be assigned France and have different students representing France in the disarmament committee, the human rights committee, the development committee, and so forth.

Delegations

Each delegation is allowed one representative per committee on which it is a member, unless the committee is designated as dual-delegate. Each member state will have one vote on each committee.

The Chair and Dais

The chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting and ensure the observance of the rules of procedure. The chair has complete control over the proceedings of every meeting, and shall direct debate, announce decisions, rule on points and motions, and advise the committee on methods of procedure that will enable the body to accomplish its goals.

Appeals

Rulings of the Chair, unless otherwise specified in a committee's rules, may be appealed by a delegate. An appeal must be made immediately following the ruling in question. After the Chair has spoken briefly

in defense of his or her decision, the appeal will be put to vote. A two-thirds majority is required to pass the appeal.

Laptops and Technology

Laptops and other electronic devices are usually permitted during unmoderated caucuses for the single purpose of writing working papers (resolutions). Laptops should never be used while a delegate is speaking, for the chair can see it as very disrespectful to the speaker.

3. Preparing for a Conference

Preparing for a conference consists primarily of research: research on your country, your topics, and your committee. A good place to start is the conference's issued background guide, which introduces the topics, suggests possible solutions and previous UN action, and even sometimes provides you with the views of different blocs on the topic. Once you have read the background guide and have an idea of what the committee is about, you can research specific topics or policies in more detail.

General Assembly (GA) Committee Research

The objective of a GA committee is to collectively, as a body, come up with ways to solve various aspects of the topic being discussed, through resolutions that generally contain recommendations of solutions to the Security Council (SC) or to different member nations. As such, a delegate in a GA style committee would have to look into his/ her country's stance on the topic, steps that their country has taken to solve the issue and steps that the UN has taken to resolve the problem in the past.

A good way to put this information together is in the form of the following:

- Position Paper
- Opening Speech
- Research Binder

Position Paper

Most MUN conferences require GA delegates to submit a position paper on the topic (a sample of which is provided in the Appendix). The position paper must detail the delegate's country's views on the topic, steps that the country has taken to resolve it, and possible future steps that the country would recommend to the committee.

Opening Speech

The first chance that a delegate in a GA committee has to make an impression on the body is in the form of their General Speaker's List speech, which kicks off committee. This speech will summarize the

delegate's nation's views on the topic and will allow them to present their nation as a serious contender in the discussion of the issue. In order to ensure that they leaves a lasting impression on committee, it is advisable that the delegate prepare this speech beforehand, and practice it a few times.

Research Binder

The delegate can carry printouts of all the research they have conducted as an aid during committee, for laptop use during committee is not always permitted. Having your research in front of you during committee makes you more prepared to bring up insightful facts or statistics.

4. Rules of Procedure (RoP)

First Committee Session

The first thing a Chair will do in any committee session is roll-call vote. All delegates who are in the room must answer "Present" or "Present and Voting" when they hear the name of the country they represent. If a delegate enters debate Present and Voting, they cannot abstain from substantive vote on resolutions. Entering Present and Voting does not provide a strategical advantage, it is sometimes better to be able to abstain.

Novice

In a Novice committee, the first session is usually when the Chair will want to explain Rules of Procedure in depth and gauge the level of talent in the room. They will also give useful tips to delegates about how to prepare for future committee sessions. This may include tips about how to give good speeches, how to interact with other delegates and how to write good resolutions.

General Assembly

Once Debate is opened, the committee will choose one of the two topics (With two Speakers for and against Topic A/B followed by a Vote) and Speaker's List for this topic will start. The speeches in this initial list are usually about general country stances on the issue, past dealings of the country with the issue, and an outline of their plan of action. A delegate can expect 2-3 moderated caucuses discussing sub-topics of the issue at large. Most debate will be about how to deal with the issues on a larger picture rather than the exact solutions.

Adoption of the Agenda

The first order of business for any committee shall be the adoption of the agenda. A motion to set the order of agenda topics is debatable, and a provisional speakers list shall be established with two people speaking for and two people speaking against the motion (speaking time for these remarks shall be one

minute). After this the committee will immediately vote on the motion, with a simple majority required for the motion to pass.

Debate:

Speakers List

After a topic has been chosen, the Chair shall open the speakers list at the request of a delegate. Any delegate who wishes to be added to the speakers list shall indicate so when asked by the Chair or shall submit a request in writing to the dais.

Recognition

The Chair must call upon speakers in the order in which they are listed on the relevant speakers list. No member may address the committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may also call a speaker to case if the speaker's remarks are not relevant to the subject matter being discussed.

Speaking Time

The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. Delegates can motion to increase or decrease the speaking time, which will be voted upon by the committee or council. When a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order. a. Default speaking time: The default format for general speeches (those made from the speakers list) shall be 90 seconds speaking time with two 30 second comments allowed after each speech.

Yielding time

A delegate who has been recognized by the Chair to address the body may yield any time following their remarks in one of three ways.

- Yield to another delegate: His or her remaining time shall be given to another delegate.
- Yield to questions: Delegates shall be selected by the Chair to ask one question per speech, with answers limited to the time remaining in a delegate's speech. The Chair may also call to order any delegate whose question is deemed not designed to elicit information.
- Yield to the Chair: In this case the Chair shall move onto the next speaker. If a delegate ends his or her speech without specifying any further action, the remaining time is yielded to the chair by default.

Right of Reply

The Chair may recognize the Right of Reply only in instances of a grave personal insult. A request must be submitted in writing to the chair with the specific offending language, and may only be granted after a speech is completed. No ruling on this matter is subject to appeal.

Points:

Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege when experiencing personal discomfort that impairs his or her ability to participate or affects the safety and well-being of the members of the committee.

Point of Order

A delegate may raise a Point of Order any time a member of the committee finds a procedural error made by the Chair or another member. Points of order will be immediately considered by the Chair. However, points of order should not interrupt a delegate who is speaking.

Point of Information

If a delegate yields to points of information after giving a speech, then any member of the committee may raise a placard in order to ask a question concerning the substance of a speech to the speaker. The Chair will recognize such points of information until the speaker's time has elapsed.

Point of Inquiry

If there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may raise a point of inquiry to request clarification of the present procedural status of the meeting. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Only a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker. No other Point may do so.

Motions:

Suspend Debate (Motion to Caucus)

Upon the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate, the committee may consider a motion to Suspend Debate for the purpose of a moderated or unmoderated caucus. This motion requires a majority vote.

- Moderated Caucus-A motion for a moderated caucus must include a time limit for delegate remarks, a time limit for the entire caucus, and a topic for discussion. During moderated caucus, the Chair shall recognize delegates for remarks without the use of a speakers list and yields shall be out of order.

- Unmoderated caucus-A motion for an unmoderated caucus need only specify a time limit, allowing delegates to engage in informal discussion.

Motion to Table Debate

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may motion to table debate on the item currently under discussion. Two representatives may speak in favor of and two against the motion, then the committee will immediately vote on the motion. A two-thirds majority is required for the motion to pass. If a topic is tabled, no further actions or votes will be taken on it unless it is reintroduced to the committee by a similar motion. A motion to resume debate on a tabled topic undergoes the same process and also requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Closure of Debate

A delegate may at any time move for the closure of debate on the topic under discussion, after which debate will end and all draft resolutions/directives and amendments will be put to an immediate vote. The Chair will entertain two speakers opposing a closure of debate, and then put the motion to a vote, which requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If passed, the Chair shall declare the closure of debate and immediately move into voting procedure on all substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee. The Committee shall also close debate and move into voting procedure when the speakers list has been exhausted.

Voting:

Methods of Decision

All procedural decisions unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the rules shall be decided by a majority vote of the delegations present. Delegations physically present in committee may not abstain from procedural votes. Decisions on draft resolutions and amendments shall require a simple majority in favor. However, the passage of all resolutions and amendments in the Security Council requires nine affirmative votes and an affirmative vote or an abstention on the part of all permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United States of America, and United Kingdom).

Motion to Enter Voting Bloc

A member of the committee may motion to enter Voting Procedure any time after a draft resolution has been introduced. The Chair will entertain two speakers for and two speakers against the motion before putting it to a vote.

Voting Right

Each delegation present shall have one vote. Each vote may be a Yes, No, or Abstain. Remember, if a delegate enters committee as “Present and Voting” rather than “Present” this is when they cannot abstain.

Conduct While in Voting Procedure

After the Chair announces the beginning of voting procedure, no representative may enter or leave the room nor interrupt voting except on a point of Personal Privilege, Point of Inquiry, or Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of voting. Communication between delegates is strictly forbidden. A member of the staff shall secure the doors during voting procedure. After all Draft Resolutions and Unfriendly Amendments have been voted on, the committee automatically leaves Voting Bloc.

Method of Voting

The committee shall normally vote by show of placards, but any delegate may request a roll call vote on substantive matters, taken in alphabetical order of the English names of the countries present.

- Roll call vote: Delegations during a roll call vote may answer with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, an abstention, or may pass. Delegations passing in the first round of voting will be called upon alphabetically in a second round, where they may only answer with an affirmative or negative vote.
- Voting with Rights: Delegations that appear to be voting out of policy while casting an affirmative or negative vote may reserve the right to explain their vote by Voting with Rights. Delegations must announce that they are Voting with Rights at the time they cast their vote. The Chair may permit delegations Voting with Rights to explain their votes after voting has concluded but before the decision has been announced.

Adjournment of the Meeting

A delegate may move for the adjournment of the meeting during the discussion of any matter. Such a motion will be immediately put to a vote without debate. Once debate has adjourned it may not reconvene.

Order of Draft Resolutions

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, the committee shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they have been submitted.

5. Strategic Debate

A debate is a conversation or dialogue between two or more people, who are discussing the same topic. A good way to foster debate in your committee, is by motioning for a moderated caucus. As you may recall, motioning for a moderated caucus requires a delegate to provide a specific topic for the committee during

the time allotted for the moderated caucus and individual speaker time. This gives delegates the ability to discuss narrower subtopics, which may hold some controversy.

- Speak loud and proud. You want your speech to send a message to your audience. However, if your audience cannot hear you, the message is not likely to be received by your audience.
- Dress appropriately, and comfortably. Make sure that you not only look good, but feel good and confident in the Western Business attire you choose.
- Make sure to speak at a good pace and enunciate your words. This will make it easier for your audience to grasp the point of your speech.
- Tone is an important tool one can use to make speeches more enjoyable to listen to. Have the right kind of tone when giving speeches, and always remember to have a kind and courteous tone when addressing a fellow delegate.
- Sending your own message across the room is important. But what is arguably more important, is listening and comprehending the ideas of your fellow delegates. This is important for fostering good debate, that will move your committee forward.

6. Writing a Resolution

A resolution is the end product of debate – it details the solutions that a committee recommends, or the steps that it wishes to take regarding an aspect (or all aspects) of a topic. Delegates will generally work on the resolution during unmoderated caucus, by forming a bloc and writing down the ideas of different members of the bloc. Here are some things a delegate would need to know before writing a resolution:

Sponsors and Signatories

The main contributors to the resolution will be listed as sponsors – these delegates will present the resolution in committee, and attempt to convince committee members to vote for it. Before a resolution can be presented before committee however, it requires the signatures of 20% of all members present (this number may vary depending on the committee/ the chair). The delegates that sign the resolution are termed signatories. Delegates should note that signing a resolution does not mean that they are in favor of the solutions proposed, it simply means that they think it should be discussed in committee.

Pre-ambulatory Clauses

Pre-ambulatory clauses lists assumptions the sponsors have made and information they have taken into account while proposing solutions. These are usually added in the final resolution and not the draft resolution, are not numbered, and the first letter of each clause is italicized.

Operative Clauses

Primary clauses contain solutions to the issue being discussed, in the form of recommendations (in the case of GA committees, or orders in the case of committee directives in crisis committees. These clauses will begin with an operative verb such as “Recommends”, “suggests”, etc. followed by the solution, and may have sub-clauses that deal with the finer points of the solution. The operative clauses will be numbered.

The Resolution Creation Process

- **Creating a draft resolution:** The draft resolution is the delegates’ first shot at tackling the problem. Once this has the required signatories, it will be discussed in committee.
- **Amendments:** Members of the committee can propose amendments to the resolution in order to improve it, change parts that may prevent it from being passed and so on. Amendments may be friendly (if proposed by the sponsors) or unfriendly (can be put forward by any member of committee as long as he has the signatures of 20% of committee).
- **Voting Bloc:** The final resolution is voted on, and if passed is adopted by the committee.

Appendix 1: Sample Position Paper

UNIDO

India

Topic A: Water

Water is an essential building block for both life and stability. Without water, both economies and the livability of the countries around the world will plummet. With more than 70% of the globe covered in water, it is easy to neglect the possibility and the immediacy of a global water shortage. However, there is some truth to that misconception. The immediate problem isn't a global water shortage per se, but a shortage of drinkable water. According to The Water Project, 443 million school days are lost each year due to water-related diseases¹. This demonstrates how the shortage of clean water has effectively hindered the development and productivity of countries. Even with internationally implemented education initiatives, the inability of children in developing nations to attend school will continue to hinder any progress these countries may have made.

In India, 21% of the entire country's diseases are water-related². Development of rural regions is greatly hindered by the lack of any water system, much less a well-designed agricultural drip system. This creates a harsh and inescapable cycle. Without infrastructural development, it is impossible to devise an efficient irrigation system. However, without an efficient system, the shortage of water will continue to be an urgent problem that hinders development.

The most important realization we must first make is that this is a shared challenge. The global water crisis is applicable to all nations in one capacity or another. By integrating a cooperative attitude when it comes to water, it opens the door for other collaborative possibilities. One of those possibilities may be to integrate water into national trade policies. Much like oil, water has been a highly contested commodity and it's important for the UNIDO, an international body, to kick-start this process. Water needs to be realistically priced and integrated into trade policies. Another course of action we could take is to improve the infrastructure of water systems around the world. Because of poorly designed and inefficient systems, large volumes of water have been wasted every year. In India, techniques of rainwater harvesting are being used to large degrees of success. Harvesting systems have been shown to be low-cost and low-impact ways for cities to obtain all the water they need. Currently used by 18 out of 28 of India's states, I believe this to be a viable mechanism that the committee should strongly consider. In addition to that, India also utilizes integrated watershed management and improved water management for our sugarcane production. In total, these solutions have saved over 22,330,000 liters of water over the duration of only one year³.

¹http://thewaterproject.org/water_stats#stats

²<http://thewaterproject.org/water-in-crisis-india> 3 <http://www.waterscarcitysolutions.org/>

³<http://www.waterscarcitysolutions.org/>

UNIDO

India

Topic B: Corporate Social Responsibility

The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility is an issue which is extremely important and dynamic within the Republic of India. As India steps into its spot as one of the largest and most versatile economies in the world, the massive explosion of development and industrialization across the country has had a massive impact not only on the society but also the environment as is evident with increasing reports indicating the need for more sensible and efficient practices.

The need for reform within business practice so as to bring about an overall positive impact on communities, cultures, societies, and environments in which they operate is represented through the four phases of CSR (corporate social responsibility) and the passage the relevant legislation to achieve these goals. The most recent legislation was enacted in 2013 in the form of the Companies Act⁴, which mandated those companies with a net worth of Rs. 500 crore, a turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore, or a net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more should spend 2% of their net profits on CSR activities.

Though there have been numerous shortcomings with the law in the sense that it requires an increased enforcement capability, the delegation of India believes that the work accomplished is within the expectations and goals set by the Triple Bottom Line Framework of the UNIDO and is moving in the correct direction. There has been a heightened awareness for the need of corporations to take up the mantle of social responsibility and environmental awareness. Cooperation with companies such as Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Maruti Suzuki India Limited have yielded impressive results as relatively underdeveloped regions of India witnessed an improvement of medical and sanitation facilities, the building of schools and houses, and the empowerment of villagers through the provision of vocational and business training programs⁵.

It is absolutely essential for the various member nations of UNIDO to come together to address this issue in a holistic fashion so as to address the numerous interests and goals set by the UN. India believes that through cooperation with corporate interests, developing countries can find that right balance between economic growth and sustainable development. The implementation and expansion of the Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme (REAP) is a main priority of the Indian government so as to prepare a future generation of entrepreneurs to have the versatility and creativity necessary to thrive within the new global frameworks of developmental and environmental sustainability.

⁴<http://www.forbes.com/sites/eshachhabra/2014/04/18/corporate-social-responsibility-should-it-be-a-law/2>

⁵<http://www.die-gdi.de/studies/article/corporate-social-and-environmental-responsibility-in-india-assessing-the-un-global-compacts-role/>

Appendix 2: Sample Draft Resolution

World Health Organization

Draft Resolution 1.4

Sponsors: Sudan, U.K. Italy, Chile, Japan, Burundi, Indonesia

Signatories: USA, Kenya, Costa Rica, Thailand, Yemen, Egypt, China

Topic: Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB)

World Health Organization,

Recognizing that the disease MDR-TB is caused by bacteria resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin, the two most effective drugs used to cure TB,

Emphasizing that MDR-TB overburdens nations' health care systems in addition to decreasing economic activity

Noting with regret the social stigma placed upon those with MDR-TB

Affirming the goals of World Health Assembly's resolution

1. Considers the inefficiency of Direct Observation Therapy, Short Course (DOTS) and urges the program be improved through the following methods:

- a. Refurbish health centers to accommodate more patients;
- b. Providing Delyba as a supplementive prescription for MDR-TB cases on the DOTS program;
- c. Distribute Delyba globally;
- d. Increase interaction between patient and health center to ensure the program is being adhered to properly;

2. Suggests the creation of a universal health code written by the World Health Organization that sets guidelines for the protection of doctors against TB infection while treating patients that have the disease:

- a. Mandates that doctors wear:
 - i. Face masks;
 - ii. Gloves;
 - iii. Protective clothing;
- b. For countries that have higher percentages of those infected with TB, doctors will be provided with additional protection such as individual oxygen units;
- c. Lists the methods and appropriate grounds upon which medical officials can provide or reject services or prescriptions;
 - i. This dissolves double barriers between doctors or pharmacists and patients in need of service in other countries;

3. Urges house-to-house visits conducted by volunteers from the Red Cross Foundation, which will be able to expand vaccination and treatment efforts to underdeveloped nations in which people may lack the incentive to visit health centers.

4. Supports the implementation of trilateral public-private partnerships consisting of a national government, non-governmental organization, and a private corporation in order to:

- a. Increase the versatility of solutions and promote adaptability of solutions in countries of individual situations in regards to MDR-TB;
- b. Have the private corporation, such as PwC Global Healthcare provide funding and expertise for the development of infrastructure research, and increased distribution of medical supplies;

5. Implements the use of the drug Sirturo through the STREAM network;

- a. The STREAM network is a multi-national coalition of countries and private organizations such as Janssen working on combating many diseases, including TB;
- b. Sirturo is a new drug recognized by the international community in the absence of available drugs for prescription;
 - i. If taken for the full duration of 24 weeks, the drug has the ability to decrease the chance of infection as well as eradicate the chances of mutation will be provided with additional protection such as individual oxygen;
 - ii. Lists the methods and appropriate times for a doctor or pharmacist to provide or reject services;
 - iii. This dissolves double barriers in certain countries;

6. Calls upon the use of a biometric monitoring system database to:

- a. Track visits and treatment processes of patient
- b. Standardize the system of inputting patient data
- c. Compile an accurate, effective list of patients being diagnosed and treated

7. Strongly urges the implementation of an educational curriculum surrounding the prevention of TB to:

- a. Educate those who are uninformed of the implications of TB;
 - i. In order to lower the incidence rate due to lack of knowledge on transmission
 - ii. Standardize the teachings of the symptoms and transmission of TB

8. Urges the prevention of resistance to Delytba through specialized institutions

- a. Implementation of the Responsible Access Program to help guide the proper uses;

- b. Encourages the appropriated education of both medical personnel and civilians on the Delyba uses and when to use it;

9. Endorses the creation of tax breaks for private pharmaceutical companies, specifically calling on those within the United States:

- a. This will be targeted towards thriving companies such as Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, Roche
 - i. At the beginning of each corporate year, they will be told about the incentive
 - ii. For every dollar that the company donates, they will receive a two dollar tax break;
 - iii. If these companies choose to donate this “saved” money to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation towards the creation of a new and more effective vaccine;

10. Encourages the utilization of healthcare centers within pre-existing universities

- a. There are currently 200 universities within Africa that can be used to administer vaccines/antibiotics;
- b. Pre-medical students can administer the medication;

11. Promotes the implementation of small informative stickers be posted on mini-buses

- a. These stickers will ask the driver to keep the windows down, for the purpose of airflow, and to discourage any sick citizens from riding the bus;
- b. This has successfully been implemented in South Africa in 2013;

12. Considers the social stigma encompassing the disease in numerous third-world countries and requests the use of incentives to encourage patient visits and condemn the spread of TB such as:

- a. Financial plans that provide medication in a cheap and affordable method;

Appendix 3: Preambulatory and Operative Clause Starters

Preambulatory Clause Starters

All Preambulatory clauses begin with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. These are common starters for Preambulatory Clauses:

Affirming	Alarmed by	Approving	Aware of
Bearing in mind	Believing	Confident	Contemplating
Convinced	Declaring	Deeply concerned	Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed	Deeply regretting	Desiring	Emphasizing
Expecting	Expressing	Fulfilling	Fully alarmed
Fully aware	Fully believing	Further deploring	Further recalling
Guided by	Having adopted	Having considered	Keeping in mind
Observing	Reaffirming	Realizing	Recalling
Recognizing	Referring	Seeking	Welcoming

Operative Clause Starters

All operative clauses begin with an action oriented word that is underlined. These are common starters for Operative Clauses:

Accepts	Affirms	Approves	Authorizes
Calls	Calls upon	Condemns	Confirms
Congratulates	Considers	Congratulates	Considers
Declares	Accordingly	Deplores	Designates
Emphasizes	Encourages	Endorses	Reaffirms
Recommends	Regrets	Requests	Reminds
Supports	Trusts	Transmits	Takes note of

Appendix 4: Online Research

Delegates can look to a number of websites to find research on their nations and topics:

Wikipedia

Although this website is not one delegates should cite, it is a good starting point in researching topics or countries. Every page has references so those are good springboards into further research.

Reuters

This international news agency is known for its objective reports on current global issues and could contain useful information on country stances/ actions regarding topics being discussed in committee

Government Websites (.gov)

These websites are a reliable source to look up country policies and positions.

United Nations Websites

These websites are good ways to gain an official UN perspective on committees and to find past UN actions.

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/third/>

<http://www.undp.org/>

<http://www.unep.org/>

<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>

<http://www.who.int/en/>

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/>

CIA World Factbook

This site tells delegates everything they need to know about their country. They can look up a country's location, neighbors, population size, type of government, type of economy, trade partners, and the international organs it is part of

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>