



JKSMUN

Delegate Guide

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JKSMUN XII

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERALS

Dear Distinguished Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the twelfth annual Jeddah Knowledge International School Model United Nations. MUN is a golden opportunity to simulate the true nature of the United Nations, which is to brainstorm solutions to political, economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian global conflicts with diplomacy and cooperation.

The world has injured many causing trauma, corruption, and physical casualties to take a toll on development and social flourishing. This year, through the theme of 'Healing Wounds' delegates take hold of the responsibility of mending global damage through the resolutions they write and the debates they engage in. Delegates, you are not here as individuals, but as representatives of your respective nations.

Hence, we encourage you to embody the principles of diplomacy, respect, and compromise that define the United Nations. Engage in meaningful negotiations with your fellow delegates, recognizing that together, we can achieve far more than we ever could alone.

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LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERALS

Finally, we would like to extend our gratitude towards the executive directors, executive board, administrators, admins, and staff who truly made this conference come together through the facilities and hard work they exerted in building a pleasant and educational experience for everyone.

Remember, the outcome of this conference rests in your hands. Your resolutions and decisions will have a profound impact on the global stage. We urge you all to go beyond the confines of your comfort zones, challenge existing perspectives, and strive for innovative solutions that transcend tradition. Let us leave no stone unturned, no idea unexplored, and no opportunity untapped. We are certain your contributions will exceed the walls of the committee rooms and travel to the conflicts of tomorrow.

Yours sincerely,
Secretary Generals of JKSMUN XII,

Lamar Jan

Ahmad Baroom

JKSMUN XII

RULES



GENERAL RULES

- Delegates must arrive and leave at the given conference timings.
- Delegates must sign the sign-in sheet upon entering the venue and receive their tags.
- Delegates must be courteous to members of the executive board and staff.
 - Any delegate who believes they are not being treated appropriately is encouraged to engage with a staff member who will implement appropriate procedures.
- Delegates are expected to remain respectful throughout their stay at the conference.
- Delegates should exercise caution when using nearby facilities and resources.

R U L E S



C O M M I T T E E R U L E S

- The conference will be held in formal English. Documents, speeches, and sessions must all be written in English.
- Side discussions within the committee during a session are strictly prohibited unless authorized by the committee chair.
- To communicate with other delegates and chairs, the note-passing mechanism may be used with the support of committee admins.
- Delegates must rise formally when addressing a chair/delegate as a sign of respect.
- Personal pronouns are not permitted during formal sessions.

R U L E S



C O M M I T T E E R U L E S

- Prior to speaking in a formal session, delegates must be recognized by the chair.
- Delegates must remain in their committees throughout all formal meetings.
- Delegates must be led to the restroom by admins who have the committee chair's consent.
- Raising your placard will only be permitted when the chair requests speakers for the house or when a critical point or motion has to be presented. Mobile phones and laptop computers are also not permitted during formal sessions.
- The process of funding will only be discussed in the committee of UNESCO where different funding resolutions may be presented to the house.

R U L E S



D R E S S C O D E

- Male requirements include formal suits with formal pants/blouses/blazers in relevant colors, ideally (black/navy).
- Female delegates must wear a formal blouse (blazer/suit jacket) with formal trousers. Formal abayas are also permitted, ideally (black/navy).
- Heavy makeup is not permitted.
- Formal shoes are required (sneakers, sandals, slippers, stilettos are not permitted).
- Female delegates should not wear open-toed heels, and heels should not be taller than 8 cm.
- Delegates must avoid wearing apparel or shoes that are overly bright, flamboyant, or exposing.

POLICY STATEMENTS



What is a Policy Statement?

A Policy Statement is a one-to-two-page strategic document that effectively highlights your country or delegation's position on the topic debated during the conference and should be written in preparation. Writing a well-researched and thorough Policy Statement will allow you to better understand your country's stance on a topic and position you to become an active speaker during the conference.

Policy statements serve two important purposes: they serve as a reference document during the conference and focus on the exact points of view of your delegation.

POLICY STATEMENTS



The Policy Statement Describes:

- The necessary laws or policies of your delegation regarding the issue.
- The background and current information on the issue globally.
- Your delegation's current stance on the issue.
- Solutions or recommendations to the issue.



P O L I C Y S T A T E M E N T S

M a i n C o m p o n e n t s

To achieve a useful Policy Statement, thorough and well-carried-out research must be conducted and should consist of five major points:

- 1. Explain and define the issue and its most important terms.**
- 2. Provide a summary of recent international action related to the issue.**
- 3. Refer to key documents that relate to the issue, as well as statistics.**
- 4. State the country's general position on the issue.**
- 5. Make suggestions of your own that are in line with your country's policies to provide a solution to the issue.**



P O L I C Y S T A T E M E N T S

T I P S

- 1. Use professional language. No slang or immature language should be used as it is an official document.**
- 2. Stay concise and organized. A good policy statement should have different paragraphs such as the Introduction, Body Paragraphs, and Conclusion.**
- 3. Keep the document simple. Avoid extremely difficult wording or sentences as the main point of the Policy Statement is to benefit you during the conference.**
- 4. Proofread or allow other delegations to proofread for you.**



P O L I C Y S T A T E M E N T S

S A M P L E

DELEGATION: Brazil

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

Brazil fervently supports measures to support the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in its attempts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as it firmly believes such efforts are necessary to combat the global threat of terrorism.

Brazil endorses the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit, adopted on 13 September 2005, which condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and strives to set up an international system that strictly monitors the transfer of materials that may be used to produce WMD.

Brazil, one of the driving forces behind the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which turned Latin America into the world's first nuclear-free zone, applauds the recent efforts made by the Members of the UN to free the world of any type of WMD. We feel primarily responsible as our nation commands huge uranium resources. We view with satisfaction the recent efforts of Member States to prevent the use of WMD by terrorists. However, Brazil expresses its deepest regret that, despite recent efforts to combat the acquisition of WMD by terrorist groups, some countries have refused to abide by the will of the international community. It is our deepest interest to ensure a world untroubled by the transfer of WMD and materials that can be used in the production of any such weapons.

PROCEDURE

VOTING:

Only UN member states have the right to vote. Amendments or resolutions cannot be voted on by non-member delegations or organizations. Delegations may vote for, against, or refrain on a resolution or amendment. All members must vote in a roll call regardless of whether the delegate is "present" or "present in voting"; voting as present disqualifies the delegate from voting on a resolution/amendment. However, voting as "present in voting" obligates the delegate to vote for or against a resolution/amendment.

Funding:

There is permission to address the means of funding for initiatives and suggested solutions at UNESCO. However, it is assumed that there is a limitless amount of money to draw from the aforementioned sources. Nevertheless, remember to be practical when developing solutions.

Quorum:

Resolutions require a Quorum to be voted on. A quorum is formed when preferably one-third of the committee members arrive. When quorum is established, the Chair may declare a session/committee opening and allow for formal debate.

Lobbying:

Lobbying is the time set aside by the chair (as opposed to an unmoderated caucus) for delegates to meet with the rest of the delegations to go over possible approaches to the concerns highlighted in the council. Resolutions are developed and delivered to the chair at this time. When the majority of resolutions have been filed, lobbying time will expire, and debate on the submitted resolutions will commence.

PROCEDURE

MODERATED CAUCUS:

In a moderated caucus, short speeches are given by the delegates in direct reply to each other. A moderated caucus will have a specific topic and will be moderated by a Chair or a Delegate.

1. The aim of a moderated caucus is to have an open discussion on a specific, pre-specified part of the topic under consideration with more opportunities for communication among the delegates than the Speakers' List.

2. During a moderated caucus, there will be no Speakers' List. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which they show their desire to speak.

3. If a delegate wishes to raise a motion for a moderated caucus, they will have to specify the duration, speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is not debatable but is subject to seconds and objections. If there are multiple motions for a caucus on the Floor, the vote will be directed first for the caucus with the longest duration.

As delegates are no longer in a formal session, points and motions cannot be entertained once a motion to suspend the meeting for a moderated caucus has been passed. At the end of the caucus, delegates can ask for an extension that does not exceed the original time of the motion. A maximum of two extensions is allowed for each motion. To pass a motion for the extension of a caucus, a simple majority is required.

PROCEDURE

UNMODERATED CAUCUS:

Unmoderated caucuses are typically utilized for writing resolutions and merging.

1. When raising a motion to suspend the meeting for an unmoderated caucus, the delegate must specify the length of the session. There is no need to specify a topic. An unmoderated caucus must not last more than 20 minutes. The Chair will then specify when the committee will reconvene.
2. An unmoderated caucus is not debatable but is subject to Seconds and Objections. If there are multiple motions for a caucus on the Floor, the vote for the caucus with the longest duration will be cast first.
3. At the end of the caucus, delegates can ask for an extension that does not exceed the original time of the motion. A maximum of two extensions is allowed for each motion. To pass a motion for the extension of a caucus, a simple majority is required

PROCEDURE

POINTS

Most "points" are essentially questions. Delegates can raise points at any time during the debate by raising their placards in the air. A point can only be entertained at the Chair's discretion and may not interrupt a speaker, other than a Point of Personal Privilege due to audibility.

- Point of information to the speaker:

- A question directed to the delegate who has the floor and who has indicated that they are open to answering Points of Information.
- Can only be raised once the chair has asked for Points of Information.
- Must be phrased in question form, but a short introductory statement is allowed before the question.
- Only one question may be asked at a time.
- Follow-up questions are allowed at the discretion of the Chair.
- **Example:** "The delegate's speech referred to the establishment of rehabilitation programs in Costa Rica. May the delegate please expand on how this will be achieved?"

- Point of information to the Chair:

- A question directed to the Chair.
- Can be raised at any time by raising the placard and calling "Point of Information to the Chair."
- May not interrupt a speaker.
- Can refer to anything that is not covered in other points.
- **General example:** "Point of information to the Chair, what time does the lunch break start?"

PROCEDURE

POINTS

- **Point of parliamentary enquiry:**
 - A question directed to the Chair regarding the Rules of Procedure.
 - Can be raised at any time by raising the placard and calling "Point of parliamentary enquiry."
 - May not interrupt the speaker.
 - **General Example:** "Point of parliamentary enquiry. What happens to the amendment if an amendment to the second degree passes?"
- **Point of personal privilege:**
 - A question raised regarding the delegate's personal needs.
 - Can only interrupt a speaker if it relates to the audibility of a delegate speaking.
 - Audibility example: "Point of personal privilege – audibility."
 - **General example:** "Point of personal privilege. Could the AC please be turned on?"

MOTIONS

Motions are actions taken by delegates that must be authorized by the house and the chair to be valid. Before a motion presented by one delegate may be considered by the committee, it must have a "second" from another delegate. If a delegate holds their placard and presents a motion, for instance, "Motion to move directly into voting procedures," another delegate is required to raise their placard and support the motion by raising a "second." After that, the chair will make the decision on whether the motion is in order, out of order, or unhurried. Motions, on the other hand, are rendered null and void the moment a delegate issues an "objection" to them.

PROCEDURE

MOTIONS

- Motion for an unmoderated caucus:

- This motion requests a committee interval for delegates to stroll around and converse with other parties without a conventional discussion procedure. This motion is frequently used to allow discussion to take place outside of the typical debate. When motioning for an unmoderated caucus, the delegate who motions for the caucus must mention a time period for the caucus as well as its aim.

For instance, "Motion for an unmoderated caucus with a time period of 2 minutes to discuss the amendment raised."

- Motion for a moderated caucus:

- When the floor is open for any particular motion or at the start of a formal session, this motion is raised. This motion calls for a formal debate session in which all delegates are present, and the formal debate flow is followed to address a specific issue. The delegate who proposes the motion must specify how long the caucus will last and a time frame for speakers to address their points. In order for the motion to pass, a majority of the House must vote in favor of it.

For instance, "Motion for a moderated caucus of 10 minutes with a 1-minute speaking time to address the topic of slavery."

PROCEDURE

MOTIONS

- **Motion to move directly to voting procedures:**

- This motion permits members of the house to vote directly on the resolution or amendment that is currently being debated at the time the motion is introduced. If the motion was made during a debate over an amendment, it would indicate that the amendment would be directly voted on. This motion necessitates a "second" from the house and is halted by an "objection" from any delegate. Depending on the time constraints, the chairs may overrule or allow an objection.

- **Motion to table a resolution:**

- This motion requests to get rid of or dispose of a resolution that is being debated. This partially means the "death" of a resolution; the resolution may be re-discussed after all resolutions in the house are presented. This occurs if the flow of debate comes to a draw or a tie. The delegate who raised this motion must present a speech into why the following resolution must be tabled, and the chairs must entertain two speakers for and against the following motion. The motion will pass only by a simple majority (50%+1). If the motion is then overruled, then the normal debate will be recommended; however, if the motion passes, debate on the resolution will come to a halt.

PROCEDURE

MOTIONS

- Motion to reconsider a resolution:

- This motion requests a re-debate and a re-vote on a specific resolution presented to the house that has been previously debated upon, whether the resolution passed or was rejected. This motion can only be in order if there are no other resolutions discussed on the specific topic. In order for the motion to pass, it requires a two-thirds majority of the house.

- Motion to withdraw a resolution:

- This motion can take place at any given time during the formal session before moving to voting procedures if the main submitter and co-submitters all come to terms with this decision. Any member of the forum may reconsider.

- Motion to extend debate time:

- This motion demands longer debate time to accommodate more speakers, amendments, speeches, and so on. This motion succeeds if a two-thirds majority of the house votes in favor of it; whether or not the motion is discussed is solely at the discretion of the chair.

PROCEDURE

MOTIONS

- Motion to divide the house:

- This motion is made following a vote in which there were a substantial number of abstentions; it demands a roll call before being considered. Delegates may vote not to participate, vote for, or vote against a resolution/amendment; objections are not permitted for this motion, and the chair's decision is final.

- Motion to appeal the decision of the Chair:

- This motion overlooks the chair's decision; it must be raised immediately after the chair has made a decision to which a delegate wishes to disagree. This motion must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the committee. If the motion is approved, the chair's decision is reversed.

OPENING SPEECH

An opening speech is a one-minute presentation in which a delegate discusses a specific topic, presenting the country's position, solutions, and how the delegate intends to act on the subject. This speech is given at the start of a formal session, and every delegate is required to prepare one.

Components of an Opening Speech:

- **Problem:** Covers a specific topic that the delegate wishes to address.
- **Stance:** Covers the country's posture, viewpoint, and goals concerning the given topic.
- **Solution:** Proposes suggestions for tasks and initiatives that the delegate will take on the subject.

EXAMPLE:

Topic: NATO Involvement In Russian/Ukrainian War

Committee: Security Council

Country: Norway

Honorable Chair, fellow delegates, and distinguished guests,

The delegate of Norway is deeply honored to be present at today's debate, speaking not only as a political representative but also as a representative of humanity. Since being elected to the Security Council, the Kingdom of Norway has pledged to uphold its unwavering belief in protecting civilians and increasing efforts to establish peace within the committee and beyond.

At the very heart of Norway's values, and indeed NATO's, is peaceful defense.

Thus, this delegate hopes to resolve the Russo-Ukrainian conflict diplomatically, providing continuous support for Ukrainian victims. In 2020, Norway was the ninth-largest donor country, spending 4.2 billion US dollars on humanitarian aid, and it is prepared to continue doing so, with special attention to Ukrainian citizens, women, and children in conflict around the world.

As always, the delegate of Norway hopes to act peacefully and in accordance with international law and justice, urging like-minded delegates to support these causes for a safer future.

Thank you; the delegate yields the floor back to the chair.

R E S O L U T I O N S

W h a t i s a r e s o l u t i o n ?

Resolutions are official and formal statements proposed to and accepted by the United Nations (UN) Committee, Council, or Commission. A Model United Nations resolution is the entire point of the conference; they consist of the solutions provided to tackle the issues discussed within the conference. Resolutions are the documents that present all the solutions already taken to combat an issue, along with all the proposed solutions.

Resolutions are formal United Nations documents; therefore, they should be written using formal and diplomatic language.

R E S O L U T I O N S

The ultimate goal of the conference is to create and approve a resolution that provides solutions for the issues tackled and discussed within each committee. All speeches, votes, amendments, debates, or discussions are intended to lead to a final resolution that is feasible for all delegates.

Therefore, resolutions are voted upon during a conference and can either pass or fail, depending on the majority vote.

R E S O L U T I O N S

H E A D I N G

It is the introduction to the resolution and contains necessary background information about the issue. There are three main parts of the heading:

- **FORUM:** or the committee the delegate is participating in.
- **QUESTION OF:** or the topic/issue discussed.
- **SUBMITTED BY:** these include...
 - **Main-Submitter:** This is the delegate presenting the resolution to the committee. The Preambulatory Clauses and Operative Clauses are devised by the main submitter.
 - **Co-submitters:** They are required to completely support the resolution and provide support to the Main-Submitter if needed; they are also part of the Resolution's authors.
 - **Signatories:** Delegates who wish to see the resolution be voted upon are the signatories. They do not have to support the answer and can vote against it. The minimum number of signatories is varied within each committee.

RESOLUTIONS

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The Preambulatory Clauses:

These are the references to formed United Nations resolutions on the topic, ratifications, or declarations. The main purpose of the Preambulatory Clauses is to discuss the past actions taken toward the issue, briefly describe them, and offer support to the operative clauses that follow them.

Preambulatory Clauses should...

- Provide official figures - the most recent ones - to describe the issue.
- Congratulate and acknowledge past Organizations or Countries that have taken action towards the issue.
- Emphasize the difficulties encountered as a result of the issue.
- Recite past UN resolutions or treaties on the issue.
- Reference the United Nations charter.

RESOLUTIONS

How to Write Preambulatory Clauses

- All preambulatory clauses begin with a phrase (known as a present or past principle).
- These phrases should be italicized.
- All preambulatory clauses should end with a comma.
- Avoid repeating preambulatory phrases
- Preambulatory clauses should not be numbered.

RESOLUTIONS

Preambulatory Phrases

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

R E S O L U T I O N S

O P E R A T I V E C L A U S E S

-Operative Clauses contain the policy statements of the Delegate creating the resolution. This means that operative clauses are the main actions taken toward an issue. Their main purpose is to present or offer solutions addressed through the preambulatory clauses.

Operative Clauses should:

- **Propose solutions.**
- Introduce, congratulate, or deplore situations.
- Support or disagree with new proposals.
- Confirm or regret proposals that already exist.
- Encourage other delegations to ratify, sign, or agree on a declaration.
- Fully reflect on the existing policies of your delegation.

R E S O L U T I O N S

How to Write Operative Clauses

- Similar to preambulatory clauses, operative clauses begin with a phrase (a verb in the third person singular in the present tense).
- Operative phrases should be underlined and in bold.
- Operative clauses should be numbered.
- Operative clauses should end in a semi-colon (;), except for the last operative clause that ends with a full stop.
- They should be clear, concise, and unequivocal.
- They should be presented in order of importance and support one another to build your resolution.
- Clauses should be logical and fully support existing policies placed by your delegation.
- Sub-clauses are additional information to support the main operative clause and provide extra detail to make the clause stronger and clearer for all delegates. Sub-clauses should begin with a), b), c), and sub-sub-clauses should begin with i), ii), iii).

R E S O L U T I O N S

How to Write Operative Clauses

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RESOLUTIONS

Operative Phrases



Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

RESOLUTIONS

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Forum: World Health Organization (WHO)

Issue: Tackling the COVID 19 Vaccine Disparities

Main Submitter: Bahrain

Co-submitters: Mexico, United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Turkey, France

Signatories: Croatia, Bulgaria, Albania

Aware of the many issues that the COVID 19 pandemic has revealed in global society,

Noting with regret the large disparity between different nations' vaccinated population rates,

Fully alarmed by the actions of countries like Eritrea, fully blocking the use of COVID Vaccines in their nations,

Deeply concerned by the clear correlation between lower economically developed countries and low COVID vaccination rates,

Recognizing the fact that 7 of the 10 countries with the lowest COVID vaccination rates are in the poorest 20 nations,

Emphasizing that the true cause of this issue is a lack of infrastructure to deliver vaccinations,

Emphasizing the fact that the goal of this resolution is not to make every person vaccinated, rather it is to give every person the ability to get vaccinated,

R E S O L U T I O N S

1. **Authorizes** the creation of a United Nations committee specifically tasked with eliminating the COVID 19 Vaccination Disparity,
 - a. The committee will be known as the United Nations Office on Covid Vaccinations (UNOCV),
 - b. The creation of the committee will be handled by the WHO in collaboration with the Red Cross;

2. **Declares accordingly** the development of a fund which will go into donating COVID 19 vaccines to countries which can not afford the price of vaccines,
 - a. This fund will be managed by the UNOCV;

3. **Calls upon** sanctions on countries who refuse to accept COVID 19 vaccinations with the aid from the UNOCV fund,
 - a. Countries who decide to refuse to provide vaccinations to their people are acting directly against the very principles of the WHO,
 - b. Sanctions will be determined by the UNOCV,
 - c. The sanctions will be harsh, countries who decide not to provide the option to receive vaccinations to their people will suffer;

4. **Calls upon** the creation of task forces to send to the bottom 20 nations in terms of COVID vaccination rates,
 - a. Their mission will be to develop the infrastructure necessary to administer COVID vaccinations,
 - b. They will be managed by the UNOCV,
 - c. The task forces will consist of volunteers from the Red Cross accompanied by engineers in various different fields;

5. **Calls upon** the fair and just distribution of vaccines, with a focus on prioritizing healthcare workers, essential workers, and vulnerable populations across all nations;

6. **Authorizes** the complete expungement of all intellectual property relating to the COVID 19 vaccine,
 - a. Intellectual property should never come in the way of international safety,
 - b. Expunging the intellectual property will allow for LEDCs to produce the vaccine locally resulting in much more affordable vaccinations;

R E S O L U T I O N S

7. Encourages the donation from countries with surplus vaccine supplies to countries in need, particularly LEDCs;

8. Encourages vaccine sharing programs where countries can facilitate trade of surplus vaccines,

- a. Measures will be in place to ensure the safe transfer of vaccinations in compliance with all WHO regulations,
- b. These measures will be overseen by the UNOCV,
- c. Monetary support for LEDCs will be provided in these programs;

9. Urges pharmaceutical companies to give utmost priority to producing and distributing vaccines to countries in need, while also ensuring widespread availability of vaccine patents;

10. Calls for heightened funding and support for COVAX, a global initiative that aims to guarantee equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines;

11. Encourages international collaboration and coordination to tackle disparities in vaccine distribution, including the sharing of best practices and allocation of resources;

12. Expresses its hope for a future where all citizens of the planet have the ability to protect themselves from illnesses regardless of their geographic location.

PROCEDURE

AMENDMENTS

- There will be a sequence of events once the delegate's amendment is recognized:
 - A debate time of the amendment will be set by the chair.
 - No speeches or points on the general resolution will be permitted; debate will only be open to that amendment.
 - The amendment's submitter will make a speech on the amendment and will then answer Points of Information.
 - The Chair will then open the floor up to any other delegates wishing to speak for or against the amendment.
 - Once the debate time is over, the house will vote on the amendment – delegates may vote for, against, or abstain.
- **Amendment to the Second Degree:**
 - A change proposed to an amendment being debated at the time.
 - The house then moves into debate on the Amendment to the Second Degree – the same process as above takes place.
 - If an amendment to the Second Degree passes, changes will be made to the original amendment, and the original amendment automatically passes.
 - If an Amendment to the Second Degree fails, no changes will be made to the original amendment, and the house will move back to debating or voting on the original amendment.

PROCEDURE

AMENDMENTS

EXAMPLES:

Original Clauses

8. Calls upon all parties in Zimbabwe to abide by the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities and demands that all armed groups cut off all ties with terrorist organizations.

9. Calls for the inclusion of initiatives to combat the stigma of gender-based violence and deliver justice to victims in regional policies.

- Examples of Amendments:

- Striking out:

"Requests to remove the words 'and demands that all armed groups cut off all ties with terrorist organizations.' From clause 8."

- Adding:

"Requests to add a new clause 9 to come after clause with the following text: 'Urges...'"

- Amending:

"Requests to modify the wording of clause 8 from
8. Calls upon all parties in Zimbabwe to abide by the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities and demands that all armed groups cut off all ties with terrorist organizations.

To

8. Calls upon all parties in Zimbabwe to strictly abide by the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities and requests that all armed groups sever their connections to terrorist organizations in return for aid and medical supplies."

PROCEDURE

AMENDMENTS

What is an amendment ?

An amendment is a modification made to a resolution presented by delegates. Once an amendment has been submitted, it is then debated for a period set by the chair, voted upon, and if it passes, it is included in the original resolution. If it fails, no changes are made to the resolution.

Amendments are submitted in written form to the chair and can either change, strike, or add a part of the resolution ("Modify," "Strike," or "Add").

Ways Amendments Can Establish Themselves:

- Amendment to the First Degree:

- A change proposed to the original resolution.

- Delegates submit their amendments to the Chair, and when the chair calls for speakers on the resolution, the delegate can raise their placard to be recognized. Once recognized, they must state that they have submitted an amendment. "The delegate has submitted an amendment."

- Amendments are debated in the same order they are submitted, but chairs will prioritize more constructive amendments – amendments that aim to modify or add to a resolution rather than striking something.

- There will be a sequence of events once the delegate's amendment is recognized:

- A debate time of the amendment will be set by the chair.

