



VICTORIA SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
2017

Delegate Handbook

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From the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is my honour to invite you to the fourth edition of the Victoria School Model United Nations.

The theme for this year's VSMUN conference is "*Notre Monde, Notre Mission*", meaning "Our World, Our Mission" in French. The phrase conveys a sentiment of responsibility delegates have in order to make the World a better place, a conviction that ties strongly with the values of the United Nations. The theme reflects well on the objectives and ambitions of Model UN conferences. It is about having a sense of responsibility about World's issues as delegates debate their country's stance on the issue.

The past year has seen many developments around the world, from issues such as international territorial conflicts, Brexit and the US elections. It is important that we, as students and leaders of the next generation, develop the ability to stand up and effect change in our ever-changing global climate. One of the best ways to start would be joining a Model UN conference such as this one. Through rigorous discourse and debate, we hope to see delegates take on a global and futuristic lens to our environment. This will help to build a more peaceful, progressive and prosperous future for us, and for generations to come.

The following guide is meant to help one to navigate through the conference, especially for new Model UN delegates. I hope that the guide pieced together by my Secretariat would be beneficial to your Model UN journey. Regardless of whether you are a beginner or experienced MUN delegate, I urge you to participate actively in your councils, and let this conference be your first taste of the world of Model UN. Allow this experience to boost your confidence and encourage you to take your Model UN journey to the next level. Such conferences have strongly shaped my academic experience, and hopefully it would do the same for you too.

Cheers,

Param Srinivasan

Secretary-General
Victoria School Model United Nations 2017

General Information

The following information is meant to be a general guide for Delegates regarding the conference. Delegates should still refer to the *Rules of Procedure* and *Conference Agenda* for more information.

Website: <http://victoriaschoolmun2.wixsite.com/vsmun2017>

Important Dates

There are several important dates that Delegates need to take note of.

Do note that by not submitting Position Papers, Delegates are declared ineligible for any award.

1. Training Session

Date: 11 March 2017

Time: 0900 -1130

Venue: Victoria School, Singapore

Dress Code: Full School Uniform

2. Position Paper Deadline:

14 March 2017 (To submit via email to the Chairs)

3. Conference Date:

Date: 18 March 2017

Time: 0800 -1730

Venue: Victoria School, Singapore

Dress Code: Full School Uniform

Contact Information

Delegates may contact us, should any problems arise leading to the conference.

General Enquiries email: victoriaschoolmun2017@gmail.com

Website: <http://victoriaschoolmun2.wixsite.com/vsmun2017>

Training Schedule

The schedule is as follows, subject to change from the Secretariat, depending on circumstances. Updates, if any, would be provided by respective Chairs.

11 March 2017			
Start	End	Programme	Venue
0900	0930	General VSMUN Rules	Council Rooms
0930	1000	Specific Council Information	Council Rooms
1000	1030	Resolution Writing Technique	Council Rooms
1030	1130	Delegate Preparatory Negotiations and Bloc Formation	Council Rooms

Conference Schedule

The schedule is as follows, subject to change from the Secretariat, depending on circumstances. Updates, if any, would be provided by respective Chairs.

18 March 2017			
Start	End	Programme	Venue
0800	0830	Registration & Opening Ceremony	Level 2 Auditorium
0830	0845	Movement to Council Rooms	
0845	1015	Council Session 1	Council Rooms
1015	1030	Break	
1030	1200	Council Session 2	Council Rooms
1200	1300	Lunch	
1300	1445	Council Session 3	Council Rooms
1445	1500	Break	
1500	1630	Council Session 4	Council Rooms
1630	1645	Break	
1645	1700	Superlatives / Debrief	Council Rooms
1700	1730	Closing Ceremony	Council Rooms

The United Nations

Introduction

The United Nations was created directly after World War II, as an intergovernmental organization which serves to promote international cooperation between member states. It replaced the obsolete and weak League of Nations, and aims to prevent global conflicts, such as the two World Wars. While the United Nations has had its own successes and failures, it is largely seen as the only intergovernmental organisation capable of spurring such degrees of international cooperation, while simultaneously respecting the sovereignty of member states. This is a commendable achievement.

Objectives

Some objectives of the United Nations are:

1. Peacekeeping and security;
2. Upholding of human rights;
3. Economic development and humanitarian assistance; and
4. Environmental protection.

Structure

The United Nations has various Councils, each focused on distinct agendas. For this conference, we will introduce **only** the Councils that are present in this Conference.

Disarmament and International Security Committee - Deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

Human Rights Council - The UN Human Rights Council serves to promote the values of Human Rights to the member states of the United Nations, and regularly takes reference from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Resolutions passed in this council are recommendatory in nature. Some issues adopted by UNHRC include torture camps, civilian violence, and women's rights.

Security Council - The Security Council is the sole muscle of the United Nations. The council deals with pertinent security issues such as armed conflict and international military action. What makes the Security Council unique in its sense is the ability to pass legally binding resolutions; this effectively means that actions taken by the Security Council are enacted under international law, giving the Security Council effective power over the military and arms of the

United Nations. The Security Council runs on an election basis, with only 15 countries represented in the Security Council in a year. It also consists five Permanent members (US, Russia, China, UK and France) who have veto powers.

Model United Nations

From the United Nations, a new realm of debate has since developed. Known as Model United Nations, this new debate style emulates the protocol and debate flow styled from the United Nations. Participants role-play as delegates representing member states, and debate in realistic issues that would normally be brought forward to the United Nations.

Committees & Chairs

General Assembly - Disarmament and Security Committee (DISEC)

Topic: Disarmament of Nuclear Warheads

Chairs: Aaron Lai 4F & Wong Boon Jhee 4J

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Topic: Women's Rights in Less Developed Countries

Chairs: Matthew Yip 4J & Rithik Vijay 4J

Security Council (SC)

Topic: Deployment of Ground Troops in Syria

Chairs: Schweiger Martin 4G & Tan Dyllan 4G

Rules of Procedure

General Rules

Language

- English is the official language for all committees. While delegates are strongly encouraged to deliver speeches in an engaging manner, speaking with an accent will not garner extra points. Delegates are graded on their content and delivery and not on authenticity. Delegates are to represent your country through the content of their speeches and not through mannerisms. Translation services are not provided.

Dressing

- The dress code for VSMUN will be full school uniform and tie.

Representation

- In all committees of VSMUN, each country is represented by one delegate who has one vote.

Quorum

- Quorum is the minimum number of delegates required for the council session to begin. For VSMUN, quorum is set at half of the number of total delegates in the each councils.

Use of Mobile Devices

- As a form of respect to the current speaker, electronic devices such as but not limited to laptops and mobile phones are not permitted to be used at any time during council sessions and must be switched off or turned to silent. Laptops are permitted to be used for the purposes of writing and editing Resolutions during unmoderated caucuses ONLY and during breaks. Should delegates wish to use electronic devices to for writing and editing Resolutions during council sessions, they can do so outside the council room under the discretion of the Dais.

Notes

- Communication between delegates has to be done via note-passing.
- If you wish to communicate with other delegates or with the Dais, call for a note-passer. The note-passers and the Dais will have the authority to read your note. Irrelevant notes will be discarded.

Delegate Conduct

- All delegates participating in VSMUN should be courteous and respectful to all other delegates and the Dais. Vulgar and/or malicious speeches will be called out by the Dais, and actions may be taken by the Dais if deemed necessary. If delegates feel that they or the country they represent has been offended by the speech of another delegate, they may request for a Right to Reply (see below). If delegates persist with improper conduct, the Dais will issue further warnings and will take action against the delegate.

Statements by the Secretariat

- The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him or her, may make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time.

General Powers of the Committee Dais

- The committee dais consist of the chairs. All procedural decisions made by the Chair, including motions ruled out of order, are final and not subject to appeal. In other words, the Dais can do anything which in their discretion, is beneficial to the council (e.g. having a delegate give a speech).

General Debate

Opening speeches

Opening speeches are to be made by *every delegate*. The order follows the country list used during Roll Call. The opening speech should be a summary of each country's stance on the issue as well as the aims delegates wish can be fulfilled during the council meeting. The opening speech should be where you look for your allies who have the same stand as you, for the purpose of resolutions (see below).

Delegates must start their opening speech with "Thank you, Honourable Chair." After their speech is over, they must follow the rules for yielding (see below). For opening speeches, delegates may *only* yield to the Chair, but this rule must still be followed as a formality.

Note: Some MUNs do not require every country to give an opening speech and moves directly to the General Speakers List (GSL). Even so, it is strongly encouraged to give your opening speech in every MUN, compulsory or not.

General Speakers List (GSL)

After opening speeches, the chair will open the GSL, and delegates volunteer to speak by raising the placards. The order of speakers is to be determined by the chairs. After the list is closed, delegates may request to be added to the list by passing a note to the chairs indicating their country.

The GSL is where delegates can give speeches on anything under the sun regarding the topic in question. It can range from talking about the topic in general to bringing up a new solution to even condemning/agreeing with another delegate.

The default speaking time for each delegate will be placed at 90 seconds unless the council decides otherwise by passing a motion. Delegates are to use formal language and speak in third person. Delegates are reminded not to use first person (I, me) or second person (you) pronouns. They must refer to themselves and others as their respective country. (e.g. this delegate of the USA...)

Yields

At the end of a speech during the GSL, delegates must yield their time in one of the following ways:

- Yield to another delegate

When a delegate has finished his speech before the time is up, he can yield this remaining time to another delegate. The delegate which has been yielded to will then use the remaining time to speak.

- Yield to points of information

When a delegate has finished his speech before the time is up, he can yield this remaining time to points of information, where other delegates may ask the former questions directly relevant to the speech just made. (e.g. does this delegate mean that...)

- Yield to the chair

This happens when a delegate has no more time remaining and/or wants to surrender all of his remaining time

Points

Points are raised by delegates should they wish to inquire or inform the council regarding issues such as audibility and comfort.

- *Point of Personal Privilege*
 - This Point is used for personal privileges such as air-conditioning temperature adjustment, going to the washroom and inaudibility (cannot hear the speaker), as well as any permission to leave his seat in general. The only time a delegate can use this Point to interrupt a speech is when it pertains to inaudibility; otherwise the delegate must wait for the end of the speech.
- *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry*
 - This is used for inquiry about procedure (i.e. what happens now?) and is addressed to the Dais.
- *Right to Reply*
 - This Point is used to interrupt a speech when a delegate feels that he/she or his/her country is being personally attacked or has been unjustifiably condemned. Under the discretion of the Dias, the delegate who made the attack would be asked to apologise.

Caucuses

- At any time, in between speeches, any delegate may motion for a moderated caucus on a certain issue. The issue must be phrased specifically, such as “Motion for a moderated/unmoderated caucus on the topic of so-and-so.” Motions will be accepted at the Dais’ discretion. The caucus will interrupt the Speakers’ List.
- After the Caucus is over, the general debate will resume. The Speakers’ List will continue.
- *Moderated Caucus*
 - In a Moderated Caucus, delegates take turns to speak on a particular aspect of the topic. This helps to bring and focus the committee's attention on a certain aspect of the topic.(e.g. in a committee discussing cruel and unusual punish moderated caucus on the topic of “capital punishment” may be motioned in) A new speaker’s list will be created. The original general debate list will be unaffected. Effectively, the general debate is “paused”. Also, when motioning for the caucus, the delegate must clearly determine:
 - 1) How long the Caucus is to be (a maximum of 20 minutes)
 - 2) How long each speaker gets to speak
 - 3) Topic of Motion
- Immediately after, voting for the motion begins. A simple majority is required to pass a motion. The delegates wishing to be invited to speak are to raise their placards.
- *Unmoderated caucus*
 - Same as above, but the delegate only has to determine the time taken (a maximum of 20 minutes). In this caucus, delegates are free to move about and have group discussions.
 - At the end of the moderated or unmoderated Caucus, the delegate which motioned for the caucus to be in order will have to summarise the main discussion that took place in either caucus. The delegate will be given one minute to do so.

- A Caucus cannot be motioned while in the midst of a Caucus; delegates must wait for the Caucus to end.

Resolution & Amendments

This is arguably the main point of the MUN. Your goal from the beginning should be to get as many allied countries to submit your resolution as possible, so that the resolution will pass. In a debate, there will usually be two or three resolutions. In a resolution, there will be one main *submitter* who will write and determine the clauses. Delegates should gather *signatories*, people sign your resolution and want it to be debated. The resolution needs at least four signatories (20% of the council). Only when it fulfils these conditions can it be submitted to the Chairs in order for it to proceed to voting (one submitter, at least four signatories).

During unmoderated caucuses, delegates should find *sponsors*, allies who support the resolution but have no authority to directly edit it (they may do so through Friendly Amendments, see below). This will help as you have allies who will vote to pass your resolution.

Format

- The resolution is basically written as one long sentence, made up of clauses. The *preambulatory clauses* serve to note the situation that the world is in and thus provide background and context to the issue at hand. The *operative clauses* serve to spell out the recommendations of the group of countries that are submitting the resolution.
- For a sample Resolution, refer to last page

Debate

- During this segment, a resolution will be brought up before the floor and debated. A vote will be taken to introduce the resolution. A simple majority is needed to pass (this should be made up of your *signatories*). After this, the main submitter will read out the resolution in its entirety.
- A resolution cannot be introduced in the midst of a Caucus; delegates must wait for the Caucus to end.
- There will then be 3 pairs of speakers. Each pair is composed of 1 for and 1 against. The diagram and order would look like this:

For	Against
Japan	China
USA	Russia
Singapore	North Korea

In this case, the order would be *Japan, China, USA, Russia* etc.

- There must be a matching number of delegates speaking for and against the resolution in order for the resolution to be introduced.
- After the 3 versus 3 debate, if more delegates wish to speak, they may motion for a Moderated Caucus. If not, the council will move into voting procedures.

Amendments

Amendments may be made to the resolutions by any delegate. An amendment made by one of the submitters/signatories is a *friendly amendment* and an amendment made by a country not in the submitters/signatories is an *unfriendly amendment*. An amendment can only be made to alter, add or remove a clause in the resolution. Amendments to preambulatory clauses are rare but possible if the preambulatory clause shows prejudice or bias, etc. Amendments to operative clauses are far more common.

At any time during the Resolution Debate, delegates may motion for an amendment to be made. This is done by raising the placard and stating clearly, "Motion for a friendly/unfriendly amendment" When acknowledged, the delegate is to read out the revised version of the clause.

A vote needs to be taken to introduce an unfriendly amendment. A simple majority is required to pass. A friendly amendment needs not be debated.

There will then be a debate on the unfriendly amendment, which follows the format of the Resolution Debate. After the debate is over, a vote will be taken to pass the amendment. A two-thirds majority is required to pass.

Voting Procedures

At the end of the Resolution Debate, voting takes place. You have three choices:

Vote	Purpose
For	To pass the resolution
Against	To not pass the resolution
Abstain*	To not participate in voting

*Delegates are reminded that you must keep to your stand at the beginning of the debate, during the Roll Call. If you stated that your country is "Present and Voting", you cannot abstain.

Voting proceeds by raising of placards. A $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-thirds) majority is required to pass a resolution.

In the Security Council the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority must include all five permanent members - China, France, Russia, UK, and USA. These members have veto powers, i.e. if even one of them votes against a resolution, it does not pass.

Motions

- *Motion to introduce Moderated / Unmoderated Caucus* -
 - State how long, individual & total speaking time, topic
- *Motion to introduce Draft Resolution* -
 - Only after resolution is vetted by the chairs
- *Motion to introduce Amendment* -
 - State whether friendly or not, only after amendment is vetted by the chairs
- *Motion to divide the Question* -
 - At Chairs' or delegates' discretion, a motion to divide the question may be passed. This means that there will be a vote on each individual clause in the resolution. A $\frac{2}{3}$ majority is required to pass each clause. Clauses that do not pass will be either amended or deleted. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of the clauses fail, the resolution automatically fails.
- *Motion to divide the House* -
 - If there is a high number of abstentions, the delegate who introduced the resolution may motion to divide the house. This means that all delegates must vote yes or no, and nobody can abstain. This is usually reserved for when the number of abstentions is more than 25% of the number of delegates.
- *Motion to move into direct voting procedures* -
 - Vote on voting on the resolution
- *Motion to Suspend debate* -
 - Suspend committee until next committee session (only 5 minutes prior to the end of scheduled Committee time)

When a motion is raised, it can be seconded by other delegates, which basically means they support the motion. However objections can also be raised against a motion. Simply raise your placard and say "objection". If you would like to go one step further, you can say "objection with rights" instead, this lets you give a short speech to convince the house to vote against the motion. The ability to raise such objections with rights is impressive and may score you more points.

For a more comprehensive ROP, please refer to the link below:
<http://tinyurl.com/vsmun2017rop>

Sequence of Events

No.	Event	Remarks
0	Position Paper submission	To be done prior to the debate.
1	Roll Call	To serve as a means of taking attendance and noting which countries are present or present and voting.
2	Opening Speeches	In the same order as the list in Roll Call.
3	General Debate	Delegates who are in the General

		Speakers' List shall be allowed to speak
4	Caucuses	A motion is required to introduce the caucus and purpose behind the caucus. A second is needed to proceed to voting procedures and a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) is needed for the motion to pass.
5	Resolution Writing	To be done during unmoderated caucus, breaks or outside of conference hours.
6	Resolution Debate	Simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$ the council) is needed for the resolution to be introduced.
7	Amendments	Friendly and Unfriendly; a motion is required and a simple ($\frac{1}{2}$) majority is needed to introduce an amendment.
8	Amendment Voting	Two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority is needed to pass an amendment
9	Resolution Voting	Two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority is needed to pass a resolution

Position Paper

As mentioned, Position Papers are a way for Delegates to present their country stances. Ideally, it should encompass a deep and insightful analysis of both the topic and the country stance. Position Papers are also good platform to present and solidify the solutions you have in mind to the council. Delegates are reminded that they should stick to their country stances throughout the council sessions, and remain consistent.

Position Papers are required for every delegation present in a committee. For both single delegate and double delegate delegations, **only one position paper should be submitted per country per committee, with one page per topic**. For VSMUN 2017, the submission of Position Papers before the conference is mandatory to be eligible for delegate awards. The submission of Position Papers **on time** is mandatory to be considered for the Best Position Paper award. Position Papers that do not adhere to the guidelines below will be rejected.

The paper will be judged on

- How close the stance outlined in the paper is to the stance of the country in real life,
- How feasible or realistic the solutions outlined in the paper are and
- The readability of the paper.

Format

- Single line spacing
- Font size 11 in Arial.
- Not have any forms of national symbols such as flags.
- Containing a Header reflecting the Committee, Topic, and Country

The deadline for position papers at VSMUN 2017 is 14th March 2017.

All Position Papers should be submitted to their Chairs with the email subject: Position Paper_Committee_Country (Example: PositionPaper_DISEC_Brazil).

Sample Position Paper

*This Position Paper was submitted by the Delegation of Rwanda at Pan-Asia MUN 2014.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: Eliminating illicit trade and usage of small arms and light weapons

Country: Republic of Rwanda

Prevalent everywhere, the illicit trade and usage of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is notably high in demand in countries that are plagued by armed conflicts, civil wars and organized crimes. Although chiefly produced by developed countries such as the United States of America and Russia, SALW is illegally circulated through privately regulated black markets in conflict-torn countries.

On this note, Rwanda strongly deplores the illicit trade and usage of SALW, especially after its 1994 civil war. Rwanda is fully cognizant of the adverse impacts caused by the proliferation of SALW, which intensify conflicts, fuel terrorist organizations and destabilize communities.

To combat this problem, Rwanda has implemented various measures at the international, regional and national levels. Internationally, Rwanda has signed the international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), strongly affirming the international standards of the import-export and transfer of conventional weapons, including SALW and ammunitions. Rwanda believes that such a legislative action will significantly curtail the illicit transfer of SALW. Regionally, Rwanda strongly supports The Bamako Declaration, an African-wide consensus for combating the illicit proliferation, circulation, and trafficking of SALW. On its part, Rwanda also advocates the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) process. This process targets ex-combatants by disarming them through a voluntary lump sum cash-for-arms program and reintegrates them into society through social and economic measures. However, Rwanda strongly feels that there is a glaring deficit in the international measures implemented thus far because they only target the illegal trade of SALW, which significantly neglects its illegal production. The regional efforts have also been unsuccessful in tackling the circulation of component arms and their ammunitions across borders, as they are essentially harder to track. Nationally, Rwanda also notes with regret that the DDR process fails to incentivize ex-combats to completely reintegrate into society as they continue to obtain arms through the money given.

In this respect, Rwanda strongly recommends a two-pronged solution that targets both the supply and demand of SALW. Fundamentally, the supply of SALW needs to be regulated at

every stage of a weapon's life cycle, namely manufacture, first delivery, domestic or international transfer, possession, storage or final disposal. Strengthening the regulations in place for each of these stages is paramount to the issue. For example, the end of the Cold War resulted in many countries disposing of their surplus SALW. With no international legal framework in place, many states gifted large quantities of SALW to non-state actors in Third World Countries. Thus, states involved in substantial weapons upgrading or disposal programs should implement legislatures to destroy or regulate surplus stocks to prevent them from entering illegal markets. The demand for SALW can be curtailed by adjusting the DDR process. To prevent disarmed ex-combatants from using the cash obtained to buy more arms, ex-combatants could instead be incentivized against such impulses if the DDR process requires them to directly trade their arms for necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing, or even cash in instalment form rather than lump sum form.

Resolutions & Amendments

As many delegates are often inexperienced or new to Model UN conferences, we acknowledge that the subject of Resolution writing may be intimidating. Hence, we have included a comprehensive guide to Resolution writing and Amendments.

Resolution Format

Either British or American English is allowed as long as it is consistent throughout the Resolution.

Each clause starts with a preambulatory or operative word/phrase, followed by the clause. The preambulatory word/phrase is to be *italicised* and the operative phrase is to be underlined. The preambulatory clauses end with commas and the operative clauses end with semicolons. The last operative clause ends with a full stop.

Preambulatory clauses tell us why the issue is a problem by stating background information, countries' aims, arguments and justification.

You may not repeat any preambulatory or operative phrase in its exact form. You may add the word "Further" to make a new phrase, but this can be done only once for each phrase.

The operative clauses are to be numbered with parenthesis from 1) 2) 3) onwards. Within 1 clause, there may be sub-clauses, to be indicated with letters-and-periods a. b. c. onwards.

In the operative clauses, especially those which recommend the setting up of organisations, the usual rules apply to acronyms. At first mention, spell out the name and introduce the acronym in brackets, such as "Model United Nations (MUN)". At subsequent mentions, you may just use "MUN".

Here is a list of words that can be used in operative or perambulatory clauses. These should be the first words of every clause. This list is not exhaustive.

Note that the words in bold can only be used by the Security Council. This is because only the Security Council Resolutions are binding.

PREAMBULATORY WORDS/ PHRASES			
Acknowledging	Affirming	Alarmed by	Aware of
Believing	Convinced	Deeply conscious	Deeply regretting
Deploring	Emphasizing	Expressing its satisfaction	Fully alarmed
Fully aware	Further recalling	Having adopted	Having considered
Having considered further	Keeping in mind	Noting with approval	Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret	Observing	Reaffirming	Recalling
Recognizing	Referring	Taking into account	Taking into consideration
Taking note of	Welcoming		

OPERATIVE WORDS/ PHRASES			
Accepts	Affirms	Approves	Authorises
Calls for	Declares	Deplores	Designates
Encourages	Enforces	Expresses its hope	Further proclaims
Further recommends	Further requests	Further resolves	Proclaims
Proposes	Recommends	Requests	Resolves
Supports	Strongly affirms / Urges	Trusts	Suggests
Condemns	Strongly condemns	Demands	

Sample Resolution

Yale-NUS Asia Pacific Model United Nations Conference 2017
 Committee: World Health Organization
 Issue: The Issue of Sanitation for all

Sponsor: (supporters of the Resolution in its entirety and have contributed to it; hope to see the Draft Resolution passed)

Signatories: (neutral towards the Resolution; wish to see it debated on the floor)
 UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its Resolutions 61/192 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008, and 65/153 of 20 December 2010 on the follow-up to the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

Affirming also General Assembly and Human Rights Council Resolutions on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Noting with approval further its Resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled “Keeping the promise: United to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”,

1. Decides to designate 19 November as World Toilet Day in the context of Sanitation for All;
2. Urges all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behavioural change, together with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as a practice that is extremely harmful to public health;
3. Encourages all Member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and to encompass all its aspects, including but not limited to:
 - a) hygiene promotion
 - b) the provision of basic sanitation services,
 - c) sewerage and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of waste management;
4. Invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe World Toilet Day in the context of Sanitation for All in an appropriate manner, including through education and activities to raise public awareness on the importance of access to sanitation for all;
5. Requests UN-Water, in consultation with relevant entities of the United Nations system, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council Resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of World Toilet Day in the context of Sanitation for All, in collaboration with Governments and relevant stakeholders;

Awards

Best Delegate

This accolade will be awarded to delegates who demonstrate strong and deep understanding on the topic by putting forward perceptive points with substantive supporting arguments. These delegates are able to steer debate in a meaningful direction in his respective council. These delegates adhere to their respective country stance staunchly and protect the interest of the respective country.

Outstanding Delegate

This accolade will be awarded to delegates who demonstrates good understanding on topic in question by putting forward well-supported and thoroughly-researched points. These delegates will be able to command attention when giving speeches. These delegates protect the interest of their respective country.

Honourable Mention

This accolade will be awarded to delegates who demonstrates understanding on the topic in question by bringing up well-thought and interesting points. These delegates actively engage in committee discussion. There will be two honourable mentions per committee.

Best Position Paper

This accolade will be awarded to delegates who demonstrates excellent understanding on both their respective country stance and topic in question. The position paper is not only well substantiated with relevant evidence and examples, but also thoughtful, clear and concise.

Acknowledgements

VS Model United Nations 2016 Secretariat

Written by Param Srinivasan (Secretary General) of VSMUN 2017 Secretariat