

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday, 14th of March

WHEN	WHAT	WHERE	FOR WHOM
17:00-18:30	Registration and Cocktail	Bilkent Hotel	All Participants
17:00-17:15	Press Meeting	Bilkent Hotel	Press Members
17:15-17:30	Advisor's Meeting	Bilkent Hotel	Advisors
17:30-18:00	Ambassador's Meeting	Bilkent Hotel	Ambassadors
18:00-18:30	Student Officers' Briefing	Bilkent Hotel	Student Officers
18:30-19:30	Opening Ceremony	Bilkent Hotel	All Participants
19:30-20:00	Coffee Break	Bilkent Hotel	All Participants
20:00- 22:00	Opening Dinner	Bilkent Hotel	All Participants

Sunday, 15th of March

WHEN	WHAT	WHERE	FOR WHOM
9:00	Buses Arrive	BLIS	
9:10-9:30	Student Officers' Briefing	Assigned Room	Student Officers
10:00- 10:30	Advisors' Meeting	Library	Advisors
9:30- 11:00	Committee	Assigned Committee	All Participants

	Session		
9:30-10:00	Press Meeting	Assigned Room	Press Members
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break		All Participants
11:30-13:00 _____	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	GA _____
11:30-13:30			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
13:00-14:00 _____	Lunch	Cafeteria	GA _____
13:30-14:30			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
14:00-16:00 _____	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	GA _____
14:30-16:00			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break		All Participants
16:30-18:00	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	All Participants
18:00-18:30	Student Officers and Organizing Team Meeting	Assigned Room	Student Officers and Organizing Team
18:30	Buses Depart		
19:00- 22:00	Chair Dinner	TBA	Student Officers and Organizing Team

Monday, 16th of March

WHEN	WHAT	WHERE	FOR WHOM
9:00	Buses Arrive	BLIS	
9:10-9:30	Student Officers'	Assigned Room	Student Officers

	Briefing		
10:00-10:30	Advisors' Meeting	Library	Advisors
9:30-11:00	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	All Participants
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break		All Participants
11:30-13:00 _____	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	GA _____
11:30-13:30			EB, SF, ICJ HC
13:00-14:00 _____	Lunch	Cafeteria	GA _____
13:30-14:30			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
14:00-16:00 _____	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	GA _____
14:30-16:00			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break		All Participants
16:30-18:00	Committee Session	Assigned Committee	All Participants
18:00-18:30	Student Officers' Briefing	Assigned Room	Student Officers
18:30	Buses Depart		

Tuesday, 17th of March

WHEN	WHAT	WHERE	FOR WHOM
8:45	Buses Arrive	BLIS	
9:00-9:30	Advisors' Meeting	Library	Advisors
9:00- 9:30	Student Officers' Briefing	Assigned Room	Student Officers
9:30-11:00	Plenary Sessions/	Assigned Committee	All Participants

	ICJ/ Historical		
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break		All Participants
11:30-13:00 _____	Plenary Sessions/ ICJ/ Historical	Assigned Committee	GA _____
11:30-13:30			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
13:00- 14:00 _____	Lunch	Cafeteria	GA _____
13:30-14:30			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
14:00-15:45 _____	Plenary Sessions/ ICJ/ Historical	Assigned Committee	GA _____
14:30- 15:45			EB, SF, ICJ, HC
15:30- 15:45	Advisor's Meeting	Library	Advisors
15:45- 16:15	Coffee Break		All Participants
16:15- 17:30	Closing Ceremony	BLIS	All Participants

GENERAL INFORMATION

MODEL UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MUNESCO is a simulation of the conference of the “real” UNESCO. Students taking part in this simulation get to know the work and the objectives of the United Nations, “to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors”, as stated in the UN Charter. Furthermore in discussing, they gain an insight into international issues and on how international politics work. The objective is to seek, through negotiation, discussion and debate solutions for the various problems of the world: e.g. questions of human rights, economic development, protection of the environment, disarmament, as well as more critical issues like war and peace. By seeking solutions, students can learn to break away from their own national self-interest and gain insight into the causes of the world’s problems, thus understanding the views of others, which can pave the way to international cooperation. As students from many different countries take part, this cannot only be achieved theoretically through

the required preparation, but also put into practice when communicating with the youth from other cultural backgrounds. This ensures that Model United Nations helps to achieve that goal of the United Nations.

MUNESCO means...

...broadening your horizon towards the world's problems and policy ...feeling the difficulties of the daily political process ...acquiring further knowledge about nations' policies ...meeting students from many different countries and getting in touch with their way of living, their thoughts and their dreams ...getting to know the various UN-bodies ...taking part in and getting used to formal debates¹

1- www.bestdelegate.com

CONFERENCE INFORMATION:

Opening And Closing Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony will take place between 18.30-19:30 Saturday, March 14th, followed by an opening dinner. All ambassadors must deliver a brief opening speech related to the issues on the agenda and the theme of the conference. The closing ceremony will take place between 16.15-17.30 Tuesday, March 17th. All participants are required to participate in both of the ceremonies in order to receive a certificate. In a special circumstance where one can not participate, a member from the organizing team must be contacted.

Phones and Other Electronic Equipments

Any use of electronic devices is prohibited during debates and all phones must be switched off during the committee sessions. Delegates are encouraged to bring laptops for lobbying. Electronic devices can only be used after getting permission from the student officers of the committee.

Lunch and Snacks

The lunch and snacks of all members of the conference will be catered, provided and sponsored by BILINTUR. Extra snack options will be available during certain lunches.

Badges

All participants should wear badges at all times throughout the duration of the conference. Without badges, members will not be able to enter the committees, receive lunch or enter the events.

The replacement fee for a badge is 30 TL. Replacements can be made at the registration desk which will be located at the rotunda.

Flags and Placards

All placards are property of MUNESCO, therefore please tell the delegates to not take their placards with them. All flags are the property of MUNESCO. Ambassadors with missing and damaged flags

will be charged 50 TL and all ambassadors are required to return their flags before the closing ceremony.

Attendance

It is expected that all participants are on time to the committee sessions and other designated events. Delegates are required to be in committees during the allocated committee session times. Delegates can not wander around the corridors. If a delegate misses more than 1 (one) committee session he/she will not receive a certificate.

Note Passing

The Administrative Staff will screen notes. The Student Officers may take disciplinary action for improper notes including notes which are written in Turkish. Note passing between commissions is only allowed for ambassadors. Note passing is strictly forbidden during voting procedures.

Student Officers' Meetings

Student Officers' meetings will take place at the start and at the end of each day of the conference. The attendance to these meetings are mandatory for all student officers.

Ambassadors' Meeting

The ambassador's meetings will take place on **March 14th, prior to the opening ceremony**. This meeting is mandatory for all ambassadors. The secretariat will go over the general structure of the conference and will outline the duties of an ambassador during the committee sessions as well as the plenary sessions.

Advisors' Meeting and Lounge

Advisors' lounge will be located at the library. The delegates will not be allowed in the advisors' lounge and only members from the organizing team will enter in the lounge at the designated times of the meetings. Advisors are highly encouraged to attend these meetings which will be held at the start of each day. These are the times where the organizing team will listen to their feedback and will make further announcements about the day.

Administrative Staff

The Administrative Staff ensures the flow of the conference. They control the flow of delegates and MUN advisors in and out and help the chair maintain the control during sessions. Their duties also include note passing and vote counting. Administrative staff is students who are middle schoolers at BLIS and they must be respected at all times.

Security

Security is the executive authority for the control of movement throughout the conference. They are responsible for the safety and all movement in and out of forums.

Approval Panel

The Approval Panel consists of Academic Advisors and Approval Panel Members who are responsible for checking the format, grammar, and content of resolutions. The approval panel will be open at the beginning of each day and will close at the end of each day. The approval panel is located in the computer lab on the third floor. In order to get a resolution approved, with permission from the chairs the main submitter must submit his/her resolution to the approval panel.

Plagiarism

Any sort of plagiarism will not be tolerated at the conference. The approval panel will check each and every clause of the resolutions submitted to ensure that the works are original. If needed the text will be checked and scanned by an online plagiarism checker. If a delegate plagiarizes in any part of a resolution, the approval panel members may ask the delegate to change the plagiarized parts or may choose to disapprove the resolution as a whole. The advisors will be informed in a case of major plagiarism done by the delegate.

Newspaper

At the end of each day of the conference, a newspaper will be delivered to each participant by the press members. These newspapers will be prepared by the press team including educational and entertaining content about the conference.

Dress Code

Every participant must follow the formal dress code of MUN conferences and refrain from wearing denim clothes, sports shoes, national costumes, military attires, and any other casual clothing.

Lost Items

At the end of each day, administrative staff members will collect all the left items in the committee rooms and place them in the lost and found box, located at the registration desk. Please keep in mind that UNESCO is not responsible for any lost item throughout the duration of the conference.

Smoking and Alcohol Consumption

Any consumption of alcoholic beverages is *strictly prohibited* at UNESCO. Please be informed that the BLIS campus is a non-smoking area.

MUNESCO Rules of Procedure:

Rising to Points:

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of Personal Privilege refers to the comfort and well-being of the delegate and cannot interrupt the speaker unless it is due to audibility. When the delegate answers all the points of information and yields the floor back to the student officer, other delegates can raise their placards and wait for them to be called by the chairperson. Otherwise, a delegate cannot interrupt the speaker to open the door etc. This point doesn't require a second delegate's approval.

Point of Order

This is the motion used when a delegate wants to bring the Chair's attention to a speaker's or another delegate's mistake in violation of parliamentary procedure (e.g. if the chair makes an error in the order of the debate etc.). It should be direct referral; a delegate cannot refer to a situation that has already passed. Take your time to explain your decisions clearly in a polite way.

Point of Information directed to the Speaker

Make sure that the delegate is standing while the speaker is replying to the Point of Information. A delegate is only be allowed to speak if recognized by the Chairperson. It must be stated in the form of a question. While recognizing a delegate to speak, be fair. This cannot interrupt the speaker and follow-ups are not in order.

Point of Information directed to the Chair

This is a question directed to the chair and cannot interrupt the speaker. It should be a question referring to anything that does not fall under the category of Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order or Point of Personal Privilege.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

This is a question directed to the Chair concerning parliamentary procedures in regard to time and related issues. This point doesn't require a second delegate's approval. Interrupting the speaker is not allowed.

Procedural Motions:

Motion to Approach the Chair

This motion is for delegates to ask for a specific issue when they can't fix it by note passing. This cannot interrupt any speaker.

Motion to Move the Previous Question

This motion is also known as the “Motion to Move Directly into the Voting Procedure.” When discussing an amendment, in time in favor, this motion means to move to time against an amendment. It may be moved by the Chair or a delegate but cannot interrupt a speaker. This motion requires a second delegate’s approval but can be overruled by Chair if there are time constraints. Chairs still should ask if there are any objections.

Motion to Follow Up

In the THIMUN procedure, this motion is not allowed in any circumstances. This motion is not open to delegates’ discussion.

Motion to Adjourn The Debate

This motion calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution. The submitter should give a short speech regarding their motion. The chair will then recognize two speakers in favor and two against this motion, the chair may limit the time of the speakers but please be consistent. The forum will then put the motion to vote. If the motion fails, debates will continue. If it passes, debate on the resolution will come to an immediate end but can be restarted by any members of the forum, if only a two-thirds majority of the house supports. Tied results mean that the motion has failed.

Motion to Reconsider a Resolution/ Move into the Forward Question

This motion calls for a re-debate and a re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed and should only be taken into consideration if all the other resolutions are discussed. This motion is only necessary if no other draft resolutions on the issue are present. Requires 2/3 majority with no abstentions.

Motion to Extend the Debate Time

When a delegate wishes to speak more than the time given, this motion is expected. The chairperson decides whether this motion should take place or not however, it still requires another delegate’s approval to happen. It should not take place if the committee is running short of time.

Motion to Move into time For/Against (only on amendments)

When there are no longer any delegates wishing to make a speech in favor/ against the chair might be asked to move into the other time for the opposite discussion. The chair might not approve this motion if there is still a lot of time. This motion requires another delegates’ approval. The chair might ask for a voting procedure for this particular action only.

Motion to Divide the House

When there are an even number of votes in favor and against with abstentions, a delegate might want to divide

the house. If the chair accepts the motion, abstentions are not allowed and voting should be in the format of a roll call. The chair usually shouldn't divide the house if there is a majority of votes.

Objection to the Main Motion

Delegate proposing this objection has one minute to explain his/her proposals; the main submitter then accorded a right of reply of equal length. This motion needs 2/3 majority. It mostly will be proposed if delegation feels the issue is an infringement of national sovereignty. Once a resolution has lost, it cannot be reconsidered at any time.

BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

How to research

Delegates should understand what the simulated organization is. This way, delegates will have a better idea of what they can propose and/or demand. Delegates will also have a clear idea about the issues out of their reach.

General Background on the Country

Delegates should conduct an intensive research about the country since they are to represent it.

Delegates may search for:

- Foreign policy
- History
- Economy
- Natural Resources
- Membership to Alliances and Organizations
- Culture
- Political Structure²

Background on the Agenda

To be able to take part during the debates, delegates should be familiar with the issue. Delegates may watch international news programs or read about political issues. This way, delegates will be able to follow the debate more easily.

Background on the Country's View on the Issue to be discussed

Delegates should have an understanding of their countries point of view, so they can defend their country and act according to their country's interests. This is the most important step of the research.

Current World Situation of the Country

Knowing the geo-political placing of a country may help the delegate answer many questions, since there is often a regime or policy difference between the developed and developing countries.

Here are some websites where you can do further research. Other than these links, you can also watch the news, read books related to the issue or read the chair reports found on the MUNESCO website.

- THIMUN <http://thimun.org/research/index.html>
- International Debate Education <http://www.idebate.org/index.php>
- United Nations <http://www.un.org/english>
- United Nations Foundation <http://www.unfoundation.org>
- UNESCO <http://www.unesco.org>
- UNHRC <http://www.unhrc.org>
- UNICEF <http://www.unicef.org>
- UNDP <http://www.undp.org>
- International Money Fund <http://www.imf.org>
- African Union <http://www.african-union.org>
- Greenpeace <http://www.greenpeace.com>
- World Bank <http://www.worldbank.org>
- World Health Organization <http://www.who.int/en>
- World Trade Organization <http://www.wto.org>
- CIA World Fact Book <http://www.cia.gov>
- Embassies Worldwide <http://www.embassyworld.com>
- Permanent Missions in New York <http://www.un.org/members/missions.shtml>
- UN Cyber School Bus <http://cyberschoolbus.un.org>
- CIA World Fact Book <https://www.cia.gov>
- Council of World Affairs of Canada <http://www.cowac.org>
- Embassies Worldwide <http://www.embassyworld.com>
- The Economist <http://www.economist.com>
- CNN <http://www.cnn.com>
- BBC World <http://www.bbcworld.com>
- Brookings Institute <http://www.brookings.edu/foreign-policy.aspx>
- Foreign Policy News Journal <http://www.foreignpolicy.com/>
- The Economist <http://www.economist.com/>
- Foreign Airs <http://www.foreignairs.com/>
- The Globalist <http://www.theglobalist.com/>
- The Nation <http://www.thenation.com/>
- News Week <http://www.newsweek.com/>
- Time <http://www.time.com/time/>
- Hürriyet <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/>

WRITING A RESOLUTION

1: HEADING

The heading contains 4 pieces of information:

- Committee name
- Sponsor (Main Submitter)
- Co-submitters
- The Topic

Co-submitters are delegates who do not have to agree on the topic and be in favor of the resolution, they just want the resolution to be debated in the committee. A delegate can only co-submit to one resolution per topic.

2: PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

These clauses state clearly the issues wanted to be resolved by the committee. It may also show the importance of the topic, or highlight previous actions taken. These clauses are the summary of the issue.

3: OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses state solutions proposed by submitters of the resolution.³ The operative clauses should address the issues mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above.

4: RULES

A resolution cannot have an NGO as its main submitter. At least 6 co-submitters are needed for the resolution to be debated.

TIP

In general, you want fewer pre-ambulatory clauses than operative clauses. More operative clauses convey that you have more solutions than you have problems.

3- www.bestdelegate.com

Sample Resolution

Here is a resolution from THIMUN with explanations and clauses to uses:

This column and the table format are designed for instructional purposes and	Either UK or US English is permissible, provided there is consistency throughout the document. A list of suggested clause openings is included at the end of this
---	--

<p>should not appear on the resolution.</p>	<p>document.</p>
<p>The statement of committee and the question should be exactly as written in the THIMUN booklet. Please note that the main submitter is taken off after the resolution passes.</p>	<p>FORUM: Disarmament Sub-Commission 1 QUESTION OF: the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts SUBMITTED BY: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p>
<p>The commission must be clearly stated in capital letters before the resolution begins its text section.</p>	<p>THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening of preambulatory clauses should be italicized. • No clause opening should be repeated in its exact form. • Preambulatory clauses must end in commas. • All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form. • Grammatically the resolution is one sentence, so that no clause may contain a full stop (period) or begin a new sentence. 	<p><i>Noting</i> that the smuggling of illicit rough diamonds accounts for over 50 percent of the diamond trade and it is estimated by the Government Gold and Diamond Oce that the total production of rough illicit diamonds amounts to 100 million USD per year, <i>Further noting</i> rough diamonds as diamonds that are uncut and unpolished but are used as “blood diamonds” to nance conflicts to overthrow governments, <i>Aware</i> that 4% of diamonds produced are classified as “conflict or blood diamonds,” which is enough to purchase weapons for the whole destabilization of Africa, <i>Defining</i> “blood and conflict diamonds” as gems which are found in regions that are not under the control of the democratically elected ruler or government, or diamonds used by business or non-state forces to fund movements of human rights abuses against civilians, <i>Recognizing</i> the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) as an internationally recognized certification system for rough diamonds to establish national import and export standards, <i>Further recognizing</i> that the KPCS is lacking a sucient system for monitoring where diamonds are mined, how they are mined, what the proceeds are going to and how diamonds are domestically transported, which influences the government’s control over conflicts and can possibly be a promotion of illicit diamond trading,</p> <p>1. Calls for all relevant member states to sign and ratify the KPCS as created in 2003</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No operative clause opening should be repeated in its exact form. • Operative clauses must end in semi- colons. • Operative sub- clauses and sub-sub-clauses must have no punctuation at all at the end. • A period (full stop) only appears at the end of the last operative clause. • Operative numbers should align with the first letter of the preambulatory clause • Following lines of operative clauses must align with the first word of the first line. • Sub-clauses should be marked with a letter and a bracket. • Sub-sub-clauses should be marked with a lowercase roman number followed by a period. • Acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form. • Ensure that there is a 	<p>by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly which will help to promote cooperation and awareness of the illicit diamond trade;</p> <p>2. Further calls for all relevant nations which are currently withholding signature and ratification of the KPCS due to financial reasons, to request from intergovernmental organizations (IGO) such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, funds or low interest loans, while recognizing the ability of these NGO's to reject applicants so that credible member states may be provided with necessary nances to comply with this resolution;</p> <p>3. Asks for the creation of the Collation for Stopping Conflict Diamonds (CSCD), a United Nations Organization (UNO), which would work with the relevant member states, as well as the United Nations Verification and Inspection Committee (UNMOVIC), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), African Union (AU), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and World Diamond Council (WDC), enabling the monitoring of the implementation of the KPCS in countries that have already rated it, so as to verify that it is fully respected, in order to catch illicit diamond trading within their member states as well as working with other member states to stop illicit diamond transportation on an international level by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) monitoring in their respective countries who is buying and selling the diamonds b) ensuring the methods the diamonds are bought and mined from are legal according to the KPCS's denition of "clean" diamonds as well as ensuring that the Geneva Convention is being implemented c) sending a submitted proof of each country's and mining companies diamond proceeds to ensure that they are not funding armed conflicts d) sending a member of the CSCD and of UNMOVIC to nations having rated the KPCS, so as to observe the changes made within a year's time, thus ensuring transparency; <p>4. Urges that the monitoring system of CSCD and member states that have signed the KPCS allow and implement a customs checking system in each county including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a monitoring system using modern measuring and weighing instruments, nanced if needed by the IMF in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. check that the certificate's stated amount and quality of "clean" diamonds is received ii. also make sure that the certificates received are genuine and include all the information needed iii. confiscate any unregistered diamonds and the revenue of the illegal sales which will then be used for the CSCD b) the cooperation between the custom checking system, member states and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in order to allocate a punishment for offenders who are illegally smuggling diamonds by: i. withholding certificates for international and domestic transportation of the businesses and member states ii. investigating other past certificates by business or persons that sent the certificate in order to prevent more illegal smuggling iii. implementing other penalties suggested by the CSCD and any other relevant body;
--	--

line-space between the end of one operative clause and the beginning of the next.

5. Promotes the broadcasting of varied investigations and sanctions run by the CSCD on multinational corporations engaged in the purchase of blood diamonds, in order to jeopardize their reputation;

6. Suggests the creation of an online database under the UNIDIR with all the relevant NGOs and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which can be used to monitor the rough diamonds transportation internationally as well as domestically to organize the information and forms collected throughout the importing and exporting process by:

a) using serial numbers from the KPCS Certificates and other relevant information such as origin, carat weight and grade b) considering mining targets and mining capacities from diamond exporting states c) verifying that import/export statistics are compatible with each other

thereby allowing for the recognition of sources of illegal diamond trade d) providing mechanisms for small diamond mining and rening

companies to receive low interest loans from local enterprises thereby providing them with the means to adopt, access, register with, and update the database;

7. Further suggests an internationally accepted KPCS form, at the next KPCS peer review session, that will be used for domestic transfer of diamonds involving information such as but not limited to:

a) any specific details or causes needed to be monitored by that individual nation due to its present state and history of diamond smuggling and trading b) information including origin and destination of the diamonds that are being sent as well as the date and time of arrival and departure with the approved signature needed on a PKCS Certificate c) strict monitoring laws where imports and exports must include all of this information and the checking system.

• Last clause ends with a full stop/period

--	--

Useful preambulatory clause openings

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

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “further” or “deeply”. For instance “Nothing” could be reused as “Further noting” and “Concerned” could be reused as “Deeply concerned”.

Useful operative clause openings

Please note: All clauses that are marked with an asterisk (*) can only be used by the Security Council.

Accepts	Declares	Recommends
Affirms	Demands*	Regrets
Approves	Deplores	Reminds
Asks	Designates	Requests
Asks for	Draws the Attention	Resolves
Asks that	Emphasizes	Sanctions
Authorizes	Encourages	Solemnly Affirms
Calls	Endorses	Supports
Calls for	Expresses its Appreciation	Suggests
Calls upon	Expresses its Hop	Takes Note of
Condemns*	Hopes	Transmits
Confirms	Invites	Trusts
Congratulates	Notes	Urges
Considers	Proclaims*	Wishes
Decides*	Reaffirms	

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “further” or “strongly”. For instance: “Requests” could be reused as “Further requests” and “Asks” could be reused as “Strongly asks”.

Lobbying

Before the actual start of the debate delegates try to gain the interest and support of other delegates for their draft resolutions during lobbying.

One might find other delegates with a similar draft resolution and decide to merge the two, making the resolution stronger and more likely to succeed in debate. Or one might support the draft resolution of another delegate.

The key to successful lobbying is being proactive, which means taking active steps in presenting and proposing ones suggestions. Delegates should always keep in mind that one of the main aims, of the real United Nations as well, is to negotiate in order to reach consensus.⁴

Although the lobbying process is informal and not bound to any specific rules, the chairs coordinate the work of the delegates to prevent unrealistic resolutions from being approved...

Delegates can always ask their chairs for advice, as they should be experts on the topic of their forum.

4- www.bestdelegate.com

How to Be a Good Ambassador?

1 Each delegation has an ambassador, who acts as the head of the team.

2 Ideally, the ambassador is the most reliable and experienced student, as they are responsible for making sure that all members of their delegation are prepared.

3 Furthermore ambassadors should especially help the first timers in their delegation.

4 Moreover ambassadors should not only be informed about their own topics but also about the ones of the rest of their delegation in case their delegates might have questions during the conference.

5 During the conference ambassadors might be asked to give a statement on a topic because their country is not represented in a committee. For this, a good knowledge of the country is required.

6 Ambassadors have the right to leave their committees with the permission of the student officers to talk to their delegates

7 Ambassadors must make sure their delegates are on task

Writing an Opening Speech

If you are an ambassador of a country you most likely have to do an opening speech before the General

Assembly, which must not exceed 1 minute.

Ambassadors should clearly state their speeches.

At the beginning of an opening speech the President of the General Assembly and the delegates are to be addressed.

The main part of the speech should then address the issue on the agenda, which the delegation feels most strongly about. Moreover the ambassadors often state what they expect of the conference.

An opening speech should always be serious and diplomatic.