# SRMUN **LANTA 2014**

Atlanta, Georgia | November 20-22, 2014



## Revitalizing "An Agenda for Peace":

Preventative Diplomacy, Conflict Resolution, and the Making of Peace in our Time





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#### **CONFERENCE SCHEDULE**

\*Schedule Subject to Change\*

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH

11:30a - 4:00p Registration

12:00p- 4:00p Delegate Preparation Seminars

>> 12:00p - 12:45p Rules of Procedure

>> 1:00p - 1:45p Learning to Caucus Effectively >> 2:00p - 2:45p Resolution Writing at SRMUN

>> 3:00p - 4:00p Delegate Orientation

5:00p - 6:00p Opening Ceremonies 6:00p - 7:30p Faculty Reception 6:30p - 10:00p Conference Services

7:00p - 10:00p Committee Session 1 - Groups A and B

10:00p Chair & Rapporteur Selection 10:15p Head Delegates' Meeting

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st

7:00a - 8:30a Chair & Rapporteur Training

8:00a - 10:45p Conference Services 12:30p - 1:30p Speakers' Series

2:00p - 3:00p Faculty Roundtable Session 10:45p Head Delegates' Meeting

#### GROUP A GROUP B

8:30a - 12:00p	Committee Session 2	9:00a - 12:30p	Committee Session 2
12:00p - 1:30p	Lunch Break	12:30p - 2:00p	Lunch Break
1:30p - 5:00p	Committee Session 3	2:00p - 5:00p	Committee Session 3
5:00p - 7:00p	Dinner Break	5:00p - 7:00p	Dinner Break
7:00p - 10:00p	Committee Session 4	7:00p - 10:30p	Committee Session 4

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND

8:00a - 4:30p	Conference Services
10:00a - 11:00a	Faculty Meeting
5:30p - 6:30p	Closing Ceremonies
9:00p - 1:00a	Delegate Social

#### GROUP A GROUP B

9:00a - 12:00p	Committee Session 5	8:30a - 11:30a	Committee Session 5
12:00р - 1:30р	Lunch Break	11:30a - 1:00p	Lunch Break
1:30p - 5:00p	Committee Session 6	1:00p - 4:30p	Committee Session 6

#### **COMMITTEE GROUP ASSIGNMENTS**

#### **GROUP A**

General Assembly Plenary (GA Plen)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Security Council (SC)

GROUP B
General Assembly Third (GA 3rd)
General Assembly Fourth (GA 4th)
United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
Historical Security Council (HSC)

**Executive** 

**Staff** 

Secretary-General

Matt Smither

Director-General

Fawn Apgar

Under Secretary-General,

Conference Services

Angel Truesdale



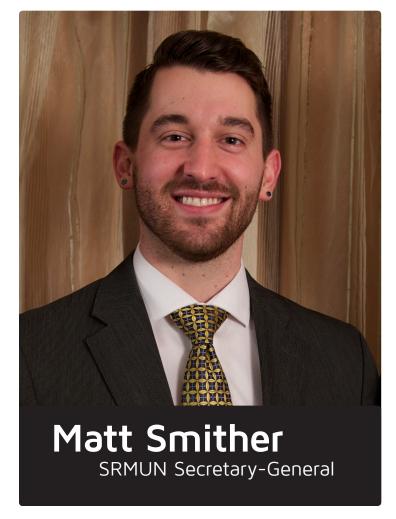
# WELCOME

FROM THE SRMUN SECRETARY-GENERAL

t is my pleasure to extend a very warm welcome to each and every one of you. This year marks the 25th annual SRMUN Conference. As we meet in Atlanta, Georgia at the Hilton Atlanta Airport Hotel, I am honored to have been able to work with an amazing team to bring about this special conference. Through 25 years, SRMUN has set itself apart by consistently focusing on an unparalleled delegate experience, and this year we promise no less.

Our theme for SRMUN Atlanta 2014 is Revitalizing 'An Agenda for Peace': Preventative Diplomacy, Conflict Resolution, and the Making of Peace in Our Time. Some 22 years after An Agenda for Peace was originally presented by then Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, we find ourselves in the midst of a world that desperately needs this vision renewed. In 1992, Boutros-Ghali led the call for a comprehensive global peace, that is, a peace found in the transformation and rebuilding of social systems to respect and champion human dignity, equality, and justice. To be sure, this peace requires the resolve of nations to turn from violent expressions of conflict, and the strength of the international community to end war. Yet, the power of An Agenda for Peace and Boutros-Ghali's vision is in the timelessness of its call for a better way, a more just way for the world's people to live in harmony to share the fruits of social progress and higher standards of life. This vision is one in which children are educated free from fear, poverty is the only pariah, and human rights are paramount.

Boutros-Ghali and his contemporaries believed that they lived in a seminal moment: the Cold War had ended and the prospect of global peace was flourishing. We find ourselves in a world very different from the one 22 years ago. Instead of the end of an era, we see a new era dawning. This era could be marked by the pestilences of the past, or we, together, can empower a new future, and a revitalized vision. Today, the demand on the United Nations is greater than it has ever been to solve the globe's various and multi-



faceted crises. Through robust peacemaking measures, conflict must be stamped out when it flares up. Preventative diplomacy used within the concert of nations to act in crucial moments in order to mitigate disaster. And, we must continually engage in peacebuilding, as it is the key to unlocking the vastness of human potential that is the very spirit of the United Nations.

Throughout our time together, I challenge all of our delegates to take to heart what it means to revitalize An Agenda for Peace. Use your knowledge, creativity, and diplomacy to find unseen solutions to the issues you face within your committees. Collaborate and compromise with fellow delegates. Faculty Advisors and Staff, I call upon you to support and guide our delegates, empowering and challenging them throughout the conference.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and Staff, I welcome you to SRMUN Atlanta 2014. Together, may we find a way to revitalize An Agenda for Peace!

Matt Smither Secretary-General SRMUN Atlanta 2014



### **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:**

# Dr. Jennifer McCoy

## Professor of Political Science at Georgia State University and Director of the Carter Center's Americas Program

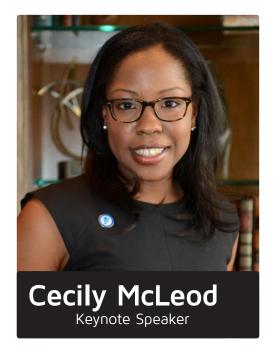
r. Jennifer McCoy is Distinguished University Professor of Political Science at Georgia State University, and Director of the Carter Center's Americas Program. A specialist on democratization, international collective defense of democracy, mediation, election processes, and Latin American politics, Dr. McCoy's latest book is International Mediation in Venezuela (with Francisco Diez, 2011). Her current research projects include a USAID Research and Innovation grant on The Dilemmas of Transitional Justice in the Colombian Peace Process; combatting campaign inequity and incumbent electoral advantage in Latin America; the changing norm of international election monitoring; and assessing the effectiveness of international dialogue efforts in Venezuela. She is editor and contributor to The Unraveling of Representative Democracy in Venezuela, (with David Myers, 2004), Do Politicians

Learn from Political Crises? (2000) and Venezuelan Democracy Under Stress (1995). Dr. McCoy's academic career has included extensive fieldwork in Venezuela, Nicaragua, and in Uruguay, where she conducted research as a Fulbright fellow in 1991 and 1992.

Dr. McCoy currently directs the Carter Center's Friends of the Inter-American Democratic Charter group, and previously directed The Carter Center's project on Mediation and Monitoring in Venezuela 2002-2004; Ecuador-Colombia Dialogue Group 2008-2010; and U.S.-Andean Dialogue Group 2010-2011. She has led election monitoring projects for The Carter Center in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Jamaica and Peru, and has participated in election delegations to Indonesia, Haiti, Suriname, and Guyana. Dr. McCoy organized former President Carter's historic trips to Cuba in 2002 and 2011. Dr. McCoy is a life-time member of



the Council on Foreign Relations, and a board member of the International women's Forum – Georgia. She has testified multiple times before the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, and served as consultant, board member and adviser to various international organizations, NGOs, and corporations.



## Cecily McLeod

# Chair, Young Leaders Executive Committe, World Afairs Council of Atlanta, GA

urrently serving as Chair of the Young Leaders Executive Committee, Cecily has a long list of achievements including commercial litigation and government contracts attorney, Gordon & Rees, LLP; hearing officer, City of Atlanta Office of Contract Compliance; graduate, State Bar of Georgia Leadership Academy; Atlanta Advisory Board member, International Rescue Committee; assistant coach,

Grady High School Mock Trial Team; chair of student programs, Georgia Association of Black Women Attorneys ("GABWA"); historian, GABWA; former programming chair, World Affairs Council YL and Southern Center for International Studies; founding committee member, World Affairs Council YL Annual Conference.



## The History of SRMUN:

Inaugurated in 1990 in Greenville, SC with the intention of being an exemplary learning experience for undergraduate college students pursuing issues of international concern.

The first conference attracted delegations from 10 schools and a total of about 100 student participants. SRMUN's first Secretary-General, Julie Pauling, was instrumental in organizing the conference. As a student member of the Board of Directors of the National Model United Nations (NMUN) organization during 1990 - 1992, she was convinced that establishing a regional "spin-off" would achieve two useful goals: first, schools that sent delegations to the spring NMUN conference would be able to gain some experience at a fall conference that would be smaller and less overwhelming to newer participants and, second, schools in the southeastern part of the country financially unable to send delegations to NMUN would still have an opportunity to benefit from a Model United Nations experience.

The conference site was moved to Atlanta in 1991 in order to have a location that was more central and an area that was more attractive to interested schools. The tactic worked successfully in very little time. Around 20 schools and 250 students participated in the second annual conference. Conference participation over the next several years gradually increased to over 400. As SRMUN entered its second decade of activity in 2000, delegate numbers exceeded 500 participants from approximately three dozen campuses. Most of the schools involved in SRMUN are located in the southeastern United States, but several colleges from outside the region also furnish delegations. It is particularly gratifying to observe the same schools returning year after year. In addition, each year's conference sees delegations appear from schools sending students for the first time. A significant number of schools are also able to provide more than one delegation. Thus, the number of countries represented at recent conferences runs typically well over 80.

During its early years (1990 – 1993) the administration of the SRMUN conference was the responsibility of NMUN's Board of Directors. The NMUN Board was generous with its financial support to get SRMUN off the ground. It did

not have its own independent Board until 1993. In addition, NMUN advanced the funding to SRMUN that was required to establish the conference in the amount of a \$10,000 loan. The rapid growth of the newly created conference enabled SRMUN to pay off the loan by 1995. By that time, SRMUN's independent Board of Directors was fully established and became the ultimate authority for the conference's professionalism. SRMUN at this point became a fully sovereign conference independent of and separate from NMUN and equipped with its own governing structure.

The structure of SRMUN over the years has revealed remarkable resiliency in terms of how it dealt with what could only be referred to as growing pains. Atlanta was universally accepted as a natural physical location for the conference. It did become necessary to change hotel conference sites on a few occasions. However, as the conference grew in the number of attendees, first tier hotels developed substantial interest in hosting the event. From its inception, SRMUN has been held during the last half of November, normally the week before the Thanksgiving holiday. This schedule enables delegates the greater part of the fall semester to prepare for the conference and also allow them to enjoy a brief recess before the final examination season commences. The conference itself traditionally runs from late Thursday afternoon to Saturday evening.

In recent years, SRMUN attendees made it clear that a real need for a Spring conference was evident. After researching possible locations in the southeast, the Board of Directors voted to host the first annual SRMUN Spring conference in Charlotte, North Carolina which was held in April 2013. SRMUN is a successful conference because of the loyalty and professionalism of its staff, delegates, faculty advisors, and supporters. There is no doubt that the original intention of the founders to make SRMUN a memorable learning experience has been and continues to be fulfilled. The participants are always eager, energetic, and devoted to their task.

### **COMMITTEES AND TOPICS**

#### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY**

- I: Population Policies: Advancing Access to Sanitation
- II: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants

#### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIRD**

- I: The Right to Seek Asylum
- II: Global Efforts toward the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation

#### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOURTH**

- I: The Use of Space Technology to Promote Cooperation in Environmental Disaster Management
- II: Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return

#### **UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

- I: Improving Primary and Secondary Education to Combat Child Labour
- II: Eliminating Child Trafficking

#### **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

- I. The Role of Economic Policy in the Prevention of Conflict
- II. Expanding Sustainable Energy Policies and Regulations

#### UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES\*

- I. The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations
- II. Analyzing the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Efforts in Response to Political Instability in Southeast Asia

#### UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

- I. Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies
- II. Promoting the Rehabilitation of Slum Settlements through Urban Development

#### **LEAGE OF ARAB STATES**

- I. Ensuring Access to Political Processes in Conflict Situations
- II. Strengthening and Expanding Arab Economies: Encouragement of International Trade Relations

#### PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION\*

- I. Working Group on Lesson's Learned (WGLL): The Gender Dimension in Peacebuilding and State-building
- II. Country-Specific Configuration (CSC): Liberia

#### SECURITY COUNCIL\*

- I. Designing Effective Targeted Sanctions
- II. The Situation in Central African Republic
- III. The Threat of Cyber Warfare

#### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL\*

- I. Rwandan Crisis: January 11, 1994
- \*UNHCR, PBC & SC are Single Delegate Committees
- \*\*HSC Delegates were selected by Special Application by the Conference Secretariat.





### **SRMUN SECRETARIAT**

#### **SRMUN Executive Staff**

Matt Smither Secretary-General Fawn Apgar Director-General

Angel Truesdale Under Secretary-General,
Conference Services

**SRMUN Staff** 

General Assembly Plenary Director Mark Edwards
Assistant Director Michael Corbett

Assistant Director JB Deselle

General Assembly Third Director Punit Patel
Assistant Director Steven Benitez

Assistant Director Isabelle Lara

General Assembly Fourth Director Maricruz Retana

Assistant Director Ali Silver
Assistant Director Patrick Hughes

United Nations Director Michael Oleaga

Children's Fund Assistant Director Sylvia D. Auguste

Economic Commission Director Nathaniel Johnston for Europe Assistant Director Alexis Unger

United Nations High Director Joel Fitzgerald Commissioner for Refugees Assistant Director Allie Molinari

United Nations Human Director Hannah Cho Settlements Programme Assistant Director Samantha O'Brien

League of Arab States Director Lucie Bowman
Assistant Director Jared Cannon

Peacebuilding Commission Director Tiffany S. Soma Assistant Director Andrew Pridgen

Security Council Director Jessica A. DeJesus
Assistant Director Alle Fortes

Historical Security Council Director Jason Ackerman Assistant Director Devon Preston





### SRMUM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Elizabeth Wian

Vice President Earl Fields

Secretary Professor Daniel Fuerstman

Member at Large Dr. Kevin Freeman

Member at Large Professor Paul Londrigan

Member at Large Erica Little

Member Ex-Officio Dr. Cindy Combs

Member Ex-Officio Dr. Martin Slann

Member Ex-Officio Kate Moore

Member Ex-Officio, SG Emeritus Hether Scheel

Member Ex-Officio, SG Emeritus Cortney Moshier

Member Ex-Officio Brian Ruscher

Executive Director of Information Technology Dr. Wayne Pfeiler

Executive Director of Finance Michael B. Gaspar

SRMUN is sponsored by an educational non-profit corporation, the Southern Regional Model United Nations, Inc. The Board of Directors for SRMUN, Inc. is comprised of a seven-member panel (four students and three faculty advisors) who are responsible for the overall state of the conference from year to year. Board members are responsible for meeting three or more times a year to conduct conference business. The Board has one-year and two-year student positions that are elected by the head delegates at the Fall Atlanta Conference and the Spring Charlotte Conference. Any student who has attended SRMUN for a minimum of two years is eligible to run for a student Board position. There are two faculty positions with

staggered two-year terms. The faculty members attending SRMUN elect one faculty position during their meeting at the two conferences. The faculty member should be a person planning to attend the SRMUN conferences during the next two years.

Each year, the Board will appoint people to Ex-Officio positions that serve in an advisory capacity without voting powers. The Secretary-General of the previous year is granted an Ex-Officio position on the Board. Finally, there are several hired positions that manage various corporate affairs for SRMUN; members holding these positions do not have voting rights.



### **FACULTY RECEPTION**

Thursday, November 20th, 6:00pm - 7:30pm

Immediately following opening ceremonies, faculty members are invited to a reception by the SRMUN Board of Directors. The event will be held at the Finishline Bar located in the lower lobby.

### **DELEGATE SOCIAL**

Saturday November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 9:00pm - 1:00am

All delegates are invited to join together one last time at the delegate social. Let you hair down and put decorum to rest with the SRMUN Atlanta Staff and delegates. The social will be held on Saturday, November 22<sup>nd</sup>, from 9pm to 1am in the Grand Salon. For those delegates, 21 and older, a hotel staffed bar and cashier will be on site. No outside beverages will be allowed.



## 55th Annual Midwest Model United Nations





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### **COMMITTEE ROOMS**

General Assembly Plenary

General Assembly Third

General Assembly Fourth

United Nations Children's Fund

Economic Commission for Europe

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

League of Arab States

Peacebuilding Commission

Security Council

Historical Security Council

Conference Services

Delegate Preparation Seminars

Opening/Closing Ceremonies

Head Delegates Meetings

Chair/Rapp Selection & Training

Faculty Meetings

Faculty Reception

Home Government

Delegate Social

Grand Salon A/B

Grand Salon C/D

Chattahoochee A/B

Savannah

Ogeechee

Sinclair Amphitheater

Chattahoochee C

Harding

Allatoona

Rabun

Oconee Boardroom

Lanier

Grand Salon A/B

Grand Promenade

Grand Salon A/B

Grand Salon C/D

Suwannee

Finish Line

Grand Promenade

Grand Salon Ballroom

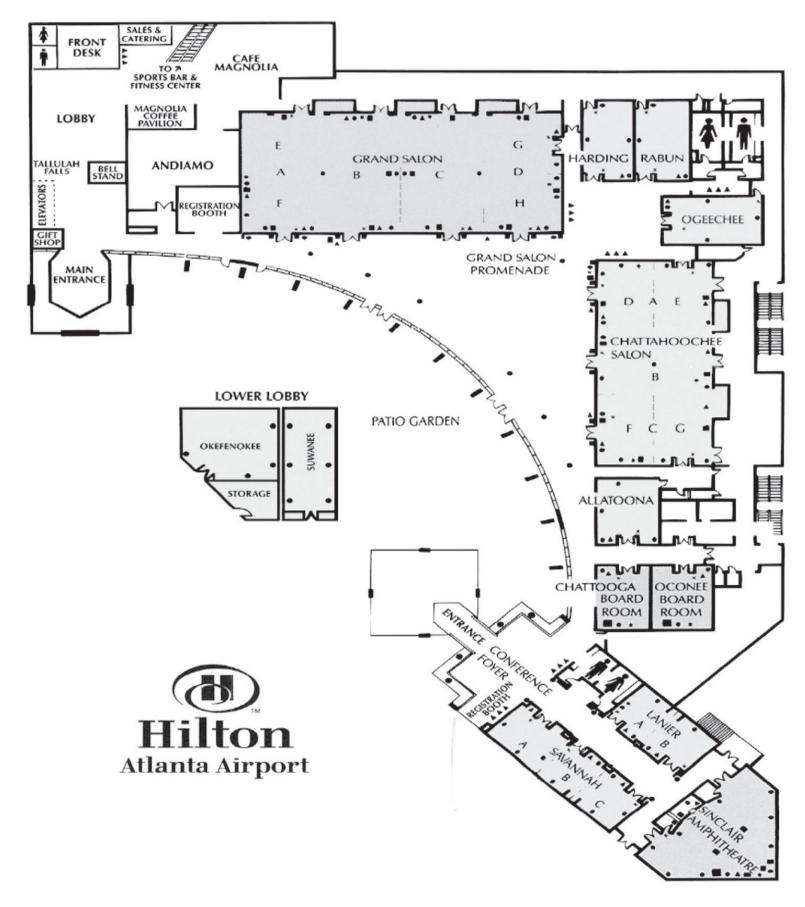
# Come Join Us Next Year! SRMUN ATLANTA 2015

November 19-21, 2015

Hilton Atlanta Airport

Registration opens April 1, 2015 www.srmun.org







### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ASSIGNMENTS

Nation Assignment	Individual Assignment	Student	School
Argentina	Mr. Cardenas	Alahna Kindred	University of Central Florida
Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg	Mariah Coughlin	University of Central Florida
China	Mr. Chen Jian	Robert Hamilton	UNC at Pembroke
Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda	Haleigh Hutchison	University of North Florida
Djibouti	Mr. Olhaye	Branden Alexander Adams	Mississippi State University
France	Mr. Merimee	Chase Kelly	Valdosta State University
New Zealand	Mr. Keating	Paola Salas	UNC at Asheville
Pakistan	Mr. Niəz	Daniel Bowen	University of Florida
Russia	Mr. Vorontsov	Jamie Aron	Mississippi State University
Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana	Lenora Ryanne Popken	University of West Georgia
Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo	Ryan Pembleton	Gulf Coast State College
United Kingdom	Sir David Hannay	Michael Henderson Evans	Bainbridge State College
United States	Mr. Walker	Jake Johnson	UNC at Charlotte

### **BRAGGING RIGHTS?**

You just attended SRMUN Atlanta and all you got was this Delegate Resource Guide? Fear not, we are hard at work creating the official SRMUN Atlanta 2014 Outcome Document! What does this do for you? Well, glad you asked. The outcome document will provide you, your delegation, and your school with a synopsis of the work done at SRMUN Atlanta 2014; highlighting the hard work, success, and all completed resolutions.

Check back to our website in January to download the Outcome Document and brag on!

### **SRMUN SPEAKER SERIES**

Friday, November 21nd from 12:30p to 1:30p

In continuing to enhance the SRMUN delegate experience, delegates will have the opportunity to listen and discuss important subjects facing the international community in an informal setting. During the Friday lunch break, delegates are invited to attend a session and may bring their meals.

#### **WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF ATLANTA**

Allatoona

Ina Seferovic

Member Services & Young Leaders Coordinator, World Affairs Council of Atlanta

In her role as the Membership Director, Ina is responsible for corporate and individual fundraising through the development of membership acquisition and retention strategies, and is responsible for representing the Council at community functions and trade shows. In her role as the Young Leaders coordinator, Ina assists a group of young professional volunteers serving on the Young Leaders

Executive Committee to further their programming, marketing, membership, fundraising, social and community efforts.

The World Affairs Council of Atlanta is a non-partisan, membership and grant supported organization dedicated to enhancing the Atlanta community's understanding of the world – locally, nationally, and globally. The mission of the Council is to provide a forum for

dialogue, a source of expertise, and an engine for research on international affairs and global issues that impact the corporate community, governmental, and non-governmental organizations, and the general public. The Council presents programs featuring diplomats; global business, NGO, and government leaders; as well as country and topical experts.

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Chattahoochee C

Suzy Blough

Community Programs Coordinator, Georgia Council for International Visitors

Suzy Blough has more than twenty years of experience working as an international professional. Her extensive experience covers academic, non-profit, legal, human resources, and business sectors. Her expertise lies in international educational, social justice/human rights, and intercultural programming. As a professional, Suzy has worked and traveled throughout the world

The Georgia Council for International 501(c)3 Visitors is а nonprofit international exchange organization. Each year, they welcome over 500 emerging leaders from more than 100 countries. These distinguished quests of the U.S. government represent politics, government, the media, nongovernmental organizations, education, public health, the arts, business and

trade, international security, and various other fields. Over the course of seven decades, more than 330 program participants have gone on to become presidents or prime ministers of their countries, including France's Nicolas Sarkozy, India's Manmohan Singh, and Mexico's Felipe Calderon.

#### **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS**

Savannah

Noah Downer

Protocol Officer, City of Atlanta; Mayor's Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs, a division of the Mayor's Executive Offices, was established to maintain relationships with Atlanta's international community, foreign partners, and global constituents and increase Atlanta residents' awareness of the city's global connections. The Mayor's Office of International Affairs (MOIA) mission is to maintain the city's relationships with the international

community, promote international trade opportunities to spur business growth, encourage foreign direct investment by positioning Atlanta as a great place to do business, and raise the global profile of the city of Atlanta through various initiatives, events, and programs.

MOIA advises small and medium business in Atlanta on international trade strategies, facilitates global business connections and informs the business community of trade opportunities in global markets. Additionally, the office manages initiatives that raise the global profile of the city of Atlanta and attracts large-scale global events to the city; which improve the quality of life for Atlanta residents by offering diverse cultural, educational, and athletic programming.



### **SRMUN POLICIES**

#### **DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT**

Delegates are expected to:

- Remain in character by consistently advocating the interests and representing the policies of the country assigned.
- To be "in character" also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideals of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideals conflict with a given delegate's own country's priorities.
- Collaborate with fellow delegates where possible.
- Conduct themselves in a courteous and professional manner at all times.
- Refrain from consumption of alcohol and other drugs in committee sessions. Note: Any issues related to illicit drugs will be immediately directed to the attention of Atlanta authorities.
- Using information and communication technologies such as e-mail, cell phones, text messages, instant messaging, defamatory personal web sites, and social media to support deliberate, hostile behavior intended to harm other delegates is strictly forbidden.
- Delegates who disrupt committee sessions or the conference or who are found to have violated any clause of the delegate code of conduct may be barred from further participation in the conference, forfeiting any delegate fees and/or award eliqibility.

#### **DRESS CODE**

- Standard delegate attire for the conference is business jacket, slacks (or skirts for women), dress shirt (with tie for men) and dress shoes.
- Shirts that expose excessive bare skin on the chest, stomach or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate. Clothes that reveal undergarments are inappropriate.
- Men's facial hair should be shaved or trimmed neatly.
- Dress sweaters for men are generally considered too casual, unless a tie is worn underneath.
- Shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers, sandals and sunglasses are also forbidden.
- It is inappropriate for delegates to display any national symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc. on their person during committee sessions. UN symbols are acceptable.
- Western business dress is preferred. Cultural dress is only
  permitted for international delegates in whose native countries
  professional business dress includes traditional cultural dress.
  These delegates are the only individuals to whom this applies.
  Any delegate attempting to use cultural costume to portray
  a "character" will be asked to leave the committee chamber
  and change into clothing that is more appropriate. The SRMUN
  conference will not tolerate any delegate's attempt to mock
  traditional cultural attire or abuse it as costume.
- All clothing must adhere to guidelines that portray
  professionalism and modesty. If a delegate's attire is deemed
  inappropriate by the SRMUN staff the delegate will be asked to
  leave the session and return with appropriate attire.

#### SEXUAL HARASSMENT DISCRIMINATION POLICY

It is the intention of the Southern Regional Model United Nations Conference (SRMUN) that the environment of the SRMUN conference best achieves our educational goals. The SRMUN Executive Staff and Board of Directors will not tolerate any instances of discrimination based on race, color, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age or medical condition.

If any delegate, staff or faculty member believes they have encountered discrimination and/or harassment which results in a hostile working environment or disparate treatment, they must bring it to the attention of the Secretary-General of the conference. In the event that this is not possible, they must bring it to the attention of the President of the SRMUN Board.

The Secretary-General and a member or members of the SRMUN Board, as designated by the SRMUN Board, must investigate the merits of the allegations, interviewing all parties involved, and submitting a written report to the rest of the Board. Based on the investigation's findings, the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, may:

- Take no action
- Issue a verbal reprimand
- Remove an involved individual from the conference
- Implement any other action that the Board deems appropriate

#### **CONFERENCE SERVICES POLICIES**

- A maximum of two delegates will be allowed in Delegate Services to work on each resolution at any one time. Delegates are expected to write their resolutions outside of the lab, and bring them in for typing or revision. [NOTE: Delegates are generally seated on a first come, first serve basis. Delegates from committees not already working at a computer in the lab will be given preference when the lab is full. The USG for Conference Services reserves the authority to grant an earlier place in line to a delegate.]
- There will be NO FOOD OR BEVERAGES allowed in Conference Services.
- Internet resources are only for research use. Delegates will not be permitted to check their e-mail.
- Once a delegate has finished typing, s/he should print the resolution and save the resolution according to the posted quidelines.
- Photocopies will be made for the delegates at a charge of \$.10
  per copy. This cost is used to defray the rental and repair costs
  for copiers at SRMUN. Working papers and resolutions approved
  by the Director of the committee will be copied free of charge.
  Application printing is also free of charge.
- Delegates may also purchase replacement badges and placards in Conference Services. Replacement badges will cost \$5.00 and replacement placards will cost \$10.00.



### SRMUN POLICIES

#### **SRMUN AWARDS POLICY**

Each year, the SRMUN Board of Directors recognizes exceptional delegations with both Position Paper and Conference Awards using a criteria set by it. In addition, each committee will recognize specific outstanding delegations from their representatives.

#### **POSITION PAPER AWARDS**

Before the start of the conference, delegates utilize the SRMUN website to submit position papers for each committee in which their assigned nation is represented. These two-page position papers are graded by our volunteer committee staff using a standard rubric. Once all on-time papers are graded, delegation scores are calculated. The highest scoring delegations amongst these receive an award. At the conference, all delegations receive a feedback sheet explaining how they scored in several metrics. Late papers will be graded, if possible, but any late or missing position papers will make that entire delegation ineligible for awards. An example feedback sheet is available at: http://www.srmun.org/docs/pp\_scoring.pdf

Position paper evaluations and awards are typically distributed at the faculty meeting with the Board and are later available in Conference Services.

#### **COMMITTEE DELEGATION AWARDS**

Delegations are nominated by our volunteer conference staff and awarded the Committee Delegation Award at the end of the final session. Delegations that show superior skills in their preparation and presentation of their Member State, as specifically noted in their committee, are recognized for their specific contributions through this award. Award recipients will be asked to stand and be acknowledged during Closing Ceremonies. The breakdown of Committee Delegations Awards is as follows: Large-sized committees- six awards; Medium-sized committees- four awards; and Small committees- two awards.

#### **CONFERENCE AWARDS**

During the conference, our volunteer committee staff nominates exceptional delegate performance in each committee at the end of each session. The following criteria are used to determine the merit of each delegation:

- » Caucusing Does the delegation make a concerted effort to work with other delegations during informal debate? Do they attempt to incorporate countries outside of their respective country's regional bloc while maintaining character?
- >> Diplomacy Does the delegation work to find cohesion and compromise among their fellow nations? Does the delegation take a respectful, educated, and professional approach to working with other committee members?
- >> Participation Does the delegation articulate their policies and beliefs succinctly and efficiently? Do they use their persuasive skills to engage other delegates while maintaining a diplomatic approach?

- >> Preparation Does the delegation adequately represent the policies of their country in the context of the topic? Do they have a solid understanding of the topics and scope of the committee as it pertains to the country they are representing? Have they provided research and documentation to support their convictions? Do they organize their thoughts to effectively articulate the changes they are advocating through the delivery of solid speeches? Does the delegation correctly utilize the rules of procedure and positively contribute to the committee flow?
- >> Resolution Writing Does the delegation contribute substantive material to be used in the production of working papers? Do they work effectively with other committee members to generate working papers that are relevant to the topic and within the scope of the committee?

These nominations are the tallied by the SRMUN Board. Final scores are calculated as follows:

The number of committees in which each delegation (country) is represented is multiplied by the number of committee sessions (usually 6). This is the maximum theoretical score each delegation may achieve\*. For example, if the delegation for China is represented in 7 committees, their maximum theoretical score is 7 \* 6 = 42. The actual number of times throughout all six committee sessions that a delegation is nominated is then divided by this number to arrive at a fractional score.

In our example, assume China was nominated 38 times throughout the conference. The delegation for China will receive a fractional score of 38 / 42 = 0.90476.

At the end of the conference, all delegations are ranked in descending order by their fractional score. Fractional scores are not reported and will not be released publicly. The highest-scoring delegations receive an Outstanding Award, followed by Distinguished and Honorable Mention. The total number of awards given at closing ceremonies will vary from year to year, depending on the number of delegations in attendance. Not all delegations will receive an award.

\* Delegates serving as Chair and Rapporteur are also eligible for awards nominations for each committee session. Their nominations are added to their original delegation's scoring.

#### Audio/Visual

Please note that events hosted by Southern Regional Model United Nations, Inc. (SRMUN) are events at which photography and video and audio recordings may be taken. By entering the event premises, participants are consenting to photography, audio and/or video recording, as well as to the release, publication, exhibition, or reproduction of this material by SRMUN for news, web casts, promotional purposes, telecasts, advertising, or any other purpose deemed fit by SRMUN and its affiliates and representatives. Participants will be asked to sign a waiver providing such consent. Signed waivers are required for participation. Please feel free to contact any SRMUN Board Member, or Executive Staff Member if you have any questions or concerns regarding this policy.



### **MEMBER STATES**

#### COUNTRY SCHOOL

Albania Clemson University

Algeria University of Tennessee - Knoxville

Argentina Berry College

Australia State College of Florida

Azerbaijan University of Central Florida

Bahrain High Point University

Belgium Campbell University

Brazil University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Canada Winthrop University

Centra African Republic Ohio Wesleyan College

Chad University of North Carolina at Asheville

Chile North Carolina State Univesity

China Kennesaw State University

Colombia Troy University

Cuba University of North Georgia

Cyprus Kennesaw State University

Denmark Wesleyan College

Dominican Republic University of North Alabama

Egypt Tennessee State University

El Salvador Valencia College

Estonia Mississippi State University

Ethiopia Bainbridge College

France Tallahassee Community College

Gambia University of North Florida

Germany Berry College

Guatemala Kennesaw State University

India Georgia State University

Iran Georgia State University

Iraq Santa Fe College

Israel University of Florida

Italy Guilford Community College

Japan University of Texas - Tyler

Jordan Flagler College

Kazakhstan LaGrange College

Kenya Santa Fe College

Kuwait University of Florida

Lebanon Kennesaw State University

Libya University of North Carolina at Pembroke



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### **MEMBER STATES**

#### **COUNTRY SCHOOL**

Mexico

Morocco

Lithuania Gulf Coast State College

Luxemburg University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Malaysia University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Mali University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Mauritania University of North Alabama

University of North Florida

Valdosta State University

Nepal Tallahassee Community College

Netherlands University of North Carolina at Asheville

Nigeria University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Norway University of North Carolina at Asheville

Oman Georgia Perimeter College

Pakistan University of West Georgia

Palestine University of North Carolina at Asheville

Panama University of the South: Sewanee

Papua New Guinea University of Texas - Tyler

Peru Western Carolina University

Poland Winthrop University

Qatar College of Charleston

Republic of Korea Milligan College

Romania Ave Maria University

Russian Federation / University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Rwanda Valdosta State University

Saudi Arabia University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Serbia Flagler College

Slovenia Alliance University

Somalia University of South Carolina - Upstate

South Africa Mississippi State University

Spain Western Carolina University

Sweden University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Switzerland College of Central Florida

Thailand University of Florida

Tunisia Georgia State University

Uganda Central Piedmont Community College

United Arab Emirates College of Central Florida

United Kingdom Western Carolina University

United States of America Pace University at Westchester

Venezuela University of North Carolina at Charlotte



### **SRMUN RULES OF PROCEDURE**

#### "RULES ARE LISTED IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE"

Motion *	Purpose	Debate	Vote
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
Appeal the decision of the chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	2/3
Suspension of the Meeting for an Unmoderated Caucus	Recess Meeting	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting for a Moderated Caucus	Recess Meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	End Meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 pro/2 con	2/3
Closure of Debate	Move to an immediate vote	2 con	2/3
Division of the Question (1st Vote)	Vote to consider operative clauses separately	2 pro/2con	Majority
Adopt by Acclamation	Accept a Draft Resolution by consensus	None	No opposition
Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call	None	None
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue	2 con	2/3
Set Speakers Time	Set or change speakers' time limit	2 pro/2 con	Majority
Close/Reopen Speaker's List	No additional speakers added/ to again Permit additional speakers	None	Majority
Adoption of Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority

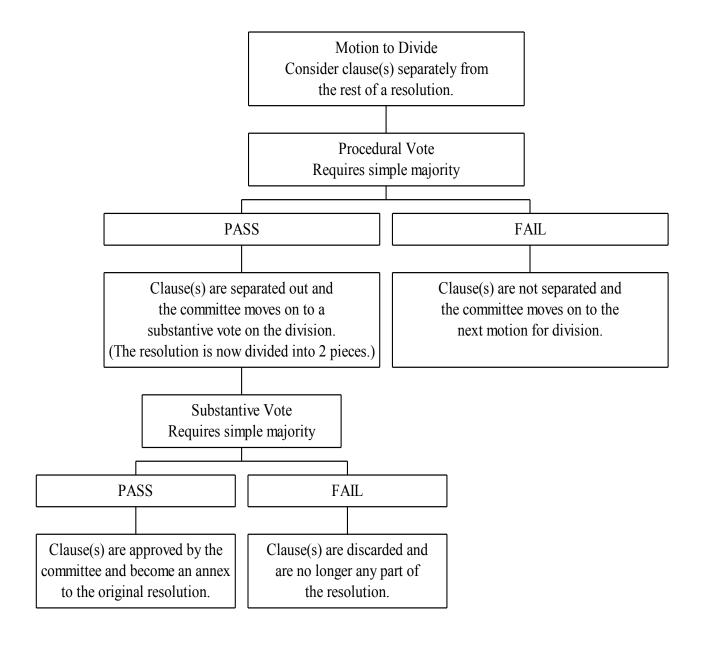
\*The 5 motions that are shaded are the only ones that can be used during voting procedure. These are also listed in order of precedence.



### **DIVISION OF THE QUESTION**

### WHY DO YOU MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION?

A delegate motions for division of the question if they want to highlight a particularly important or critical operative clause(s). In highlighting the clause, Member States in support would vote yes in the procedural vote and then yes for the substantive vote. If the substantive vote passes, the highlighted clauses become a separate annex with the original perambulatory clauses from the original draft resolution.





Invite

### UNMODERATED CAUCUSING

Unmoderated caucusing is an essential part of your committee experience. These intermittent breaks from formal debate, allow delegates the freedom to move about the committee room and discuss the topic at hand with their fellow delegates. During unmoderated caucuses, you will collaborate and negotiate with the other committee members to create working papers that will move toward becoming draft resolutions.

#### **MOTIONING FOR AN UNMODERATED CAUCUS**

- During formal debate, any delegate can request an unmoderated caucus by motioning for the "suspension of the meeting for the purpose of an unmoderated caucus"
- A delegate must also state the length of time that you want the caucus to last. For example: "Nigeria motions for a 15 minute suspension of the meeting for the purpose of an unmoderated caucus."
- Once the dais accepts the motion, a vote will be taken and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass
- Motions for suspension of the meeting are not applicable during voting procedures.

#### TIPS FOR CAUCUSING EFFECTIVELY: TAKE THE DIPLOMACY CHALLENGE!

Past resolutions, sub topics, data, charts, maps, etc are valuable keys **D**iscuss to creating solid resolutions and will be very helpful to your fellow delegates. Offer these items during your discussions. Ask other members of your regional block to join you in discussion

Choose which ideas are most important and which ones have room for **P**lan

negotiation

Listen Allowing other delegates to speak will add to the discussion and help

flesh out possible solutions.

One on One Incorporate individuals that you may not have heard from and get their

opinions on the issues.

Stay focused on the topic and the discussions that will truly create a **M**ind the time

phenomenal resolution

If you disagree with another delegate, calmly ask questions that will Ask questions

help you better understand their position. Find out if there is any

common ground and focus on ideas that you can agree on.

Connect Establish great relationships by learning your fellow delegate's names,

and more about their ideas.

The ultimate goal is a resolution that the committee will vote on. Keep Yes

that in mind by respecting other delegates to the fullest during your

negotiations.

### **MODERATED CAUCUSING**

The moderated caucus is a new addition to SRMUN. In this type of caucus, the committee focuses on a specific facet of the topic at hand for a detailed discussion. The motion for these caucuses will delineate the overall time, speaker's time, and subject of the caucus. There is no speaker's list, and delegates will raise placards to be called upon in order to speak. The moderated caucus is useful to focus the committee on a specific subtopic for consideration.

#### How to Motion for a Moderated Caucus

- During formal debate, any delegate can request a moderated caucus by making the following motion: "(Member State) moves for a suspension of the meeting for the purpose of a \_\_\_\_ minute moderated caucus, with a speaker's time of \_\_\_\_, discussing \_\_\_\_."
- Example: Spain moves for a suspension of the meeting for the purpose of a 20 minute moderated caucus, with a speaker's time of 45 seconds, discussing financing for draft resolution 1.1
- Remember, you must include (1) total length of time; (2) speakers time; and (3) topic for discussion for every moderated caucus motion.
- Once the dais accepts the motion, a vote will be taken and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass
- Motions for suspension of the meeting are not applicable during voting procedures

#### Things to remember and consider

- If the motion for moderated caucus passes, the chair will ask the delegation that made the motion if they reserve the right to speak first. Delegations may reserve this right, or refuse.
- If the motion for moderated caucus fails, the committee may move back into formal debate, or continue voting on motions that are still on the floor.
- Unmoderated caucuses take precedence over moderated caucuses
- Moderated caucuses remain on the table for voting once a different moderated caucus or an unmoderated caucus has expired.
- Make sure to clearly define your topic for consideration in the moderated caucus. Get a feel of the committee with regards to the topic of moderated caucus, giving you an idea of how specific to make the topic.
- If delegates are not raising their placards to speak, the chair may use their discretion to end the moderated caucus prior to the end of the stated time.

### HOW TO BE AN EFFECTIVE DELEGATE

Effective delegates possess the skills to communicate and compromise. The work of the United Nations is a collaboration of different viewpoints and policies; however, most all resolutions passed by the bodies are by consensus. There are several keys to working successfully in your committee:

**Research**: Topics at SRMUN are ever-changing issues facing our global society, and as such, research on these topics often update from when Position Papers are submitted. Delegates are reminded that Conference Services provides free internet to provide current research; however, developments on the topics are suspended once Opening Ceremonies begins.

**Home Government** is a service provided to all delegates looking to get a more in-depth understanding of a particular idea or issue. Faculty Advisors from our attending colleges and universities volunteer to serve in this position. Home Government is located in the Grand Promenade.

**Caucusing** allows the free flow of ideas and conversation. Outside of the unmoderated and moderated caucus time in sessions, delegates can initiate these conversations over breaks. Please review the unmoderated caucusing on page 20.

**Moderated caucuses** allow delegates to have a rapid exchange of ideas in a more formal setting. The caucus works like a conversation, with the Chair facilitating the debate, and no speaker's list.



### PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma.

Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

#### **SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES**

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

### **OPERATIVE CLAUSES**

Observing

Having adopted

Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

#### **SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES**

Deeply disturbed

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



### TIPS TO CREATING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

#### **WORKING PAPERS**

Before a document is accepted by the Dais to be voted on it is referred to as a working paper.

- A working paper must have the following attributes to be accepted as a draft resolution:
- At least one Sponsor
- A combination of signatories and sponsors to equal 25% of the committee present during the first session.
- Sponsors have had substantive additions either through direct clauses or impactful ideas to the working paper. These are the only individuals called to the Dais when edits are returned.
- Signatories are Member States who would like to see the idea debated and do not necessarily have to agree with the idea.

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

Once a working paper has been accepted to the Dais it is then referred to as a draft resolution

- Once a draft resolution has been accepted preambulatory clauses cannot be altered.
- Draft resolutions will be titled based on the topic being discussed and in the order they are selected. The topics are numbered based on how the delegates have ordered them on the agenda and not necessarily how they are ordered in the background guide. Examples:
- During topic 1 a working paper is submitted and accepted by the dais it is "Draft Resolution 1-1"
- The next working paper submitted and accepted is then "Draft Resolution 1-2"
- During the second topic a working paper is submitted and accepted by the dais it is now titled "Draft Resolution 2-1"
- When a working paper is accepted by the Dais to become a draft resolution the signatories and sponsors are removed and this becomes a document of the body.

### **MODIFICATIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

Often a draft resolution needs changes to garner support or to build consensus. SRMUN provides for these changes through two avenues:

Modifications are usually small in nature, often rewording a phrase for clarity or a rearrangement of ideas. These are changes that all sponsors of the draft resolution agree to being made. Signatory support is not required, but they are usually consulted. All modifications need to be written out on a modification form and submitted to the Dais, with the acceptance and acknowledgement of all sponsors. There is no vote needed for modifications, they are made and introduced to the body once the Dais accepts them.

Amendments are typically more drastic changes to the document and can include, but are not limited to, removing or rewording operative clauses, or changing the scope or intention of a clause. These are changes that do not have the support of all the sponsors. Amendments require ¼ of the delegate support to be accepted by the Dais. They are voted on prior to voting on the draft resolution they affect and require a simple majority to pass. In the case of multiple amendments, they will be voted on in order of most destructive to least destructive, as decided by the Dais. Passed amendments must be considered when voting on the draft resolution. Should a draft resolution include an amendment the changes the intention, a sponsor is able to vote against said draft resolution.



### **EVOLUTION OF A RESOLUTION**

# 1 2 3 Working Paper Draft Resolution Resolution

- ★ Most work is done in this stage
- ★ Flush out ideas
- ★ Collaboration/Communication
- ★ Paper should only be referred to as a "working paper"
- ★ Can be easily changed or edited
- ★ Expect several rounds of edits from the dais
- ★ Dais edits are complete and the working paper has been introduced to the committee as a "draft resolution"
- ★ No longer referred to as a working paper
- ★ Changes can only be made through amendments or modifications
- ★ Amendments and modifications must be approved by the dais prior to entering voting procedure

★ Document has been voted on and accepted by the committee



#### MERGING

- Sometimes there are too many different working papers with similar ideas and the dais will ask groups to merge their working papers together
- Don't panic! At the beginning of the committee session, work is often done in small groups and many similar ideas are often being addressed simultaneously.
- The Dais will alert each group that the papers are too similar to accept both and will ask that the groups combine and create a collaborated working paper.
- By combining multiple papers, a comprehensive work is produced that will garner widespread support.

#### **Merging Tips:**

- Be open-minded, flexible, and promote compromise and cooperation through diplomacy
- Work with different groups to discuss your similar ideas and how you can create a cohesive document
- The dais wants the committee to be successful, so the goal of merging is to create a quality comprehensive document.

#### **Sponsors V. Signatories:**

Each working paper will require a certain number of sponsors and signatories, to be considered as a draft resolution. The number required will vary by committee and will be announced by the Dais during the first committee session.

#### If you are a SPONSOR to a working paper:

- You actively assist in the authoring of the paper and you agree fully with the substance
- You must vote in favor of the working paper should it become a draft resolution
- You must approve all modifications and immediate changes to the draft resolution

#### If you are a SIGNATORY to a working paper:

- You do not have to agree with the substance of the paper, only that you want to see it debated
- You may vote in favor, against, or abstain should it become a draft resolution
- You may introduce amendments without the consent of the sponsors



### DRAFT RESOLUTION EXAMPLE

After acceptance as a draft resolution, a code will be assigned which the body will refer to it as. The first number refers to the topic being debated and the second is assigned by the dias.

Alphabetize the list of nations.

The list of sponsors and signatories will be removed from the working paper when it becomes a draft resolution and is distributed to the entire body as an official piece of

Draft Resolution 2-6

Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Subject: Ensuring Global Food Security

Sponsors: China, Comoros, Eritrea, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Signatories: Austria, Egypt, Gabon, Iraq, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Oman, Pakistan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Russia,

South Africa, Switzerland, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam

The General Assembly, List committee name, followed by a comma.

*Keeping in mind* the United Nations Millennium Project, an effort to contribute 0.7% of Gross National Product To Official Development Assistance (ODA), pledged by international leaders at the International Conference for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development Aid in 2002,

After being approved as a draft resolution, preambulatory clauses cannot be modified or amended.

*Fully believing* the United Nations Millennium Project to be imperative to meeting the United Nations Millennium Development Goals,

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Bearing in mind the positive correlation between the United Nations Millennium Project and self-sustainability of developing nations in order to promote long-term independence of foreign aid,

20 21 22

Noting with concern that debt forgiveness is included as a misleading form of foreign developmental aid,

Observing the rudimentary agricultural methods and resources of developing nations as a hindrance to self-sustainability,

23

Recognizing the correlation between improving global flood security and the cooperation among the United Nations subsidiary bodies, including but not limited to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

33 34

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36 37

38

28

- Reminds Member States of the pledge to contribute Official Development Assistance (ODA) through the United Nations Millennium Project, especially during this economic downturn;
- 2. *Emphasizes* food, monetary, technological aid as a preferred means to ensure global food security as a component of Official Development Assistance (ODA) rather than debt forgiveness;

3. Supports instead targeting development aid through the transfer of technology, including but not limited to:

- a. Hybridized seed,
- b. Fertilizers and pesticides, ←

c. Improved equipment and tools;

During motions for division of the question, only entire operative clauses can be addressed. Operative sub-clauses cannot be divided out.

4. Encourages the coordination among subsidiary bodies of the United Nations which work to eradicate world hunger through the establishment of a platform for discussion among representatives of each body in order to operate in a more cooperative and efficient manner;

5. Further encourages such a forum to convene in Johannesburg, South Africa every first week of June and first week of December commencing in 2012:

- a. By calling on the represented subsidiary bodies to appoint an expert from each body to create an
  universal comprehensive agenda to avoid the mismanagement of funds and the historic problem of
  overspending on certain issues while leaving others without funding,
- b. With delegation expenses included in the allocated budget of each individual subsidiary body.

Only certain committees, i.e. GA Plenary & Security Council can add an operative clause to stay seized of the matter.

All operative clauses (except for final one) end with a semi-colon. Following the final operative clause all draft resolutions end with a period.

Always check for spelling and grammar before submitting any working paper! It will save precious time during editing!!

All working papers/draft resolutions are to be typed in 10 font, times new roman style.



### **CAUCUSING BLOCS**

Mali

#### NORTH ATLANTA TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

Albania Latvia Belgium Lithuania Bulgaria Luxemburg Netherlands Canada Croatia Norway Czech Republic Poland Denmark Portugal Estonia Romania France Slovakia Germany Slovenia Greece Spain Hungary Turkey Iceland UK USA Italy

#### **COMMON WEALTH OF**

Azerbaijan Armenia Belarus Georgia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Moldova Russia Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Ukraine

#### **GROUP OF EIGHT (G8)**

Canada Japan France UK Germany USA Italy EU Suspended: Russia

#### **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Italy

Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
UK

#### **AFRICAN UNION (AU)**

Algeria Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cape Verde Cameroon Chad Comoros Ivory Coast DRĆ Diibouti Edypt Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Libya Madagascar

Malawi

Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rep of the Congo Rwanda Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic Senegal Sevchelles Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa South Sudan Sudan Swaziland Tanzania Togo Tunisia Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe São Tomé and Príncipe

### ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)

Aghanistan Albania Algeria Azerbaijan Bahrain Bangladesh Benin Brunei Burkina Faso Cameroon Chad Comoros Cote d'Ivoire Diibouti Egypt Gabon Gambia Guinea Guinea Bissau Indonesia Iran Iraq Jordan Kazakhstan Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lebanon

Libya

Maldives Mali Mauritania Morocco Mozambique Niger Nigeria Oman Pakistan Palestine Qatar Saudi Arabia Senegal Sierra-Leone Somalia Sudan Suriname Syria Tajikistan Togo Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Uganda UĂE Uzbekistan Yemen

Malaysia

### ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING OUNTRIES (OPEC)

Algeria Libya
Angola Nigeria
Ecuador Qatar
Iran Saudi Arabia
Iraq UAE
Kuwait Venezuela

#### **GULF COOPERATIVE COUNCIL (GCC)**

Bahrain Qatar Kuwait Saudi Arabia Oman UAE

#### **GROUP OF TWENTY (G20) FINANCE**

Argentina Japan Australia Korea Brazil Mexico Canada Russia China Saudi Arabia France South Africa Germany Turkey India UK Indonesia **USA** EU Italy

#### SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

China USA
France Chile
Argentina Nigeria
Australia Korea
Chad Rwanda
Russia

Russia UK Jordan Lithuania Luzembourg

#### **LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES**

Algeria Palestine Bahrain Brazil Comoros Turkey Diibouti Oatar Saudi Arabia Egypt Somalia Iraq Sudan Iordan Observers: Tunisia India United Arab Kuwait **Emirates** Lebanon Yemen Eritrea Libya Mauritania Venezuela Suspended: Syria Morocco Oman



Department of Political Science

### Master of Arts in International Affairs

Concentrations in
International Security
and Peace Studies and
Development and Globalization



The M.A. in International Affairs seeks to prepare students for careers in an increasingly globalized world.

#### The program is for students with

- a deep interest in international affairs and in working internationally;
- a capacity to think critically and engage in analysis;
- a willingness to develop research and professional skills; and
- an undergraduate degree with at least 18 hours of undergraduate courses in political science, international relations, or related disciplines.

#### An M.A. in International Affairs offers

- a deep understanding of the latest research and methods in international issues;
- the skills to organize practical field projects, work in interdisciplinary teams, and prepare and conduct professional presentations;
- the theoretical and methodological tools to evaluate national and international policies;
- creativity, self-reflection, and a complex understanding of foreign cultures; and
- the foundations for a professional international career and/or doctoral level study.

Assistantships awarded on the basis of merit are available.

For more information on the program, visit

www.mtsu.edu/MAIA





MTSU is an AA/EEO employer.



### SRMUN Atlanta 2015 Staff Application Information

Apply for next year before it's too late.

SRMUN Atlanta applications are available online at www.srmun.org. Delegates are permitted to use the computers in Conference Services to complete their applications. Printing of applications is free of charge. Committee staff applications are due by the close of the conference on Saturday, November 22<sup>nd</sup>.

#### CHAIR/RAPPORTEUR APPLICATIONS

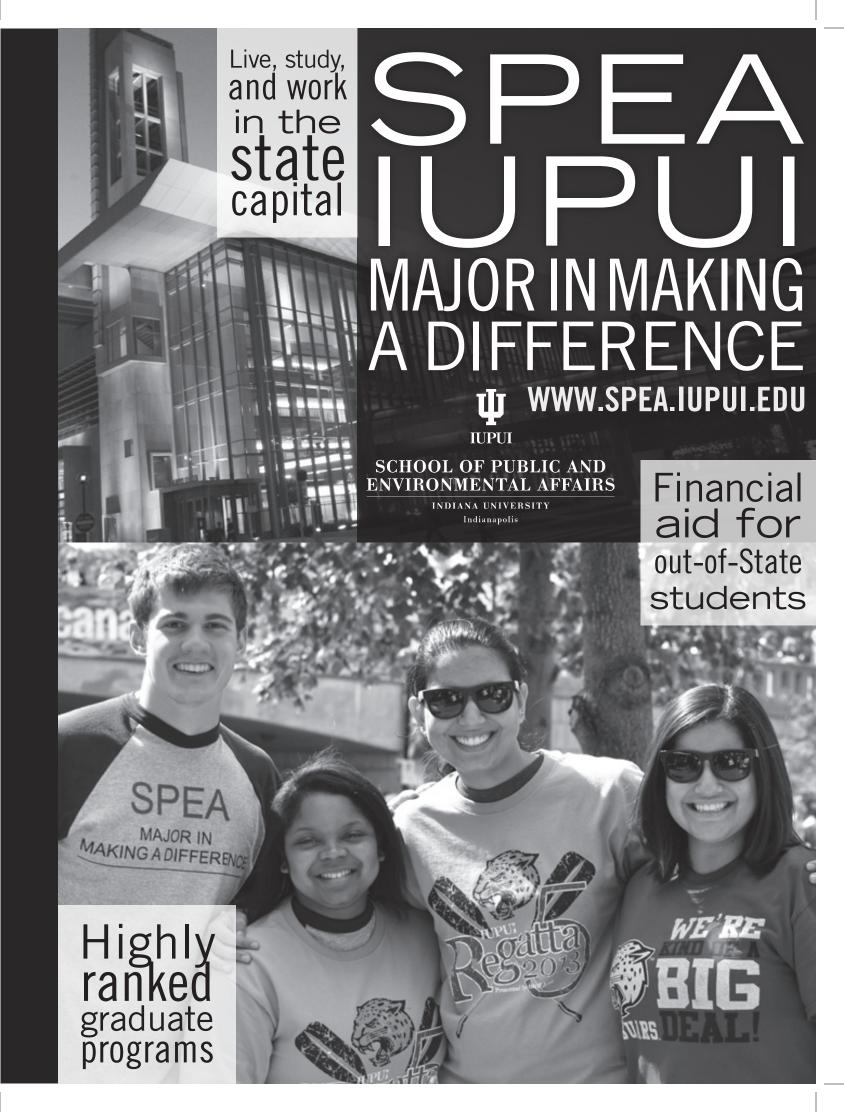
Chairs and rapporteurs play a vital role in the workings of SRMUN by assisting the Director and AD with committee functions, such as facilitating debate, taking attendance, monitoring the speakers' list, and editing working papers. All delegates are encouraged to apply for a chair or rapporteur position by first filling out the application and then participating in an interview conducted by SRMUN staff members. In the interview, delegates will be expected to demonstrate their knowledge of SRMUN rules of procedure, as well as their ability to lead a committee debate.

#### **COMMITTEE STAFF APPLICATIONS**

The substantive staff of SRMUN remains the backbone of the conference. Staff is generally hired in late January to early February. In conjunction with the Directors-General, both Directors and Assistant Directors will select committee topics and compose topic outlines, summaries, background guides and updates. The writing process typically begins in March and continues throughout the summer, growing more increasingly more intensive. Directors must attend a staff-training weekend scheduled usually scheduled in July. In the early fall, committee staff composes updates and evaluates position papers. At the conference, Directors and Assistant Directors serve as the chief substantive officers of their committees, facilitating the learning process obtained at SRMUN. Although previous Chair or Rapporteur experience is preferred, it is not required. This is a full year commitment. Please carefully consider this before applying for SRMUN Staff. Please note Committee staff applications are due by the close of the conference on Saturday, November 22<sup>nd</sup>.

### EXECUTIVE STAFF APPLICATIONS FOR SRMUN ATLANTA 2015

The responsibilities of the SRMUN executive staff are substantial but rewarding. The Director-General and Deputy Director-General are responsible for the substantive workings of the conference, including hiring and motivating committee staff, deciding committee topics, and editing of background guides and updates. The Secretary-General is responsible for the business aspects of the conference, including school recruitment and correspondence. The Under Secretary-General facilitates the pre-conference set-up of conference services, working with the Secretary-General on advertisement recruitment and staff travel. The Under Secretary-General also organizes and runs Conference Services for SRMUN. Previous SRMUN staff experience is highly preferred for these positions, but is not required. These positions require an extensive, fullyear commitment. Consider this carefully before applying. Executive staff applications for SRMUN Atlanta were due November 18, 2014.



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# WITH THANKS AND APPRECIATION, THE SRMUN BOARD OF DIRECTORS & EXECUTIVE STAFF ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR MAKING SRMUN ATLANTA 2014 A SUCCESS:

The Honorable Secretary-General - Ban Ki-moon Keynote Speakers - Jennifer McCoy & Cecily McLeod Friday Speakers - Ina Seferovic, Suzy Blough, & Noah Downer

> Julie Pauling Bjugan Dr. Cindy Combs Sampson Dog Christy Moore Ruth & Marty Slann

Francis H. Smith Stefanie Vaught Elliot Wian Missy Wheeler Ethan Wright

Joyce Leapheart, Sharonda Gardner, Sujai Nipanikar, Clay Meares and the entire Hilton Atlanta Airport Staff

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We look forward to working together for the next 25 years and beyond.

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