SRMUN ATLANTA 2020

Understanding and Combating Global Multidimensional Poverty and Inequality

1 NO POVERTY

CAUTION: CONTAINS >700 MILLION PEOPLE

CAUTION: POVERTY DO NOT OPEN

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SRMUN ATLANTA 2020

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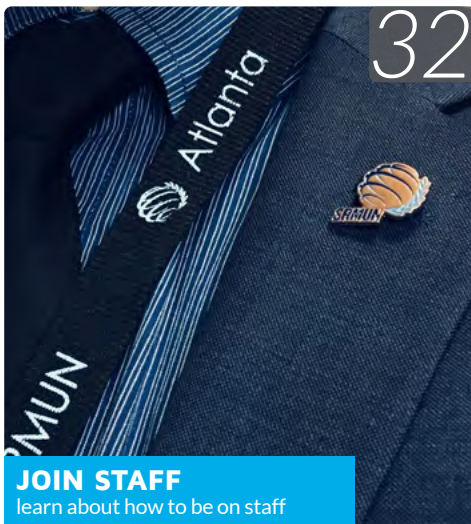
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UNDERSTANDING POVERTY
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23 RD

9:30a - 10:15a	SRMUN Delegate Q&A on Zoom*
10:00a - 10:45a	SRMUN Registration**
10:00a - 7:00p	Conference Services***
11:00a - 2:00p	Committee Session 1
2:00p - 4:00p	Break
4:00p - 7:00p	Committee Session 2
7:30p	Head Delegates' Meeting

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24 TH

10:30a - 7:00p	Conference Services
11:00a - 2:00p	Committee Session 3
2:00p - 4:00p	Break
4:00p - 7:00p	Committee Session 4
4:30p - 5:30p	Faculty Virtual Roundtable Session
7:30p	Head Delegates' Meeting

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25 TH

10:00a - 11:00a	Faculty Meeting
10:30a - 6:30p	Conference Services
11:00a - 2:00p	Committee Session 5
2:00p - 4:00p	Break
4:00p - 7:00p	Committee Session 6
7:30p - 8:30p	SRMUN Closing Ceremony

All Zoom meeting room details will be emailed to registered Faculty Advisors and Head Delegates approximately one week before October 23, 2020. It will be the responsibility of the Faculty Advisor and Head Delegate to relay the appropriate committee room details to their delegates. If you have any questions regarding conference logistics, please email SRMUN Executive Director Michael Oleaga, michael.oleaga@srmun.org.

*SRMUN Delegate Q&A on Zoom is an open forum for delegates to ask questions to the conference staff regarding the committees, the Rules of Procedure, conference policies, best practices, and more. This is an optional session.

**SRMUN Registration will serve as an open virtual venue for Faculty Advisors or Head Delegates to meet with SRMUN Executive Director, Michael Oleaga, and Deputy Executive Director, Jordin Dickerson, to ask any questions regarding the virtual conference. This is an optional session as all necessary registration requirements will be completed before Oct. 23, 2020.

***Conference Services, managed by the conference's Under Secretary-General (USG) and Assistant Under Secretary-General (AUSG), will be virtually open for participants to ask any conference or tech-related questions.

WELCOME

FROM THE SRMUN ATLANTA SECRETARY-GENERAL
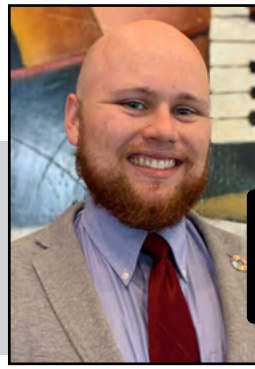
Noah Vetter
Secretary-General

Dear Esteemed Delegates and Faculty Advisors,

On behalf of the entire SRMUN Atlanta Staff and Board of Directors, it is my distinct pleasure to welcome you to SRMUN Atlanta 2020. My name is Noah Vetter and I have the honor of serving as your Secretary-General for this year's conference. This year will be SRMUN's first-ever virtual conference and we are very excited for the unique opportunities it presents, allowing us to bring together delegates from further afield and employ new methods of collaboration and engagement. Although the format of our conference looks different this year, we are as excited as ever to have you join us for what, once again, promises to be an outstanding conference!

This year is unique in many ways, it marks the 75th anniversary of the United Nations (UN) system and its many events, including the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, Brexit, a burgeoning war in Central Asia, devastating wildfires in Australia and the United States, and racial justice protests, have once again demonstrated the importance of international and interpersonal cooperation in times of crisis. Perhaps as much as any other year in many of our lives, this year has demonstrated why the topics debated and skills learned in Model UN are so important. Thus, we felt it was more important than ever that we host a conference, despite the difficulties, and offer a forum for delegates to debate, collaborate, and devise solutions. To address the challenges facing our communities, from climate change to racial, gender, and economic inequality, we must learn to communicate, respect and empathize with the experiences of others, and work together to overcome seemingly overwhelming challenges.

This year also serves as the 10-year mark for the achievement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first of these goals, to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere," relates directly to this year's conference theme, "Understanding and Combating Global Multidimensional Poverty and Inequality." Although chosen before we knew how the events of this year would unfold, this theme seems, perhaps, more appropriate than ever. The concept of Multidimensional Poverty suggests that poverty is more than not having enough money, it is instead a set of interconnected dimensions including ill health, social inequality, insufficient access to education, and much more. The events of this year have served to highlight both the interconnectedness of these dimensions and the levels of global inequality. As a result of the pandemic and existing inequalities, millions of people are at risk of slipping into poverty, children who cannot participate in remote learning are being left behind, and the marginalized communities at highest risk of falling ill lack access to adequate and affordable healthcare. These issues emphasize why it is so crucial that we understand poverty's multiple dimensions and why ending global poverty remains our first goal.

Although it has been a difficult year for many of us, I encourage each of you to reflect on the year's challenges and use them as motivation for your work in committee. Collaborate with each other, listen to each other's ideas, and develop innovative and impactful resolutions. Then, when the conference is over, use the skills you have learned to take your discussions and ideas beyond, to your friends and communities – encourage them to think globally, act locally, and advocate for positive change.

Thank you for all your hard work so far and in the conference to come. We are excited to once again provide you with an outstanding Model United Nations experience.

All the best,

Noah Vetter

Meet the Executive Staff

Ryan Baerwalde
Director-General

Michael Engelhardt
Deputy
Director-General

Jessica Doscher
Under
Secretary-General

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:
Dr. Keetie Roelen

Dr. Keetie Roelen is a Research Fellow and Co-Director of the Centre for Social Protection at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in the United Kingdom. She is a development economist by training and her current research interests include the dynamics of (child) poverty, social protection, and the linkages between child protection and social protection.

Dr. Roelen has worked with many international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Save the Children, and Concern Worldwide, performing research and policy advice work in South East Asia, Southern and Eastern Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe. As part of the Center for Social Protection, she has worked to increase the usage of social protection systems in development policy and to develop systems that are sustainable and pro-poor. Dr. Roelen's work has been published in the form of peer-reviewed journal publications and book chapters, working papers and project reports.

Dr. Roelen holds a PhD in Public Policy and Policy Analysis and an MSc in international Economic Studies from the University of Maastricht in the Netherlands.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:
Dr. Sabina Alkire

Dr. Sabina Alkire directs the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), a research center within the Oxford Department of International Development, University of Oxford. She is known for developing, with James Foster, the widely used "Alkire Foster Method" for measuring multi-dimensional poverty, the method used to construct the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Along with OPHI, Dr. Alkire has worked to expand usage of the MPI, and other measures of multidimensional poverty, and advised national governments on how to use such measures in their policy making.

Dr. Alkire has worked with many international organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and UNICEF. Her research interests and publications include multidimensional poverty measurement and analysis, welfare economics, Amartya Sen's capability approach, Bhutan's Gross National Happiness index, and human development. In May 2020, Dr. Alkire was awarded the Boris Mints Institute Prize for Research of Strategic Policy Solutions to Global Challenges for her contribution to the understanding of the dynamics and implications of poverty.

Previously a researcher for the United Nations Commission on Human Security, chaired by Amartya Sen, she holds a DPhil in Economics, an Msc in Economics for Development from Magdalen College, University of Oxford.

U N I T E D   N A T I O N S   **N A T I O N S   U N I E S**

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

MESSAGE TO MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

Our world faces an unprecedented crisis that is causing widespread human suffering, upending lives, devastating the global economy and risking reversals of hard-won progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

In these trying times, I welcome the holding of your Model UN activity. Your unwavering commitment to international cooperation is essential for tackling the COVID-19 pandemic – the biggest test our world has faced since the Second World War.

We can only defeat the coronavirus if we do so globally. We must recognize that the poorest countries and most vulnerable will be the hardest hit, and that decades of development gains could be reversed. Countries already suffering armed conflict now face further upheaval. And the pandemic is having a disproportionate impact on the world's women.

The United Nations is undertaking a wide-ranging response – calling for a global ceasefire and working to control the pandemic, save lives, mitigate the socio-economic impacts, fight stigma and recover better.

We are strongly committed to providing full support to all, guided by our shared values. The world needs your energy, and I draw great hope from seeing your generation mobilize to address the challenges of our time and to build a healthier, more equitable and sustainable future for all.

In that spirit of common cause, I wish you a successful Model UN.

book formatting

branding

web development

marketing collateral

packaging

I'm a multifaceted designer with over a decade of experience. My first design job was in high school and I've never stopped designing. I help businesses big and small as your one-stop-shop for branding and strategy, or as an addition to your marketing department's overflow work.

The History of:

Southern Regional Model United Nations

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 institutions from outside the region also furnish delegations. It is particularly gratifying to observe the same schools returning year after year. In addition, each 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.

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.

SRMUN attendees made it clear that a real need for a Spring conference was evident. After researching possible locations, the Board of Directors voted to host the first annual SRMUN Spring conference in Charlotte, North Carolina which was held in April 2013. Seven years later, SRMUN Charlotte has consistently grown as a successful Spring event. In October 2020, as SRMUN turns 31 years old, we expanded with our first virtual conference, and welcomed new schools from the far west and Canada. 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.

SRMUN BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Deputy Executive Director of Charlotte	Desiree Kennedy
Deputy Executive Director of Technology	Geraldine Galue

SRMUN Atlanta is sponsored by an educational not-for-profit corporation, the Southern Regional Model United Nations, Inc. The Board of Directors for SRMUN, Inc. is comprised of a seven-member panel (four student-elected members and three faculty advisors) who are responsible for the overall state of the conference from year to year. Board members are responsible for meeting two 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 person who has staffed at SRMUN for a minimum of two conferences is eligible to run for a student Board position. There are three faculty positions with staggered two-year terms. The faculty members attending SRMUN elect the faculty positions during their meetings 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 may appoint people to Ex-Officio or Honorary positions that serve in an advisory capacity without voting powers.

The Executive Director manages daily corporate affairs and holds no voting rights for SRMUN. The Board of Directors is responsible for the hire of the Executive Director. The Executive Director reports directly to the Board. In early 2019, the Board conducted a search and hired a Deputy Executive Director for SRMUN Atlanta and SRMUN Charlotte, respectively. The new Deputy Executive Directors assumed their new roles at the conclusion of SRMUN Atlanta 2019. Finally, the Board selects and trains the Executive Staff of each conference. These offices are the Secretary-General, the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, and the Under Secretary-General.

SRMUN SECRETARIAT

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Noah Vetter	Secretary-General
Ryan Baerwalde	Director-General
Michael Engelhardt	Deputy Director-General
Jessica Doscher	Under Secretary-General

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| | Assistant Director | Mia Baxley |

| Commission on the Status of Women | Director | Asha Coutrier |
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| Peacebuilding Commission | Director | Chantel Hover |
| | Assistant Director | Emily Bowen |

| Security Council | Director | LeAnna Christensen |
| | Assistant Director | Taheera Smith |

| Assistant Under Secretary-General | | Olivia Liska |

COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY (GA PLEN): GAPLEN_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Addressing Gender Inequality and its Role in Perpetuating Global Poverty
II. Improving Access to Electricity in Developing Member States

GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE (GA 1ST): GAFIRST_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Reaffirming and Developing the Outer Space Treaty in an Age of New Technologies and Emerging Threats
II. Acting to Limit the Harmful Effects of Mercenaries, Militias, and Private Military Contractors

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO): FAO_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Utilizing Technology to Eliminate Food Insecurity
II. Addressing Climate Change's Impact on the Agriculture Industry

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC): ECOSOC_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Facilitating Economic and Social Protections for Vulnerable Populations
II. Promoting Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Societies

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) EXECUTIVE BOARD:
UNDP_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Addressing Growing Levels of Sovereign Debt Related to Development Financing
II. The Role of Cities in Promoting Sustainable Development

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW): CSW_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Improving Financial Access and Inclusion for Women
II. Promoting Better Access to Education for Women and Girls in Developing Member States

PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION (PBC)*,:** PBC_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Creating Opportunities for Youth Education and Involvement in the Peacebuilding Process
II. Integrating Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) Standards into
   Community-Based Organizations

SECURITY COUNCIL*: SC_ATLANTA@SRMUN.ORG
I. Open Agenda

* Annotates a Single-delegate Committee
** Annotates a Report Writing Committee

1 NO POVERTY

HOW DO WE THINK ABOUT POVERTY

This year's conference theme is all about multidimensional poverty, but what does that mean and why does it matter?

To many, the term poverty means lacking money or, more specifically, falling below a certain "poverty line," such as the World Bank's $1.90 a day international poverty line. Poverty lines generally diagnose an absolute form of poverty, meaning someone earning less than $1.90 a day (PPP) is unlikely to be able to make ends meet under any circumstances. Poverty lines were the dominant way of thinking about poverty for much of the 20th century and, for many governments and policy makers, they remain as the primary means of measuring poverty.

However, starting in the 1970s, there came to be a recognition that poverty lines do not capture all those who are poor. In particular, they fail to capture those who have incomes above the absolute poverty line, but who's living standards are poor relative to others in their society. For example, an individual in the United States is considered below the poverty line if they earn less than $12,760 (according to the 2020 HHS guidelines). Yet, an individual earning $13,000, technically above the poverty line and a good income in many parts of the world, is unlikely to be able to afford the standard of living that our society considers 'normal.' Therefore, the person can be considered relatively poor.

In the 1980s and 90s, Amartya Sen introduced another concept, the 'capability approach' to poverty. The capability approach suggests that poverty is a lack of basic capabilities and freedoms rather than a lack of income. One of Sen's classic examples involves comparing an affluent person who chooses to fast with a destitute person who is forced to fast. The affluent person has the capability to choose to eat well or not, whereas the destitute person lacks that capability and freedom to choose. Influenced by Sen's work, the Human Development Index (HDI), the first multidimensional measure, was released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990.
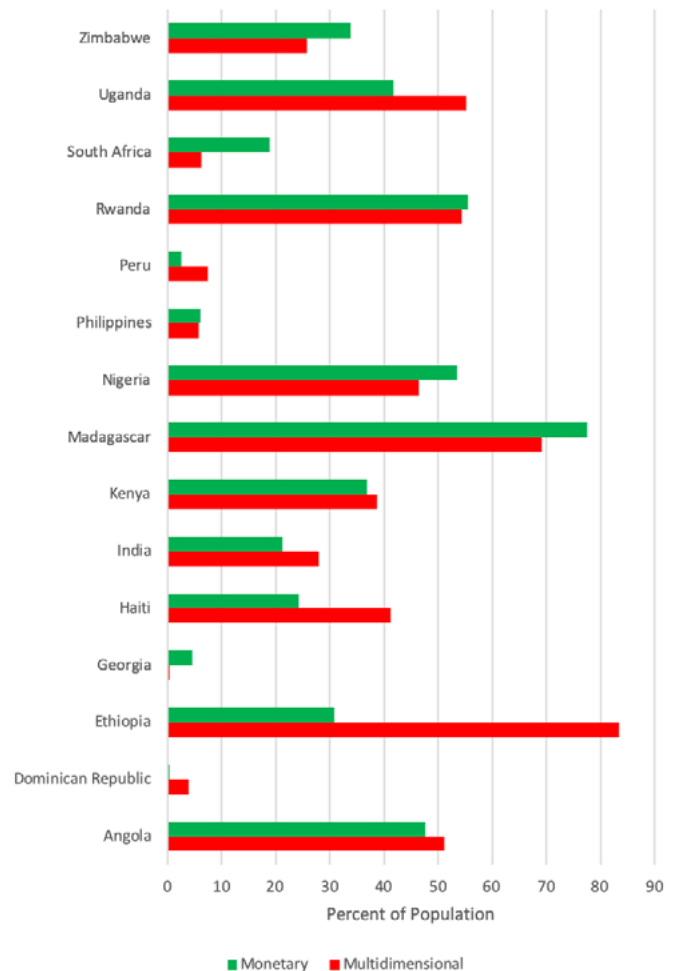
What is Multidimensional Poverty?

The concept of multidimensional poverty suggests that a person who is poor may suffer from multiple disadvantages or deprivations, such as a lack of access to clean drinking water, malnutrition, or little schooling. Multidimensional poverty rejects the idea that focusing on one indicator, income, is enough to truly capture poverty. Instead, it considers the relative standards of society and the capabilities available to the individual.

For example, consider an individual living in a remote, rural village who earns more than $5.00 a day, thereby putting themselves above the poverty line. However, they do not have access to electricity, a nearby source of clean water, or a school for their children. Regardless of the individual's investment, they are unlikely to be able to overcome these disadvantages without some form of outside intervention and investment, whether by a state or a nongovernmental organization (NGO). Therefore, despite not being considered monetarily poor, they can be considered multidimensionally poor.

As in the example above, capturing only one measure of poverty, such as income, gives an incomplete picture of poverty at the individual and national levels. As another example, the graph to the right shows rates of monetary poverty, measured at the $1.90 a day poverty line, and rates of multidimensional poverty, measured by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), in 15 developing countries. You'll notice that the rates of monetary and multidimensional poverty are rarely the same. In some cases, rates of multidimensional poverty outweigh monetary poverty and in other cases it is the opposite. As a result, if we only consider one of these measures, we would could miss a significant portion of the population, which has significant implications for policy and equity.

Rates of Multidimensional and Monetary Poverty

Legend: ■ Monetary ■ Multidimensional

Countries (top to bottom): Zimbabwe, Uganda, South Africa, Rwanda, Peru, Philippines, Nigeria, Madagascar, Kenya, India, Haiti, Georgia, Ethiopia, Dominican Republic, Angola

X-axis: Percent of Population (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90)

Data sourced from the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020, published by UNDP and OPHI. Monetary poverty rate based on PPP $1.90 a day. Multidimensional poverty rate based on MPI headcount data, to be considered poor an individual must experience at least 1/3 of depravations.

MEASURES OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Published by the UNDP and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), the MPI was released in 2010. The MPI considers three dimensions of poverty, health, education, and living standards, and ten individual indicators.

The MPI is measured via a survey at a household level, therefore allowing important comparisons between regions or between ethnic groups. It also allows evaluators to determine how poor people are based on the number of indicators in which they experience deprivations. In turn, this informs policy makers about the most deprived groups and/or regions and the areas in which investment is most needed.

Now evaluated in 107 countries, the MPI allows for a comprehensive look at poverty levels around the developing world.

© Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
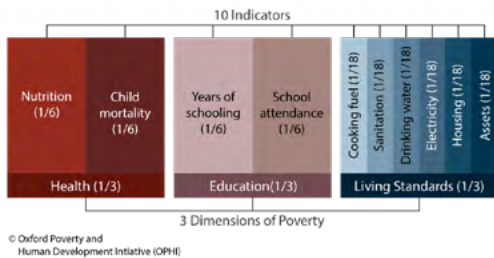
Human Development Index (HDI)

Serving as the basis for the Human Development Report (HDR) since 1990, the HDI is a national-level indicator that compares countries across three dimensions: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.

Each of the three dimensions are measured by indicators. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy at birth. Knowledge is measured by expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. And a decent standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI).
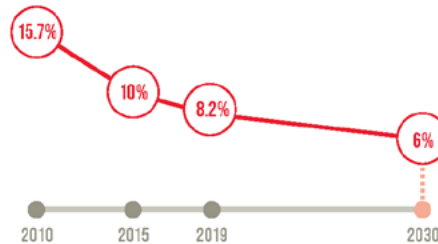
Measured in 189 countries, the HDI allows for significant comparisons across the world, highlighting inequalities. The 2019 HDR reported the highest and lowest HDIs, respectively, as Norway (.954) and Niger (.377).

1 NO POVERTY

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD WAS **OFF TRACK** TO END POVERTY BY **2030**

15.7%
10%
8.2%
6%

2010   2015   2019   2030

YOUNG WORKERS ARE TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY AS ADULT WORKERS (2019)

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

COVID-19 CAUSES THE FIRST INCREASE IN GLOBAL POVERTY IN DECADES

+71 MILLION PEOPLE ARE PUSHED INTO EXTREME POVERTY IN 2020

4 BILLION PEOPLE DID NOT BENEFIT FROM ANY FORM OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN 2016

NATURAL DISASTERS EXACERBATE POVERTY

$23.6 BILLION DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSSES (FROM 63 COUNTRIES IN 2018)

Why it Matters

"Reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions" - Target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Understanding multidimensional poverty is important for long-term poverty alleviation efforts at both the international and national levels. We must recognize that, just as poverty is multidimensional, policies and alleviation efforts must also be multidimensional. As a result, economic growth alone is not enough to eliminate poverty, there also needs to be corresponding investment in infrastructure, healthcare, and education.

Although the MPI is designed to measure poverty in developing countries, it is important to recognize and measure multidimensional poverty in all contexts. In developed countries too, multidimensional poverty persists, although its indicators may differ, highlighting inequalities between rural, urban, and suburban communities and between racial and ethnic groups. The Covid-19 pandemic has served to further highlight these inequalities, with the poorest individuals lacking sufficient access to healthcare, being unable to participate in remote work and learning, and being at risk of eviction and utility-shutoffs.

To truly "eliminate poverty in all its forms everywhere" as SDG one aims to do, we must recognize poverty in all its forms and ensure our policies are also multidimensional. If we fail to address all dimensions of poverty, we leave individuals vulnerable and risk perpetuating inequalities.

Sources for Further Reading: *Development as Freedom* by Amartya Sen; *Poor Economics* by Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo; *One Illness Away* by Anirudh Krishna; *Evicted* by Matthew Desmond; *Behind the Beautiful Forevers* by Katherine Boo

MEMBER STATE ASSIGNMENTS

MEMBER STATE	SCHOOL	MEMBER STATE	SCHOOL
Algeria	Valencia College, West Campus	Ethiopia	Eastern Illinois University
Argentina	Hillsborough Community College	Fiji	Shepherd University
Bangladesh	Millsaps College	France	Hollins University
Belarus	Shepherd University	Germany	Auburn University
Belgium	Winthrop University	Hungary	College of Central Florida
Botswana	University of North Georgia	India	Georgia State University
Brazil	Indiana University	Indonesia	Western Carolina University
Bulgaria	Texas A&M University – San Antonio	Iran	Western Carolina University
Canada	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Ireland	Eckerd College
Chile	Texas A&M University – San Antonio	Israel	Kennesaw State University
China	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Italy	University of North Georgia
Colombia	Mississippi State University	Japan	University of Montevallo
Cuba	University of La Verne	Jordan	College of Central Florida
Czech Republic	Broward College	Kenya	University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Dominican Republic	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Lebanon	St. Petersburg College
Egypt	University of Kentucky	Mali	Alvernia University
Estonia	Radford University		

MEMBER STATE ASSIGNMENTS

MEMBER STATE	SCHOOL
Mexico	University of Kentucky
Myanmar	University of La Verne
Netherlands	University of Ottawa
Niger	Old Dominion University
Nigeria	Mississippi State University
Norway	Guilford Technical Community College
Peru	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Poland	Old Dominion University
Qatar	Georgia State University
Republic of Korea	Kennesaw State University
Republic of the Congo	Georgia State University
Russian Federation	College of Charleston
Saudi Arabia	Hollins University
Singapore	Gulf Coast State College
South Africa	University of Alabama at Birmingham

MEMBER STATE	SCHOOL
Spain	Western Carolina University
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Lenoir Rhyne University
Sweden	Tennessee State University
Switzerland	University of North Georgia
Syrian Arab Republic	Colgate University
Tunisia	Fairfield University
Turkey	University of Texas at San Antonio
United Arab Emirates	University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Ukraine	Northeastern State University
United Kingdom	University of North Alabama
United States of America	Kennesaw State University*
Venezuela	University of North Alabama
Viet Nam	Hillsborough Community College

*Security Council only.

FAQS FOR VIRTUAL SRMUN

What to Know Before Conference Weekend

Q: Where is SRMUN's virtual conference located?
A: SRMUN will host its virtual conference on Zoom. Faculty Advisors and Delegates will receive their Zoom meeting rooms links, IDs, and passwords shortly before the conference dates. The conference is scheduled for October 23-25.

We recommend participants download and regularly update the Zoom app. From a computer, you may download Zoom's Client For Meetings, and download from either the Apple App Store or Google Play Store for the "Zoom Cloud Meetings" mobile app version.

Q: We have been assigned our Member State(s) and are aware of what committees we are responsible for, but do you assign our delegates to their committees?
A: No, the assignment of individuals to specific committees within your delegation is of your choosing. Please be cognizant of the committees that may be single-delegation only.

Q: We noticed that SRMUN's Security Council seats do not match the actual UN Security Council - why is this?
A: When compiling our Member State matrix, we base it on the Security Council at the time the matrix is completed.

Q: What are the costs associated with attending the virtual SRMUN conference?
A: The fees associated with SRMUN include the $150 non-refundable College/University fee and the individual delegate fees. Our individual delegate fees are priced at $40, per delegate. There is no fee for a Faculty Advisor's attendance.

Q: Does the cost of registration cover any expenses for tech equipment or software?
A: No, the fees associated with SRMUN do not cover any additional tech expenses.

Q: We had a change in student contact or Faculty Advisor. Who do we contact to update this?
A: Contact the Secretary-General directly and he/she will update our records accordingly.

Q: Is SRMUN affiliated with any College/University?
A: No, SRMUN is an independent nonprofit organization with no affiliation to any College/University.

Q: I am interested in attending Virtual SRMUN as a single delegate from my College/University. Am I able to do so?
A: Yes, you are able to attend the conference as a single delegate. Please contact the Secretary-General for more information on how to do so.

Q: How are the committees, theme, and topics chosen for the conference(s)?
A: The conference theme, committees, and topics are chosen after thorough discussion and deliberation between our conference staff and Board of Directors. We do our very best here at SRMUN to ensure both a challenging and stimulating debate for our delegates.

Q: What is your policy on plagiarism?
A: All materials, including but not limited to position papers, speeches, and working papers/draft resolutions are subject to a zero-tolerance policy regarding plagiarism or the unaccredited use of another's words. Any delegate found in violation of this stated policy will receive no credit for the entirety of their work, including receiving a score of zero for position papers found to include words that are not properly credited to the original author.

What to Know During Conference

Q: What is the dress-code for the virtual conference(s)?
A: The standard delegate attire at SRMUN is considered to be western-business attire, which includes a business jacket, slacks (or skirts or a dress 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 also inappropriate.

Q: I'm really excited to represent my Member State, that being said, am I allowed to wear traditional garb or a pin to reflect and honor my Member State?
A: We admire your commitment to your assigned Member State, but unfortunately SRMUN does prohibit the use of cultural dress as it may be an attempt to mock traditional cultural attire or abuse it as costume. However, cultural dress is permitted for international delegates, in whose native country's professional business dress includes traditional cultural dress. These delegates are the only individuals to whom this applies. Any delegate attempting to use

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a cultural costume to portray a "character" will be asked to leave their committee and change into clothing that is more appropriate. Lastly, the only acceptable symbol or pin for delegates to wear during the course of the conference are that of the UN symbol or the SRMUN pin.

Q: What is your policy on pre-written resolutions?
A: SRMUN does not allow for pre-written resolutions, as a pre-written resolution does not allow for collaboration, negotiation, consensus, and all of that is done during the committee sessions. If a prewritten resolution is submitted, or if any portion of a working paper is pre-written, it will not be accepted by your committee's dais. The dais will not accept any working papers during the first committee session of conference.

Q: What is the official language of the conference?
A: English is the only official and working language of the conference, and its committees, at all times.

Q: I'm finally participating in the virtual conference. Any advice on where I can find information on a specific issue? I just heard something called "sovereignty" and I am lost.
A: You have two options available. The first is Conference Services, managed by the conference's Under Secretary-General (USG) and Assistant Under Secretary-General (AUSG), where if you're having an tech issues or questions, you can come ask here. If available, there is also Home Government, where Faculty Advisors of attending college/universities are great resources that will answer questions from any and all delegates.

Q: Does SRMUN entertain Moderated Caucuses?
A: Yes we do! The SRMUN Rule of Procedure allows Suspension of the Meeting for either Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus. Compared to our usual SRMUN conferences, the virtual SRMUN conference does have new limits to the maximum amount of time for each type of the Suspension of the Meeting. You're allowed to move for up to a 30-minute unmoderated caucus, and up to a 15-minute Moderated Caucus. It is up to the Chairperson's discretion to increase or decrease the suspension time.

Q: What if I'm in a double-delegation?
A: If you're representing the same Member State with a partner in the same committee, communication prior and during the conference is important. Prior to the conference, you and your partner should decide who will be recognized as the "Voter" of the team. The "Voter" should have the sole control of using the Raise Hand (placard) feature and voting on procedural and substantive matters. The "Voter" should rename their Zoom name to "Insert Your Member State Name: Voter," while the other delegate should have only the name of the Member State. For example, if there are two delegates for representing Argentina in the General Assembly Plenary, one partner should be labeled as "Argentina: Voter," while the other partner is simply "Argentina." This, and communication with your partner, should curb partners from voting twice for the same motion and both using the Raise Hand simultaneously. The partners are free to alternate their "Voter" status, preferably changing at the start of a session.

Q: What if I'm in a single-delegation?
A: To maintain consistency among those with "voter" status, single-delegations should also add the "Voter" label to their Member State name.

Q: I am a double-delegation, do we both have to be present during formal debate?
A: No, but at least one delegate from your delegation should be present during formal debate.

Q: How will I enter my virtual committee room?
A: Approximately a week before conference, all registered Faculty Advisors and Head Delegates will receive the Zoom Meeting ID and password for each committee. Your Faculty Advisor and Head Delegate should relay the meeting room information to their delegates. All Faculty Advisors and Head Delegates will also receive details for other meetings rooms such as the Head Delegates' Meetings, the Faculty Meeting, and Conference Services.

Q: What should I do once I enter my committee?
A: Delegates: Remember to rename your Zoom name to reflect the Member State you are representing. Please remain on mute at all times until you're recognized by the dais or to issue a Point of Order. If you're having login or tech issues, please email your committee's dais.

Faculty Advisors & Observers: Please remain on mute at all times when visiting committee rooms, and add your title to

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your Zoom name (for example: "FacultyAdvisor: John Smith" or "Observer: Jane Smith").

Q: How should I proceed with a Point of Order?
A: Usually at a normal conference, you would raise your placard and say "Point of Order" if you noticed a mistake was made regarding the Rules of Procedure. For SRMUN's virtual conference, if you noticed an error was made with the Rules of Procedure, you may unmute yourself, press "Raise Hand," and say "Point of Order." Please wait until the Chairperson officially recognizes you, and then proceed with the reason for the Point of Order.

Q: Is there Point of Inquiry or Point of Personal Privilege at SRMUN virtual conference?
A: No, but if you do have a question that is not clearly understood in committee, please send a private Zoom message, or an email, to your dais.

Q: Since the virtual conference won't have placards, what's the virtual equivalent?
A: On Zoom, you may press the "Raise Hand" feature. Remember to press "Raise Hand" once again to put down/turn off your raised hand.

Q: I'm next on the Speaker's List and ready to say my formal speech, when should I start speaking?
A: Once the Chairperson recognizes you are next on the Speaker's List, please unmute yourself and have your camera turn on. The Chairperson's timer won't start until you say the first word of your speech. When you're done with your speech, please mute yourself, and then the Chairperson will proceed with the next order of business. There is no "Yielding" to another delegate at SRMUN.

Q: I suddenly encountered tech issues (i.e., a problem with my microphone or loss of Internet connection) during my speech. What should I do?
A: Tech issues might happen, and it's ok, we understand. If you're interrupted during your speech, you will have the right to resume your speech once the issue(s) is resolved and you'll have the remainder of the Speaker's Time. For example, if the Speaker's Time is 60 seconds, but a tech malfunction occurs 15 seconds into your speech, you will have the right to use the remaining 45 seconds upon your return. Please contact your dais, such as an email, if you do encounter a tech issue.

Q: We usually vote with our placards, but how will voting work in SRMUN's virtual conference?
A: When you're voting on procedural matters, delegates will be instructed to use Zoom's "Nonverbal Feedback" feature, which allows delegates to simultaneously and electronically vote either "yes" or "no." We will use this feature instead of the traditional raising of the placard vote.

When voting on substantive matters, such as the Draft Resolutions, delegates will have three voting methods, which includes the traditional motions to Vote by Acclamation and the Roll Call Vote. The third voting option, if there's dissent to the Acclamation Vote and no Roll Call Vote motion was made, will be Zoom's "Nonverbal Feedback" feature, which will also allow you the option to click "more" and select either the "need a break" cup symbol to Abstain your vote.

We have provided video tutorials, both on the SRMUN website and our YouTube, on how to use these and other Zoom features. Please stay tuned and subscribe to SRMUN's YouTube page.

Q: How will Unmoderated Caucuses work?
A: We will use Zoom's "Breakout Rooms" for any Suspension of the Meeting for an Unmoderated Caucus. We strongly recommend participants download and regularly update the Zoom app. From a computer, you may download Zoom's Client For Meetings, and download from either the Apple App Store or Google Play Store for the "Zoom Cloud Meetings" mobile app version.

Once the committee chairperson calls for any points or motions, delegates may move for a Suspension of the Meeting for an Unmoderated Caucus with a time limit that does not exceed 30 minutes. If delegates vote in favor, the committee dais will then activate the "Breakout Rooms" feature. Once the feature opens, and if using either Zoom computer or mobile apps, delegates are able to automatically enter any of the multiple open Breakout Rooms.

If a delegate is using Zoom from a web browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, etc.), the ability to automatically enter any open Breakout Rooms is currently not available. In this scenario, the delegate must message the committee dais with the Breakout Room name they want to enter. The committee

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dais, serving as the Zoom hosts, will then move the delegate into the requested Breakout Room.

For more about SRMUN's Unmoderated Caucus, watch here.

Q: Are there changes to your Moderated Caucuses?
A: There are no significant changes. You'll motion for a Suspension of the Meeting for a Moderated Caucus as you would at our normal conference. If the motion passes, the Chairperson will call upon Member States wishing to speak to press the "Raise Hand" feature and keep the "Raise Hand" on until you're called. Once you're called to speak, please lower your "Raise Hand" and start your speech. Once the Moderated Caucus' time has elapsed or no further Member States wishes to speak, the Chairperson will end the Suspension of the Meeting and proceed with other points or motions on the virtual floor or resume the committee's Speaker's List. The Moderated Caucus will take place within the main committee meeting room.

Q: Could you elaborate the virtual Working Papers/Reports process?
A: Absolutely! The Working Paper and Report Writing templates will be available on the SRMUN Virtual Conference website. Delegates may save a copy into their Google Drive or download the file.

We recommend delegates share and collaborate on Google Docs. Zoom also allows delegates to Share Screen, which will be available during informal sessions. Once you're ready to submit a Working Paper(s) or Report, you must email it to the committee email address listed on the SRMUN website, and also located in your committee Background Guide. Please CC: your fellow Working Paper/Report Sponsors when emailing the document to dais. The dais will electronically provide edits onto your Working Paper and will return it to the group with feedback. This process will continue until the dais accepts your Working Paper or Report as a Draft Resolution or Report. The accepted Draft Resolutions or Report will be distributed, by the dais, to all committee delegates.

Q: Will SRMUN's virtual conference still offer awards?
A: Yes! On the final day of the virtual

conference, during SRMUN's Closing Ceremony, we will announce the delegations that have won Outstanding Position Papers, Honorable Delegation Awards, Distinguished Delegation Awards, Outstanding Delegation Awards, and other awards. We will also contact the winning schools to provide us with their preferred mailing address in order for us to mail the awards. SRMUN will only mail awards within the United States. An electronic version of the award will be sent to any winning international school. SRMUN will not penalize delegates or delegations that encounter any tech difficulties or sudden personal events that may suddenly prevent them from participating in conference sessions — should such issue(s) occur, please contact the conference Secretary-General or Executive Director. For more information about awards at SRMUN, click here.

Q: Could I use a virtual background on Zoom?
A: Delegates have the option of using a virtual background, but it must be the SRMUN Virtual Background, which can be downloaded from the SRMUN Virtual Conference website.

Q: I'm a graduating senior and this is my last SRMUN. I am heartbroken but I hear being a staff member seems just about the best opportunity, EVER! How do I get involved?
A: Great question, delegate! Announcements will be made throughout the conference about staff applications. The application can be filled out online. We encourage you to ask staff members about their experience. You may email your committee or a member of the Executive Staff, such as the Secretary-General, Under Secretary-General, or Director-General). We guarantee it will change your life!

Q: I'm thinking about applying for staff, what are some added benefits besides being a great resume builder?
A: We're glad you asked, as staffing at SRMUN is a unique experience unlike any other! We say this as not only are we focused on professional development of our staff, but we truly become a SRMUN Family. SRMUN's volunteer positions will enhance your professional attributes and network with fellow staffers with similar or diverse fields.

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 the SRMUN Board of Directors and Executive Staff.
- Delegates who disrupt committee sessions or create problems in the Zoom committee meeting room may be barred from further participation in the conference.
- Using information and communication technologies such as email, 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 eligibility.

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.
- 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 any member of the Executive Staff or any member of the Board of Directors.

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 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.

PLAGIARISM

SRMUN, Inc., encourages unique and exceptional dialogue amongst our participants through the free flow of ideas and conversations, with the expectation that all written and spoken words be original thought. All materials, including but not limited to: Position Papers, speeches, and working papers/draft resolutions are subject to a zero tolerance policy regarding plagiarism or the unaccredited use of another's words. Any delegate found in violation of this stated policy will receive no credit for the entirety of their work, including receiving a score of zero for position papers found to include words that are not cited and/or properly credited to the original author.

SRMUN AWARDS POLICY

Each year, the SRMUN Board of Directors recognizes exceptional delegations with both Position Paper and Conference Awards using a criterion set by it. For the Virtual SRMUN conference, awards will be announced during the Closing Ceremony. Schools will receive their awards via mail.

SRMUN POLICIES

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/sample_pp_scoring.pdf

Position Paper evaluations and awards are typically distributed at the Faculty Meeting with the Board, but for Virtual SRMUN, the evaluations will be distributed via email. Awards will be sent by mail.

COMMITTEE DELEGATION AWARDS

Delegations are nominated by SRMUN conference staff and awarded the Committee Delegation Award, which will be announced during the SRMUN Closing Ceremony. 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. The breakdown of Committee Delegations Awards is as follows: Each large-sized committee will receive up to six awards, each medium-sized committee will receive up to four awards, and each small committee will receive up to two awards. Delegates will also be eligible for "Most Diplomatic" and "Most Improved" 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 nations outside of their respective 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 Member States 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 Member States 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 then tallied by the SRMUN Board. Final scores are calculated as follows:

The number of committees in which each delegation (Member States) 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.

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. Please feel free to contact any SRMUN Board Member, Executive Director, or Executive Staff member if you have any questions or concerns regarding this policy.

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 (Roll call)
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 Speaker's Time	Set or change speaker's 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

- These motions are listed in order of precedence.
- Instead of raising a placard, delegates must use Zoom's "Raise Hand" feature in order to be recognized for a point or motion.
- For Point of Order, the delegate can unmute themselves and say "Point of Order" while they have their "Raise Hand" on (this will help the chairperson identify the Member State making the point). They shall not immediately state their "Point of Order" reason until the chairperson recognize them.
- The five shaded motions (PADAR) are the only motions that can be used during voting procedure.

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 preambulatory clauses from the original draft resolution.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │         Motion to Divide         │
                    │  Consider clause(s) separately   │
                    │   from the rest of a resolution. │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
                                    │
                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │         Procedural Vote          │
                    │     Debate of 2 Pro/ 2 Con       │
                    │     Requires simple majority     │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
                         │                      │
                  ┌──────────────┐       ┌──────────────┐
                  │     PASS     │       │     FAIL     │
                  └──────────────┘       └──────────────┘
                         │                      │
        ┌────────────────────────────┐  ┌────────────────────────────┐
        │ Clause(s) are separated out│  │ Clause(s) are not separated │
        │ and the committee moves on │  │ and the committee moves on  │
        │ to a substantive vote on   │  │ to the next motion.         │
        │ the division.              │  │                             │
        │ (The draft resolution is   │  │                             │
        │  now divided into 2 pieces.)│ │                             │
        └────────────────────────────┘  └────────────────────────────┘
                    │
        ┌────────────────────────────┐
        │      Substantive Vote      │
        │   Requires simple majority │
        └────────────────────────────┘
            │                    │
    ┌──────────────┐     ┌──────────────┐
    │     PASS     │     │     FAIL     │
    └──────────────┘     └──────────────┘
            │                    │
    ┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
    │ Clause(s) are    │  │ Clause(s) are    │
    │ approved by the  │  │ discarded and    │
    │ committee and    │  │ are no longer    │
    │ become an annex. │  │ any part of the  │
    │                  │  │ draft resolution.│
    └──────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
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UNMODERATED CAUCUSING

Unmoderated caucusing is an essential part of your committee experience. These intermittent breaks from formal debate allow delegates the freedom to move between Zoom's Breakout Rooms 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 an unmoderated caucus."
- A delegate must also state the length of time that you want the caucus to last. Example: "Nigeria motions for a suspension of the meeting for the purpose of an unmoderated caucus for a period of 20 minutes."
- Once the dais accepts the motion, a vote will be taken and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass. The committee chairperson will instruct delegates to use Zoom's Nonverbal Feedback voting feature to vote either "yes" or "no" on the motion.
- If multiple motions for unmoderated caucus are on the table, the body will vote on them by most disruptive to least disruptive. For example, if motions are entertained for 15 minutes and 30 minutes, the longer one will be voted upon first. Also, if it passes, the15 minute motion will be removed from the floor for future consideration.
- Motions for suspension of the meeting are not applicable during voting procedures.

At Virtual SRMUN, unmoderated caucuses will take place in Zoom's Breakout Rooms. Once an unmoderated caucus begins, the committee dais will open multiple Breakout Rooms, which may be named based on themes delegates have mentioned in their Position Papers, Working Papers, etc. If a delegate is using either Zoom's "Client for Meetings" computer app or Zoom's mobile app on their Apple iOS or Android device, delegates will automatically be able to choose which Breakout Room to enter. If a delegate is using Zoom from a web browser, such as Apple Safari, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, etc., the delegate unfortunately cannot automatically enter any open Breakout Room; instead, the delegate must message a member of their committee dais requesting to join a Breakout Room, and the dais member will then manually move the delegate into the Breakout Room.

Once in the Zoom breakout rooms, delegates will be able to discuss the topic at hand and collaborate virtually to write their Working Papers. Delegates can also move between breakout rooms and share their screen to work with different groups throughout the caucus. Once the time for the unmoderated caucus has expired, the dais will recall all delegates to the main Zoom committee room.

For more about SRMUN's unmoderated caucus, click here.

TIPS FOR CAUCUSING EFFECTIVELY: TAKE THE DIPLOMACY CHALLENGE!

Discuss	Past resolutions, sub topics, data, charts, maps, etc. are valuable keys to creating solid resolutions and will be very helpful to you and your fellow delegates. Offer these items during your discussions.
Invite	Ask other members of your regional bloc to join you in discussion.
Plan	Choose which ideas are most important and which ones have room for negotiation.
Listen	Allowing other delegates to speak will add to the discussion and help flush out possible solutions.
One on One	Incorporate individuals that you may not have heard from and get their opinions on the issues.
Mind the time	Stay focused on the topic and the discussions which will lead to the creation of a thought out and widely supported resolution.
Ask questions	If you disagree with another delegate, calmly ask questions that will 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.
Yes	The ultimate goal is a resolution that the committee will vote on. Keep that in mind by respecting other delegates to the fullest during your negotiations.

MODERATED CAUCUSING

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 specify the overall time, speaker's time, and subject of the caucus. There is no speaker's list, and delegates will use Zoom's "Raise Hand" feature to be called upon in order to speak. The moderated caucus is useful to focus the committee on a specific sub-topic 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 15-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, moderated or unmoderated, are not applicable during voting procedures.

At Virtual SRMUN, once a moderated caucus begins, delegates can indicate they wish to speak by using the "Raise Hand" feature. Delegates should keep their hand raised until they are called upon to speak, at which point they should lower their hand, unmute their microphone, and speak for the allotted speaker's time. After speaking, the delegate must mute themselves and again use the "raise hand" feature to indicate to the dais that they wish to speak again.

THINGS TO REMEMBER AND CONSIDER
- The maximum time for a moderated caucus at Virtual SRMUN is 15 minutes.
- If the motion for moderated caucus passes, the chairperson will ask the delegation that made the motion if they reserve the right to speak first. Delegations may reserve this right, or refuse.
- The moderated caucus will take place within the main Zoom committee meeting room.
- 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 hands to speak, the chairperson 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 welcome to conduct supplemental research during the conference; however, developments on the topics are suspended once the SRMUN Opening Ceremony begins, except for Security Council.

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 the prior page and be sure to practice DIPLOMACY.

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 non-governmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting

Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction
Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fully aware
Fully believing
Further deploring
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted

Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention
Having examined
Having heard
Having received
Having studied
Keeping in mind
Noting with regret
Noting with deep concern
Noting with satisfaction
Noting further

Noting with approval
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into account
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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 can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Declares accordingly

Deplores
Designates
Draws the attention
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Deplores
Designates
Draws the attention

Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further reminds
Further recommends
Further requests
Further resolves
Has resolved

Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Trusts

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.

- Delegates need to first download or save a copy of the official SRMUN working paper template from the SRMUN Virtual Conference website. Working papers will not be reviewed unless in the SRMUN template.
- 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.

For Virtual SRMUN, we recommend that delegates use collaborative programs like Google Docs to allow multiple delegates to work on and view the paper simultaneously. Delegates can submit their working papers to the committee dais via their committee's email address. When submitting your working paper, please remember to CC your fellow sponsors on the email – that way the dais can copy all sponsors on the response.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Once a working paper has been accepted by 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 accepted. 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

Sometimes a draft resolution needs changes to garner support or to build consensus. SRMUN provides for these changes through two avenues:
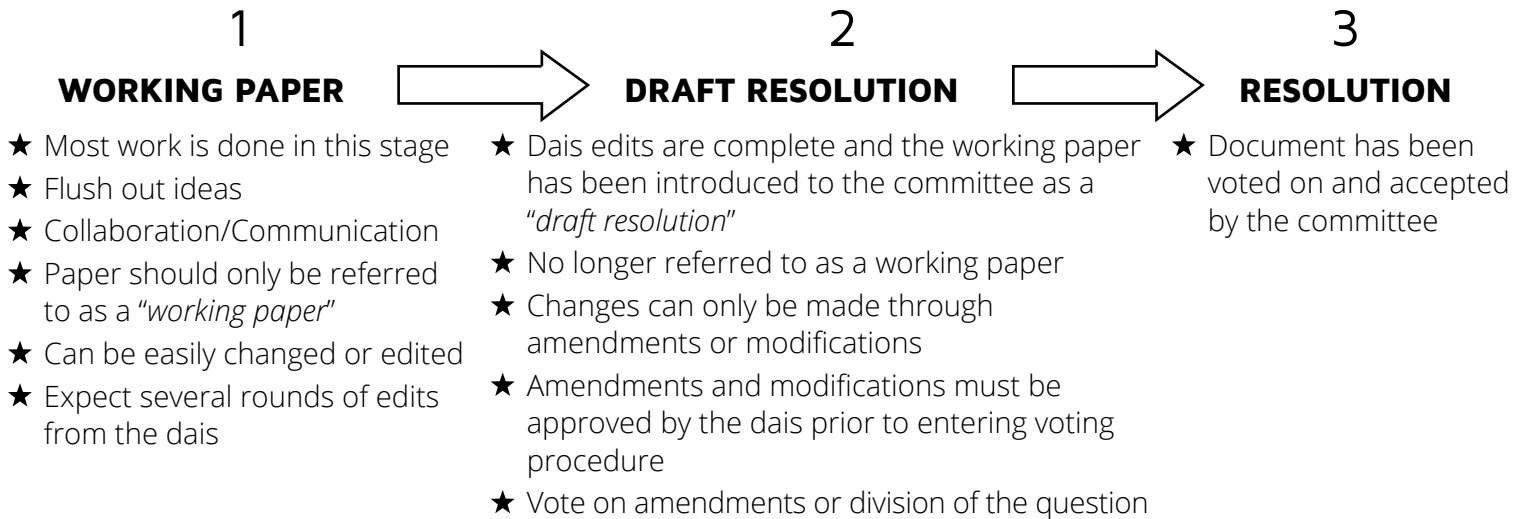
Modifications are usually small in nature, often rewording a phrase for clarity or a rearrangement of ideas. These are changes that all Sponsors of the draft resolution agree to being made. Signatory support is not required, but they are usually consulted. All modifications need to be written out in the modification form and submitted to the Dais, with the acceptance and acknowledgment 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 1⁄4 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 disruptive to least disruptive, as decided by the dais. Passed amendments must be considered when voting on the draft resolution. Should a draft resolution include an amendment that changes the intention, a Sponsor is able to vote against said draft resolution.

As a reminder, once a draft resolution has been accepted by the dais, preambulatory clauses cannot be altered by modifications or amendments.

At Virtual SRMUN, delegates will be able to submit Amendments and Modifications to the committee dais via a provided submission form available on the SRMUN Virtual Conference website.

EVOLUTION OF A RESOLUTION

1
WORKING PAPER

★ 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

2
DRAFT RESOLUTION

★ 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
★ Vote on amendments or division of the question

3
RESOLUTION

★ Document has been voted on and accepted by the committee

MERGING
- Sometimes there are too many working papers with similar ideas and the Dais will ask groups to merge their working paper 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 collaborative working paper.
- By combining multiple papers, a comprehensive work product 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 VS 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 Member States.

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 document of said body.

Draft Resolution 2-6

Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Subject: Ensuring Global Food Security
Sponsors: China, Comoros, Eritrea, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa
Signatories: Austria, Egypt, Gabon, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russia, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela, and Viet Nam

The General Assembly,

List committee name, followed by a comma.

Keeping in mind the United Nations Millennium Project, an effort to contribute 0.7 percent 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,

Fully believing the United Nations Millennium Project to be imperative to meeting the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

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

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

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 Member States as a hindrance to self-sustainability,

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),

1. *Reminds* Member States of the pledge to contribute to the ODA through the United Nations Millennium Project, especially during this economic downturn;

2. *Emphasizes* food, monetary, and technological aid as a preferred means to ensure global food security as a component of the 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, and,
   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; and,

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 a universal comprehensive agenda to avoid the mismanagement of funds and the historic problem of overspending on certain issues while leaving others without funding, and,
   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.

REPORT WRITING AT SRMUN

SOME THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

· Absolutely no prewritten reports or segments.
· Merge working documents with others that are on the same issue or aspect.
· The final document is from the body, not an individual or groups of delegates.

WHAT MAKES A REPORT-WRITING COMMITTEE UNIQUE?

· Reports are much more text heavy than resolutions.
· Reports are written in complete sentences, rather than a single sentence as in a resolution, and are made up of a series of paragraphs.
· Reports do not use operative or preambulatory clauses.
· Reports, like resolutions, are the final recommendations of the committee on the topic.
· Reports will be identified in committee as working paper, draft report segment, and report segment.
· The final report will combine all report segments approved by the body – therefore, collaboration is the key to the body's success.

STRUCTURE OF A REPORT:

INTRODUCTION:

The introduction is always difficult because you do not want it to overlap with the mandate so it should focus on the general goals of the body, possibly including key documents that shaped the committee or details about its history, depending on the preferences of your dais. It may also include an overview of the situation with which the committee is confronted.

MANDATE:

While the introduction provides basics, the mandate consists of generally one section entitled "General Background" and needs to explain explicitly why the committee has the right and authority to proceed. Here the report will call on specific previous documents, agreements, statements, etc., that relate to the committee's goals while also explaining the background of the situation and why action is necessary. The Mandate will be written by the committee dais and provided with the Report Template. The Mandate should not be edited by the body.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The conclusions section is the first sub-point in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section and should provide one to three concise paragraphs that explain the committee's overall findings, feelings and, well, conclusions on a subject based on the research and discussions. It is very similar to the conclusion of any standard report you would write for a class assignment. Typically, in this section, perambulatory-like phrases are used.

(RECOMMENDATIONS):

This sub-section is also straight-forward and should be exceptionally detailed, providing actions that the committee recommends be taken, based on its conclusions, just like you would see in the operative section of a resolution. Because of this, the same types of operative words are generally used and developed into complete sentences.

REPORT WRITING AT SRMUN

TO CONCLUDE: The intro says who the committee is and what it values, the mandate explains why the committee can act and narrates the history of the situation, the conclusion seeks to explain the situation as the committee sees it and justify policy prescriptions that are laid out in the recommendations subsection.

SRMUN HEADING HERE

I.   **Introduction**
     1.
II. **Mandate**
     General Background
     A. SEGMENT TITLE
     1.
     2.
III. **Conclusions and Recommendations**
     A.   SEGMENT TITLE
     1.
     2.

BUILDING A REPORT IN COMMITTEE

Each subtopic should have enumerated clauses which outline the substance of the report. Each sub-header (A, B, C, etc.) should be repeated in all four parts of the report. Usually, one sub-header would correspond to one draft report segment. For example, if a final report is the combination of three report segments, then sub-header A would correspond to the first segment, B to the second segment and C to the third segment. Thus, the introduction of the first draft report segment would become sub-header A of the introduction of final report, and same goes for the other parts of the report.

....

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CAUCUSING BLOCS

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

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

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Azerbaijan
Armenia
Belarus
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova
Russia
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

GROUP OF EIGHT (G8)

Canada
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
UK
USA
EU
Suspended: Russia

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
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
Central African
  Republic (CAR)
Chad
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
DRC
Djibouti
Edypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rep of the Congo
Rwanda
Sahrawi Arab
Democratic Republic
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe
São Tomé and
Príncipe

ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)

Aghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Benin
Brunei
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Chad
Comoros
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Gabon
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
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Malaysia
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
UAE
Uzbekistan
Yemen

ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING OUNTRIES (OPEC)

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

GULF COOPERATIVE COUNCIL (GCC)

Bahrain
Kuwait
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
UAE

GROUP OF TWENTY (G20) FINANCE

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
China
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Korea
Mexico
Russia
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Turkey
UK
USA
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LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Algeria
Bahrain
Comoros
Djibouti
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Observers:
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Mauritania
Morocco
Oman
Palestine
Turkey
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SRMUN ATLANTA 2021 STAFF APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply for next year before it's too late.

SRMUN Atlanta applications are available online at www.srmun.org.

Committee Staff applications are due by Sunday, November 1st, at 11:59pm EST.

COMMITTEE STAFF APPLICATIONS

The substantive staff of SRMUN remains the backbone of the conference. Staff is generally hired, on a volunteer basis, in mid-December to early January. In conjunction with the Directors-General, both the 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 and more intensive. Directors must attend staff-training weekend scheduled in early September. In the 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 Sunday, November 1st, 2020.

EXECUTIVE STAFF APPLICATIONS FOR SRMUN ATLANTA 2020

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 the volunteer committee staff, deciding committee and its topics, and editing 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, Conference Services, working with the Secretary-General on recruitment and staff travel. The Under Secretary-General also organizes and runs Conference Services for SRMUN. Previous SRMUN staff experience is high preferred but is not required. These positions require an extensive, full-year commitment. Consider this carefully before applying. Executive Staff applications for SRMUN Atlanta 2021 are due Tuesday, October 20, 2020.

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