

**42nd Annual  
Central New York Model  
United Nations**



**Delegate Preparation  
Guide**

Dear Delegates and Advisors,

Welcome to the 42nd Annual Central New York Model United Nations Conference (CNYMUN)! We are excited to announce that this year, CNYMUN will take place on January 10-11th at Syracuse University. The Steering Committee and Executive Staff have been working tirelessly behind the scenes to prepare for another year of rigorous debate and solution-making; we are all eager to witness the productive decision-making to come this year!

Our CNYMUN 2025 conference theme is "Pathways to Peace and Prosperity." In the current global situation, we stand at a crossroads. Climate change is accelerating, populism and democratic deconsolidation are on the rise, institutional trust is waning, brutal conflicts are intensifying, and discrimination of all forms has grown. An array of options is presented before us, each with consequences and endless possibilities. With this year's committees, topics, and speakers, we challenge delegates to take on the responsibility of shaping our future and to work as a community to forge a pathway toward a more peaceful and prosperous future.

More than just a platform for debate, CNYMUN is known to play a crucial role in training future leaders to have respectful and fruitful conversations. We encourage delegates to seize the opportunity to challenge their presumptions, present biases, and collaborate with diverse perspectives. We look forward to witnessing how delegates come out of this experience with long-lasting memories and lifetime friendships, equipped with the skills and knowledge to lead in a global context.

Our committees this year have been selected to emphasize the importance of topics that threaten to disturb international balance and peacekeeping. We will continue to host traditional GA and ECOSOC committees, but we have also incorporated new committees such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Additionally, CNYMUN will be bringing back double delegations in the Organization of American States (OAS) and Observer delegations in the Arab League, U.S. FEMA, and the Japanese Cabinet. Furthermore, mini-crises will be implemented on a case-by-case basis in IAEA and Specialized committees to further spice up the debate. More details about these can be found in the Advanced Briefs section on the CNYMUN website.

Our Steering Committee has worked diligently to ensure that all committees will engage delegates with challenging yet rewarding topics that bridge this transformative time. Thank you again for your continuous support of our conference. We look forward to seeing you all in January! Please refer to our website ([www.cnymun.org](http://www.cnymun.org)) for more information and feel free to contact us ([25nzheng@fmschools.org](mailto:25nzheng@fmschools.org) and [25zmangoba@fmschools.org](mailto:25zmangoba@fmschools.org)) with any questions or concerns!

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## CNYMUN Important Points

### *An Introduction to Harvard-Style Debate:*

CNYMUN generally operates in the Harvard-style format. *Though there may be exceptions to some committees, so be sure to check your chair letter.* The CNYMUN Steering Committee has found that Harvard-style debate encourages all members of the committee to participate and get involved in debate and caucus. It favors the creation of realistic blocs and discourages collaboration solely based on delegates attending the same school. As opposed to other conferences where resolutions must be submitted in advance, delegates instead draft them in committee. **Any form of pre-written resolutions, including bulleted operative clauses, will not be accepted.** If any delegates are found to have a pre-written resolution or bulleted operative clauses, they will be ineligible to receive an award. Resolutions should reflect the nature of debate and should be inclusive to fellow nations and their respective policies. CNYMUN delegates are strongly encouraged to prepare position papers discussing their stances on the topics being discussed and submit them to their respective chairs prior to the conference. Position papers will help delegates mold their state's policies and give our chairs the opportunity to evaluate the opinions of the committee on the selected topics. It should be noted that delegates who wish to be eligible for an award are required to submit a position paper covering all topics by the start of the first committee session.

CNYMUN is at Syracuse University Campus this year. While the technical procedures will be slightly different from previous years, the nature of the conference and the general parliamentary procedure will remain the same. Delegates should use working papers to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions. These preliminary documents need not be written in resolution format. As the discussions on a topic develop, delegates should work to combine working papers into draft resolutions. There can be any number of draft resolutions on the floor at one time. Also, more than one resolution can be passed on a single topic, so long as they do not contradict one another. Debate will be conducted through speakers' lists and both moderated and unmoderated caucuses. Essentially, collaboration between delegates and synthesis of ideas is fundamental to Harvard-style debate.

## Delegate Research Guide

As CNYMUN approaches, so does the task of writing position papers and developing policy. It is important to research and evaluate the issues at hand. Developing and maintaining that policy can be extremely difficult for delegates, especially when putting aside personal beliefs to view all the topics through the eyes of a government they may be unfamiliar with.

Policy is the set of beliefs that a country uses to base its actions. A country's policy is not set in stone and is often modified in response to events around the world. Delegates must understand the connections between current events, historical events, socioeconomic conditions, and the culture of a country. This may all seem like a lot to handle, but by answering the following questions and doing sufficient research, these connections will appear.

### Political Questions:

- What is the form of government? (Republic? Communist state? Dictatorship? Monarchy? Aristocracy?) How has this influenced the nation?
- What are the most prominent neighboring countries? Why are they prominent? What relationship exists between the nation and its neighbors?
- What significant events have taken place in the nation's history that impact the way the nation operates today?

### Economic Questions:

- What sort of economy does the nation have and what type of economic system does it employ?
- What are the population, population density, and the population growth rate of the nation? Are there enough resources within the borders of the country to support the population?
- What natural resources does the nation possess? How have these resources or lack of resources affected the nation's relationships with other countries?
- How does the nation act with respect to pollution, energy consumption, and other environmental issues?
- What are the major imports and exports of a country? Who is your country importing and exporting to?

### Foreign Relations Questions:

- What international organizations is your nation a member of? How have these organizations affected the nation's domestic and foreign policy? How does your nation view the role and impact of these organizations?
- What kind of technical and/or economic aid does your nation give and/or receive?
- What are the nation's significant allies and enemies?

- What type of role does the nation play in the UN? Does it currently have a seat in the Security Council? What are the nation's financial obligations to the UN?

#### Cultural Questions:

- What religions, if any, have significant influence in the country?
- What are the prominent majority and minority ethnic, religious, and political groups in the country? Are these groups a cause of conflict?
- How does the country's government view countries with different cultural backgrounds?

#### Military Questions:

- What are the nation's defensive and offensive military capabilities? How often does the nation employ these capabilities? Are they employments for foreign or domestic concerns?
- Does the nation possess nuclear capabilities?
- Is the nation interested in acquiring or selling arms? Is this process legal or illegal?

Throughout your research it is imperative that you utilize reliable and accurate sources. Ensuring that you are fact checking your information as you go on with your research, as well as corroborating your facts and statistics is essential to ensuring you project accurate information in your committee.

## Preparing a Position Paper

After conducting sufficient research, the information regarding your country's policies should be collated into a position paper. A position paper is not only a good organizational tool, but also a guide in diplomatic strategy. A good position paper will contextualize each topic on the agenda and that topic's relationship to the country's national interests. It should state clearly the country's policies, make connections to the United Nations, and current actions taken. A good position paper will also consider possible solutions to the issue at hand. When writing a position paper, the delegate will be able to realize which topic is most important to their country. Below is a sample outline for a position paper, using the "Georgetown" method. An exemplary position paper can also be found on the CNYMUN website.

### Background of Committee Topic

1. Main elements of the problem or issue
2. General views on the topic
3. Previous/Current action take on the topic, by the UN, nations, and/or NGOS

### Justification of Position and Summary

1. Support of your country/role's point of view or position
2. Argument for opposing position and the strongest points of rebuttal

### Possible Solutions

1. Feasible ideas for international intervention
2. Innovative solutions
3. Solutions should **not** serve as pre-written clauses

**\*\*\*Sending in a position paper is mandatory and required for any delegate wishing to be eligible for an award.\*\*\***

**Please email or give your position paper to your chairs by the start of the first committee session.**

## **Anticipating Committee Strategies and Influence**

### Blocs:

Blocs are groups of nations, often geographically proximate, that meet together to formulate group policies on key issues. Countries within a certain bloc can and do have varying policies on issues, but often have similarities in basic goals. At the beginning of the conference, nations may choose to caucus within their respective blocs. Blocs could decide on general policy and a delegate or two may emerge as bloc leaders who will help lead debate and working paper drafting. The bloc leader(s) will have the responsibility of negotiating with other blocs to gain support for resolutions.

Delegates often request blocing sessions or caucuses when a new resolution or proposal is brought to the top of the committee's agenda. CNYMUN highly values the use of realistic blocs based on factors such as geography and policy during committee. A large portion of these conversations will occur during unmoderated caucuses and via note-passing. Unmoderated caucuses will take place within committee rooms. Unmoderated caucuses are one of the most useful times in committee since there is no need to maintain formality.

### Alliances:

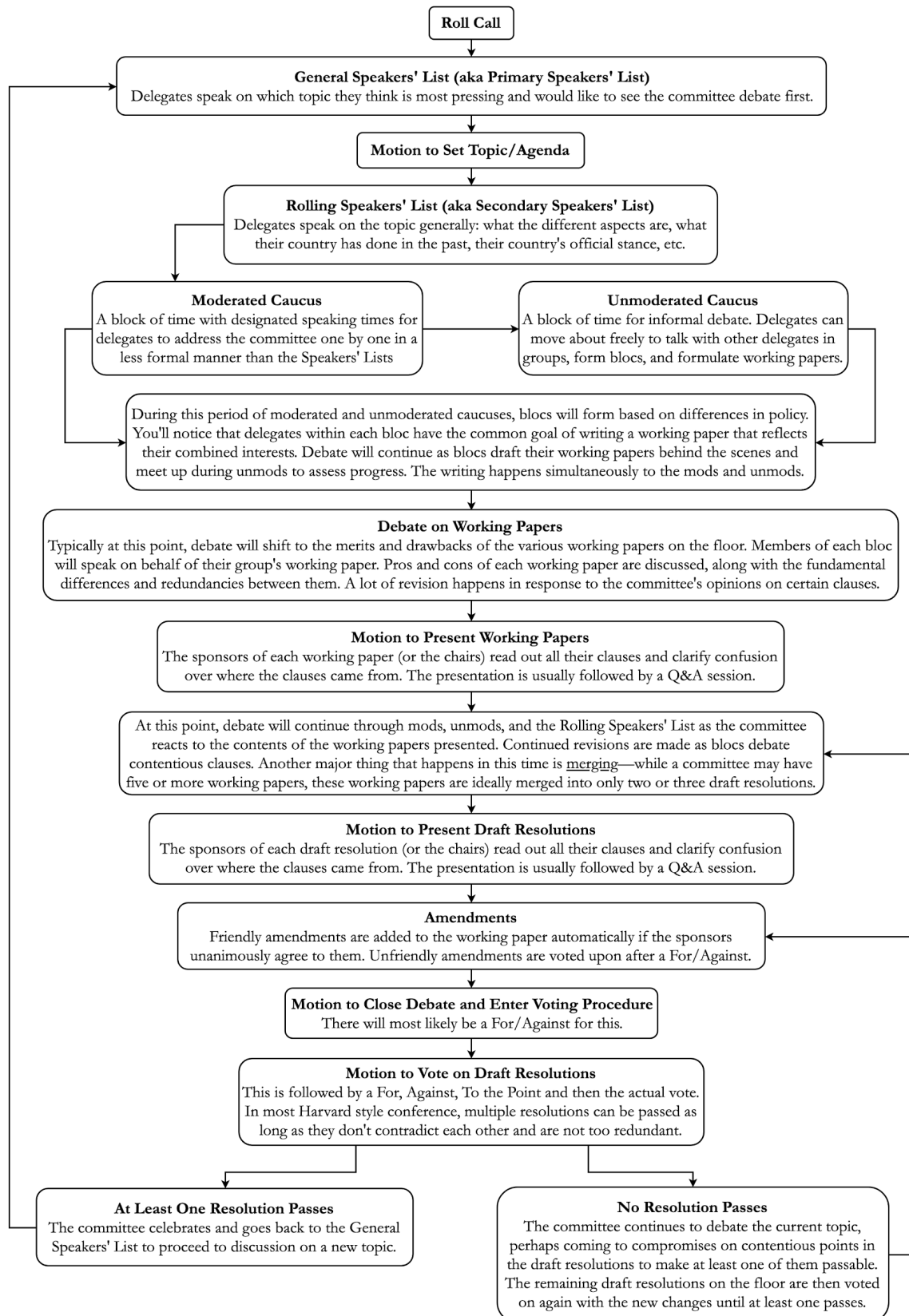
Allied delegates have similar goals that are more specific than the broad policy of a bloc. An alliance is often formed between nations when a group of delegates follows a strategy to attain detailed common goals. Unlike a bloc, which may not be unified on every issue, an alliance takes an active role in supporting their allies' actions while keeping with their own national interests. Alliances can become very powerful because they work as a team, rather than as individual delegates. Alliance tactics include soft-balling questions to allies who are speaking in formal debate, yielding time to one another, and voting for the alliance members' resolutions. An example of an alliance might be industrial nations in the United Nations Environmental Program pushing for an environmental reform resolution financially desirable to them. A well-organized alliance has the capability of single-handedly passing or defeating resolutions if the members pool their strength together and project a strong front to the rest of the committee.

### Parliamentary Procedure

The flow of debate at CNYMUN centers around the structure of parliamentary procedure. This can also be utilized as a form of strategy for delegates, so a deep knowledge of parliamentary procedure is advantageous; motions can be used to further the goals of alliances or blocs.



# Flow of Debate:



# CNYMUN Rules of Procedure

## **1. Scope**

These rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the first session. No other rules of procedure are applicable. The Secretary-General(s) in accordance with the United Nations Charter shall interpret the legality of proposals unless otherwise specified.

## **2. Delegations**

The accredited delegations to the Central New York Model United Nations shall consist of all properly pre-registered representatives.

## **3. Language**

English shall be both the working and official language of CNYMUN.

## **4. Statements by the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General(s) or their designated representative may, at any time, address any body of the United Nations at CNYMUN.

## **5. Presiding Officers**

The chairpersons, presidents, and/or rapporteurs of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Security Council, and all specialized agencies shall be selected by the Secretary-General(s).

## **6. Duties and Powers of the Presiding Officer**

In addition to the duties and powers with a conferred him/her elsewhere in these rules, the presiding officer shall:

- A. Declare the opening and closing of each session;
- B. Direct discussion;
- C. Ensure the observance of these rules;
- D. Accord the privilege of addressing the session;
- E. Limit speaking time;
- F. Put and announce questions;
- G. Rule on points of order and other procedural matters;
- H. Maintain, subject to these rules, order in each section;

In addition, the presiding officer may propose to the delegates:

- I. Limitations on the number of times each delegate may speak;
- J. Closure of the speakers' list;
- K. Closure of debate;
- L. Recess or adjournment of the session;

## **7. Ruling of the Presiding Officer**

Whenever any question or matter of procedure arises which is not specifically covered by the rules, the ruling shall be at the presiding officer's discretion.

## **8. Appeal**

Any decision of the presiding officer, with the exception of those matters which cannot be questioned, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The presiding officer will then speak to defend the ruling. The appeal will be put to a vote. A "Yes" vote indicates support for a ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to the ruling. The Chair's ruling will stand overruled by a simple majority of "No" votes.

## **9. Courtesy**

Representatives will show courtesy and respect to the committee staff and to other delegates. The presiding officer will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

## **10. Quorum**

The majority of the registered members shall constitute a quorum in all United Nations bodies. The presiding officer may open the session, permit debate, and permit decisions to be made unless quorum is specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

## **11. Agenda**

- A. A motion should be made to open the general speaker's list.
- B. A motion should be made to set the topic.
- C. A secondary speakers' list will be established. The committee will move into debate through the secondary speakers' list, moderated, and unmoderated caucuses.
- D. A motion will be made to present all working papers, followed by a Q&A session for each working paper.
- E. The committee will move into debate through the secondary speakers' list, moderated, and unmoderated caucuses.
- F. A motion will be made to present all draft resolutions, followed by a Q&A session for each draft resolution.
- G. The committee will move into debate, primarily for the amendment process.
- H. A motion will be made to close debate and enter voting procedure.
- I. When debate is closed, motions will be made to vote on each draft resolution.
- J. After all draft resolutions have been voted on, the committee will move back to the general speaker's list and begin debate for a second topic.

- K. Pertaining to the Security Council: In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General(s) or his/her representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After a proposal has been passed on the crisis topic, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic. If a proposal on the crisis fails, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic only at the discretion of the Secretary-General(s) or his/her representative.

## **12. Debate**

Debate will occur, chronologically, through a General Speakers' List, Secondary Speakers' List, and both moderated and unmoderated caucuses, to speak on the current topic and address working papers/resolutions.

## **13. Speaking**

- A. Each committee will debate the setting of a topic through the General Speakers' List, a platform for delegates to talk about which topic they believe the committee should address first and why. Arguments on the relevance and/or urgency of a topic should be made here.
- B. After the committee has set a topic, a Secondary Speakers' List will be established for the purpose of general debate. This Speakers' List will be followed for all debate on the topic except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the presentation of working papers or draft resolutions. Speakers may speak generally on the topic and may address any working paper or resolution currently on the floor.
- C. In the Secondary Speakers' List, delegates have the opportunity for extensions at the presiding officer's discretion, and can yield their to another speaker, to questions, or to the chairs.

## **14. Yields**

- A. Yielding time to the chair voids all remaining time and extensions and the delegate returns to their seat.
- B. If yielding time to questions, the clock will only run when the delegate is answering. Once that time has elapsed and all time in extensions has elapsed, the delegate is thanked and will return to their seat.
- C. The speaker can also yield time to other delegates. This will result in the remaining time being given to another delegate to speak, gain extensions or yield time. If the original speaker has used the extensions allotted by the presiding officer, the new speaker can not gain any additional extensions.

## **15. Right of Reply**

The presiding officer may accord the right of reply to any member whose personal or national honor or integrity has been gravely and explicitly impugned by another member. A member may not interrupt a speaker to rise to a right of reply. A right of reply does not constitute a point of order.

## **16. Point of Order**

A representative may rise to a point of order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure by the presiding officer or another member. The presiding officer may rule out of order any points that it finds dilatory or improper. The presiding officer will immediately rule on the point. A point of order may interrupt the speaker.

## **17. Point of Personal Privilege**

At any time during any session a member may rise to a point of personal privilege if his/her health, safety, comfort, or ability to hear is severely impaired. The ruling of the presiding officer on points of personal privilege is not subject to appeal.

## **18. Point of Inquiry**

At any time, except when another member has the floor, a member may rise to a point of inquiry as to the proper method of procedure. The presiding officer shall answer the inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure.

## **19. Point of Information**

If a speaker chooses to yield any remaining time to questions, another member may rise to a point of information directed through the presiding officer, to the previous speaker. It is the prerogative of the presiding officer to determine the merit of any such points.

## **20. Caucus**

- A. A motion to caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not exceeding fifteen minutes. The presiding officer may rule such a motion out of order. The motion will immediately be put to a vote. A majority of members present is required for passage.
- B. A motion to caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. Moderated caucuses are a chance for delegates to speak briefly on a specific aspect of a topic. A motion for a moderated caucus requires a total time, an individual speaking time, and a purpose. If this motion passes, the chairs shall depart from the Speakers' List and call on delegates at their discretion, giving the delegate who proposed the motion choice over whether they speak first or last.
- C. Unmoderated caucuses are a chance for delegates to confer with one another in smaller breakout rooms, where they are able to speak more informally. Delegates should use these widely, largely to write. A motion for an unmoderated caucus only requires a total time. The presiding officer may rule any such motion to caucus out of order. A simple majority of all members is required for passage.

## **21. Working Papers**

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers are written in clausal form like draft resolutions and are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions. Working Papers will be managed by the Dias. When starting a working paper, delegates must inform the Dias and will then receive a document to begin writing. Working Papers require 3-5 sponsors and signatories to be recognized.

## **22. Sponsors**

Sponsors are delegates who took part in the writing and formulation of a working paper or draft resolution. 3-5 sponsors are required for each working paper/draft resolution.

## **23. Signatories**

A signatory does not need to support a resolution, but wishes for it to be discussed. Sponsors cannot also be signatories. 10% of the committee quorum will determine the number of signatories needed.

## **24. Resolutions**

Delegates may motion to introduce draft resolutions anytime after the introduction of working papers, subject to chairs' discretion. Resolutions should represent material expressed by the committee's working papers, as well as show collaboration and consolidation from working papers. Resolutions must be composed in proper resolution form and require the same number of sponsors and signatories as working papers.

## **25. Presentation of Working Papers and Resolutions**

Delegates should send a message to the chairs upon completion of working papers/resolutions. A motion to present all working papers/ resolutions will refer to all documents currently at the dias. If such a motion passes, sponsors from the particular working group will read the entirety of the first submitted document, then will present before the committee for a five-question session with one possible extension. Only one sponsor can answer each question. The chairs will complete the same process for all submitted documents.

## **26. Amendments**

Amendments should be submitted to the chairs through a note to the dias, and a motion to introduce all amendments should be proposed. There are three types of amendments.

- A. Non-substantive (Semantic): Amendments to resolutions that correct errors in spelling or format are considered non-substantive and shall be incorporated into the original resolution without a vote.
- B. Friendly: Any amendment to the content of a draft resolution which the sponsors unanimously agree on is considered a friendly amendment, and is incorporated into the draft resolution without a vote.

- C. Unfriendly: Any amendment to the content of a draft resolution which the sponsors do not agree upon is considered an unfriendly amendment. If considered unfriendly, the chairs will recognize one speaker for and one against the amendment, and then the committee will vote on adding it to the draft resolution.  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority is required to pass. Amendments to unfriendly amendments will be considered out of order.

### **27. Withdrawal**

Resolutions and amendments may be withdrawn from the consideration of the committee at any time, provided the support of the sponsors.

### **28. Reintroduction**

Resolutions and/or amendments that have been withdrawn may be reintroduced, provided the approval of the chairs and a successful vote.

### **29. Voting on Resolutions**

More than one draft resolution may be passed on any given agenda topic, given that they don't contradict one another. A simple majority is required for the draft resolution to pass, except in the case of an important question. If the vote on a resolution is a tie, the draft resolution shall be considered failed. Members who abstain shall not be counted in determining whether a resolution is passed.

### **30. Voting Procedure**

Upon closure of debate and entrance into voting procedure, no delegates may enter or exit committee rooms, send notes, or engage in cross talk until voting is completed. During voting procedures, all motions shall be considered out of order, excluding motions to vote on a draft resolution, divide the question, create an important question, institute a roll call vote, or a point or order regarding the conduct of voting.

### **31. Method of Voting**

Each committee member shall have one vote. All matters shall be voted upon by a show of placards. Delegates must vote "for", "against", or "abstain". Delegates who are "present and voting" may not abstain. No member shall cast a vote on behalf of another member.

### **32. Roll Call Vote**

A motion to take a vote by roll call can only be made on a substantive matter. This motion is subject to the approval of the presiding officer, whose decision cannot be appealed. The roll shall be made alphabetically, either from the start of the alphabet or a randomly selected member. During the vote, a member may pass, in which case they shall be placed at the end of the roll. Members who pass must vote "yes" or "no" and may not abstain.

### **33. Division of the Question**

A member may move to vote on the operative clauses of the resolution individually or by groups. Motions to divide pre-ambulatory clauses shall be ruled out of order. If there is more than one proposal to divide the question, these motions shall be voted on in order of the number of divisions, from most to least. The motion shall be debated to the extent of one speaker for and one against. A two-thirds majority is required to pass the motion. If the motion is passed, the divisions are then voted on; those divisions that pass shall be incorporated into the final draft resolution. If all operative clauses fail, the resolution is considered to have failed.

### **34. Important Question**

Once debate has been closed, immediately before the vote, a member may motion to present an especially critical draft resolution as an important question. Should the presiding officer rule the motion in order, the motion requires a two-thirds majority to be passed. The motion requires one speaker for and one against. If the motion passes, the draft resolution would require a two thirds majority to pass. The establishment of an important question may be made on the following grounds:

- A. Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security;
- B. Admission of new members into the United Nations;
- C. Suspension of the rights and privileges of membership;
- D. The expulsion of a member;
- E. Questions relating to the Trusteeship system;
- F. Budgetary questions.

### **35. Postponement of Debate**

This motion may be used to end debate on a given substantive issue without a vote on the resolution. The presiding officer may rule such a motion out of order. If the motion is in order, the presiding officer may recognize two speakers for and against the motion, after which the motion is put to an immediate vote requiring a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, debate on the tabled item or topic is stopped and the item is put aside without further actions or votes of any kind unless the presiding officer entertains a motion to reintroduce the adjourned topic.

### **36. Resumption of Debate**

A motion to resume debate on a tabled item shall require a two-thirds majority to pass and shall be debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against. If this motion passes, debate is resumed on the tabled topic. At this point, a Speakers' List will be established for debate.

### **37. Closure of the Speakers' List**

During the discussion of any substantive matter, the presiding officer may announce the list of speakers and, with the permission of the majority of the members, declare the list closed. Should the presiding officer leave the list open, any member may move that the list be closed. This motion requires a two-thirds



majority to pass and requires one speaker opposed. If the motion passes and the list is exhausted, there is closure of debate and an immediate vote on all resolutions. Once the Speakers' List is closed, it cannot be reopened.

### **38. Closure of Debate**

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the matter under discussion, subsequently moving into voting procedure. The presiding officer may rule the motion out of order. When a motion is made for closure, the presiding officer may recognize speakers for and against the motion, as well as speakers speaking "to the point". This requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the motion passes, debate will end, and the committee will enter voting procedure, allowing the chance to vote on all draft resolutions.

### **39. Precedence**

Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order of precedence:

1. Parliamentary Motions
2. Points that may interrupt the speaker:
3. Point of Personal Privilege (rule 20)
4. Point of Order (rule 19)
5. Point which is in order only when the floor is open:
6. Point of Information (rule 22)
7. Procedural Motions (not subject to debate)
8. Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting (rule 43)
9. Moderated Caucus (rule 24)
10. Caucus (rule 23)
11. Procedural Motions (regarding resolutions/amendments)
12. Closure of Debate (rule 28)
13. Postponement of Debate (rule 25)
14. Division of the Question (rule 40)
15. Important Question (rule 41)
16. Substantive Motions
17. Resolutions (rule 30)
18. Amendments (rule 33)

### **40. Suspensions or Adjournment of the Meeting**

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for suspension of the meeting, to suspend all committee functions until the next session, or for adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all functions for the duration of the conference. The presiding officer may rule such motions out of order; this decision is not subject to appeal. The motion requires a simple majority to pass and is not subject to debate.

## **CNYMUN Guidelines for Resolution Writing**

A resolution discusses a problem and proposes solutions to resolve the matter. A group of delegates within a given committee will draft working papers, which eventually become resolutions that the committee votes on. The resolutions passed by CNYMUN committees come about as the result of much research, negotiation, and interaction between delegates representing the policies of world nations. They are preceded by working papers, "rough drafts" of resolutions written in the same form as resolutions. They are either passed as is, passed with amendments, or rejected. Delegates often base their vote on their country's stance and policy, as well as the specifics of the resolution. An outline of the flow of debate is available on page 8.

The substantial amount of committee time spent on resolutions warrants that resolutions exhibit accurate information relating to a problem and a realistic solution presented in a concise format. The following pages are provided as guidelines for CNYMUN delegates when writing a resolution. A resolution is always expressed in the form of one long sentence divided into two basic parts: the preambulatory and operative sections. The preambulatory section explains the problems using current events and past UN actions. The operative section states a proposed solution, often in many parts, to the problem. Each preambulatory and operative clause is preceded by a phrase, examples of which can be found on the next page.

A sample resolution is included to help delegates when writing resolutions in committee. A resolution must be understandable and realistic. An excellent proposal or solution can be hidden behind poor formatting, vague phrasing, or incorrect information and be defeated when put up to a vote. The sponsors of a resolution must keep in mind the financial and legal limitations of the UN such as budgetary concerns and national sovereignty. Delegates should use the information they gather to write their position papers when they enter committee and write resolutions. The length of a resolution varies, although a length of 1-2 pages is what is generally accepted. Resolutions must be long enough to provide the necessary information, but they should also remain concise, clear, and purposeful.

Working Papers and Resolutions will be in paper form. Delegates should handwrite working papers and they will be sent to the secretariat to be typed up afterwards.

## Resolution Introductory Phrases:

### Preambulatory Phrases:

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

### Operative Phrases:

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

\* These operative phrases may only be used in resolutions by the Security Council

## Sample Resolution

Committee: United Nations Environmental Program

Topic: Ozone Depletion

Sponsors: Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia

Signatories:

The UNEP, **(Organ)**

Recognizing that scientists have reached a general consensus that ozone depletion results primarily from manmade actions, **(Pre-ambulatory clauses end in commas)**

Deeply concerned that levels of depletion in the ozone layer have now reached four percent per decade, and that this translates into an eight percent yearly increase in the percentage of harmful ultraviolet rays striking the earth,

Gravely concerned with the potential health impacts to humans of ozone depletion, including lasting vision damage and a significantly heightened risk of multiple forms of melanomas and other cancers,

Taking note that the increased amount of UV may have a deleterious effect on biodiversity and the health of ecosystems, specifically citing its effect on cyanobacteria, organisms which are vital in the health of staple food crops,

Noting with satisfaction that the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, an agreement designed to curtail the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other chemicals known to deplete ozone, predicts that the ozone layer shall recover within fifty years,

1. Draws attention to the fact that while Montreal Protocol has largely ended further addition of CFCs to the atmosphere, halon concentrations have continued to increase, maintaining the potential risk of ozone depletion; **(Operative clauses end in semicolons)**
2. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the Global Environment Facility and the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and suggests:
  - a. The extension of the Global Environment Facility to more nations, as a program that aids in mitigating and adapting to global climate change,
  - b. The revision of the Montreal Protocol to include provisions on the use of halons and substitutes for CFCs which may have negative environmental repercussions; **(Sub clause a must have sub clause b. Sub-sub clause i must have sub-sub clause ii)**
3. Calls for implementing programs to aid in preserving the biodiversity, both in flora and fauna, as a preventative measure, and increased research on the effects of increased UV radiation on the sustainability of ecosystems;
4. Recommends the establishment of a new body, or the extension of the Ozone Secretariat, for the purpose of monitoring health effects of ultraviolet radiation in regions impacted by ozone depletion;
5. Affirms the need for cooperation across organizations to assess the broader impacts of ozone depletion in conjunction with other factors on such issues as crop growth and biodiversity;
6. Remains actively seized in the matter. **(The resolution ends in a period)**

## CNYMUN Crisis Procedural Outline

Note: The following procedural outline may vary slightly depending on the nature of the crisis. For a slideshow on crisis procedure, please visit [www.cnymun.org](http://www.cnymun.org) or see the following link: [CNYMUN 2025: Crisis 101](#)

Crisis committees do not follow traditional parliamentary procedure. The default agenda in a crisis committee is a moderated caucus with speaking times set by the committee, although delegates may motion for unmoderated caucuses. Delegates may represent a traditional nation-state or other entities including but not limited to: individuals and NGOs. Crisis position papers should reflect thorough research of the topic as a whole as well as knowledge of the entity and its previous actions represented by the delegate.

A crisis committee does not pass resolutions in the traditional sense in order to facilitate more rapid debate. At CNYMUN, a crisis committee possesses the power to pass a directive. Once any of these measures have been sufficiently discussed by the committee a delegate may motion to vote on them. If this motion is accepted, the measure requires a simple majority to pass. Similar to CNYMUN policy on resolutions, any pre-written directives found by the dais staff will be confiscated and the delegate who wrote them will be ineligible for awards.

Directives are clearly stated instructions given by a specific entity. All directives passed should be well within the powers of the entities that endorse them. Directives do not include the traditional perambulatory clauses and are not written like resolutions. Directives go into effect as soon as they are passed by the committee and will normally elicit a direct response from the crisis staff and/or another committee (in a joint crisis). New directives with actions differing from previous directives will override the previous actions.

Portfolio powers are awarded to delegates based on their position within the committee. These powers are unique to a delegate and allow them to modify the flow of crises with their own goals and agendas. For example, if a delegate represents a Roman Consul, they would be able to raise an army or give a religious offering to the gods. Similarly, if a delegate were a U.S. Senator, they would not be able to pardon an individual, as that would be a portfolio power afforded to the President. While a delegate is afforded the portfolio powers of their position, it is up to the staff of the crisis to determine whether a request by a delegate is reasonable in terms of the crisis.

Press releases are used to make statements available to the general public. They can show up in a crisis update or be used through portfolio powers. Press releases should not be used to make direct orders or inquiries. Instead, press releases can be used for many purposes such as condemning or advocating specific actions, and releasing any information or ideas that the committee feels should be made public.

In addition, crisis updates based on current events unfolding during committee and external events will normally arrive from the crisis staff in the form of a press release. These updates must be adequately responded to with appropriate actions.

Communiqués represent messages to other groups or delegates not present in the committee. These groups can include the UN, nation-states, and/or delegates. Communiqués can be used to gain support for a particular action or to produce a response from another body. Communiqués will often result in a response from another committee or body to which they are directed.

### **A Note on the Crisis Note System**

Due to the nature of the conference, the traditional Legal Pad System may be used for crisis notes. When a crisis note is completed, delegates will bold the note to indicate that it is ready for the crisis staffers to handle. Crisis notes will remain on the pad after they have been responded to and new notes will be written below older ones.

Also, please note that CNYMUN's staff is limited in its ability to respond to crisis notes immediately, and we ask that delegates remain respectful in regard to waiting for responses. Furthermore, notes will take less time to respond to when written neatly, so please pay attention to handwriting.

# Expectations of Delegates

## ***For the Novice Delegate:***

### Good Research

- Quality vs. Quantity: Understand the fundamental issues involved in the topics instead of memorizing statistics.
- Country Knowledge: Understand the history of the country. Social and cultural background is important to understanding a country's policy.
- Topic Knowledge: Research the topic through topic-based materials. Consult scientific or medical journals, UN and NGO reports, as well as news sources.
- Policy: Policy is the justification of a nation's actions based on various factors. Policy illustrates why a country takes an action, not what the action is.
- The United Nations: Know UN past actions and the body's future plans.

### Speaking Skills

- Basics: Use proper eye contact, inflection, rate, and tone. Remember that as delegates to the UN, certain behavior is appropriate.
- Confidence: Carry yourself in a friendly and open minded manner.

### Procedure

- Rules: Good delegates follow procedural rules, while strong delegates take it a step further by knowing how to use those rules to work in their favor. Do not be afraid to ask chairs about the rules through a point of inquiry.
- Respect: All delegates must have respect for the other delegates in the committee, the chairs and the secretariat staff. By showing respect, it will be shown in response.

## ***For the Veteran Delegate:***

### Extremes to Avoid

- Zealous Delegates: Delegates who behave in an overbearing and coarse manner will waste their and the committee's time.
- Lax Delegates: Delegates who show no interest in committee and refuse to participate will waste their own and the committee's time.

### Inclusion

- Power Delegates: Delegates who try to control a committee with only one or two other delegates will not get far. Disregarding collaboration undermines the core values of CNYMUN. Encourage inactive delegates to generate ideas to broaden support.

### Respect

- All Delegates must be respectful to other delegates in their committee, the chairs, and secretariat staff. By showing respect, it will be shown in response.

## General Awards Criteria

At CNYMUN this year, we will use a **holistic** approach to determining awards. Position papers are a requirement in order to be considered for an award. Delegates who wish to win awards should keep the following in mind:

**Advocacy:** *Determinedly sticking to their policy*, calling attention to specific issues within a topic that may be overlooked by the committee at large; the delegate's ideas should be detailed and effective.

**Communication:** *Speaking with purpose (not necessarily speaking the most, but with a message that is articulate, distinct, and effective)*, encouraging others to enter debate and share their ideas.

**Diplomacy:** *Leadership within their bloc*, working outside of their alliance or bloc in order to garner support for resolutions and to facilitate constructive negotiation, innovation in ideas with the ability to compromise for the overall progress of the committee.

**Policy:** *Consistently remaining within the policy of their nation*, working with nations with like-minded policies, and not compromising on this when policy becomes inconvenient.

**Research:** *Writing a Position Paper* prior to the conference is a requirement for awards, and the strength and thoroughness of the delegate's position paper as well as their apparent knowledge of the topics as shown during debate must be evident.

Awards include one Best Delegate award per committee, one Outstanding Delegate award per committee as well as a number of Honorable Mentions based on committee size. A Best New Delegate award will also be given to each open-category committee. Crisis committees will handle the distribution of awards differently, and there will be no Best New Delegate. This year, we are also featuring an addition of a special set of awards, rewarding unique skills and strengths exhibited by delegates such as excellence in rhetoric, leadership, and committee-specific criteria. Additionally, we will be awarding three school-level delegation awards: Best Small, Best Medium, and Best Large Delegation. These awards will not necessarily be based on the number of individual awards each school accumulates, but rather on the collaborative spirit and dedication that the delegations present throughout the duration of CNYMUN. This decision will be based upon the collective observations of chairs, content directors, and the Secretaries-General. We would like to emphasize that the nature of Model UN is collaboration, *not competition*. Please keep that in mind as you debate at CNYMUN and do not let awards define your CNYMUN experience!



# Quick Reference

## Based on CNYMUN Rules of Order

Purpose	Points/Motions	Speakers	Vote
Complain about noise, room temp...	Points of Personal Privilege	None	None
Object to a procedure or personal affront	Point of Order	None	None
Request information from a speaker	Point of Information	None	None
Request information from the chair	Point of Inquiry	None	None
To discuss a matter more formally	Motion for a Moderated Caucus	Explanation	Simple Majority
To discuss a matter more informally	Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Explanation	Simple Majority
Temporary end of session	Motion for Recess	None	Simple Majority
Closure of debate	Motion to Close Debate	Two Against	Two-Thirds Majority
Enter procedure that allows for voting on draft resolutions and amendments	Motion to Enter Voting Procedure	Two For Two Against	Two-Thirds Majority
Passing of changes to a draft resolution that's been presented	Presentation/Passing of Unfriendly Amendment	None	Two-Thirds Majority
Vote to pass a resolution	Motion to Vote on Draft Resolutions	Two For Two Against Two To the Point	Simple Majority
Suspend further consideration of something	Postponement of Debate	Two For Two Against	Simple Majority
Take up a matter previously tabled	Resumption of Debate	One For One Against	Two-Thirds Majority
Altering the order of topic discussion	Change the Agenda	One For One Against	Simple Majority
Divide the operative clauses	Divide the Question	One For One Against	Two-Thirds Majority
Vote by voice	Roll-Call Vote	None	None
Change vote on matter to two-thirds	Important Question	Ten Seconds One For/Against	Two-Thirds Majority