

DELEGATES’ GUIDE

*A comprehensive guide to Model UN procedure
Adapted for JBMUN*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Basic Rules Of Procedure

Roll Call

Motions

Points

Debate

Paperwork

Voting

Awards

Glossary

Rules

List of Preambulatory Clauses

List of Ambulatory Clauses

Sample Documents

Online Conduct

INTRODUCTION

Like real UN bodies, Model UN committees have lengthy agendas and are attended by delegates wishing to convey their country's positions. To help maintain order, MUN conferences adopt rules of procedure to establish when a delegate may speak and what they may address. Some conferences adopt a few simple rules, while others use lengthy and complex rules of procedure. Since each conference is independent, rules of procedure may vary. Here, we will try and break down JBMUN's procedure to its core to help you understand the functioning of our committees.

BASIC RULES OF PROCEDURE

ROLL CALL:

Before committee starts, the Chair/ Director takes roll call. The name of each country is called out in alphabetical order and delegates must answer 'present' or 'present and voting'. If a delegate is present and voting, it is compulsory for them to vote for or against all paperwork. However, if they are simply present, they may abstain from voting if they wish.

MOTIONS:

Motions are raised by delegates and are essentially formal proposals. The main types of motions are:

- i. Motion to open debate: It is the first motion that must be raised in committee in order to start formal debate and discussion on the agenda.
- ii. Motion to open GSL: The General Speakers List is the generally the first motion raised after the motion to open debate, aimed at establishing the stance and viewpoint of each country in committee. Extra time maybe yielded in a GSL. The GSL is open throughout committee and is only closed when committee is adjourned.
- iii. Motion to open SSL: The Special Speakers List is a modified version of the GSL raised only during an Emergency Situation of Crisis.
- iv. Motion to move into a Moderated Caucus: It is raised to begin debate regarding an aspect or subtopic of the agenda. Yields will not be entertained during Moderated Caucuses.

- v. Motion to move into an Unmoderated Caucus: It is raised to move into an informal session generally for the formation of blocs or to draft paperwork. The use of Electronics is permitted. The cap for an Unmoderated Caucus at JBMUN is fifteen minutes
- vi. Motion to suspend debate: It is raised to temporarily halt formal session and debate.
- vii. Motion to resume debate: It is raised to continue formal debate and session after the motion to suspend debate has lapsed.
- viii. Motion to adjourn debate: It is raised after the committee has reached a conclusion for the agenda on hand, ending the conference.
- ix. Motion to introduce Paperwork: It is raised to begin discussion and debate on a particular piece of paperwork.
- x. Motion to hold a Question-Answer Session: It is raised to ask questions to the authors/co-authors of the paperwork being discussed.
- xi. Motion to have a 1 for 1 against (or 2 for 2 against): It is a motion raised to have a debate on a particular topic between two (or 4) delegates or delegations. 1 (or 2) speaks for the topic and 1(or 2) speaks against.
- xii. Motion to introduce amendments: It is raised to introduce and discuss any alterations to be made to the paperwork in the form amendments.
- xiii. Motion to introduce a Challenge: It is raised to have a debate between 2 delegates of delegations on a specific topic. Both delegates/delegations must accept the challenge in order to proceed.
- xiv. Motion to move into informal voting procedure: It is raised to vote on a piece of paperwork by the raising of placards indicating Yes, No or Abstention.
- xv. Motion to move into formal voting procedure: It is raised to vote on a piece of paperwork in 3 rounds indicating Yes, Yes with Rights, No, No with Rights, or abstention.

POINTS:

- Point of Personal Privilege: Raised by a delegate regarding their personal discomfort (eg: temperature of committee, inaudibility of speaker, etc.) This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker.

- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Raised when a delegate wishes to ask the Dais a question regarding committee procedure or format.
- Point of Order: Raised when a delegate believes that a factual inaccuracy has been made in committee. The delegate must state the inaccurate remark, whom it was made by, and with the correct fact to the Chair who, based on its relevance and accuracy, will convey it to the committee. This must be done in chit form.
- Point of Information: Raised when a delegate wishes to ask a question to a speaker or the Dais. The Chair decides whether or not this will be entertained. This is usually pertaining to a crisis.

DEBATE:

- Speaker's Lists: These consist of a General Speaker's List (GSL) or a Special Speaker's List (SSL- opened only during a crisis). A motion to open a Speaker's List is raised by a delegate and passed by simple majority, after which the Chair maintains a list of delegates wishing to speak. The delegate who proposes the SSL must specify the per-speaker time. At this time, delegates have an opportunity to share their views with the entire committee regarding the crisis at hand.

(Note- once a GSL is opened, it remains open until committee is adjourned. A delegate present may add their name to the speakers list by submitting a request in writing to the Chair, provided that delegation is not already on the speakers list, and may similarly remove their name from the list by a similar request in writing. When there are no points or motions on the floor, committee automatically reverts back to the GSL)

- Caucuses: These consists of moderated caucuses and unmoderated caucuses. Caucusing helps to facilitate discussion, especially when there is a long speakers list.
- Moderated Caucus – The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate regarding a specific aspect or subtopic of the agenda. The delegate making the motion must briefly specify a topic, a speaking time per person, and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus. If the motion passes requiring a simple majority, the Director will call on delegates to speak at their discretion for the stipulated time.
- Unmoderated Caucus – An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. The delegate making the motion may briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The Director may rule the motion

dilatory or may and may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the Director feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

PAPERWORK:

- Position Paper: A position paper is an essay detailing one's country's policies on the topic being discussed in committee. Plagiarism is strictly forbidden, and any delegate found plagiarizing will not be eligible for an award. For JBMUN, the position paper requirements are as follows:

Format – The paper should be 1- 3pages long, consisting of three to four paragraphs. The font used must be Times New Roman, size 12.

- First Paragraph – This should be a brief history of the topic. This may include description on previous action taken by the UN and other countries.
- Second Paragraph –Mention your country's stance on the topic and any involvement it may have with the issue.
- Third Paragraph – Explain briefly a few original solutions to the issue at hand.

Submission – Position papers should be emailed to jbmun@jbpetithighschool.com . Delegates must make a bibliography at the end of their position papers stating their sources for information.

- Working Paper: Working papers are the first stage of a resolution. They consist of solutions and plans of action pertaining to the agenda, based on what has been discussed in committee. They do not have authors or co-authors and need not be properly formatted as they are not official documents. Working papers do not have signatories and are merely intended to aid the committee in its formulation of resolutions.
- Draft Resolution: Once a working paper has passed, it is further worked upon, and changes are made based on what other delegates found faults in or disagreed with. This document is then known as a draft resolution. Draft resolutions may have no more than one author and two co-authors and require two third of members present as signatories. They must be properly formatted, with the number of perambulatory clauses being at least one third of the number of ambulatory clauses.
Before it is voted upon, the draft resolution may have amendments. If the number of clauses amended exceeds two thirds of the clauses in the draft resolution , the document is automatically tabled.
- Resolution: A draft resolution, once passed by committee, is referred to as a Resolution. The main objective of committee is to pass a resolution which solves the topic at hand while respecting the foreign policies of all nations and making reasonable compromises.

(A sample resolution has been attached at the end of this guide for delegates to whom they may be unfamiliar)

- Directive: In committee, directives are written and passed to solve crises by taking immediate action. They are generally short and have no format, seeing as they have to be written as quickly as possible. Directives shall have no more than one author and one co-author and need signatories from one third of the members present in committee.

VOTING:

- Procedural Voting: This refers to voting on motions introduced by delegates (excluding those motions which pass by the discretion of the Chair). Delegates vote in favour of a motion by raising their placards. Votes are counted by the Dais. Procedural matters require a simple majority of all members present to pass.
- Informal Voting: Informal voting procedure is observed for the passing of Directives and Working Papers, which require a two thirds majority of all members present. Delegates raise their placards to vote 'for' or 'against' when the Chair calls for the same. Votes are counted by the Dais.
- Formal Voting: Formal voting procedure is observed when voting upon a Draft Resolution. The Dais calls out the name of each country in alphabetical order, and a delegate may choose to vote, pass or abstain. Countries who are 'present and voting' may not abstain from voting. Delegates who 'pass' when their country name is called may do so to see what others in committee vote and must cast their vote at the end.
- Types of Votes:

Yes – This means that the delegate is in favour of the document.

No – This means that the delegate is against the document.

Yes with Rights – This means that the delegate is in favour of the document, despite the fact that it is against their country's foreign policy.

No with Rights – This means that the delegate is against the document, despite that fact that it agrees with their country's foreign policy.

AWARDS:

At the end of the conference, the Directors award delegates who have performed well throughout committee. Award winners are those delegates who have been vital to the progression of committee and have displayed great skill. The awards given are as follows (in descending order of prestige):

1. Best Delegate
2. Outstanding Delegate
3. Honourable Mention
4. Verbal Mention

GLOSSARY:

Agenda: The topic that is to be discussed in committee.

Amendment: A proposal to alter/ add to a draft resolution. This needs a two thirds majority vote to pass.

Authors: The delegates who have written a particular piece of paperwork.

Bloc: A group of allied nations/ nations having the same stance on a particular topic.

Chairs/ Directors : The individuals who preside over committee and facilitate debate. They call on speakers, time speeches, and maintain the rules of procedure.

Challenge: It is essentially a semiformal argument between delegates with conflicting opinions, and is extremely entertaining to watch. A delegate who wishes to 'challenge' another delegate must state the reason for the challenge and receive the approval of the Chair.

Chit: A note passed by a delegate to the Dais or to other delegates, regarding committee-related matters.

Communiqués: Messages from the entire committee or a delegate to another country, organization, person or group of people outside of committee. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid but are not limited to these topics. Those labeled 'open communiqué' are read out by the Dais to committee. Those labeled 'closed communiqué' are read by the Dais only. JBMUN will also entertain Joint Communiqués from two or more delegates in committee. Joint Communiqués can be open or close, the aim of these communiqués is to carry out joint action. The delegate who sent the communicate will receive a chit from the Dais informing them whether it has been accepted or not.

Crisis: An unforeseen situation or problem (example: extremist attack on a government building) that committee must work quickly to solve. Despite their excitement, crises require skilled delegates who can think on their feet to solve.

Dais: The table or podium at which the Chairs, Moderators or Directors sit. It is the seat of facilitation of committee.

Decorum: Parliamentary/ formal behavior. (discipline)

Delegates: Representatives of various countries' governments in the UN.

Emendment: The alteration of a document, related to grammatical errors.

Foreign Policy: The strategies chosen by countries pertaining to their relations with other countries, to safeguard their own interests. (eg: India's foreign policy does not allow it to work with Pakistan, who is considered an 'enemy' State) Delegates are expected to adhere to their foreign policies at all times.

Friendly Amendment: A proposed amendment which is adopted without voting if the Authors of the draft resolution agree with its relevance. Friendly amendments are not counted when considering the tabling of a document.

Lobbying: This is when delegates meet and discuss their policies with each other, form blocs and informally express their views.

Logistics: The team responsible for the smooth running of a MUN conference and the comfort of delegates and press members.

Merging: Combining two or more pieces of paperwork to make one larger, more comprehensive document.

Operative Clauses: Statements in the second section of the draft resolution that outline the specific solutions the authors wish to implement. Operative clauses are numbered and underlined. (A list of operative clauses has been provided at the end of the guide)

Placard: The piece of cardstock with a delegate's country name on it, to be raised when one wishes to be recognized by the Chair.

Pre-ambulatory Clauses: Statements in the first section of the draft resolution that describe the problems that the committee wants to solve as well as previous measures taken to combat the problem. Pre-ambulatory clauses are italicized or underlined but not numbered. (A list of pre-ambulatory clauses has been provided at the end of the guide)

Presidential Statement: It is a speech or statement made by a delegate on behalf of the Head of State of the country that he/she is representing. The statement or speech must include the exact words of the Head of State.

Press Editor: The individual responsible to edit and put together the Press Issue at the end of each conference day.

Press Head: The individual who heads the entire Press team and organizes the Press Issue and MUN website.

Right to Reply: A delegate's right to reply to when their personal/ national integrity has been put to question. This may not interrupt any speaker, and if the right to reply is authenticated by the Chair, it will take the form of a thirty- second speech by the delegate who has been offended. The offending delegate will be made to apologize in any way deemed fit by the offended delegate.

Secretariat: The body of people responsible for the administration and leadership of a MUN conference. They organize the entire conference.

Secretary-General: The highest in command of a Model UN conference, and the leader of the Secretariat. They oversee the entire conference.

Signatories: All those delegates to wish to discuss a document in committee, irrespective of whether or not they agree with it.

Speaking Time: When any speakers list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one minute. Delegates may also motion to set a new speaking time at any time when points or motions are in order during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Table: To scrap or declare a document null and void.

Delegation: The team of delegates sent by a particular organization

Yield: This is what a delegate chooses to do with their left-over time after their speech is over. They may yield their time to comments, questions, another delegate or to the Dais. Time cannot be yielded in moderated caucuses.

RULES:

- PREPARATION: A delegate must be thoroughly researched before committee starts.

Here is a brief guideline of what one should research on after reading the study guide provided using utmost reliable and accurate sources :

- Their country (especially their foreign policy)
- Their committee
- The agenda
- Their country's stance on the topic
- Other countries' stances on the topic (briefly)

- The history of the crisis
- Past UN resolutions passes in regards to the topic
- Possible solutions to the problem

DRESS CODE:

All participants must be formally dressed in Western Clothing

Those wearing the following will **not be allowed** into committee

- Leggings, shorts, denim pants/jeans
- T-shirts, tank tops, strapless tops
- Slippers, flip- flops, shoes
- Informal cardigans, slippers, jackets, hoodies

Acceptable clothing includes button down shirts, blouses, skirts, dresses, blazers, slacks, trousers, heels or sandals etc. Please note that all clothing must be appropriate.

- Language: The official language used in JBMUN will be English. Occasional phrases in other languages will be accepted.
- Any delegate who is barred more than thrice will not be eligible for an award.

PLAGIARISM:

All documents submitted to the Executive Board must be delegates' authentic work. Any reported or observed plagiarism will not be tolerated and strict action will be taken against all those engaging in plagiarism. All documents will be passed through Checkers and any material with plagiarized content will not be taken into consideration. The Secretary General will be notified about this and the delegate will not be eligible for an award. The delegate shall be disqualified. Should the delegate be representing a school at the conference, their delegation award may be compromised.

LIST OF PRE-AMBULATORY CLAUSES:

Affirming	Disturbed	Desiring	Considered
Alarmed by	Deeply regretting	Emphasizing	Deeply conscious
Approving	Deeply convinced	Expecting	Having
Aware of	Observing	Expressing its	considered
Bearing in mind	Reaffirming	appreciation	Having devoted
Believing	Realizing	Expressing its	Having examined

Confident	Recalling	satisfaction	Having adopted
Contemplating	Recognizing	Fulfilling	Having heard
Convinced	Referring	Fully alarmed	Having received
Declaring	Seeking	Fully aware	Having studied
Fully believing	Keeping in mind	Further recalling	Noting with

LIST OF OPERATIVE CLAUSES: (Note- Phrases in bold can only be used in the Security Council)

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

SAMPLE RESOLUTION:

Authors: The United States of America and The United Kingdom

Co-Authors: Italy and The French Republic

Signatories: Malaysia, Turkey, Cameroon, Kenya, Ecuador, Kuwait, Malawi, New Zealand, Namibia, Somalia, Spain, Romania, Russian Federation

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the concepts outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human rights of 1948 particularly article 25 which states that “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”,

Guided by the principles of international humanitarian law, the constitution of the World Health Organization and the international covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Underlining the actions of various relevant actors in the field such as the World Bank, Gavi Alliance, French-Muskoka fund, Global fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and various other public sector Non-Governmental organizations and regional organizations in focusing on the issue at hand and developing appropriate programs,

Deeply concerned about the closely linked relationship between poverty and the inequality of wealth distribution, in particular the fact that poor health can be a cause and consequence of the poverty cycle,

1. Requests all able and willing nations to ensure that full maternal and infant care and support is provided to the citizens in the form of:

1. rehabilitation and help in case of risk to the mother's or infant's health due to violence, substance abuse, or addiction through online Medical Health sites or apps,
2. manuals, handbooks or digital material on infant and maternal health in regional and national languages,
3. facilitate the training of Midwives by:
 1. education to the standards of the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) Midwifery competencies,
 2. encourages nations to publish reports on coverage of midwifery in their respective states in order to evaluate the effectiveness of midwifery programs;

2. Urges national medical associations to engage and be involved in addressing the following criteria, and to:

- a. call on their respective governments to allocate adequate funding for training, recruitment, and replacement of certified medical healthcare workers/doctors in their country, to meet the medical needs of the entire population, such as the golden ratio set by the WHO, of the ratio of doctors to the population being, 1:1000,
- b. take measures to attract and support individuals to enter the medical profession within their own countries, while remaining in the same nation, such as:
 - i. good and steady pay,
 - ii. flexible working hours,
 - iii. health insurance coverage;

3. Encourages the deployment of electronic health (eHealth) to:

- a. take note of the previous initiative headed up by the International Telecommunication Union and the World Health Organization entitles "Be Healthy, Be Mobile" and its merits,
- b. emphasize on the creation of a national electronic library by each country where doctors and students can get free access to up-to-date, evidence-based resources;

4. Reaffirms the idea that hospitals and health centres must maintain the highest level of sanitation possible, they should:

- a. ensure that appropriate Personal protective equipment is used during all procedures in order to uphold the health of the patient and moreover the health of the medical practitioners;

Emphasizes the importance of education in reference to sanitation, and encourages governments to:

- a. conduct rural health initiatives wherein governments can send public health officials can visit rural areas and educate them on the proper methods to ensure good sanitation with special reference to water sanitation,
- b. utilize online advertisement and other methods of dissemination in order to inform the population of the various correct methods of sanitation,
- c. invest in technologies to work towards better water sanitation;

5. Solemnly affirms the importance of aid in all forms to developing nations from various sources, and that this aid will:

- a. provided by both public actors such as Non-Governmental organization, members of the United Nations and global fund,
- b. prioritized to essential services-such as water supply, and first aid,
- c. also to be focused on regions which have a high concentration of migrants and refugees,
- d. focused on improving health in such a way that it advances economic growth in the long run in developing nations
- e. focused towards construction and maintenance of community health facilities and hospitals with respect to infrastructure and medicinal aid;

6. Urges all member nations to ensure availability of safe water to all citizens and manage water disposal more efficiently:

- a. this will reduce the risk of contracting water-borne diseases such as but not limited to cholera and typhoid,
- b. proper water disposal will ensure that there is less amount of stagnant dirty water resulting in less numbers of breeding grounds for mosquitoes which will result in the decrease of diseases such as but not limited to malaria;

7. Strongly urges all able and willing nations to treat Mental Health illnesses with great concern and attention by:

- a. ensuring that all of the country's Medical Insurance plans also cover mental health services,
- b. setting up active counselling sessions and peer support groups for people suffering from mental health disorders and trauma,
- c. facilitating of mental health first aid following guidelines laid out by WHO;

8. Recommends immediate action to be taken by member states that report forms of marginalization or denial of access to healthcare for ethnic, religious or LGBTQ communities via:

- a. reforms in policy and the education of misinformed healthcare workers and public where necessary,
- b. further resolves that nations must gather information based on the status of minority groups in the states' healthcare system, incorporating *inter alia* the status of refugees and minorities;

9. Further invites organizations such as but not limited to Red Cross and CARE to provide displaced refugees and other people with basic first aid kits and medicines:

- a. awareness regarding diseases such as but not limited to malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis should be spread in refugee camps as well,
- b. these refugees should also be tested for contactable diseases such as but not limited to tuberculosis,
- c. if a refugee is tested positive they should be provided with immediate care and should be kept separately from others in the camp so as to avoid transmission;

Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER: (FORMAT GIVEN IN PAPERWORK SECTION)

Name: (your name) eg. Jane Doe

Allocation: eg. China

School: The J.B Petit High School

Agenda: The Venezuelan Crisis

“China-Venezuela cooperation has favourably promoted Venezuela’s socio-economic development and has been welcomed and supported by all levels of society,” - Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang¹. Venezuela has the largest oil reserves in the world² and China is the world’s largest oil importer³. Our nations have shared strong ties since the beginning of the late president Chavez’s tenure which have only blossomed over time. China has lent over \$60 billion to Venezuela over the past decade making it the nation’s biggest creditor⁴. Venezuela is currently \$23 billion deep in foreign debt to China which it is gradually returning through oil-for-loan agreements⁵. China is also the nation’s second largest trade partner and biggest arms supplier. Chinese assistance in Venezuela has supported the building of more than 10,000 low-cost houses, electricity generation and the provision of household appliances for more than three million Venezuelan homes. It has also provided a large number of people with job opportunities to ease the hyper-inflation and boosted local development. The Venezuelan President, Mr. Nicolas Maduro has referred to China as Venezuela's "big sister" at multiple occasions and the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang has reportedly promised that China “ is willing to provide whatever help it can offer”.

“China supports the Venezuelan government’s efforts to protect national sovereignty, independence and stability. China has always adhered to the principle of non-interference and objects to external intervention into Venezuela’s internal affairs”. - Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying. We strongly believe that Mr. Nicolas Maduro is the rightful and legitimate president of Venezuela and we disapprove of other nations recognising Mr. Guaido as president as in doing so they are directly intervening in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. This is why, in late February, we joined Russia in vetoing a U.S. drafted UNSC resolution calling for new presidential elections in Venezuela⁶. China condemns the United States of America for its interference and for imposing individual and economic sanctions on the Venezuelan government and the PDVSA as it is not only worsening the situation for the citizens, but is also challenging and infringing the government’s basic autonomy⁷. “The order by U.S. President Donald Trump to freeze the Venezuelan government’s assets and cut off its funds is an act of gross interference and a violation of the norms of international relations.”, China’s foreign ministry said. China has repeatedly brushed off widespread condemnation from the United States, Europe or any other opposition regarding Venezuelan affairs, and have even offered diplomatic cover for the Maduro government on multiple occasions. “China opposes hegemonism and interventionism. We insist on our policy of non-interference in other countries’ internal affairs,” - Chinese ambassador to Venezuela, Li Baorong. We have confidence in Venezuela’s ability to properly handle its debts. China strongly opposes any military intervention or any actions causing tensions and unrest in Venezuela.

-
1. <https://www.straitstimes.com/world/americas/china-rebuffs-us-criticism-of-relations-with-oil-rich-venezuela>
 2. <https://www.nsenergybusiness.com/features/newstop-ten-countries-with-worlds-largest-oil-reserves-5793487/#:~:text=1..Arabia%20to%20top%20worldwide%20list.>
 3. <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=37821#:~:text=China%20surpassed%20the%20United%20States%20in%20annual%20gross%20crude%20oil,other%20liquid%20fuels%20in%202013.>
 4. <https://dialogochino.net/en/trade-investment/21337-venezuela-and-china-a-perfect-storm/>
 5. https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/20200924-sr_484-china-venezuela_relations_in_the_twenty-first_century_from_overconfidence_to_uncertainty-sr.pdf
 6. https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/unsc-rejects-us-russian-resolutions-on-venezuela-119030100073_1.html

7. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/IF10715.pdf>

SOLUTIONS:

- All nations must recognise Mr. Nicolas Maduro as the rightful and legitimate president of Venezuela and must stop all their support for Mr. Guaido as his calls for an uprising are completely unconstitutional,
- All plans of having re-elections must be disbanded as it will cause great political unrest and trigger disorder and tensions throughout the nation. Venezuela has a crippled economy and hence bearing the cost of facilitating nationwide will do more harm than good,
- The USA, EU and other countries must lift all their economic sanctions including their sanctions placed on the state-run oil company PDVSA in order to increase crude oil production, hence bringing up the economy and easing the hyperinflation in the nation⁹,
- Instead of smuggling aid inside the country, which is doing more harm than good, all able and willing nations must donate funds and aid to agencies such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which have been approved by the country's president to deliver humanitarian aid,
- All anti-government protests and other war propaganda from anti-government press agencies must be banned as they are triggering violence and hatred amongst the population.

“We hope all parties can make more efforts to promote stability and development in Venezuela, improve its people's wellbeing, and uphold the international law and basic norms governing international relations. All countries should earnestly observe the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and oppose external intervention in Venezuela's own affairs as well as any attempts by one country to interfere in another's internal affairs. Venezuela's affairs must and can only be independently determined by its own people.” - Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang⁸. “We are closely following the current situation in Venezuela. We call on all parties involved to be calm and rational, and seek a political solution under the Venezuelan constitution through peaceful dialogue. We hope for a stable Venezuela accord with the interests of all sides.”- Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying¹⁰.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

8. http://kh.china-embassy.org/eng/fyrth_3/t1633680.htm
 9. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/are-sanctions-working-venezuela>
 10. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1137124.shtml>

NOTE: Delegates may also prefer to state their sources of research under the heading “Bibliography” directly at the bottom of their position paper. Delegates may also state all of their solutions as the 3rd paragraph itself and not in point form.

SAMPLE DIRECTIVE:

Directive 1.0

Author-

Co-Author-

1. Endorses Saudi Arabia closes all its borders and all exports or imports in and out of the country;

2. Encourages all countries, especially in the Middle East to tighten border security as well;
3. Declares a state of emergency in the country which makes sure:
 - a. That all transportation in and out of the country is prohibited till further notice;
 - b. Border security is increased;
 - c. Saudi troops are put in key geographical positions in the country including on the border of the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf and at airports;
 - d. Block off all civilian communication;
4. States that the Saudi government take all steps to locate key extremist bases in and around the country with the help of the USA;
5. States that the USA will:
 - a. Increase the funding to rebel groups fighting the ISIS in locations including:
 - i. Iraq;
 - ii. Yemen;
 - iii. Syria;
 - iv. Iran;
 - b. Send 150,00 troops to Saudi Arabia from Yemen, Jordan and Iraq;
 - c. Use prism technology to help Saudi locate key ISIS bases around the region and help monitor civilian communication;
6. Reiterates that these troops will not take any violent action on anyone unless protestors initiate any violent action against the government or authorities after multiple warnings are initiated;
7. States that in return Saudi Arabia will increase the shares of USA in Saudi Aramco;
8. States that UAE, Russia, Norway, Czech Republic and Australia will each donate 0.25% of their GDP through transaction for all above actions.

Sample Communiqués

(Communiqués are messages from the entire committee or a delegate to another country, organization, person or group of people outside of committee. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid but are not limited to these topics)

Closed Communiqué

Subject: Creation of the SARS-CoTr-36 virus in the year 2036

From : The delegate of China

To : Mr. Jacob Harrens (CEO of alphabet, a private company in the US)

The information of our agreement is as follows:

1. China will start a new pandemic in January of the year 2036 as a new variant mutation of the coronavirus,

2. The virus will be created in The Chinese Academy of Bio Sciences at coordinates 30°22'35"N 114°15'45"E but made to seem like a natural outbreak in the local illegal rare animal meat market originating from nocturnal animals,
3. The virus will start in China but be controlled and before the virus is truly discovered agents of China shall spread it across the world especially targeting the US,
4. The patent to the vaccine and gene sequence will be in the hands of a "individual researcher", being a government operative, Wu Rin, to who Alphabet will pay a 40% royalty of all profits,
5. Alphabet will invest in factories in the Beijing Pharmaceutical and Biotechnological Industrial Park for vaccine production so that they can mass produce 10,000 vaccines a day,
6. Copies of this vaccine will be replicated and kept ready for shipment and distribution when the price and timing is optimum according to elastic price strategy,
7. They will be shipped in batches of 2000, to the Port of Stockton, California at coordinates 37.9510° N, 121.3266° W, from the Port of Shanghai,
8. From there they will be picked up by Alphabet workers and brought to the Alphabet Inc. base located at Mountain View, California, coordinates 37.3861° N, 122.0839° W. This vaccine will then be sold by Alphabet Inc. to any willing nation who wants to buy this vaccine in bulk, through bidding.
9. No other private organisation will be given patent rights to this vaccine. It will be solely sold by Alphabet.

Open Communique as a Press Release

FROM - The Defence Minister of India: R. Venkatraman

The following information was received from the Indian intelligence agency RAW about the Pakistani ISI's plan for Punjab:

Trained Pakistani agents along with a Special Service Group of the Pakistan Army and over 200 young Sikh insurgents trained at militant training camps on the outskirts of Lahore and Karachi have been dispatched by Pakistan into Punjab with plans of sabotage. They intend to assist and the Sikh militants in their fight against the government for the formation of Khalistan in the districts of Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda and Faridkot.

From its interrogation of a Pakistani Army officer, RAW received information that these ISI agents will reach Amritsar within the next 1 day. They plan to follow the drug smuggling routes in Ferozepur, the Fazilka district and Kutch.

They are dressed as common farmers and laborers and will be difficult to identify. They are equipped with multiple weapons, such as but not limited to, assault rifles: AK-15, A-545 and AN- 94, M79 grenade launchers, kirpans, 540 battle rifles, letter bombs and type 64 pistols. These insurgents have been deployed to stimulate the ongoing uprising against the Indian government to support the Khalistan cause via turmoil and mass unrest in the region. We do not know where these mutinies are going to be conducted but it is now a matter of national security and drastic action is necessary.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

With this we hope that you have made note of procedure followed at JBMUN. All delegates are required to adhere to it. Please feel free to reach out to our Secretary General- Delishaa Saudagar or our Deputy Secretary General- Saneeka Shah if you have any queries.

Contact Information

Delishaa Saudagar- Secretary General- jbmun.secgen@gmail.com

Saneeka Shah- Deputy Secretary General- jbmun@jbpetithighschool.com