4th INTERCULTURAL MODEL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATE'S MANUAL

PROTOCOL FOR DELEGATES

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RULES FOR DELEGATES

I. Delegates must maintain a respectful and diplomatic attitude towards other Delegations, Heads of State, members of the Chair, members of the Secretariat, staff members, authorities, and facilities throughout the event. Also, they must respect the Dress Code (see page 6) and the rules established throughout the Model.

II. Because each Committee has its own protocol, participants must act by their title of Delegation.

III. Delegates must adhere to and fully comply with the following Protocol Rules:

a. The denomination "Delegate" or "Delegation" must be used at all times, since the members of the Chair will use the same terms to refer to the representatives of each nation.

Delegates must not speak in first person, nor use terms that indicate ownership, for example: “my country”, “our country”, “our countries”, your country”, “my government”, or “your/his government." In addition, prohibited words cannot be used, such as money, war, etc.

4th INTERNATIONAL MODEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Delegate's handbook

((TABLE OF FORBIDDEN WORDS)

Do not say this:	Say this instead:
War	Armed / Bellicose conflict
Army	Armed forces
Rich countries	Developed countries
Poor / Undeveloped countries	Developing countries
Poor people	People with a lack of resources
Money	Economic resources
Black	African / African American
Gay	Homosexual
Kill	Murder
Yeah / Ok	Yes

b. Delegates can not make eye contact with each other, or present any behavior that could be taken as hostile towards another Delegation, and/or member of the Chair, Secretariat, staff, etc.

c. English is the only language allowed during debate sessions.

d. All the Rules of this Protocol apply equally to written documents (Position Paper, Working Paper, Resolution Paper, etc.).

To see any details not specified in this section, see the Line of Procedure for Delegates (page 25).

IV. Delegates are required to follow the Rules of this Protocol in their entirety. In case of not following these in a significant way, the Delegation in question will get a warning. A warning is a penalty that any member of the Chair or the Secretariat can and will apply in case of:

a. Breaking the Protocol Rules (repeatedly) or any other situation that the previous authorities consider prudent.

b. Not carrying the requested credential or identification with them.

c. Not complying with rules of behavior and/or dress code.

V. In every committee the Delegations can be represented by just one participant; there cannot be repeated Delegations or couples representing the same Nation.

VI. For leaving during the development of a session, the Delegation must ask the Chair for authorization, and may leave only if the Chair considers it prudent and authorizes the exit; in any other case, they must remain in the session until the end of it. Requests to leave the session should only be used to go to the restroom, to the infirmary, and/or in an emergency. For each period of one day, the Delegations should not leave the session more than three times.

VII. Delegates must arrive on time for all sessions.

a. For the first session of each day, there will be only five minutes of tolerance to allow entry to the Committee, in case of exceeding this time, the Delegate must request authorization from the Chair to enter. The Delegation may enter the Committee when the President indicates so, expressing an apology to the other Delegates. If the above is not authorized, entry will be allowed until the current session ends.

b. After a break, there will be no tolerance. All late Delegations may enter the corresponding session (receiving a warning) when the indicates so, expressing an apology to the other Delegates.

VIII. Delegates must enter all sessions. Although, if any special situation occurs, the Delegation should contact the Chair or the Secretariat.

IX. All direct interaction between Delegates from different nations is prohibited. If needed, a diplomatic note should be sent through the available staff at the Committee. The note must be related to the topic under discussion and in English, otherwise, the note will be ceased and will not reach its addressee. The Chair has the obligation to read the note inorder to authorize its sending. If any note(s) with inappropriate content is sent, the Delegation in question will receive a warning.

X. The consumption of any liquid (other than water), food, or chewing gum is completely prohibited during the sessions or inside the classroom, if extremely necessary, the Chair's permission may be requested through a point or motion to go out.

XI. The use of laptops, tablets, or the use of any other mobile device is only allowed for research, note-taking, and other actions that improve the performance of the Delegates. The use of social networks in the sessions is strictly prohibited, as well as any type of communication that is not through diplomatic notes between Delegations.

Equally:

a) The use of cell phones is forbidden unless it is to share cellular data to the Delegation's primary device, and/or if recommended by the Chair (must be established through a Point of Personal Privilege).

b) Tools like Google Drive or Google Docs are only allowed during an Unmoderated Caucus to write documents like the Working Paper or the Resolution Paper.

XII. In case of accumulating three warnings, the Delegation in question will not be able to continue participating in the event. Reprimands are cumulative throughout the event. In case of having a reprimand, the Delegation in question cannot receive recognition for Best Delegate.

XIII. Any situation not included will be analyzed by the members of the Secretariat and other authorities, after said process, the consequences will be determined, and those involved must take responsibility for their actions.

DRESS CODE

**Delegates must wear attire that reflects the culture, traditions, and country they represent, while always maintaining a level of formality.*

MEN

- Wear a full suit or jacket with formal pants.
- Button-down collared shirts are allowed, and sweaters and vests are allowed.
- Always wear a tie or bow tie.
- Pants preferably dark or discreet colors.
- Always wear an appropriate belt or suspenders and with the shirt tucked in.
- Dress shoes only.
- Appropriate and discreet socks only.
- Throughout the outfit, only wear appropriate (neutral) colors.
- T-shirts, jeans, sandals or flip-flops, and/or tennis shoes are not allowed.

WOMEN

- Blouses, sweaters, and low-cut shirts are allowed.
- Suit pants are allowed.
- Skirts and dresses are allowed only if the outstretched arm touches the edge of them (see image 1).
- It is mandatory to wear stockings in case the skirt or dress does not have the allowed length.
- Dress shoes are required.
- Only wear heels or flats if required.

Image 1.
The skirt must have this lenght, otherwise, the delegate will recieve a warning.

- Throughout the outfit, only wear appropriate (neutral) colors.
- Light makeup, do not use bright lipsticks or eye shadows. Avoid reddish tones.

- Crop tops, t-shirts, jeans, leggings, sandals or flip-flops, tennis shoes, boots, and/or cleavage are not allowed.

- Fluorescent colors are prohibited, whether glossy or matte.

USE OF THE COLOR RED

The use of color red is only allowed for the following participants of the model:

- Secretariat

- Members of the Emergency Security Council (Council and delegates);.

The following guidelines apply to those previously mentioned when using the color red:
**The NOT allowed shades of red are (see image 2).*

a) Guide lines for men:

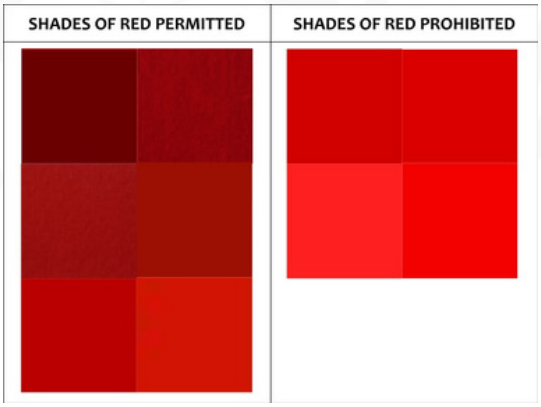
The only clothing or accessories allowed in red are:

- Ties, bows, handkerchiefs, cufflinks, and/or shoes.

b) Guide lines for women:

The only clothing or accessories allowed in red are:

- Dresses, blouses, skirts, heels, lipstick and/or earrings.



All Delegations and Heads of State (regardless of whether or not they are allowed to wear the color in clothing and/or accessories) may wear the color red in:

- Laptops and electronic devices;
- Backpacks and/or brief cases;
- Bracelets and/or watches;
- Pins of the represented nation or committee.

Be careful with bright, flashy colors and red.

Any member of the Secretariat reserves the right to decide if any point of the Dress Code is violated, including instances not mentioned in this handbook.
To avoid conflicts or penalties for violating the Dress Code, please consult your Chair or Secretariat for any questions on this.

AWARDS

All Delegations will receive recognition for their participation.

The awarded Delegates will only be chosen by their corresponding Chairs based on their scores. The Scoring System and its rubrics are established by the Secretariat, and the Chairs must follow, as well as respect this rubric throughout the event.

BEST DELEGATE (1 PER COMMITTEE)

Criteria to be awarded this recognition:

- Role of position (timeliness, structure and veracity).
- Participation in the entire model (quality).
- Punctuality in the sessions.
- Active participation and positive leadership in document.
- Did not acquire a warning.

OUTSTANDING DELEGATE (1 PER COMMITTEE)

Criteria to be awarded this recognition:

- Role of position (timeliness, structure, and veracity).
- Participation in the entire model (quality).
- Punctuality in the sessions.
- Active and useful participation in the drafting of any document.
- The consideration of reprimands is under the decision of the Chair.

HONORABLE MENTION (UP TO 2 PER COMMITTEE)

Criteria to be awarded this recognition:

- Role of position (timeliness, structure and veracity).
- Participation in the entire model (quality).
- Punctuality in the sessions.
- Active and useful participation in the drafting of any document.
- The consideration of reprimands is under the decision of the Chair.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The information and basic data of a nation are key points. Get an overview of the history, culture, politics, economy, and demographics of the nation you represent. Some basic questions to master are:

a) Population and demographics: How much population does the nation have? What are the dominant ethnic and religious groups? Birth rate, death rate, literacy rate, migration rate, and life expectancy. Find the level of human development of the nation you represent.

b) History: What other nations have you had a relationship with? Have there been events or conflicts with very important consequences?

c) Policy: What type of government does the nation have? Who are the representatives or Heads of State? Are there corruption problems?

d) Economy: What is the GDP? Identify key aspects of how the nation's economy is sustained (agriculture, technology, tourism, etc.). Are there trade deals or relationships with other nations? How developed is the nation?

e) Security: What is the nation's defense budget? How many military and/or armed conflict resources does the nation have and/or use? Are there very strict defense and security protocols?

f) International relations: Are there very important relationships or alliances? Does the nation have enemies? What international agreements or treaties does the nation take part in? Does the nation have any ally that influences its position and decisions? Are there debts or other situations that lead the nation to certain behaviors or alliances? How involved has the nation been in the UN?

BACKGROUND

This document has general information on the background of the topics to be discussed. It identifies key concepts, and gives key questions to consider. Read this document very well and conscientiously, so that you can have a good basic knowledge of the topic. Each Chair is in charge of sending these documents through the chosen communication means, so it is of utmost importance that you contact your Chair so that they can send you this document.

INVESTIGATE THE NATION IN QUESTION

This last area of research is the most important, and also the most demanding. Try to fully understand the relationship of the nation to the conflict to be resolved.

- How important is the topic to the nation?
- What position does the nation have regarding the topic?
- What is the solution that the nation wishes to arrive at?
- How has the nation participated in the topic?
- Is the nation directly or indirectly involved?
- Does the nation have economic, social, or political interests involved in the topic
- What actions, if any, has the nation taken to respond to the conflict?
- Is there any economic, political or social instance that leads the nation to a certain behavior?
- How much interest does the nation have in acting in the face of the conflict?
- Is there a document or treaty, in which the nation is a party, that is related to the topic?

To answer these questions, it is necessary to do a deep investigation of the nation and its characteristics. It can be found in the official media used by the nation to make statements or publications. UN documents are also good information sources.

The greatest difficulty is found in discovering the nation's specific position on the topic. It is an implicit position since it may not be found written or declared anywhere. Rather, it is the culmination of the nation's history, politics, culture, and relations. The instances that influence the position of the nation are decisive for the debate.

It is also important to know that you must establish relationships with other Delegations. A good relationship is based on:

- Understand other nations' intentions, knowledge, resources, and influences;
- Using the previous aspects to be able to negotiate, persuade the Delegations that differ, and expand the interests and actions of the nation you represent to reach a solution.

COMMITTEE UNDERSTANDING

It is important to know that not all Committees can proceed in the same way or take the same actions. Although all UN bodies have very important roles around the world, some are capable of performing certain actions or movements that others are not.

In order to arrive at useful and functional solutions, it is necessary that the Delegations have a good knowledge of the history, mission, actions, and ways of proceeding of the corresponding Committee and of the UN. A key point to always keep in mind and respect is the sovereignty of each nation.

DISCUSSION PROCESSES

SPEAKERS LIST

The Speakers List is a forum that is always open, in which each nation's Delegate can express their position on the topic or other various issues.

All the Delegations will come forward and once they finish expressing themselves, the other Delegations will have the right to ask the Delegation in front a series of questions.

The order of participation will depend on the chronological manner in which the Delegations request to be added to the list and/or the order that best suits the Committee.

Regardless of the fact that each time another phase begins (Moderated Caucus, Unmoderated Caucus, Voting Processes, etc.), the Speakers List is suspended until said phase ends.

MODERATED CAUCUS

A Moderated Caucus is an open forum where Delegations can freely discuss issues related to the Committee or the topic, following the Rules of Protocol.

Always in order to discuss an already specified aspect of the main topic of the Committee (be it the position of the nation, academic aspects, territorial aspects, etc.). Its purpose is to discuss and start proposing solutions and reach a consensus on the topic.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

An Unmoderated Caucus is a space in which some rules of formality and procedures are paused so that the Delegations are free to interact. It is intended to generate a faster and more fluid discussion, to arrive at concrete ideas, and write documents (such as Working Papers and Resolution Papers).

READING OF THE WORKING PAPER/RESOLUTION

After making the drafts of said papers, it will be necessary for two Delegations to come forward to read the Resolution or Work Paper that they developed (only from the same block or alliance). Once the Delegations in question have finished reading, a question and answer session will take place and will last for as long as the Chair deems appropriate.

The procedure is the same to read all the Working Papers, when applicable. For the Resolution Paper, the procedure only needs to be done once and the Secretariat must approve the document before it is read.
A Voting Process will be carried out at the end of reading the Working Papers, and also after reading the Resolution Paper.

VOTING PROCESSES

The different types of Voting Processes are:

a) Informal Process (for Working Paper): Its purpose is to decide the draft for the Resolution Paper. During this process, each Delegation must raise their placards and state their position once asked by the Conference Officer. The only positions allowed are: in favor, against, and abstention. The Informal Process will be done once for each Working Paper (A1, A2, etc.), passing the one with the most votes in favor.

b) Formal Process (for Resolution Paper): Its purpose is to reach an agreement on the solutions proposed by the Committee. During this process, Delegations must raise their placards and state their position once asked by the Conference Officer (this will be done for three rounds). During the first two rounds, the only positions allowed are: in favor, against, abstention, in favor with right of explanation and against with right of explanation; those Delegates that vote with the right of explanation will be invited to do so once all the Delegations have voted, this done in alphabetical order. For the third and final round, the only positions allowed are: in favor, against, and abstention.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS SESSIONS

To ask any Delegation more questions in a Question Session, a Special Question Session motion must be made when the forum is open. If the Chair authorizes it, the Delegation must establish the number of questions and subsequents that are wished to be added. This number of questions and subsequent questions is total, and cannot be exceeded.

READ RESOLUTION PAPER IN OTHER COMMITTEES

For some Committees it is necessary to present their resolutions to another Committee. Once the resolution has been approved in their own Committee, two Delegates are required to move on to other Committees, to read and answer questions related to the Resolution Paper. Subsequently, a Voting Process will take place in the external Committee, to approve or not the resolution.

The receiving Committees are General Assembly and Security Council.

A GOOD POSITION PAPER CONTAINS:

- A brief introduction to the history of the nation with the topic and with the Committee;
- How the topic affects the nation;
- The policies employed by the nation (mentioned by name, article and/or document) regarding the topic and the reason for which the nation makes those decisions;
- Quotes from authorities of the nation regarding the topic;
- Data or statistics that justify the position of the nation;
- Actions taken by the government to resolve the conflict;
- Consensus or agreements in which the nation is involved;
- UN actions that the nation has carried out and/or supported;
- The actions that the nation deems prudent to resolve the conflict;
- The resolution that the nation wishes to achieve.

TIPS FOR YOUR POSITION PAPER

a) Time your presentation. The Position Papers are one to one-and-a-half page documents, try to read them completely in the given time (the average time limit to read them is 1.5 minutes);

b) Simplicity is better. Stick to clear ideas and avoid using abstract language;

c) Organize your ideas. Give each point its proper (but brief) development;

d) Quote your sources. Giving reference to where your research was made helps to see the veracity and professionalism of the information;

e) It makes sense. Analyze if what is written is easy to understand, and establish good and clear ideas. Check your spelling and grammar;

f) Be interesting. Make attractive and interesting sentences or statements;

g) List your proposals. Make a list of the ideas or plans that you propose to resolve the conflict, trying to make them effective and attractive.

POSITION PAPER

A Position Paper is a brief written summary of the position the nation takes on the topic. It is an overview of the perspective of the nation represented on the Committee.

The first part of the Position Paper must be the official information of the Delegate and the Committee in question: the official name of the Committee, the topic, and the official name of the nation. In addition to this, the logo of the Committee and the official flag of the nation must appear.

Subsequently, a section thanking all the members of the Committee (Chair and Delegations) should appear. Then the introduction to the topic should begin.
This introduction should be about the conflict in general and provide a glimpse at the root of it. It must be from the perspective of the nation. Try to emphasize data and facts very influential to the topic.

The next section should be a presentation of the nation's history or relationship to the topic. It must express:

- How the nation relates to the topic;
- How the nation has been affected;
- What does the nation think about the topic;
- How the nation has or has not treated the topic.

The following component is the most important since it is where points or ideas are exposed to resolve the conflict. Emphasize what actions can be taken and why it may be beneficial for other nations to act on them. Finally, a brief conclusion should be written.

Some recommendations or extra rules are:

- You must adhere to your Committee's own rules (see page 2).
This mainly means not speaking in the first person, using contractions or forbidden words,
- You must cite using APA format (plagiarism will be penalized),
- Must deliver a color copy of your Position Paper in the first session of the XIII MUNIL 2025.

POSITION PAPER SAMPLE

Oficial information with flag and committee logo

MUNIL 2022 W/POS/2022/10

World Health Organization

Committee | World Health Organization
Topic | Down Spiral of Health in Athletes

Delegation | Delegation of Canada

Quote

"I believe my emotional scars are no different than my physical ones. I believe it's just as masculine to talk about overcoming emotional pain as it is to talk about overcoming physical pain." — Andrew Jensen.

Greetings

Good afternoon honorable chair and delegates. In the name of prime minister Justin Trudeau, the delegation of Canada is thankful for the opportunity of standing here, in order to discuss the down spiral of health in athletes, hoping to improve the health of individuals and society at large.

Introduction to topic (history and data)

It is concerning how still in the 21st century, the amount of issues related to the world of sports and those who practice them are continuing to happen.

Athletes, coaches, and support staff deal with particular needs, pressures, and demands, that they must control, leading to diminished well-being and overall health, because of the high amount of stress, under-recovery, and lack of support (Durand-Bush. N, 2022).

How is the country involved and its position

Canada has been engaged in promoting health since 1971. Therefore, it has been committed to ensuring athletes compete in a safe environment, addressing ethical issues in sports, such as harassment, doping, concussions, and safety-related matters (Government of Canada, 2022).

And to ensure athletes' safety, Canada has developed different Institutions and Centres, in order to promote the importance of mental health, becoming one of the only two countries in the world that has a national mental health task force and a strategy for high-performance sports (University of Ottawa, 2021).

Solutions to the issue (actions that will be held on the future)

Furthermore, preventing and managing concussions is a priority for Canada. Therefore, a law has been developed regarding athletes and head injuries that are mandatory for sports organizations, such as the requirement of rules to educate coaches, athletes, and parents about the risks of a head injury and the dangers of continuing to play after a concussion (Colleen, 2020).

Moreover, Canada is willing to protect the integrity of sports and the health and well-being of athletes by educating its citizens with appropriate knowledge, skills, and support to manage their mental and physical health, improving their institutions and centres (University of Ottawa, 2021).

Conclusion and thanks

Overall, to help athletes and coaches achieve their performance goals while preserving their health, delegation of Canada must need collaboration with all the delegations here reunited. Thanks.

References

References

1. Colleen. (2020). What Are Canada's Laws Regarding Athletes and Head Injuries? - Wishart Brain & Spine Law LLP. Wishart Brain & Spine Law LLP. https://brainandspinelaw.com/what-are-canadas-law-regarding-athletes-and-head-injuries/

POINTS AND MOTIONS

The Points and Motions are tools for the Delegates to ask questions, contribute to the debate, ask doubts to the Chair, open spaces, etc. To make a point or Motion, just raise your placard and wait for the floor.

MOTIONS					
SAY THIS	FOR	INTERRUPT	SECOND	DEBATABLE	DECIDE
The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to open/close/adjourn the session.	Open, close, or postpone the discussion.	No	Yes	No	Majority vote
The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to open the Speakers List for a time of ___ seconds and ___ minutes with ___ questions and ___ subsequent.	Open the Speakers List.	No	Yes	No	Majority vote
The ____ Delegation makes a motion to let the ____ Delegation finish reading their Position Paper.	Allow another Delegation to finish reading their position paper.	No	Yes	No	Majority vote

The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to open a special question session with ____ questions and ____ subsequent.	**Open an extra question session towards a speaker.**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Majority vote**
The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to open a Moderated Caucus to discuss _____, for _____ minutes.	**Open a Moderated Caucus.**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Majority vote**
The ____ Delegation makes a motion to open an Unmoderated Caucus to discuss _____, for _____ minutes.	**Open an Unmoderated Caucus.**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Majority vote**

POINTS					
SAY THIS	**FOR**	**INTERRUPT**	**SECOND**	**DEBATABLE**	**DECIDE**
Point of Order	**Object to a lack of protocol.**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**Chair**

Point of Personal Privilege	**Ask permission to a privilege, open the window, go to the bathroom, use the phone, etc.**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**Chair**
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	**Request information from the Chair.**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Chair**
Point of Information	**Ask a question through the Chair.**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Chair**

OTHERS					
SAY THIS	**FOR**	**INTERRUPT**	**SECOND**	**DEBATABLE**	**DECIDE**
Appeal the decision of the Chair	**Question the procedure of the Chair.**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**⅔ votes**
Subsequent	**Follow up a question with an extra one or two related to the original.**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Chair**

Right of reply (written and oral)	**If the Delegation feels personally offended in a cultural aspect, they should express it verbally or in a note to the Chair.**	**Yes (orally you are given a maximum of 1 minute).**	**No**	**Yes**	**Chair**
Set a short preamble	**Express a brief perspective, comment, opinion, and/or fact before a question (a Personal Privilege Point is established first).**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Chair**

RESOLUTION AND WORK PAPER

A Resolution Paper is a document that contains all the issues that the Committee discussed and the proposed solutions to them. Learning to write a Resolution Paper is of crucial importance, since the final goal of the Delegations and Committees is, from the debate sessions, to arrive at written and concrete solutions.

Keep in mind that before drafting a Resolution Paper there must be Working Papers (both documents share the same structure). The difference is that the Working Papers are written by alliances or blocks, and there are at least two of these. Thus, an Informal Voting Process will be held to choose which Working Paper will be used as the basis for the Resolution Paper.

Once the Working Paper that will be used as a base has been chosen, it is the responsibility of the Delegations to make the necessary modifications so that they all agree.

**Note: The main authors of this document will be recognized as Lead Delegations in the Committee, which is a crucial point in determining the awards and recognitions.*

THE STRUCTURE

The structure is relatively simple since this allows an easier understanding of the Committee's proposals. The document consists of the following parts:

a) The header:

Contains basic information: the official name of the Committee, sponsors, signatures, and the name of the topic discussed.

It is easy to confuse the terms "sponsor" and "signature." The sponsors are the main authors of the document, those who contributed the most, as well as the most support and support they gave it; the signatures are the Delegations that approve it, but did not necessarily contribute much and/or defend it sufficiently.

b) Preambulatory clauses:

Herein lies an overview of the history of the conflict, how it falls under the jurisdiction and/or authority of the Committee, and the facts that demonstrate the need for a resolution. This can take the following structure:

a) General background or facts about the topic, its importance, and its impact;

b) References to the United Nations Charter or other international agreements;

c) Previous efforts or attempts made to resolve the conflict, - Past UN resolutions, treaties, or agreements related to the topic;

d) Establishments made by the UN Secretary-General or some other relevant agent.

There is a specific format for each preambulatory clause, where each sentence begins with a preambulatory phrase (written in italics) and ends with a comma (,). See Table 1 for preambulatory phrases.

c) Operative clauses:

It is the section that contains the solutions proposed by the Committee, made up of a series of paragraphs; each containing a specific solution.
When writing the operative clauses, the Delegations must take care not to exceed the capacities of the Committee.

The Operative Clauses follow a numerical order, beginning with an operative phrase (see Table 2), and followed by a trailing semicolon (;).

The details of an Operating Clause are extremely important since they leave all confusion aside and expose a clear and strong idea. Details like what, who, when, and how are very important to clarify, and can be answered with sub-clauses indicated by lowercase letters. Additionally, the Delegations must contemplate short, medium, and long-term actions when drafting the operating clauses.

Table 1. Preambulatory phrases.

Acting under	Further regretting	Also remembering	Further warning
With regret	Warning with concern	Warning with satisfaction	Asserting
Thanking	Completely alarmed	By	Approving
Seeking out	Completely upset	Conscious	Considering
Contemplating	Deeply convinced	Disputed	Declaring
Wishing	Emphasizing	Fully aware	Waiting
Expressing this appreciation	Expressing this satisfaction	Guided by	Having adopted
Having considered	Having heard	Having studied	Having examined
Having paid attention	Having received	Watching with regret	Watching with deep concern
Watching with satisfaction	Deeply grateful	Reaffirming	Realizing
Acknowledging	Referring	Fully satisfying	Given
Keeping in mind	Keeping in mind	Taking into account	Taking note
Viewing with appreciation			

Table 2. Operative phrases.

Accepting	Welcomes	Also invites	It further proclaims
Also recommends	Also remember	It also solves	Warns
Affirm	Solemnly affirms	Encourages	Soul
Support	Approve	Authorizes	Condemns
Confirm	Trust	Considers	Decide
Emphasizes	Esteem	Exhorts	Require
Express appreciation	Express hope	Express your wish	Express your appreciation
Congratulate	Fix attention	Finally condemns	It has been resolved
Emphasizes	Makes a call	Invite	Regrets
Calls	Draw attention	Use	Asks
Also ask	Ask	Proclamation	Reaffirms
Recommends	Remember	Supports	Solve
Greets	Request	Underlines	Take into account
Take note	Transmit	Urge	

SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

Resolution Paper _ WHO 10th.pdf

PROCEDURE LINE

OPENING

President: Delegates, please, all rise.

President: On behalf of Instituto Lux, the Language Coordination, and the members of the Secretariat, we welcome you to the _____ session of the thirteenth Model of the United Nations Instituto Lux. Delegates, you may take a seat.

President: Now, I will introduce you to the members of the Chair. On my right is Ms./Mr. Moderator _____, and on my left is Ms./Mr. Conference Officer _____. My name is _____ and I will serve as your President. Now, I yield the floor to the Conference Officer to take the roll call.

Conference Officer: Thank you, President. Now, I will proceed with the roll call. Delegates, please raise your placards and say "Present" or "Present and voting", according to your Delegation's position on this Committee. *Delegation of _____ (COUNTRIES MUST BE CALLED BY THEIR OFFICIAL NAME, ex. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

Conference Officer: Thank you, Delegates. I now yield the floor to our President.

President: Thank you, Conference Officer.

OPEN THE SESSION

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to open the session.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open. Are there any points or motions in it? Yes, _____?

Delegate (holds up his placard): The Delegation of ___ makes a motion to open the session.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of _____ has made a motion to open the session. Who seconds the motion? (Delegate raises his placard.) Thank you Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate of _____, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion clearly passes.

President: Delegates, we are in session.

CLOSE OR POSTPONE THE SESSION

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to adjourn/postpone the session.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, _____?

Delegate (holds up his placard): The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to adjourn/postpone the session.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegate of _____ has made a motion to adjourn/adjourn the session. Who seconded the motion? (Delegate raises his placard.) Thank you _____. Upvotes? Against? abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate of ____, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion clearly passes.

President: Delegates, the session is officially closed/postponed. You are recognized to leave the room.

OPEN THE SPEAKERS LIST

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to open the Speakers List.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? (Delegate raises his placard) Yes, Delegate of _____?

Delegate: The Delegation of _____ makes a motion to open the Speakers List.

Moderator: For how long?

Delegate: For ___ minutes.

If the Chair considers that it is a long time:

Moderator: The Chair recommends ___ minutes (less time). Please reset.

If the time is right:

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of_____ has made a motion to open the Speakers List for ____ minutes. Who seconds the motion? Thank you Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has clearly passed. We are now on the Speakers List.

President: Delegations wishing to be added to the Speakers List please raise your placards. (Delegations raise their placards, the moderator only notes the first five placards). Thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____,... If any other Delegate wishes to be added to the Speakers List, please send a diplomatic note to the Chair.

SPEAKERS LIST

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? At this point in the session, the Delegates can establish points of "Personal Privilege", "Order" and "Parliamentary Information". For any other type of motion, the moderator must say: "Sorry Delegate, the motion is out of order."

If there is no motion:

Moderator: Since there is no point or motion, the Delegation of _____ (the one who made the motion to open the Speakers List) may come forward and read its position paper for __ minutes, with ____ questions and ___ subsequent. (Delegate comes forward.) Delegate you may start.

THE DELEGATE WHO MADE THE MOTION WILL BE THE FIRST TO HAVE THE FLOOR/COME TO THE FRONT. THE DELEGATE WHO SECONDED THE MOTION WILL BE THE SECOND TO HAVE THE FLOOR/COME TO THE FRONT. AFTER THAT, THE ORDER OF THE LIST SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.

Once the Delegate has finished and there is time left:

President: Delegate, time is not up, what do you want to do with the remaining time? You can grant it to the Chair, add it to questions, or give it to another Delegate.

1) Turn it over to the Chair.

Moderator: Thank you, Delegate/ Delegation of _____.

2) Give it up to questions.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of ____ has given up the remaining time to questions. If any Delegate wishes to ask a question, please raise your placard (A Point of Information must be established if a representative raises their placard).

3) Assign it to another Delegate.

Moderator: Thank you Delegate, does the Delegation of _____ accept the granted time?

If the Delegate does not accept the time:

Moderator: I'm sorry Delegation of _____ (the one giving up time).

If the Delegate accepts the time (the original Delegate stays in front):

Moderator: Delegation of _____, please come forward. (The Delegate passes and reads until the time is up.) Thank you Delegate, you can have a seat.

If the Delegate runs out of time:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, time has run out.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it?

If a Delegation would like the speaker to finish reading its Position Paper:

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to let the Delegation of _____ finish reading its Position Paper.

Moderator: Thank you, Delegate. Who seconds the motion? Thank you Delegate of _____. Votes in favor? Against? abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has clearly passed. Delegation of _____ please finish reading your Position Paper. (Representative finishes reading).

Moderator: Thank you, Delegate. Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motion in it? Yes, Delegation of _____?

SESSION OF QUESTIONS

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to open a Session of Questions.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? (Delegate raises his placard) Yes, Delegate of _____?

Delegate: The Delegation of ___ makes a motion to open a Session of Questions.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of _____ makes a motion to open a Session of Questions. Who seconds the motion? *(Delegate raises its placard)* Thank you Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has clearly passed. The Chair reminds you that you must establish a point of information before beginning with a question.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? (Delegate raises his placard) Yes, Delegation of _____?

If the Delegate does not establish a Point of Information:

Moderator: Delegate, you're out of order. You must establish a Point of Information to ask questions. Please reestablish.

If the Delegate correctly establishes a Point of Information and asks appropriately:

Delegate: _____?

Moderator: Delegation of _____ (who read the Position Paper), do you accept the question? (Delegate responds).

Moderator: (To the one who established the Point of Information) Delegation of _____, was your question answered?

In case your question has been answered.

Delegate: Yes.

In case your question has not been answered, or to make another related question.

Delegate: No, subsequent.

THE MODERATOR MUST GIVE THE FLOOR TO THE ONE IN FRONT AND THE ONE MUST RESPOND.

**This process can be repeated depending on the number of subsequent questions that have been established when opening the speaker list.*

If not in order (exceeds the number of questions or subsequent ones):

Moderator: Delegate, you are out of order. The determined number of subs/questions is ____, you cannot exceed this number.

Once the question process ends:

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it?
IF THE CHAIR CONSIDERS THERE IS SUFFICIENT TIME, A DELEGATE MAY MAKE A MOTION TO OPEN A SPECIAL QUESTION SESSION.

Moderator: Since not, the Delegate of _____ may take its seat. The Delegation of _____ is recognized to come forward and read its Position Paper (The same process is repeated with all speakers on the list, for as long as the Chair decides).

MODERATED CAUCUS

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to open a Moderated Caucus to discuss _____ for _____ minutes.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: The Delegation of _____ makes a motion to open a Moderated Caucus to discuss / with the purpose of discussing _____ for _____ minutes.

If the Delegate does not say the purpose or time:

Moderator: To discuss what and for how long?

Delegate: To discuss _____ for _____ minutes.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of ____ has made a motion to open a Moderated Caucus to discuss / with the purpose of discussing ____ for ___ minutes. Who seconds the motion? Thank you, Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has passed. We are now in a Moderated Caucus for __ minutes to discuss _____. The Chair reminds you eye contact is forbidden, you must speak in third person and please address your fellow Delegates by their respective titles as a sign of respect. Delegation of _____ *(who made the motion to open the Moderated Caucus)* you have the floor. THE DELEGATE WHO MADE THE MOTION WILL BE THE FIRST TO HAVE THE WORD. THE DELEGATE WHO SECONDED THE MOTION WILL GO AFTERWARDS.

AFTER THAT, THE MODERATOR WILL GIVE THE FLOOR IMPARTIALLY TO THE DELEGATES.

When time is up:

Moderator: Sorry Delegates, the time for the Moderated Caucus has run out. Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it?

If a motion to open another Moderated Caucus is made:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, you are out of order. It is not possible to open two consecutive Moderated Caucus', but you can extend the time of the current Moderated Caucus if the Chair deems it appropriate.

TIME EXTENSIONS MUST BE MADE BY MOTIONS AND SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE LESS TIME THAN THE ORIGINAL MODERATED CAUCUS.

If a motion to extend the time of the Moderated Caucus is made:

Moderator: Yes, Delegation of _____?

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to extend the time of the Moderated Caucus for as long as the Chair recommends

Moderator: The Chair recommends ____ minutes. Please re-establish.

Delegate: The Delegation of _____ makes a motion to extend the time of the Moderated Caucus ____ minutes.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of _____ has made a motion to extend the time of the Moderated Caucus ___ minutes. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has passed.

Delegation of _____, you have the floor.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to open an Unmoderated Caucus with the purpose of _____ for _____ minutes.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to open an Unmoderated Caucus with the purpose of _____ for _____ minutes.

If the Delegate does not say the purpose or time:

Moderator: For what purpose and for how long?

Delegate: With the purpose of _____ for _____ minutes.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of ____ has made a motion to open an Unmoderated Caucus with the purpose of ____ for ___ minutes. Who seconds the motion? Thank you Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, we are now in an Unmoderated Caucus, the Chair reminds you the official language is English. Eye contact is permitted, you must speak in third person, you are free to stand but not to leave the room. You must maintain a diplomatic posture and respect a healthy distance at all times.

When time is up:

Moderator: Sorry Delegates, the time for the Unmoderated Caucus has run out. Please take your place. Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it?

If a motion to open another Unmoderated Caucus is made:

Moderator: Sorry, Delegate, you're out of order. It is not possible to open two consecutive Unmoderated Caucus', but you may extend the time of the current Unmoderated Caucus if the Chair deems it appropriate.

TIME EXTENSIONS MUST BE MADE BY MOTIONS AND SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE LESS TIME THAN THE ORIGINAL UNMODERATED CAUCUS.

If a motion to extend the time of the Unmoderated Caucus is made:

Moderator: Yes, Delegation of _____?

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to extend the time of the Unmoderated Caucus for as long as the Chair recommends.

Moderator: The Chair recommends ____ minutes. Please re-establish.

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to extend the time of the Unmoderated Caucus ____ minutes.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of _____ has made a motion to extend the time of the Unmoderated Caucus ___ minutes. Votes in favor? Against Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry, Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has passed. Now we are in an Unmoderated Caucus, please be mindful and aware about the Rules of Protocol that can and cannot be broken.

READING THE WORKING PAPERS

IT IS MANDATORY THAT AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT IS PRESENT DURING THE READING AND VOTING OF THE WORKING PAPERS.

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to read the Working Papers.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to read the Working Papers.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of _____ has made a motion to read the Working Papers. Who seconds the motion? Thank you Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry, Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: Delegates, the motion has passed. The Chair requests two Delegations as representatives of each Working Paper to come forward and read the document. Delegates who wish to read Working Paper A1, please raise your placard.

If more than two Delegates raise their placard, a voting process will take place; only members of that Working Paper can vote:

President: Delegates, since more than two Delegations wish to come forward and read the Working Paper, we will proceed with a voting process to select the two representatives from Working Paper A1. Delegates who wish to read the A1 Position Paper, please hold your placard up.

Moderator: Thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____,... (The moderator acknowledges all the Delegations with their raised placard). Delegates who vote for the Delegation of _____ to read Working Paper A1, please raise your placard - *Votes are counted, and the same process is repeated for each Delegation wishing to pass - (ONLY MEMBERS OF THAT WORKING PAPER CAN VOTE).*

Moderator: The Delegation of _____ and the Delegation of _____ are recognized as the representatives who will read the Working Paper A1. Now, Delegations wishing to read the Working Paper A2, please raise your placard. Thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____,... *(If more than two Delegations wish to come forward to read the Working Paper, the prior voting process to elect the representatives of the Working Paper is done).*

Moderator: Delegations of _____ and _____, please come forward and read Working Paper A1.

President: Delegates, I must remind you that you can only read what is written on your document and you cannot change words or phrases on the Working Paper. If the Chair notices any change, you will receive a warning.

Once they have finished reading the document:

President: Thank you, Delegations of _____ and _____. Delegates, an indefinite session of question will now begin to resolve any doubts about Working Paper A1. Please set the questions with a Point of Information.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: Point of Information.

Moderator: Establish.

Delegate: _____?

Moderator: Delegates of _____ and _____, do you accept the question? (they answer).

Once there are no more questions or the time has run out:

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Since not, the Delegations of _____ and _____ are recognized to take their seats.

Moderator: Delegates of _____ and _____, please come forward to read Working Paper A2.

THE READING AND QUESTIONS PROCESS IS THE SAME AS THE PREVIOUS ONE. AFTER READING THE WORKING PAPERS, THE INFORMAL VOTING PROCESS WILL TAKE PLACE.

INFORMAL VOTING PROCESS (WORKING PAPERS)

IT IS MANDATORY THAT AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT IS PRESENT DURING THE READING AND VOTING OF THE WORKING PAPERS.

President: Delegates, we will now carry out the voting process, for this I will yield the floor to the Conference Officer who will explain and conduct the voting process.

Conference Officer: Delegates, we will now go through the voting process for Working Paper A1. Please raise your placard when you hear the call and say in favor, against or abstention, according to your position *(All Delegations are named).*

Conference Officer: Thank you Delegates. We will now proceed with the voting process for Working Paper A2, please raise your placard when you hear the call and say in favor, against or abstention, according to your position. *(All Delegates are named).*

THE CONFERENCE OFFICER WILL COUNT THE VOTES, DELEGATES SHOULD REMAIN SILENT IN THEIR PLACES.

President: Delegates, Working Paper A__ has passed. Congratulations.

READING THE RESOLUTION PAPER

BEFORE READING ANY RESOLUTION PAPER, THE SECRETARIAT MUST REVIEW AND APPROVE THE DOCUMENT.

President: Delegates, the Chair recommends a motion to read the Resolution Paper.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: The Delegation of ____ makes a motion to read the Resolution Paper.

Moderator: Delegates, the Delegation of _____ has made a motion to read the Resolution Paper. Who seconds the motion? Thank you Delegation of _____. Votes in favor? Against? Abstentions?

If the motion does not pass:

Moderator: Sorry, Delegate, the motion did not pass.

If the motion passes:

Moderator: The motion has passed. Delegations wishing to come forward and read the Resolution Paper, please raise your placard.

If more than two Delegations raise their placard, a voting process will take place:

President: Delegates, since more than two Delegations wish to come forward and read the Resolution Paper, we will proceed with a voting process to select the two representatives. All those Delegates wishing to read the Resolution Paper please hold up your placard.

Moderator: Thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____, thank you, Delegation of _____,... (The moderator acknowledges all Delegates with their placard raised). Delegations voting for the Delegate of _____ to read the Resolution Paper, please raise your placard.

(The votes are counted, and the same process is repeated for each Delegate wishing to pass).

President: Thank you, Delegates. The Delegations of ____ and ____ have been selected to read the Resolution Paper.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it?

Moderator: Since not, the Delegations of _____ and _____ are recognized to come forward and read the Resolution Paper.

Once they have finished reading the document:

President: Thank you, Delegations of _____ and _____. Delegates, an indefinite session of questions will now begin to resolve any doubts regarding the Resolution Paper. Please set the questions with a Point of Information.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: Point of Information.

Moderator: Establish.

Delegate:: _____?

Moderator: Delegations of _____ and _____, do you accept the question? (they answer).

Once there are no more questions or the time has run out:

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Since not, the Delegations of _____ and _____ are recognized to take their seats.

AFTER READING THE RESOLUTION PAPER, A FORMAL VOTING PROCESS WILL TAKE PLACE.

FORMAL VOTING PROCESS (RESOLUTION PAPER)

IT IS MANDATORY THAT AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT IS PRESENT FOR THE VOTING PROCESS OF THE RESOLUTION PAPER.

President: Delegates, now we will carry out the voting process, for this I will give the floor to the Conference Officer who will explain and conduct the voting process of the Resolution Paper.

Conference Officer: Thank you, President. Delegates, we will now carry out the voting process for the Resolution Paper. Please raise your placard to establish your vote. There will be 3 rounds, during the first two the options are: in favor, against, abstention, in favor with right of explanation, and against with right of explanation. During the third round, the only options are: in favor and against.

(All Delegates are called by their official name).

For Delegates who voted with explanation rights:

President: While the counting of votes is in progress, those Delegations who voted with explanation rights may give it briefly. Delegation of _____, please raise and proceed.

President: (When the Delegate finishes) Thank you, Delegation of ____, you may take your seat.

THE PROCESS IS REPEATED WITH EACH DELEGATE WHO HAS VOTED WITH THE RIGHT OF EXPLANATION.

Conference Officer: Delegates, having listened to the explanation of your fellow Delegates, we will proceed with the second voting round. The options are: in favor, against, abstention, in favor with right of explanation, and against with right of explanation.
(The voting is repeated in the same way as in the first round, including those who vote with the right of explanation).

Conference Officer: Delegates, having listened to the explanation of your fellow Delegates, we will continue with the third and final round.. Please raise your placard and establish your position. The options for this round are: in favor and against. Please take into highly consideration the importance of your vote.
ALL DELEGATES ARE APPOINTED, AND WHILE THE CONFERENCE OFFICER COUNTS THE VOTES, ALL DELEGATES MUST REMAIN SILENT.

President: Delegates, the Resolution Paper has passed. Congratulations.

GO ON TO READ ANOTHER COMMITTEE (ESC, UN WOMEN, WHO, UNICEF, AND INTERPOL)

Moderator: Delegates, the Chair requires two Delegations to read the Resolution Paper in the _____ *(Committee)*. Delegations wishing to go to the Security Council, please raise your placards. Thank you Delegation of _____. Thank you Delegation of _____.

If more than two delegates raise their placards:

Moderator: Delegates, please lower your placards. Delegates voting for the Delegation of _____ to read the Resolution Paper at the _____ (committee), please raise your placards (Votes Counted). Thank you Delegates.

(The process is repeated until the end of the voting for all the candidates).

President: The Delegations of _____ and _____ are recognized to go to read the Resolution paper at the _____(Committee).

AT SECURITY COUNCIL

President of the Security Council: Delegates, as one of the main organs of the United Nations, it is the duty of the Security Council to approve the resolutions of other bodies and agencies of the United Nations. Therefore, the Delegation of _____ and the Delegation of _____ from _____ *(visiting committee)* are recognized to enter the room accompanied by their President and read their respective Resolution Paper *(delegates enter the room).*

President of the Security Council: Delegates, I must remind you that you should only read what is written in your document. If the Chair realizes that you have changed or added any part and/or sentence, you will receive a warning.
You can start .

ONCE DELEGATION HAVE FINISHED READING:

President: Thank you, Delegations of _____ and _____. Delegates, an indefinite session of questions will now begin to resolve any doubts regarding the Resolution Paper. Please set the questions with a Point of Information.

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Yes, Delegation of_____?

Delegate: Point of Information.

Moderator: Establish.

Delegate:_____?

Moderator: Delegations of _____ and _____, do you accept the question? (they answer).

Moderator: Delegates, the forum is open, are there any points or motions in it? Since not, we will proceed with the voting process for the Resolution Paper from the _____ Committee, for this I will give the floor to the Conference Officer who will explain and conduct the voting process of the Resolution Paper.

Conference Officer: Thank you, President. Delegates, we will now carry out the voting process for the Resolution Paper. Please raise your placard to establish your vote. There will be 3 rounds, during the first two the options are: in favor, against, abstention, in favor with right of explanation, and against with right of explanation. During the third round, the only options are: in favor and against.
(All Delegates are called by their official name).

FOR DELEGATES WHO VOTED WITH EXPLANATION RIGHTS:

President: While the counting of votes is in progress, those Delegations who voted with explanation rights may give it briefly. Delegation of _____, please raise and proceed.

President: (When the Delegate finishes) Thank you, Delegation of ____, you may take your seat.

THE PROCESS IS REPEATED WITH EACH DELEGATE WHO HAS VOTED WITH THE RIGHT OF EXPLANATION.

Conference Officer: Delegates, having listened to the explanation of your fellow Delegates, we will proceed with the second voting round. The options are: in favor, against, abstention, in favor with right of explanation, and against with right of explanation.

(The voting is repeated in the same way as in the first round, including those who vote with the right of explanation).

Conference Officer: Delegates, having listened to the explanation of your fellow Delegates, we will continue with the third and final round.. Please raise your placard and establish your position. The options for this round are: in favor and against. Please take into highly consideration the importance of your vote.

ALL DELEGATES ARE APPOINTED, AND WHILE THE CONFERENCE OFFICER COUNTS THE VOTES, ALL DELEGATES MUST REMAIN SILENT.

President: Delegates, the Resolution Paper has passed from the _____Committee has passed. Congratulations.