



GUANGDONG MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

DATE:

2025

08.23~24

Delegate Preparation Guide

Guangdong Middle and High School Students
Model United Nations

GUANGDONG
MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
Delegate Preparation Guide

August 23 to 24

第十一届 广东省中学生模拟联合国大会

Dear Delegates,

I hope you start reading this document before you set out for any other and further preparation for 2025 Guangdong Middle and High School Student Model United Nations Conference(GDMUN). This will serve as a general guide and reference documents for any activities and questions you might have while preparing for and during the conference. My suggestion is for every participating delegate to read it thoroughly, so you will gain insight into not only the preparation, but also the history, structure and philosophy of Model United Nations as well as our conference.

I recommend that delegates read the entire document carefully, as it will provide a thorough introduction to the dynamics of an actual committee session. Having a familiarity with the flow of committee will allow delegate to immediately jump into debate at the start of the conference.

Experienced delegates will find it useful to look over the sections of the Guide that highlight some of the nuances that differentiate GDMUN from other simulations. Specifically, delegates should carefully review the sections that discuss Rules and Resolutions, as our policies on these aspects of the stimulation may differ significantly from other conferences.

Delegates would want to pay their attention to the sectors where we highlight the nuances that differentiate our conference from other simulations and the parts on formatting and awards criteria. Please bear in mind that the quality of delegates' preparation and their depth of understanding of MUN roles and philosophy are the driving force and foundation of a quality conference experience. Although we provide the framework and outlines for your research, it is ultimately depending on each and every delegate to contribute to and develop this conference that is rewarding and memorable to all.

Lastly, our entire staff wishes you well as you begin to prepare for 2025 Guangdong High School Students Model United Nations, and we look forward to seeing you in August.

Sincerely,

GDMUN
July, 2025

第十一届 广东省中学生模拟联合国大会

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CHAPTER 1. CONFERENCE INFORMATION

"Model United Nations" (MUN) is an event designed for young people. Students act as diplomats from different countries. They learn about their assigned country's history, politics, economy, and culture. In the MUN, they make speeches, lobby, debate, and negotiate, just like in a real United Nations meeting. The goal is to reach agreements, create draft resolutions, and vote on them using UN procedures. This helps students learn about the rules and processes of the UN, as well as understand international issues and important global events.

1.1 Conference Schedule

Conference Dates: August 23, 2024 - August 24, 2025

Conference address: 广州白云国际会议中心

Conference Agenda:

| Time | Event |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Saturday, August 23, 2025 | |
| 08:00 --- 09:00 | Sign in |
| 09:00 --- 10:00 | Opening ceremony |
| 10:00 --- 12:00 | Session 1 |
| 12:00 --- 13:30 | Lunch |
| 13:30 --- 15:30 | Session 2 |
| 15:30 --- 15:45 | Break |
| 15:45 --- 18:00 | Session 3 |
| Sunday, August 24, 2024 | |
| 08:30 --- 10:00 | Session 4 |
| 10:00 --- 10:10 | Break |
| 10:10 --- 11:30 | Session 5 |
| 11:30 --- 12:00 | Closing Ceremony |

1.2 Dress Code

The GDMUN Conference aims to provide the best experience and atmosphere for all participating delegates in every session of the conference. Delegates are required to adhere to a specific dress code for all committee sessions and

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conference activities. Most of the time, business attire is required (specific national attire is permitted). The detailed rules for business attire are as follows:

- Men: Must wear a suit including a jacket and dress pants (no jeans or sweatpants), along with a dress shirt and tie, socks, and dress shoes. Hats are not permitted (school uniforms are acceptable).
- Women: Must wear a business suit, which can include dress pants or a knee-length skirt (no jeans or sweatpants), along with dress shoes. Hats are not permitted (school uniforms are acceptable).

Please note that inappropriate attire may result in being asked to leave and change into appropriate clothing.

1.3 Awards Policy

GDMUN are primarily concerned with providing each delegate an enjoyable and educational experience. We believe firmly that this conference is an opportunity for students to learn about international relations, public speaking, and the challenges of high-stakes diplomacy through first-hand experience. Above all else, we hope that delegates leave the conference as better informed global citizens who are better able to engage others in conversations about important world issues than when they first arrived. However, we also value the recognition of students and delegations that have contributed to the conference in exemplary ways.

Each committee Director, in consultation with his or her committee staff, will determine individual awards on the basis of the following criteria:

- Quality of position papers;
- Knowledge of committee topics;
- Knowledge and representation of the nation's interests and policies;
- Skill and effectiveness in caucusing, writing amendments and resolutions, and debate (both formal and informal);
- Ability to work with and persuade other delegates through in-depth explanations and convincing arguments; and,
- Ability to develop pragmatic and actionable solutions.

1.4 Pre-Writing Policy

Any documents written before the conference (except position papers) may not be submitted to the committee staff at GDMUN. The GDMUN philosophy rests on the presentation of ideas for collaboration and

compromise, and solutions are found through debate. All writing is expected to take place during committee sessions. Committee staffs have been instructed that they should not accept a document that does not seem as though it could have been feasibly written during the conference, based on the content of the document and/or the time at which it is submitted.

Delegates who, for whatever reason, submit pre-written work will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including notification of faculty advisors, forfeiture of individual or delegation awards, expulsion from the conference, and/or disqualification from future attendance at GDMUN. All documents submitted to the dais will be vetted for pre-writing, but any suspicions regarding an infraction of the pre-writing policy should be brought to the immediate attention of the committee Director.

1.5 Plagiarism

We at GDMUN acknowledge that the open exchange of ideas plays a crucial role in debate. Yet, it is important for all delegates to acknowledge clearly when they have relied upon or incorporated the work of others. It is expected that all materials submitted to the committee staff before and during the conference will be the delegates' own work. Delegates should always take great care to distinguish their own ideas and knowledge from information derived from sources through the proper citation of all quoted and paraphrased material. Delegates who, for whatever reason, submit work that is not their own without clear attribution to its sources will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including notification of faculty advisors, forfeiture of individual or delegation awards, expulsion from the conference, and/or disqualification from future attendance at GDMUN.

CHAPTER 2. CONFERENCE PREPARATION

2.1 General Research and Preparation

For all delegates, preparation must focus on three aspects: rules application, content, and position. Regarding rules and procedures, delegates need to understand the MUN conference rules and related knowledge to participate effectively. Concerning content, delegates need to be well-informed about the conference topics to prepare thoroughly. Lastly, regarding position, delegates should focus on objective facts and avoid assuming their personal opinions align with their country's stance. Instead, they should investigate and research to determine their country's true and objective position.

2.2 Rules Application

To perform well in the conference, delegates must have a thorough understanding of the basic structure and rules of MUN meetings. This guide covers most of the essential information about MUN. Here, you can learn about the United Nations system, the structure of the GDMUN, rules of procedure, and the writing standards for required documents. The application of these rules is crucial for the smooth conduct of the conference, and understanding the MUN rules will positively impact the delegates' performance.

Before the conference officially begins, practicing and simulating the relevant rules is an effective training method. Preparing content and background information is crucial for each delegate. The organizing committee strongly recommends that delegates read and discuss the material carefully. Insufficient understanding of the background information may lead to incorrect judgments and decisions. The background guide will provide you with a comprehensive understanding of the topics and help you form your own ideas. It is important to remind delegates to adopt the role of policymakers and fully utilize the information collected and analyzed in their resolutions. The background guide will significantly benefit delegates in preparing conference content, conducting independent research, and forming viewpoints.

2.3 Preparing for Position

The GDMUN requires delegates to understand the positions of their assigned countries. This is a crucial element of MUN, as it enables delegates to think critically and analyze their own country's viewpoints, issues, and policies in relation to those of other nations. It is also one of the most challenging aspects because students must set aside their own country's perspectives and inherent biases from their history, adopting the stance of the country they represent to truly experience the role of a diplomat.

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Position papers are a core part of the preparation before the conference. Though they are relatively short, dedicating enough time and effort to research and formulating a position is essential. This preparation will not only enhance the delegates' understanding of their assigned countries but also contribute to a better overall conference experience.

2.4 How to Conduct Research

The materials provided by the Guangdong High School Model United Nations should serve as a starting point, inspiring further questions. Delegates should use these materials as the beginning of their research and delve deeper into the topics. United Nations resources are an essential source of information, often compiled into statistics, charts, and graphs, which can enhance understanding of the issues. Most UN documents are outcomes of UN meetings, and understanding your assigned country's position is best achieved by studying its stance in these documents. Here are some resources to aid your research:

- **UN Yearbook:** This is an excellent starting point for research, providing information on your country's policies on specific topics for a given year. It also includes past documents and resolutions from various countries.
- **UN Chronicle:** This magazine offers relevant information on UN proceedings. Pay close attention to special reports on topics of interest, as they contain pertinent information and country positions.
- **UN Documentation Catalogue:** Available in three versions: UNDI (1950-1973), UNDEX (1970-1978), and UN Documentation (1979-present). Depending on the document used, you will find topic indexes, country indexes, and a list of document numbers.
- **UN Resolutions:** This resource is very useful and easy to use. It includes resolutions from 1946 to the present, allowing you to review the latest resolutions to find all documents related to the topic. This resource can help you understand your country's and other countries' positions on specific issues.
- **Other UN Resources:** Depending on the topic, there may be additional UN-related sources. Searching for books or specialized reports from committees is also a valuable research direction.

In addition to UN resources, there are other information sources available:

- **School and Local Libraries:** These often contain useful information, including magazines, newspapers, and journals that might have relevant data.
- **Individuals:** Discussing your research with others can be extremely helpful. Other delegates and advisors can provide guidance and insights.
- **Embassies and Consulates:** Contacting the embassy or consulate of your assigned country can be very beneficial. These offices are usually happy to assist via email.

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By using these resources, delegates can gain a comprehensive understanding of their topics and prepare effectively for the conference.

2.5 Preparation for Speeches

Each delegate will need to give speeches during formal debate (main speakers' list) and possibly during informal debate (organized core consultations). In the formal debate, delegates must prepare a 90-second speech. Here are some steps and suggestions:

- **Clarify the Topic:**First, determine your topic or issue. Ensure you understand its background, significance, and related information.
- **Core Points:**Next, clearly present your core points. These should be the solutions your country proposes to the problem. Use facts, data, or case studies to support your arguments, making it easier for the audience to understand your position.
- **Rebuttal and Response:**If possible, address and respond to the viewpoints of others. This demonstrates your deep understanding of the issue and confidence in your position.
- **Conclusion:**Conclude your speech with a concise and powerful summary, emphasizing your points and suggestions. You can also pose a challenging question or call to action.

Spend some time practicing your speech to ensure you can express your ideas clearly and smoothly within the allotted time. Practice will also help you better control the pace and tone of your delivery. When speaking, maintain confidence and clarity. Try to avoid rambling and repetition; keep your language concise and to the point to make your arguments more impactful.

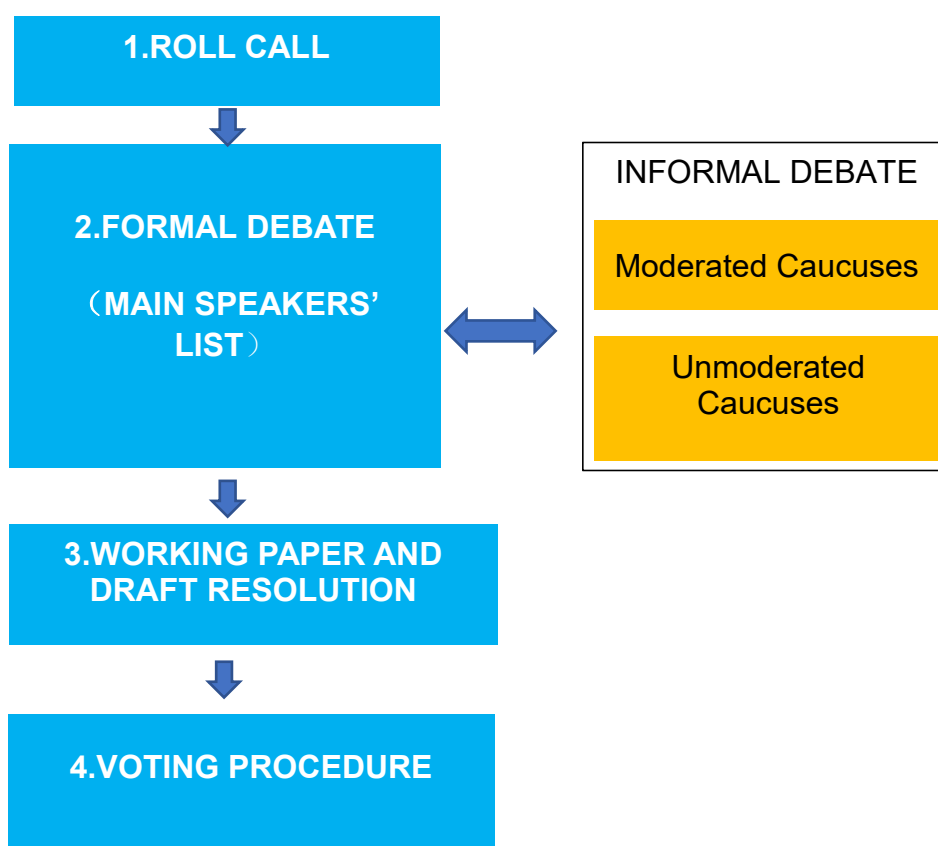
3.1 Conference Procedure

The conference will proceed through the following stages:

1. Presenting National Positions: Delegates from each country will present their national positions.
2. Forming Country Blocs: Countries with similar interests will start to form blocs.
3. Drafting Working Papers and Resolutions: Delegates will begin drafting working papers and resolution drafts.
4. Further Discussions: Further discussions will take place based on the submitted documents.
5. Voting: The conference will conclude with voting on the resolutions.

The MUN conference can be broadly divided into two phases: formal debate and informal debate.

- Formal Debate: During this phase, delegates present their viewpoints to the entire committee and seek allies with similar interests.
- Informal Debate: This phase consists of organized core consultations and unmoderated caucuses.



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The conference will be divided into four parts: roll call, main speakers' list, introduction of resolutions/working papers, and voting. In the main speakers' list, each delegate will have 90 seconds to speak. The Chair will invite 5-15 delegates to speak in order. After these delegates have spoken, the Chair will allow motions. Delegates can propose organized core consultations or unmoderated caucuses during this time. After the motions period, we will return to the main speakers' list and continue inviting 5-15 delegates to speak in turn. This process will repeat until the main speakers' list is closed (all delegates have spoken).

3.2 Rules of Procedure

In the conference, Model United Nations rules are simplified to facilitate easy preparation for delegates. Below are the conference rules of procedure that delegates should carefully read and prepare for the conference

- Roll Call

The Chair calls the delegates to order and announces the start of the session. Roll call begins, and each delegate, when called, should raise their country placard and respond "Present."

After roll call, the Chair announces the majority and two-thirds majority required for decisions.

- Main Speakers' List

All delegates are automatically placed on the main speakers' list. Speaking order follows the list sequence.

Each delegate has 90 seconds to speak. Formal debate begins, and the Chair invites delegates to speak in sequence as displayed on the screen (5-15 delegates as decided by the committee chairs).

After these delegates have spoken, the Chair opens the floor for motions.

- Yielding

Yield to Questions: After speaking, a delegate may yield their remaining time to allow questions. Delegates wishing to ask questions raise their placards, and the Chair selects a delegate to ask. Question time does not count towards the delegate's speaking time. Yielding to questions can only occur once per speaking turn.

Yield to Another Delegate: After speaking, a delegate may yield their remaining time to another delegate, who may then use the time to speak.

Yield to the Chair: Yielding time to the Chair allows the Chair to proceed with the session.

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Yield to Comments: A delegate may yield their remaining time to allow comments. Delegates wishing to comment raise their placards, and the Chair randomly selects a delegate to comment on the previous speaker's remarks.

- **Motions**

Motions are proposals made by delegates to change the course of the conference proceedings after each round of main speakers' list speeches. Delegates propose specific changes, which are then discussed and voted upon.

Most motions require at least one second (support) from another delegate to proceed. If not seconded, the motion does not proceed to a vote.

| MOTION | TO PASS |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Moderated Caucuses | Simple Majority |
| Unmoderated Caucuses | Simple Majority |
| Introduce working paper | Not voted need |
| Introduce draft resolution | Not voted need |
| Open/Close the main speakers' list | 2/3 majority |
| Adjourn the meeting | Simple Majority |

- **Point of Personal Privilege**

A. Personal comfort issue: When a delegate feels offended or uncomfortable and unable to participate in the conference, they may raise a point of personal privilege. This can interrupt the current speech.

B. Procedural issue: Delegates have the right to raise procedural issues if they have questions about or feel the procedures of the conference are not being followed correctly. It can also be used to interrupt a speaker whose speech does not follow the procedure.

C. Inquiry: When delegates have questions about the conference proceedings, they can raise an inquiry to ask about procedural matters. Inquiries cannot interrupt a speaker's speech.

- **Voting Procedure**

After the completion of the main speakers' list and the introduction of draft resolutions, the conference enters its final voting phase. This agenda cannot be reversed: once debate ends, the committee proceeds directly to voting. The committee will vote on each successfully submitted draft resolution. Passage of a resolution requires a three-quarters majority vote.

CHAPTER 4. POSITION PAPPER

The position paper is a crucial part of preparing for the committee experience for each delegate. It must outline your country's or role's stance on the committee topic and effectively include ideas you may propose in the committee's final resolutions. Think of your position paper as a way to bring well-researched ideas into the conference. Chairs will appreciate well-written and thoroughly researched position papers, which demonstrate your research skills, writing ability, and logical thinking.

4.1 格式及截止日期

完成调查后，开始立场文件的撰写。在GDMUN中，**每一个代表国的成员需独立完成一份立场文件的撰写并提交，提交截止日期为 2025 年 08 月 18 日 23:59 时。**

立场文件的至少需要包括以下三个方面：所代表国家的利益，所代表国家的政策立场和国家就所讨论问题的解决方案。各代表应该在立场文件中分析目前话题，列出相关数据及文件，并提出此大会能够采取的行动来解决存在的问题。

立场文件格式如下：

- 行距： 1 倍行距
- 字体大小： 10-12 号，
- 字体： Times New Roman,
- 文件开头著名包括：
- 委员会：
- 话题：
- 国家/NGO 名字：
- 代表名字：
- 学校名字：
- 立场文件长度：每篇立场文件的长度为不超过 2 页 A4 纸，即 1000 字左右(参考文献部分不在计算范围内)。
- 文件格式：上交的文档请保存为 PDF 格式，文档命名方式为：委员会-中/英文-国家-立场文件-姓名-学校。(例子： GA-英文-中国—立场文件—张三—第一中学)
- 提交邮箱：**ghsmun@163.com**
- 截止日期： 2025 年 08 月 18 日晚上 23: 59，晚于此时间上交的立场文件将无效。邮件标题与文档标题一致。

4.2 Content of the Position Paper

An excellent position paper should be well-reasoned, precise in language, and clearly, accurately, and forcefully state your country's position on a given issue. In essence, a position paper, as the name suggests, outlines your country's stance. A superior position paper should include:

- An explanation of actions your country or entity has taken in the past to address the issue under discussion in the committee.
- A critical review of core issues that your country or entity believes must be addressed in the committee.
- Potential solutions and the challenges these solutions pose.

Your position paper should enable readers to clearly understand your stance on the current topic and your potential actions in the committee. It should include an introduction to the issue or the history of the problem, actions your country has previously taken on this issue, and discussions of your proposed solutions. If references are particularly relevant, cite them in your position paper. Enjoy the writing process, be creative, and delve into your topic!

Generally, dividing a position paper into four parts is reasonable: Basic Position, International Actions + Domestic Actions, Current Issues, and Solutions. This "four-section" structure makes the viewpoints clear, comprehensive, logically connected, and clear.

It is important to note that there are no fixed content requirements for position papers; the above is simply a recommended and commonly used format for writing position papers. Regardless of format, the core of a position paper is to express your country's stance on a specific issue in a complete, clear, and explicit manner.

Position Paper Sample

Topic: Promoting Distributed Photovoltaics for Universal Electricity Access and Sustainable Energy
Country/NGO Name: China
Delegate Name: Zhang
School Name: XX High School

1. Introduction

Climate change and energy scarcity pose significant global challenges, particularly in impoverished countries and regions. To address these challenges, China actively participates in global energy transition efforts. By promoting distributed photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation, China aims to

assist in achieving universal electricity access and fostering sustainable energy development in impoverished regions globally. China's experiences and technological advancements can provide valuable lessons for other countries, promoting global energy equity and environmental conservation (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015).

2. Necessity of Promoting Distributed PV

China has made remarkable achievements in the PV sector. By the end of 2020, China's PV installed capacity reached 253 GW, accounting for over 30% of the global total (International Energy Agency, 2021). The Chinese government supports PV industry development through various policies and initiatives. For instance, the Renewable Energy Law and PV Poverty Alleviation Program have effectively promoted distributed PV applications in rural and impoverished areas, benefiting millions of impoverished households (National Energy Administration, 2020). Globally, a significant population still lacks basic electricity supply, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. According to World Bank data, approximately 770 million people globally lack access to electricity (World Bank, 2021). The lack of electricity not only limits economic development in these regions but also impacts the provision of essential services such as education and healthcare. Distributed PV electricity, as a clean and sustainable energy solution, offers flexibility and adaptability in installation, effectively addressing these issues (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2019).

3. Challenges in Promoting Distributed PV

Despite progress in China and other countries, distributed PV faces numerous challenges globally.

Initial investment costs for PV systems remain high, particularly significant barriers for impoverished countries and regions. According to the International Energy Agency, although PV component prices have dropped by approximately 80% over the past decade, installation and maintenance costs remain burdensome for many countries (International Energy Agency, 2020). Many countries lack stable and consistent policy support, hindering PV project advancement. For example, while some countries have introduced PV subsidies, inadequate funding or mismanagement often results in ineffective implementation (World Bank, 2021). This situation is particularly evident in some impoverished countries, affecting the sustainability of PV projects. Distributed PV systems require effective integration with existing grids, but in many impoverished countries and regions, weak electricity infrastructure and poor grid stability complicate grid connection. This not only limits the effective utilization of PV electricity but may also lead to unstable power supply (International Energy Agency, 2021).

4. Solutions

To overcome these challenges, China and the international community should

take the following measures:

- Increase policy support and financial incentives. Governments should further strengthen policy support for distributed PV projects, such as providing tax incentives, subsidies, and low-interest loans to reduce initial investment costs (World Bank, 2021). For instance, research by the World Bank indicates that providing appropriate financial incentives can increase the return on PV projects by 20%.
- Optimize grid connection and pricing mechanisms. Governments should refine distributed PV grid connection policies, streamline grid connection procedures, and ensure reasonable grid-connected electricity prices. According to the International Energy Agency, optimizing grid connection policies can significantly enhance the economic viability of distributed PV systems. In addition, investment in and renovation of electricity grid infrastructure should be intensified to enhance grid stability and capacity.
- Enhance publicity and education. Governments and relevant organizations should strengthen publicity and education on distributed PV, raising public awareness and participation. Through workshops, promotional activities, and demonstration projects, the advantages and feasibility of distributed PV should be showcased to the public. Meanwhile, leveraging social media and news outlets can expand influence, promoting technology dissemination and experience sharing.
- Promote technological innovation and localized production. Governments should support R&D and innovation in distributed PV technology, promote localized production of PV components, energy storage equipment, and smart grid technology. Cost reduction through technological innovation, along with improving system efficiency and reliability, should be emphasized. Enhanced technical exchanges and sharing with international partners should promote global advancement and popularization of PV technology.

5. Conclusion

By promoting distributed PV electricity generation in impoverished countries and regions worldwide, significant improvements in electricity access and sustainable development can be achieved. China's successful experiences and technological advantages provide crucial references and support for global energy transformation. China is committed to enhancing cooperation with the international community to address challenges posed by climate change and energy scarcity, achieving global energy equity and sustainable development.

References

- Belt and Road Initiative. (2020). Renewable energy projects along the Belt and Road.
- China Photovoltaic Industry Association. (2020). China Photovoltaic Industry Development Report 2020.
- International Energy Agency. (2021). Renewables 2021: Analysis and

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forecast to 2026.

- International Renewable Energy Agency. (2019). Future of solar photovoltaic: Deployment, investment, technology, grid integration and socio-economic aspects (A Global Energy Transformation paper).
- International Renewable Energy Agency. (2020). Renewable capacity statistics 2020.
- National Energy Administration. (2020). Notice on the Implementation Plan for PV Project Construction in 2020.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2015). Adoption of the Paris Agreement.
- World Bank. (2021). Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2021.

CHAPTER 5. CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

5.1 Working Papers

Working papers can be seen as the first step in drafting a resolution and are the result of negotiation and communication. A working paper can represent the initiative of a country, elucidating the direction the country wishes to pursue, and facilitating the exchange and discussion of contents from debates and position papers in written form. The content of working papers is substantive and formal, yet flexible: while Model UN conferences do not strictly dictate how working papers should be drafted, they should adhere to the format requirements of resolutions. The purpose of these papers is to advance discussions on topics, propose recommendations, or seek assistance among allied nations. Working papers themselves can be considered drafts that may be combined or modified to eventually produce a coherent resolution.

5.2 Resolutions

A resolution is a formal document with strict formatting requirements, capable of representing the compromises, debates, and creative proposals of delegates during the conference. Resolutions must be approved by the Chair before being distributed to all represented countries. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of the issue, ability to effectively address problems outlined in background documents, and garnering sufficient support from countries are crucial factors for obtaining Chair approval to distribute a resolution.

(Submission of working paper and resolutions requires sponsors and signatures to exceed 20% of the attendees)

An excellent resolution possesses the following traits:

- **Familiarity with the Issue:** Citing relevant background materials and past UN documents. An excellent resolution should have a clear understanding of the practical authority and influence of the conference. Vague or unenforceable resolutions lack effectiveness.
- **Correct Format:** Grammatical errors and inappropriate wording can impact the quality of a resolution. The title of a resolution should include the name of the committee, drafting country, co-sponsoring countries, and the issue the resolution addresses.
- **Preambulatory Clauses:** Introduce the issues under discussion, referencing past documents and actions, explaining the purpose of the resolution, and introducing subsequent clauses.
- **Operative Clauses:** Propose actions. These clauses use the present tense throughout, employing stronger vocabulary than in the preambulatory clauses as the operative provisions. Each operative clause is followed by a semicolon except for the last clause. Compromise on resolutions is not common, as delegates must also protect their national interests. Therefore, each resolution may not necessarily be based entirely on compromise and consensus, as this

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would ignore the fundamental interests of each member state. Delegates do not have to compromise excessively on their own national positions and viewpoints in order to reach an agreement.

Upon review by the Chair, resolutions that meet the criteria will be numbered according to the order of submission. Members of the resolution drafting committee will present and vote on resolutions in numerical order, with each resolution allotted 3-5 minutes for presentation (specific presentation times to be determined by the on-site Chair).

Resolutions generally include the following key sections:

- Signatories: Lists the drafting and co-sponsoring countries or entities of the resolution.
- Preambulatory Clauses: Typically includes statements on the historical background of the issue, relevant international law, the purpose, and importance of the resolution. The purpose of this section is to provide background and legal basis for the solution.
- Operative Clauses: This section includes specific actions, policies, measures, or proposals to address the issues mentioned in the preambulatory clauses. These actions may include mediation, aid, legislation or policy formulation, establishment of special committees, etc.

Each preambulatory paragraph begins with a present participle. Common phrases used at the beginning of paragraphs include:

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

Operative clauses, each operative paragraph begins with a verb in the present tense, often used words are:

Accept, Adopt, Agree, Apply, Approve, Authorize, Appeal, Suggest, Consider, Decide, State, Determine, Instruct, Emphasize, Encourage, Support, Appreciate, Express hope, Invite, Note, Approve note, Concern note,

Here is the example of a resolution draft:

Committee: United Nations Security Council
Topic: XXXXXXXXX
Drafting Countries: Russia, France, Djibouti, China
Co-Sponsoring Countries: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cape Verde, Japan, New Zealand, Hungary

The Security Council,

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Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the situation in Yemen and the Red Sea, including resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2722 (2024),

Condemning the Houthi continued attacks against merchant and commercial vessels,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the coastal States of the Red Sea, and reiterating that States in the region have a leadership role to play, in close cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, in contributing to peace and security,

1. *Extends* the reporting request in paragraph 10 of resolution 2722 (2024) until January 15, 2025;

2. *Reiterates* its demand that the Houthis immediately cease all attacks against merchant and commercial vessels and immediately release the M/V Galaxy Leader and its crew;

3. *Emphasizes* again the need to address the root causes, including the conflicts contributing to regional tensions and the disruption of maritime security in order to ensure a prompt, efficient, and effective response, and in this regard reiterates also that all Member States must adhere to their obligations in regard to the targeted arms embargo contained within its resolution 2216;

4. *Urges* caution and restraint to avoid further escalation of the situation in the Red Sea and the broader region, and encourages enhanced diplomatic efforts by all parties to that end, including continued support for dialogue and Yemen's peace process under the UN auspices;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

5.3 Amendments

Amendments are changes made to a draft resolution during committee meetings. Once a draft resolution is accepted by the chair, it becomes open for amendments. When a draft resolution is open for amendments, there can be considerable activity in the committee room as many delegations or groups of delegations will have ideas on how they want to amend the draft resolution being debated.

There are two types of amendments: friendly amendments and unfriendly amendments.

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- **Friendly Amendments:** As the name suggests, if the proposer of the amendment submits it as a friendly amendment and all the sponsors of the draft resolution agree to the amendment, it automatically becomes part of the draft resolution. Friendly amendments are typically not controversial and are usually accepted by all relevant parties and the chair, becoming part of the draft resolution.
- **Unfriendly Amendments:** Unfriendly amendments are those modifications that one or more sponsors of the draft resolution do not agree with. For an unfriendly amendment to be accepted for debate, it needs to be signed by a certain proportion of committee members (submission of an unfriendly amendment requires the support of at least 20% of the attending members, including the sponsors and signature countries).

Example of Amendments

Writing an amendment is very simple. All you need to do is create an operative clause to add, delete, or change the operative clauses in the draft resolution. Examples are as follows:

Friendly Amendment

Committee: GA

Drafting Countries: China, Russia

Title: Amendment to Draft Resolution A/C.3/67/L.44/Rev.1

1. Add an operative clause: "14. Encourages all Latin American countries..."
2. Delete operative clause 9.
3. Change operative clause 1 to: "1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines..."

Unfriendly Amendment

Committee: GA

Drafting Countries: United States, United Kingdom

Co-Sponsoring Countries: Germany, France, Jamaica, Japan, South Africa

Title: Amendment to Draft Resolution A/C.3/67/L.44/Rev.1

1. Add an operative clause: "14. Encourages all Latin American countries..."
2. Delete operative clause 9.
3. Change operative clause 1 to: "1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines..."