



Esteemed Delegates and Moderators,

The TASIS Dorado Model United Nations Club would like to extend you an official invitation to the sixth United Nations TASIS Dorado conference, to be held **October 19 and 20, 2018**.

UNTD VI strives for excellence in all aspects of the delegates' experience, ranging from academic fulfillment to social and diplomatic engagement. This year's Secretariat has removed all the stops in order to provide a wide selection of dynamic committees as well as opportunities for delegates to interact outside of committee. Our goal, as always, is to provide the best debate experience for our fellow delegates. We hope delegates will take advantage of the experience that lies before them.

The Executive Board has been hard at work developing interesting and engaging committees. The Chair meeting will be held at TASIS Dorado on **Thursday, September 13 at 4:00 pm**, in room **SE-12B**. Each school is entitled to one representative to serve as a Member of the Dais, with the exception of the schools that are entitled to an additional representative. Committee Briefings will be due **September 28, 2018** and will be sent to delegates no later than **October 1, 2018**.

The final delegate roster is due **October 5th, 2018**. This can be emailed to Secretary-General Noah Neugebauer, Under Secretary-General George M. Sotelo, or Faculty Advisor Dorian J. López León.

During UNTD VI, participants will be able to use the TASIS Dorado facilities, such as our computers, for conference-related purposes. However, we require that all behavioral standards established by this conference and TASIS Dorado be complied with at all times while on school grounds. On Saturday, lunch will be sold by the TASIS Dorado Class of 2019 (Kosher and Vegan options available). Prior to the conference, we will provide schools with a menu, and orders can be placed directly with us during conference registration or during Friday committee sessions.

Once again, we would like to offer a warm welcome to all participants in UNTD VI and thank all of those whose tireless work made it possible. We expect that the virtues of diplomacy and compassion will figure prominently throughout the conference, as they are at the core of all that is Model United Nations.

Best Regards,

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United Nations TASIS Dorado VI

- **Awards per committee**
 - Best Delegation - **1**
 - Outstanding Delegation - **1**
 - Distinguished Delegation - **1**
 - Honorable Mention - **3 - 4** (depending on the size of committee)
 - Oral Mention – left to discretion of the Dais

Fundraising:

For our sixth edition, the United Nations TASIS Dorado Board has decide that funds will be raised funds on behalf of the **ALIANZA DE AUTISMO DE PUERTO RICO**.

The *Alianza de Autismo de Puerto Rico* is a non-profit organization that strives to provide mental-care and therapeutic consultation for family members and to children who currently battle autism. One of the many additional goals of the *Alianza de Autismo de Puerto Rico* is to share, support, and educate families affected by autism in Puerto Rico. With this in mind, we are very pleased to help this organization meet goals and help them reach more families around Puerto Rico.

Charity boxes will be located in each committee room to collect donations. The UNTD parliamentarians will be selling Candy Grams for **\$ 2.00**, with a special chocolate gavel. Additionally, Pencil Gavel will be sold for **\$5.00**. The committee that raises the most funds for our charity will receive an additional written mention. For more information, please refer to their facebook page at: https://www.facebook.com/pg/alianzaautismo.org/about/?ref=page_internal

Committees:

Historical: Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

During the first half of the 17th century, the European continent experienced one of the most prolonged and elaborate series of violent encounters to date: The Thirty Years' War. For three decades, Europe became the battleground for a wide array of political and religious powers that were bent on imposing their respective religious beliefs and/or exercising political dominance over a competing force. The prevalent strife between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism was coupled with the continuous clashes amongst figureheads like: Ferdinand II and Ferdinand III, Queen Christina of Sweden, Philip IV of Spain and Louis XIII of France. In order to reach a comprehensive solution to the dispute, there was a mass gathering of delegations in the German northern region of Westphalia, ranging in representation from Austrian and Spanish Habsburgs, German Princes, and the Holy Roman Empire, to the French, Russians, Poles, Danes, Swedes, and Swiss. These peace talks are highly regarded by international law historians as the initial precursor of international law, diplomacy, and cooperation. Delegates will not only be tasked with embodying key historical figures to decide on the fate Roman Catholicism, Lutheranism and Calvinism, but will also have the added responsibility of negotiating the terms for the cessation of hostilities in Europe and establishing proper territorial boundaries in a world where every delegation present has a vested interest in themselves before others. Kings, princes, cardinals and popes will make their cases to see whose ideals will stand the test of time.

Human Rights Council: Protecting rights of journalists and free speech

In many countries, freedom of speech and the right of investigation, providing information for broadcasts, newspapers, and television broadcasts, also known as journalism, has been threatened. Consequently, it is clear that freedom of speech is not guaranteed to everyone, due to many dictatorial governments around the globe. Furthermore, when it comes to protecting the legal rights, or even more so, the lives of columnists, "attacks against journalists and media equipment are illegal under international humanitarian law, which protects civilian persons and objects, as long as they are not making an effective contribution to military action." ¹However, this international law has been breached by national military groups, since the lives of many journalists have been lost during their investigations in war zones. In fact, the chief of staff of *Reporters without Borders*, Christophe Deloire, stated that 45 media workers have been killed in Syria since the conflict started in 2011, and 13 journalists have died in Iraq since 2013. Another significant issue includes the decision of the Turkish government to sentence six journalists to life sentences for allegedly staging a coup against the government; which was denied by all six

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media workers. These sanctions limit the right of free speech of the civilians and journalists of Turkey, fomenting a sense of suppression on the rest of the citizens. Since this suppression occurs with increasing frequency around the world, the purpose of this committee is to establish comprehensive, efficient, and effective plans and new UN reforms, to allow the right of free speech within countries with authoritarian governments. In addition, this committee should focus on proposing solutions and new UN amendments which would provide for safety for journalists and media workers performing their duties during international clashes, confrontations, and war zones.

Historical Crisis: Cuban War of Independence (1898)

In 1895, José Martí began the third war for Cuban independence, after evaluating the failures of the previous ones and creating a new strategy. This revolution was instigated by the fiscal pressure imposed by Spain as well as the damage to the Cuban economy resulting from Spanish monopolies. In spite of great disorganization, especially after the death of Martí, the Cuban forces managed to provoke the Spaniards and achieve a reaction. In 1896, General Valeriano Weyler tried to stop the insurrection by establishing Reconcentration, which relocated the peasants to isolated regions so that they could not receive aid from abroad. The conditions in these fields were dreadful, which is why the US tabloid press decided to expose these atrocities and create anti-Spanish sentiment throughout the nation. This, as well as the economic and political implications of the revolution in the US, fostered the nation's involvement in the war.

The objective of this committee is to analyze all the economic and political factors that motivated the actions of each power involved from the first signs of discontent until the beginning of the insurrection and to use it to find the best way to proceed with the insurrection. This committee will be solely Cuban and American delegations, so it is upon them to work together in order to achieve the most advantageous results for both nations.

Crisis: 1964 Brazilian coup d'état

In 1961, when Janio Quadros resigned from the presidency, his vice president, Joao Goulart, was informed during a political trip in communist China. Due to the concerns of the Brazilian politicians and military officers about having Goulart as president, both parties were forced to reach a compromise which would establish Brazil as a parliamentary democracy, ultimately leaving Goulart as president. But this did not last, as in 1963 Goulart took the initiative and turned Brazil back into a presidential democracy. Throughout Goulart's term he was considered isolated regarding foreign policy, especially as he called out the American government in their multitude of attempts to crack down on communism, such as the Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba. Besides his apparent sympathies for communist regimes, there was direct evidence that Goulart was receiving backing from the Castro regime and communist China so Brazil could become a major communist player in the American continent. Both Kennedy's and Johnson's

administrations considered that Goulart was an “anti-American radical” and their cabinets were sincerely worried that “Brazil would become the next Cuba or China.” Besides his failure in foreign diplomacy, Goulart placed the Brazilian government in massive debt, forcing them to rely on the International Monetary Fund to provide them with economic aid packages.

Under the Lyndon B. Johnson’s administration there was a large amount of cooperation between Brazilian officers and US officials. This rising cooperation led to conversations about starting a coup between Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco (chief of staff of the army) and the US Ambassador to Brazil, Lincoln Gordon. Recognizing the sympathies of the anti-Goulart regime growing in the country, Gordon was able to convince the Johnson administration to have the CIA aid a coup d’etat against what could be a threat to the country. On April 1st the coup d’etat was executed, forcing Goulart flee to Uruguay and leaving Pascoal Ranieri Mazzilli as president.

The committee will begin March 31st, 1964, the eve of the coup. In attendance will be Brazilian and American officials as well as representatives of communists regimes around the world. The delegates in this committee will be forced to rewrite history and decide Brazil's political fate. Regarding the execution of the committee, it will be run as a North American Crisis meaning that each delegation will be represented by a single delegate. In addition, delegates will create the crisis as they will use portfolio powers that will be given to them to change the direction of the committee through crisis notes. Besides crisis notes, the dias will also accept directives which will all be deemed adequate or not by the Crisis Director.

Specialized Committee: Jurassic World

Delegates, welcome to “Jurassic World.” Over 35 years ago, Dr. John Hammond, renowned geneticist and billionaire, discovered a way to recreate life-sized dinosaurs by using the DNA found in their fossils. Following his discovery, he created the world's first theme park in which live dinosaurs were the attraction. Contained on Isla Nublar, the dinosaurs roamed their enclosed neolithic habitat and were used as a spectacle for viewers from all over the world. The park was successful for years, when a catastrophic power outage and security malfunction released the animals and forced the immediate evacuation of the island. The dinosaurs were left to roam the land at their own discretion without any interference by governments or scientists. Over time, as the original dinosaurs died off, the island went dormant. Now, a group of investors led by the CEO of Masrani Global Corporation, Simon Masrani, has acquired Hammond’s old company, International Genetic Technologies (InGen) along with the island. Masrani has so far claimed that he intends to improve on the shortcomings of John Hammond’s original park. His ultimate plan is to establish a new and improved luxurious version of Jurassic Park where the dinosaurs are even bigger and stronger, while being kept in a safer, more complex, and more fortified environment. Although he prioritizes safety, his motives are more selfish in that he intends to

generate enormous revenue through ticket and merchandising sales. Now, what? is back and they want to revamp the theme park on Isla Nublar under the name of “Jurassic World.”

Following this transaction, the global community has been in an uproar as contrasting views on environmental protection, international security, and biological ethics have been expressed. This committee will contain investors, InGen representatives, renowned politicians, animal rights activists, and security teams/organizations. The goal of the committee will be to regulate and dictate the steps InGen will have to make as they proceed with their risky experimentation.

US Political: Chinese-American Trade War (2018)

During his presidential campaign, Donald Trump emphasized his concern that the United States was being unfairly treated in their trade agreement with China. However, It has been for the past 10 years that trade relations between these two countries has been strained. In January 2017 President Trump enacted his first tariffs on Chinese Solar Panels and Washing Machines. Since then, the US has imposed sanctions on numerous goods from aluminum to agricultural equipment and aircraft tires. It did not take long before China retaliated with its list of 25% tariffs on close to \$45 billion worth of US goods. Most of the International community watches in fear as two global economic powerhouses make decisions that directly affect their very own economies. Trump, along with most of the Republican party, is primarily frustrated with the amount of manufacturing infrastructure and number of jobs being outsourced to China by large American companies. Additionally, the president is unhappy with the alleged violation of the intellectual property rights agreement, believing that information and ideas are being stolen from the United States. On the other hand, 70% of China’s official reserves are held in US securities and annually 20% of their exports are sent to the US; these two factors force reliance and bind China's economy to the US economy.

The goal of the committee is to untangle some of the most complicated international relations to have ever existed. We hope for delegates to seek the ambitious goal of both China and the United States: absolute free trade. Delegations will range from US and Chinese politicians to leaders of industry and union groups.

Schedule

Friday

2:30 – 4:00 Registration (TASIS Dorado Old Assembly Area)

4:15 – 4:30 Opening Ceremonies (TASIS Dorado PAC)

4:30 – 7:00 Committee Session I - Delegates will be dismissed by committee and led to debate rooms by ushers.

Saturday

8:00 – 9:00 Complimentary Continental Breakfast

9:00 – 12:00 Committee Session II

12:00 – 1:00 Lunch ** (Old Assembly Area & Cafeteria)

1:00 – 3:00 Committee Session III

3:00 – 4:30 Mingling Period (Old Assembly Area & TASIS Dorado PAC)

4:30 – 5:10 Closing Ceremonies (TASIS Dorado PAC)

****Lunch will be scaffolded: 11:40 – 12:20 / 12:10 – 12:50 / 12:30 – 1:10**

TASIS Dorado has decided that due to safety concerns, students will not be allowed to leave campus during the lunch period unless accompanied by parent or guardian and with the moderator's knowledge and approval.

A menu of the food available for purchase will be sent to each school moderator.

The lunch dismissal will be staggered in order to accommodate all delegates.

If any of your students have specific dietary needs, please inform us ahead of time so we can make the appropriate arrangements.

We will provide vegetarian and kosher meals only for those who request it in advance.

Delegate Code of Conduct

- TESIS Dorado is a **non-smoking campus** and as such, smoking will not be permitted. This includes but is not limited to electronic cigarettes, juuls, and vapes. Delegates are expected to carry themselves respectfully and in turn, address TESIS Dorado staff and their fellow delegates with the utmost respect.
- Behavioral infractions will not be permitted and may result in the disqualification of the delegation.
- TESIS Dorado is also a green campus, and littering will not be tolerated.
- We would appreciate all participating schools sending us a list of the delegates and delegations they will represent in each committee prior to the competition date.
- These lists should be sent no later than October 5th, 2018.
- The cost of U.N.T.D. VI is **\$10.00** per delegate.

Dress Code

ALL delegates and chairpersons must don “**western business attire.**”

Gentlemen are required to wear a suit and tie with dress shoes. No hats or sunglasses will be allowed unless otherwise stipulated.

Ladies may wear slacks or skirts, which must be knee length. Strapless tops or those with spaghetti straps are not permitted and ladies must wear a cardigan or jacket. Tops that are too revealing are also prohibited.

If any delegate violates the dress code, he or she will be asked to leave the conference until they return with the proper attire.

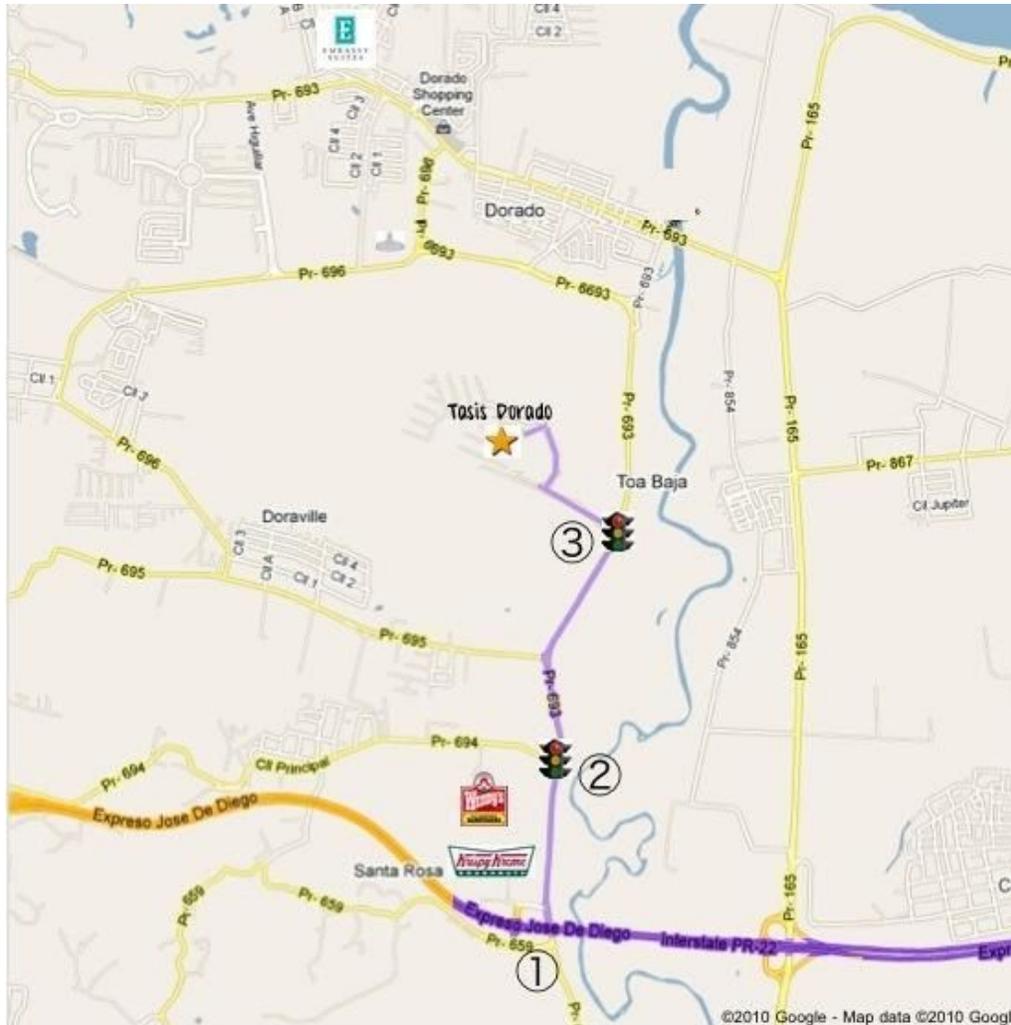
Delegates should be mindful of avoiding graphic tees or accessories that may be considered inappropriate or disparaging to other cultures. If allowed by Chairs, costumes and props may be worn only during committee session.

The use of tennis shoes, flip-flops, shorts and denim is strictly prohibited.

Violations of the dress code will result in the deduction of diplomacy points.

The Secretariat, TESIS Dorado staff and Moderators of *La Federación de Naciones Unidas* will be evaluating dress code upon arrival and registration on Friday afternoon and throughout the weekend.

HOW TO GET TO TASIS DORADO



1. Drive on PR-22 West- Jose de Diego Expressway towards Dorado/ Bayamón.
2. After the Dorado Toll, take Exit #24 on the right-hand side.
3. At the roundabout (circle), merge on to PR-693 north (left)
4. Continue on 693 for two traffic lights.
5. Turn left at the second light, then turn right to enter Sabanera Dorado.
6. The official entrance for UNTD will be the side entrance of TESIS Dorado.

Parliamentary Procedure and Rules

Formal Debate (Debate Cerrado/ Closed Debate):

During formal debate the staff maintains a speaker list, and delegates speak in the order they are listed. At this time, delegates have an opportunity to share their views with the entire committee. Only those on the speaker's list will be allowed to participate and make points.

Delegates make speeches, answer questions, and introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. Formal debate is important to the committee's work. By not knowing the rules of procedure, delegates slow down the debate and hold back their committee's progress.

Informal Debate (Moderated Caucus/ Debate Abierto):

There is no speaker's list; the Chairs of Committee call delegates at will, according to those who have raised placards. To initiate a moderated caucus, a delegate makes a motion to suspend debate and the committee votes. Caucusing helps to facilitate discussion, especially when there is a long speaker list. A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. Anyone may speak if he or she raises a placard and is called on by the Chair.

Unmoderated Caucus:

In an unmoderated caucus delegates meet informally with one another to discuss and negotiate draft resolutions, amendments and other issues. Here delegates break into groups of their choosing and can begin negotiating for points they want to cover in debate and in the final resolution. This is the best way to approach possible allies and adversaries and informally debate with them. This is done after a motion has been presented to the Committee chair and has been approved by the majority of the delegates. It can last from five to ten minutes.

Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Parliamentary Procedure

1. Roll Call

May vote as either “Present” or “Present and voting”

By voting “present and voting,” a delegation may not abstain in any subsequent votes but can only vote yes or no. It is not suggested to vote “present and voting.”

Be on time for roll call, which is taken at the start of EACH committee session. If you’re late, send a note to the dais to let them know of your presence, since it affects voting calculations.

2. Setting the Agenda

Opening the Speaker’s List requires a motion and a majority vote. SAY: “Motion to open the Speaker’s List for the purpose of setting the agenda.”

A primary Speaker’s List may be opened at the Chair’s discretion.

- Setting the Speaking Time- Speaker’s List time runs from one to two minutes.
 - Chair says: “Motion to set the speaking time at 90 seconds.” Requires two speakers for and two against with a 30-second speaking time. Requires a simple majority to pass
- The Speaker’s List- Once the Speaker’s List is open, debate to set the agenda begins.
 - Ex. SPEAKER’S LIST Jordan Afghanistan China Honduras Kenya
Germany Argentina Romania United States
- The Speaker’s List is an ongoing document – send a note to the Dais to be added!
- Setting the Topic:
 - Motion to set the agenda SAY: “Motion to set the agenda to Topic One, Maritime Piracy in the Straits of Malacca.” Requires one speaker for and one against, simple majority to pass. If the motion fails, Topic Two will be discussed first.
- Yields:
 - A yield is a way to handle remaining speaking time (Ex. the speaking time is one minute, but the delegate speaks for only thirty seconds). Yields can be made only when delegates are called from the Speaker’s List, and must be specified before a delegate begins speaking. If the delegate fails to specify a yield, the yield is defaulted to the Chair (See A).
 - “I yield my time to the Chair.” Remaining time is unused.

- “I yield my time to questions.” Chair will call on a delegate to ask the speaker a question. Speaker can only respond for the amount of time unused. No back-and-forth dialogue between delegates!
- “I yield my time to [insert country’s name here].” If a delegate (Oman) yields the remainder of his or her time to another country (Yemen), that country must accept the yield. The country yielded to (Yemen) cannot make another yield (NO DOUBLE YIELDS).
- Points:
 - Points give delegates a voice about administrative matters not related to the substance of the committee.
 - Point Of Order Tool to point out a discrepancy in parliamentary procedure or another delegate’s actions.
 - Ex. “Point of Order? The delegate is discussing resolution 3, but only 1 and 2 have been presented.” May interrupt a speaker.
- Point of Personal Privilege
 - Ex. “Point of Personal Privilege? Can the Dais please speak up? We can’t here the Chair in the back.” May not interrupt a speaker.
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
 - Tool to ask the Dais to clarify a motion made, a vote up for consideration, or any other step of parliamentary procedure. Ex. “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry? Are we voting on Resolution 1.2 or 1.4?” May not interrupt a speaker.
- Five-minute Q&A
 - Non-substantive questions are used to question and correct grammar, spelling and punctuation, or to clarify (without changing) any part of a draft resolution.
 - Substantive questions wish to question the meaning and intentions of the draft resolution.
- Voting
 - Moving into Voting Procedure SAY: “Motion to close debate.”
 - Requires two speakers for and two against and 2/3 in favor to pass.
 - Once the body has voted affirmatively to close debate, the committee immediately moves into voting procedure.
 - No one may enter or leave the room during voting Procedure.
 - Each resolution is voted on in the order that it was presented (Resolution 1.1, 1.2, etc.)
- Voting on unfriendly amendments occurs before voting on the resolution as a whole
 - Each resolution is passed by a simple majority.
 - May vote yes, no, yes with rights, no with rights, abstain, or pass.
 - Voting with rights means that a delegation is voting contrary to its expected vote based on its declared foreign policy.

- Delegations voting with rights may give a speech at the conclusion of voting, giving their reasoning for such a vote. It is not suggested that you vote with rights; rather, vote according to policy!
- If a delegation passes, it will be called on again when all other countries have voted. Motions Specific to Voting “Motion for a roll call vote.” “Motion to reorder the resolutions.”

1. Resolutions:

Each delegation may sponsor or sign as many resolutions as they desire.

Sponsors are countries that agree with the content of the resolution or draft and intend to support it. Signatories are countries that would like to see the draft debated but do not necessarily support all the elements of the resolution.

A signatory of a resolution is not required to vote in favor of the resolution.

- Resolutions require 20%+1 of the committee to sign on to a resolution either as a sponsor or as a signatory.
- Each resolution requires at least 2 sponsors.
- Both resolutions and amendments alike require a simple majority to pass amendments.

Friendly amendments:

- Approved by all sponsors of the resolution and are automatically added without a vote as soon as they are submitted to the Dais.

Unfriendly amendments:

- Require 12.5%+1 of the committee as sponsors/signatories before being presented to the chair.
- Require two speakers for and two speakers against and a majority vote before being added to the draft resolution presenting a resolution.
- All the sponsors read the resolution to the committee.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases- For Spanish just translate it

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its	Keeping in mind
Approving	appreciation	Noting with regret
Aware of	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fulfilling	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully alarmed	Noting further

Confident	Fully aware	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Fully believing	Observing
Convinced	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Declaring	Further recalling	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Guided by	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having adopted	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having considered further	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Desiring	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having heard	Taking note
	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or Roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

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

Further proclaims Transmits
Further reminds Trusts

If you suggest the creation of an ad-hoc committee (a UN body that will govern and ensure that the action suggested is taken and oversees implementation), you must explain who will compose the committee and what its duties and powers will be.

If you wish to elaborate on an Operative clause this is the way to do so:

EXAMPLE

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces: **(use a Colon)**
 - a. The UN Trust Fund will be managed by the World Bank
 - b. Private donations will not exceed \$50,000
 - i. All denominations will be addressed in US Dollars
 - ii. Denominations will be in amounts such as \$1.00, \$5.00 etc., etc.
 - c. Etc
 - d. Etc (until you are done).**

Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors of a draft resolution are the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. Although it is possible to have only one sponsor, this rarely occurs at the UN, since countries must work together to create widely agreeable language in order for the draft resolution to pass. Sponsors control a draft resolution, and only the sponsors can approve immediate changes.

Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments.

A certain percentage of the committee must be either sponsors or signatories to a draft resolution in order for it to be accepted.