

# Reference Guide

General Conference Information and Rules  
[www.academymodelun.org](http://www.academymodelun.org)



**Academy Model United Nations Reference Guide, First Edition,  
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<b>Acknowledgements</b>	Mrs. Patricia Cosgrove Mr. Russell Davis Mrs. Linda Eickmeyer Dr. Margaret Haynes Mr. Donald Samuels BCA Staff and Faculty BCA Operations Department	Principal, Bergen County Academies Vice-Principal, Bergen County Academies Dean of Students, Bergen County Academies Dean, Bergen County Academies Managing Partner, Pictorial Offset Corporation
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<b>Major References</b>	YMUN XXVII Delegate Guide WAMUNC III Delegate Guide United Nations Website
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*First Edition: 1999*

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## Conference Information

The following information should help you know what to expect once you arrive at the AMUN 2006 conference.

### *Dress Code*

To accurately reflect delegates of the actual United Nations at our conference, participants are required to dress in standard Western business attire. The following is a general explanation of the expected dress code.

**GENTLEMEN:** A suit, or a jacket with dress pants, a dress shirt and tie. Socks and dress shoes are required. No jeans, hats, or caps are allowed.

**LADIES:** A dress, suit, dress slacks or skirt, with a blouse or sweater are all acceptable attire. Dress shoes must be worn. No jeans are allowed.

Again, the above outline is only a guideline, and it is expected that delegates will use personal judgment and dress appropriately for the conference.

### *Awards*

The Academy Model United Nations conference strives to provide delegates with an experience that is both educational and enjoyable. Although we do not encourage an overly competitive environment, outstanding delegates and delegations will receive recognition for their achievement. A successful delegate will show some of the following characteristics:

- Shows thorough knowledge of committee topics
- Remains in line with national policies
- Demonstrates ability to work with other delegates effectively
- Exhibits flexibility in pursuit of an international compromise
- Position papers reflect outstanding research
- Overall performance is of remarkable quality

### *Conference Rules*

It is expected that all delegates will act responsibly and maturely, recognizing that their behavior reflects upon both their delegations and the AMUN program. However, in order to ensure an enjoyable experience, a few ground rules have been established:

- Consumption or possession of drugs or alcohol will not be tolerated under any circumstances. If anyone in a delegation is found in possession of alcohol, that delegation will be asked to leave the conference immediately. AMUN staff reserves the right to preclude future participation. Violators of this policy may be criminally liable.
- Cigarette smoking is not permitted.
- Academy Model United Nations is not responsible for belongings left in meeting rooms.
- All delegates are expected to be present at committee meetings, and must stay in committee meetings for the established duration. Faculty chaperones and the AMUN Staff will log attendance.
- For safety reasons, delegates may not leave the building without a faculty chaperone. The entire conference will take place in the Bergen County Academies building.
- Delegates may use computers only in designated labs. Inappropriate activity or use of the computer will not be tolerated. The delegate may be criminally liable for any illegal activities on the computer.
- Delegates must wear the ID badges provided by the conference at all times while in the building.
- Faculty Advisors are encouraged to visit committee sessions. Please note that Faculty Advisors are responsible for their students' behavior.

## About the United Nations

The United Nations is central to global efforts to solve problems which challenge humanity. Cooperating in this effort are more than 30 affiliated organizations known together as the UN system. Day in and day out, the UN and its family of organizations work to promote respect for human rights, protect the environment, fight disease, continue development, and work to reduce poverty. UN agencies also define the standards for safe and efficient transport by air and sea, improve telecommunications, enhance consumer protection, and work to ensure respect for intellectual property rights and coordinate allocation of radio frequencies. The United Nations leads the international campaigns against illicit drug trafficking and terrorism. In its most publicized activity, the UN and its agencies assist refugees and set up programmes to clear landmines, help improve the quality of drinking water and expand food production, make loans to developing countries and help stabilize financial markets.

The heroes of the world community are not those who withdraw when difficulties ensue, not those who can envision neither the prospect of success nor the consequence of failure— but those who stand the heat of battle, the fight for world peace through the United Nations.

Hubert H. Humphrey

The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 nation-states committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN—191 countries in all.

When nation-states become Members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty which sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

UN Members are sovereign states. The United Nations is not a world government, and it does not enforce laws. Additionally, the United Nations does not exhibit common qualities of any government; it cannot levy taxes nor can it maintain a standing military force. It does, however, organize the means to help resolve international conflict and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States—large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems—have a voice and vote in this process.

The United Nations has six main organs. Five of them – the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat – are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located in The Hague, Netherlands.

### *The General Assembly*

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly—a kind of parliament of nations which meets to consider the world’s most pressing problems. Each Member State holds a single vote. Decisions on “important matters”, such as recommendations on issues relating to international peace and security, admitting new members, the UN budget, and the budget for peacekeeping, are decided by a two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority. In recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus, rather than by taking a formal vote.

### *The Security Council*

The UN Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Council is the only organ to remain in continuous session, and may convene at any

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time, day or night, whenever peace is threatened. Additionally, the Security Council may debate regarding any topic pertinent to the international community.

There are 15 Council members. Five of these—the People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States—are permanent members. The other ten are elected by the General Assembly for two year terms. Leadership of the Council rotates on a monthly basis. In recent years, Member States have discussed making changes in Council membership and veto power to reflect today’s political and economic realities.

#### *The Economic and Social Council*

The Economic and Social Council, under the overall authority of the General Assembly, coordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and the UN family. As the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations, the Council plays a key role in fostering international cooperation for development. It also consults with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), thereby maintaining a vital link between the United Nations and civil society. Although ECOSOC does not often find itself in the public eye, its decisions on civil matters are often as influential as those of the Security Council regarding peacekeeping issues.

The Council has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. It meets for one month each year, alternating its session between New York and Geneva. A special meeting of ministers discusses major economic and social issues. Beginning in 1998, the Council expanded its discussions to include humanitarian themes.

#### *The Trusteeship Council*

The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for eleven Trust Territories administered by seven Member States and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government or independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence, either as separate States or by joining neighboring independent countries. The last to do so was the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), administered by the United States, which became the 185th Member State.

Its work completed, the Trusteeship Council now consists only of the five permanent members of the Security Council. It has amended its rules of procedure to allow it to meet as and when occasion requires. This organ has been effectively suspended, but UN reform protocols seek to grant the Trusteeship Council a new mission.

#### *The International Court of Justice*

The International Court of Justice—also known as the World Court—is the main judicial organ of the UN. Consisting of justices elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Court decides disputes between countries. Participation by States in ICJ proceedings is voluntary, but if a State agrees to participate, it is obligated to comply with the Court’s decision. The Court also provides advisory opinions to the General Assembly and the Security Council upon request.

#### *The Secretariat*

The Secretariat carries out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs. At its head is the Secretary-General, who appoints such additional personnel as required and provides overall administrative guidance. The Secretariat consists of departments and offices with a total staff of about 8,700 drawn

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from some 160 countries. Duty stations include UN Headquarters in New York as well as UN offices in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.

### *The UN system*

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group and twelve other independent organizations known as “specialized agencies” are linked to the UN through cooperative agreements. These agencies, among them the World Health Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, are autonomous bodies created by intergovernmental agreement. They have wide-ranging international responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields. Some of them, like the International Labour Organization, and the Universal Postal Union, are older than the UN itself. The International Atomic Energy Agency is also linked to the UN by a special agreement.

In addition, a number of UN offices, programmes and funds, such as the Office of the UN High Children’s Fund (UNICEF), work to improve the economic and social condition of people around the world. These bodies report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

(From *The UN in Brief*, [www.un.org/Overview/brief.html](http://www.un.org/Overview/brief.html))

## **The AMUN Adaptation**

The Academy Model United Nations Conference strives to offer delegates a glimpse of the inner workings of the United Nations over a three-day span. This year, the Conference Staff has selected a very diverse group of chairpersons, all former or current award-winning delegates at various Model UN Conferences on the East Coast. The chairpersons and their staffs have also participated in previous AMUN conferences. From this experience, the Conference Staff has put together a wide array of committees, small and large, UN-related and independent. We can promise that the committees, along with their mix of traditional and unorthodox topics, will prove to be unique experiences. Like other Model United Nations conferences, AMUN explores problems currently plaguing our world in the same manner as the international community debates in the UN buildings. In the hopes of more accurately reflecting the United Nations in the so-called “real world”, however, AMUN takes a few unique measures.

### *Time Periods*

AMUN will be operating in two concurrent timeframes. The first, of course, is the present day. All committees in the present day will take place *in the present day*. As a result, all delegates must be prepared with up to the minute information; update packets will assist delegates in keeping track of new developments. It is important to note that crises occurring in January may well be addressed in the conference! The only exception to this rule is in the makeup of the committees. That is, AMUN committees will use the membership lists current as of December 2005 to prevent last-minute elimination of delegations, especially in the Security Council. Additionally, the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, as well as the UN Development Programme, will both have adapted memberships for the purposes of AMUN.

Finally, the Future Security Councils is among the most ambitious committee of its type at a high school conference. In addition to developments that have occurred up to 2006, delegates must also consider the years up to the Committee’s beginning. The FSC staff will provide a comprehensive briefing to inform delegates of the events in the preceding decades. No delegate may enter committee chambers that are not in their time period.

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Only the Justices of the International Court of Justice may travel through time when called upon for an Advisory Opinion.

### *Committee Interaction*

No committee in AMUN operates in a vacuum. Decisions made by committees will become part of the public record, and if appropriate, they will affect all other committees in that time period. This is quite unique to AMUN. Several committees will take this interaction to another level, addressing the same crisis from several points of view. The two joint-crisis committees (the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee as well as the National Security Council and the League of Arab States) will be the clearest examples of this type of interaction, exploring the tensions between these groups from a different avenue.

### *Press Corps*

The Press Corps will serve as an information nexus during the AMUN conference. Students will serve as journalists from the international print media, covering negotiations in all committees to produce a daily newsletter. Delegates and committees may opt to produce press releases for distribution to this media outlet at the discretion of the chairperson. All participating teams are invited to request positions in the Press Corps, if interested.

### *Speakers and News Briefs*

Most committees will periodically provide a guest speaker to discuss one of the topics and respond to questions. Some committees will also provide news clips and other media presentations. All of these are designed to enhance the experience by immersing the delegates in all the facets of real international events.

## **Parliamentary Procedure**

### **General Rules and Definitions for Formal Debate**

#### **I. Introduction**

##### *1.1 Scope*

- 1.1.a These Rules of Procedure are applicable to all committees and sessions at AMUN but may be adapted or modified in advance of session by the Secretariat.
- 1.1.b The International Court of Justice shall operate under its own Rules of Procedure in addition to the present Rules of Procedure.
- 1.1.c The Security Councils, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the National Security Council, and the League of Arab States shall consider their voting requirements to take precedence over those in the present Rules of Procedure.
- 1.1.d The Secretary-General may alter these Rules of Procedure at any time, provided there is written or verbal notice.

##### *1.2 Language*

English will be the sole official and working language of the AMUN conference.

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### *1.3 General Powers and Duties of the Secretariat*

The Secretariat shall have the power to ensure the observance of these rules and interpret them, have the right to address any committee at any time. The Secretary-General, with the guidance of the Secretariat and the Conference Advisors, shall have the final authority to decide on all controversies.

### *1.4 General Powers and Duties of the Committee Staff*

The Chairperson or Acting Chairperson (“Chair”) of a committee shall have the power to enforce the present Rules of Procedure, recognize speakers, introduce additional information during formal debate, and rule whether a point or motion is in order. Smooth operation of an AMUN committee is the responsibility of the Committee Staff.

### *1.5 Attire*

All delegates and advisors are expected to wear standard Western business attire during committee sessions. While in the Bergen County Academies building, all delegates and advisors *must* wear their identification badges in a visible location.

### *1.6 General Conduct*

All delegates are required to maintain decorum during AMUN committee sessions. Disrespect of staff decisions, speaking prior to recognition, usage of undiplomatic language, and destruction of the Bergen County Academies’ property are not acceptable at any time. Chairpersons and Conference Advisors reserve the right to revoke voting privileges or a seat on any committee if inappropriate conduct is prolonged.

### *1.7 Topics on Committee Agendas*

- 1.7.a It is not in order to debate topics not placed on the Agenda by the Chairperson of a committee.
- 1.7.b The Security Council, as noted, has the option of an Open Agenda, which will be addressed by the Chairperson of that committee to Security Council delegates.

### *2.2 Speaker's List*

- 2.2.a When debate is opened at the first committee session, the chair will open a speaker's list for agenda-setting. Upon the opening of a speaker's list, delegates may raise their placards to add their countries to the list. Thereafter, delegates will add their names to the speaker's list by sending a note to the dais.
- 2.2.b The dais staff will keep separate speaker's lists for agenda setting, each new topic area opened, and amendments under consideration. If a topic area is laid on the table, its speakers’ list is laid on the table as well; if the topic area is taken from the table, its speakers list is resumed.

### *2.3 Agenda*

Delegates on the agenda speaker's list will make speeches regarding what topic area should be discussed first. At any time during the agenda debate process, a delegate may move to set the agenda to a specific topic area. This motion allows one speaker for and one speaker against, requiring a simple majority to pass. If passed, debate proceeds on the topic area selected. If the motion fails, debate continues.

### *2.4 Formal Speeches*

- 2.4.a Speeches may be delivered by Delegates following recognition by the Chair.

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- 2.4.b Speeches must be relevant to the topic at hand. The dais staff holds the right to call a speaker to order or decide that the remaining time be yielded to the Chairperson.
- 2.4.c Formal speeches shall adhere to a time limit of two minutes. This time limit may be changed at the discretion of the Chair. Any delegate may make a motion to change the speaking time when the floor is open. Such a motion is procedural and non-debatable, requiring a simple majority to pass.
- 2.4.d A speaker may yield his or her remaining time to another Delegation. Yields and comments are not in order following this secondary speech.
- 2.4.e A speaker may yield his or her remaining time to Points of Information. (See §III, c. 5.e) Any Delegate may then raise his or her placard for recognition by the Chair in order to ask a question. Only time spent answering the question is counted toward the time limit. There shall be no conversation between the speaker and the Delegate raising a Point of Information.
- 2.4.g If a speaker chooses not to yield, the Chair shall recognize two Delegates to deliver thirty-second comments. Yields are not in order following a comment.

### *2.5 Working Papers*

A Delegate, or group of Delegates, may at any time during committee session, present a Working Paper to the dais staff. Upon approval of the Chair, the Working Paper shall be photocopied and distributed to the committee. A Working Paper does not require signatories.

## **Points and Motions**

### *3.2 Point of Order*

A Point of Order can be made during the discussion of any matter and is used to note improper parliamentary procedure.

### *3.4 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry*

Delegates may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry in order to ask a question regarding parliamentary procedure.

### *3.5 General Rules for Non-Debatable Procedural Motions*

The Chair reserves the right to rule any motion out of order at any given time. Non-debatable procedural motions are put to a vote immediately after they are seconded and approved by the Chair.

### *3.6 Adjournment of the Meeting*

The motion is in order only at the end of the last committee session.

### *3.7 Recess of the Meeting*

This motion temporarily suspends the meeting until the next committee session.

### *3.8 Moderated Caucus*

A Delegate may motion for a moderated caucus when the floor is open. Such a motion should delineate the purpose for the caucus, speaking time, and total time limit. A simple majority is required to pass this motion. If passed, the committee remains in formal debate, but departs from the speakers list. Speakers are

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recognized for short speeches by the Chair. Speeches will continue as long as the moderated caucus has not expired. Yields are not in order.

### *3.9 Unmoderated Caucus*

A Delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus when the floor is open. Such a motion should delineate the purpose for the caucus and its time limit. A simple majority is required to pass this motion. If passed, the committee shall depart from formal debate, and speakers shall be free to move about the committee chambers.

### *3.10 & 3.11.*

Both caucuses can be extended assuming that the chair has approved the motion and a majority of the delegation as voted for extension.

## ***Procedural motions, debatable***

### *3.13 General Rules for Debatable Procedural Motions*

All motions require a second to be considered by the committee. The Chair reserves the right to rule any motion out of order at any given time. After a debatable procedural motion is seconded, the Chair shall recognize speakers for thirty seconds to speak for and against the motion before it is put to a vote. All Delegates must enter a vote.

### *3.16 Closure of Debate*

- 3.16.a At any time after a committee enters into formal substantive debate on a topic, a Delegate may call for Closure of Debate. This motion empties the speaker's list and moves the committee directly into voting procedure regarding all resolutions currently on the floor. If the Chair judges that this motion is premature, he or she will rule it out of order. The motion allows two speakers against it and requires the votes of two-thirds of the committee to pass.

### *3.17 Appeal of the Chairperson's Decision*

Immediately following a decision made by the Chairperson or Acting Chairperson on any issue, a Delegate may move to formally appeal said decision except for non-debatable procedural decisions (3.7-3.11). If this motion is seconded, the Delegate shall be recognized to speak against the ruling. The ruling will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of the committee.

### *3.18 Reconsideration*

On any substantive vote (a vote on an Amendment or a Resolution), a Delegate who has voted with the majority may move to reconsider the vote immediately upon its conclusion. This motion allows one speaker for and two against and requires a simple majority to pass. If passed, the vote will be considered null and void, and the committee moves back into substantive debate.

### *3.20 Close the Speaker's List*

This motion will preclude any Delegates from requesting a place on the Speaker's List. Unless a motion to reopen the Speaker's List is passed, debate will automatically close after all Delegates on the list before the motion's passage finish their speeches.

### *3.21 Reopen the Speaker's List*

When the Speaker's List is closed, a Delegate may move to reopen it. This motion will allow Delegations to once again request a place on the list. The motion is debatable, with one speaker for each side. A simple majority is required to pass this motion.

## **Substantive Motions**

### *4.2 Amend a Resolution*

- 4.2.a This motion is in order only after the proposed Amendment (in written form, with 15% of the committee acting as signatories) is approved by the Chair and prepared for distribution. Amendments may be proposed for any Resolution currently on the floor.
- 4.2.b When an Amendment is introduced, the Chair or the Sponsors of the Amendment will read it to the committee. Debate on the Resolution itself is suspended, and a new speaker's list will be established for the Amendment. Debate on the amendment will end when a motion to close debate passes. To pass, a simple majority is required.
- 4.2.c Friendly amendment: If all Sponsors of the original Resolution sponsor an amendment, it is immediately passed, and the Resolution shall be edited to reflect the new changes.
- 4.2.d Unfriendly amendment: If not all Sponsors of the original Resolution sponsor an amendment, the delegation will vote to have it amended.

### *4.3 Introduce a Resolution*

- 4.3.a This motion is in order only after the proposed Resolution (in written form, with 20% of the committee acting as signatories) is approved by the Chair and prepared for distribution.
- 4.3.b Following approval, a Sponsor of the Resolution may move to introduce it. If the Chair allows the motion, the Sponsor or Sponsors will read the Resolution to the committee.
- 4.3.c Following introduction of the Resolution, debate will be suspended for the introduction of non-substantive Amendments. These Amendments only alter typography, grammar, or spelling.
- 4.3.d This motion may only interrupt a Delegate's own speech. If the motion to Introduce a Resolution is made during or before a Delegate's speaking time, he or she may utilize the remaining time or explain or support the Resolution.
- 4.3.e A Resolution may not be debated until it is formally introduced.

## **Voting Procedure**

### *5.1 General Rules for Voting Procedure*

- 5.1.a When there are no more speakers on the speaker's list, or when a motion to close debate passes, the committee will enter into voting procedure. No one may enter or exit the committee chambers during Voting Procedure. All motions pertaining to Voting Procedure should be raised before voting begins.
- 5.1.b Unless the committee decides to utilize a roll call vote, the Chair shall call for visual votes.
- 5.1.c The committee will vote on Resolutions in the order they were proposed.
- 5.1.d The committee may pass multiple Resolutions, but the Chair reserves the right to publicly comment that a Resolution is redundant or contradictory to one that has already been passed.

### 5.2 *Division of the Question*

- 5.2.a After debate on a Resolution or Amendment has been closed, a Delegate may move that the operative parts of the Resolution be voted upon separately. This is a four-tiered process. Delegates will vote on whether to divide, how to divide, on each part, and on the remainder of the Resolution.
- 5.2.b The first motion relating to Division of the Question decides whether a Resolution should be divided at all. This motion allows two speakers for and two speakers against, and it requires a simple majority vote to pass.
- 5.2.c Following the motion in §V, c. 2.b, the Chair shall entertain motions on how to divide the question. Motions to divide pre-ambulatory clauses are out of order. After all of these motions are on the floor, the Chair shall arrange them for voting. The committee shall vote on them in order of severity, most severe first.
- 5.2.d The committee shall proceed to vote on each portion of the divided Resolution.
- 5.2.e If at least one of the votes from passes, then the committee shall vote on what remains of the Resolution. If none of the votes from passes, the Resolution fails.

### 5.3 *Roll Call Vote*

- 5.3.a During voting on a substantive matter, a Delegate may move for a roll call vote. This requires the support of one-fifth of the committee.
- 5.3.b In a roll call vote, each country is called by its formal name in English alphabetical order. Countries may respond “yes,” “no,” or “abstain” to not record a vote, or “pass.” If a delegate passes, he or she is skipped in the first round of voting. After all countries have registered their votes, those delegates who passed are called again. In the second round of voting, abstentions are forbidden.
- 5.3.c During a roll call vote, Delegates may vote “yes with rights” or “no with rights” if they are voting against their country’s position or against their expected position on this issue. A Delegation voting with rights will be given thirty seconds to explain its vote after the vote is complete.

### **\*\*\* Important for Crisis committees**

#### 3.14 *Postponement of Debate*

- 3.14.a Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to lay the topic area on the table. This motion allows one speaker for and two against and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If this motion passes, substantive debate on the topic area is postponed until the topic area is taken from the table, and the committee moves into agenda-setting. While usually utilized only in crisis committees, this motion is in order in any committee.
- 3.14.b When a committee is in a crisis situation, a delegate may motion to close debate on a single resolution without closing debate on the topic area. This has the effect of allowing the committee to react as the crisis develops. This motion allows one speaker for closure and two against, requiring a two-thirds majority to pass. If this motion passes, the committee moves straight into voting procedure on the resolution. While usually utilized only in crisis committees, this motion is in order in any committee at AMUN.

#### 3.15 *Take from the Table*

This motion, in order only when the committee has reentered agenda setting, will resume debate on a topic that has been tabled. This motion allows one speaker for and one speaker against, requiring a simple majority to pass.

## Resources

### UN DOCUMENTS

- *Yearbook of the United Nations*, which has general information on what has been done on your topic during any particular year.
- *United Nations Chronicle*, a magazine with general information on the proceedings of the UN.
- *UN Document Index*, has three versions: UNDI (1950-1973), UNDEX (1970-1978), and UNDOC (1979-present).
- *UN Resolutions*, a cumulative index from 1947 onwards.

### ONLINE

- United Nations - <http://www.un.org>
- UN Resolution Index - <http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/UN%20resolutions!OpenPage>
- MUNweb - <http://home.att.net/~jfggriffin>
- Member Nations of the UN and online missions -<http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html>
- UNA-USA Site - <http://www.unausa.org>
- United Nations Press Releases (gopher menu) -[gopher://gopher.undp.org:70/11/uncurr/press\\_releases](gopher://gopher.undp.org:70/11/uncurr/press_releases)
- World Food Programme - <http://www.wfp.org>
- UNA-USA Links - <http://www.unausa.org/links.htm>
- BBC Online - <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
- New York Times Online - <http://www.nyt.com>
- The Write News, News Resources - <http://www.writenews.com/newslinks>
- United States Information Agency - <http://www.usia.gov>
- NandO World New - <http://www2.nando.net/nt/world>
- Yahoo - News International - <http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines/wl>
- OneWorld Online News - <http://www.oneworld.org/news/index.html>
- WWW Virtual Library: Subject Catalog - <http://www.vlib.org>
- UNDP: Permanent Missions to the United Nations -<http://www.undp.org/missions/index.html>
- Yahoo - Regional Countries -<http://dir.yahoo.com/regional/countries/index.html>
- Voices of Youth Home Page (International Summit for Social Development) - <http://www.unicef.org/voy>
- CNN Interactive - <http://www.cnn.com>
- American Model United Nations International -<http://www.mcs.net/~amun/homepage/amun.htm>
- Model United Nations Resources -<http://www.brown.edu/Departments/ACUNS>
- UN Cyber School Bus: Resource Source -<http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/menureso.htm>
- Penn State's Guide to Model UN Research -<http://www.libraries.psu.edu/crsweb/docs/modelun1.htm>
- United Nations Scholars' Workstation Home Page - <http://www.library.yale.edu:80/un>
- United Nations Association of Canada - <http://www.unac-wpg.org>
- *The Library of Congress Country Studies* web site -<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/csquery.html>
- The CIA World Factbook - <http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>
- University of Delaware Library International Relations links page - <http://www2.lib.udel.edu/subj/pols/internet.htm>
- THIMUN (The Hague International Model UN) Research Links -<http://www.thimun.org/research/index.html>

### OTHER RESOURCES

- Your nation's Permanent Mission to the UN, located in New York City. You can call Manhattan information (212-555-1212) to get the phone number. This is one of the most helpful resources! They are almost always willing to help! If you are not comfortable with calling the Mission, you can search for its email address in the Member Nations section of the United Nations website. Phone calls tend to yield better results, however.
- Your nation's embassy to the US, located in Washington, DC. You can call DC information (202-555-1212) to get the phone number. Also an excellent resource!

- Your local library. There are numerous up-to-date books which offer great depth. Additionally, periodicals are very helpful. Use the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and Infotrac to find the periodical literature you need.
- Journals of international relations and foreign policy. If you have access, any college or university library is likely to have a subscription. Journals, especially those published by the United Nations, offer good synopses of recent developments. Some even have a webs presence.
- Your Chairpersons! The Committee Staff of the AMUN Team are willing and able to help you find the appropriate information. Send an email to the addresses provided with your topic papers.

### Glossary of Terms

CTBT	Comprehensive (Nuclear) Test Ban Treaty
DISEC	Disarmament and International Security Council (GA committee)
ECOFIN	Economic and Financial Council (GA committee)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (group of UN bodies)
G7 (G8)	Group of Industrialized Nations. Includes USA, Canada, UK, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan. Recently, Russia has been counted as the eighth.
GA	General Assembly
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Association
ICJ	International Court of Justice; located in The Hague, Netherlands
ICRC	International Coalition of the Red Cross
LAS	League of Arab States
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (former anti-USSR coalition of Western European countries and USA)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPT	Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
NSC	National Security Council of the United States of America
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
P5	Permanent members of the SC (USA, UK, Russia, China, France)
SC	Security Council (interchangeable with UNSC)
SOCHUM	Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Council (GA committee) Pronounced "sock-hume"
SPECPOL	Special Political and Decolonization Council (GA committee)
UK	United Kingdom (Great Britain)
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	UN Commission on Human Rights (ECOSOC subcommittee)
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environmental Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNSC	UN Security Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

### Conclusion

Thank you for reading the AMUN 2006 Reference Guide. It is our hope that you have become more interested in sending a team of delegates to our conference through this guide and may it help you demystify some question you may have about Model UN conference.