Madison Area Model United Nations Conference

MADMUN XVII



November 1st, 2026
Verona Area High School

MADMUN XVII

Conference Schedule

8:00 - 8:30 Arrival and Registration (Main Entrance) 8:30 -

9:00 Opening Ceremony (Performing Arts Center)

GROUP 1 SOCHUM, DISEC, NFL, CCPCJ, Ad Hoc, Marvel	***GROUP 2*** SPECPOL, UNHRC, Titanic, Vogue, WHO: COVID-19	***GROUP 3*** UNHCR, CSW, INTERPOL, Press Corps, Troy JCC, Greece JCC
9:10-11:55 Session 1	9:10-12:10 Session 1	9:10-12:25 Session 1
11:55-12:30 Lunch (Cafeteria/Atrium)	12:10-12:45 Lunch (Cafeteria/Atrium)	12:25-1:00 Lunch (Cafeteria/Atrium)
12:35-3:15 Session 2	12:50-3:15 Session 2	1:05-3:15 Session 2

2:00-2:30 Advisor Meeting (N2075-Staff Lounge)

3:30-4:00 Closing Ceremony (Performing Arts Center)

The general mode of debate at MADMUN will be oriented around a Speaker's List. Aside from this, debate may be motioned from formal to informal debate. Caucusing may be moderated or unmoderated. When making a motion for either, a time and purpose must be provided for the motion to be valid. If the Speaker's List is exhausted, the committee will move into voting procedure by default. Before the initial debate can begin, decorum must be established. Voting majorities will be respective to the number of present delegates.

Each committee has been assigned their topics of debate. When setting the agenda, if a motioned sequence is rejected by the body, the alternative order will win by default.

When committee is in session, delegates are expected to reflect the positions of the role that each is representing. While MADMUN advocates some creative freedom in method, it is the purpose of this conference to best mirror real-life circumstances. Voting "with rights" may also be used to clarify why a delegate voted as they did.

The MADMUN Secretariat also asks delegates to remember their respective scopes of power. That is to say if your committee only has authority to make an advisory decision, limit resolution language to that effect.

In addition, the authority of the dais staff is absolute, only subservient to that of the jurisdiction of the conference Secretary Generals. Appeals to a dais decision will be honored, at a majority 2/3 majority ruling, but are expected to be used with utmost prudence.

Please do not be afraid to raise a point of inquiry if certain procedural aspects become obscure and require explanation. Dais members will be more than happy to answer any questions that may arise. For any other questions, please raise a point of inquiry, or send a note to your dais.

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Conference Theme: "Breaking the Cycle"

Secretariat

Megan Ngo, Secretary-General
Soha Gandhi, Secretary-General
Sana Gardezi, Director of Simulations
Brie Kiefert, Director of Simulation

Beginner Committees

Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)
Chairs: Preston Doll & Praketh Palety
- Topic One: Protection of Indigenous Languages and Cultures
- Topic Two: Combating Misinformation and Its Effects on Democracy

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)
Chairs: Yasser Stewart & Colin Smith
- Topic One: AI Warfare and Cyber Security: Threats with Collateral Damage?
- Topic Two: The Illicit Arms Trade: Ghost Guns?

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)
Chairs: Audrey Hosmer & Teah Muehllehner
- Topic One: Ethics of UN Peacekeeping: Mandate Designs and So-Called Civilian "Collateral Damage"
- Topic Two: Responsibility and Equity: Should Nuclear Developments in Outer Space Be Allowed?

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
Chairs: Tahlia Litchfield & Jack Conway
- Topic One: Addressing Gender Pay Gaps and Advancing Economic Equality
- Topic Two: Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Abuse Against Women

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
Chairs: Anna Beine & Amelia Raml
- Topic One: Healthcare as a Human Right During Armed Crises
- Topic Two: Access to Education in Conflict Zones

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Chairs: Freddy Roeder & Zainab Chater
- Topic One: Refugee Overcrowding: Placement and Resettlement of Refugees
- Topic Two: Breaking the Cycle of Educational Barriers for Refugee Children

Intermediate Committees

NFL Green Bay Packers Board of Directors
Chairs: Jackson Gueller & Hudson Gueller
Simulations: Cayden Sandra & Annabel Pekar
- Topic One: Restoring Public Trust Amidst Corporate Malfeasance
- Topic Two: N/A

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Chairs: Dina Abdel-Megid & Hazel Joseph
Simulations: Ellie Jacobson & Harper Neher
- Topic One: Prison Reform: Ensuring Fairness and Equality to Prisoners Internationally
- Topic Two: Global Cooperation to Prevent and Respond to Drug Trafficking

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
Chairs: Sofia Ruder & Aaira Nandoliya
Simulations: Connor Peterson & Dresden Drexler
- Topic One: The Movement of Cultural Patrimony
- Topic Two: Addressing Instability as a Driver of Terrorism

Titanic
Chairs: Isha Bhargava & Mehrnaz Kharoliwalla
Simulations: Anaisha Verma & Natalie Nelson
- Topic One: MUNVirus Outbreak on the Titanic
- Topic Two: Maiden Voyage and Sinking of the Titanic

Press Corps
Chairs: Teketel Stapleton & Soren Rorvig
Simulations: Ace Arnold & Alexandra Tarkowski

Advanced Committees

Ad Hoc
Chairs: Louis LaBouve & Akina Souphakdy
Simulations: Drew Zarwell, Zynah Kharoliwalla & Olivya Lang

Trojan War JCC: Greece
Chairs: Max Malyk & Rishi Bhogavilli
Simulations: Jacoby Dvir, Nadia Raupp & Mitchell Quinn
- Topic One: Role of Women in Greek Military
- Topic Two: Interactions with the Gods

Trojan War JCC: Troy
Chairs: Everett Feirtag & Adam Hartman
Simulations: Evelyn Sandra, Peter Schilling & Thomas Manuel Rubedor
- Topic One: Place of Women in Greek Warfare
- Topic Two: What Actions to Take Regarding the Gods

Vogue Editorial Board
Chairs: Liam Benish & Indy Gresch
Simulations: Matthew Farmer, Michael Johnson & Alex Kulstad
- Topic One: The Future of Print Magazines in a Digital World
- Topic Two: The Future of Human Models in an Age of Digital Influencers

WHO: COVID-19
Chairs: Rylee Klinger & Maya Davis
Simulations: Cyrus Hudec, Melissa Arcand & Skyler Ringgenberg
- Topic One: Vaccine Equity

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- Topic Two: Integrating Digital Health with Global Pandemic Preparedness Treaties

MARVEL

Chairs: Truman McRay & Oskar Siemsen
Simulations: Chace Haseman, Aiden Fieweger & Alex McCarthy

- Topic One: The Regulation of Superheroes
- Topic Two: Redacted

Parli Pro @ a Glance

Adjourn Meeting	Yes	No	No	End the meeting for the day. Adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.
Appeal to the Chair's Decision	Yes	2 For 2 Against	No	Made when a delegate feels that the Chairperson has made an incorrect decision. This motion is made to the Chair in writing.
Closure of Debate	Yes	2 Against	No	End debate and move into voting procedures.
Establishment of Agenda	Yes	3 For 3 Against	No	Used to set the order in which topics will be addressed
Motion to Divide the Question	Yes	2 For 2 Against	No	After debate on a topic has closed, a delegate may motion to vote on each operative clause of draft resolutions to be considered individually.
Motion for a Roll Call Vote	No	No	No	Requires approval of the Chair, whose decision is not subject to appeal
Point of Information	No	No	No	Directed at other delegates for the purpose of asking questions in relation to speeches and draft resolutions
Point of Inquiry	No	No	No	Raised when a delegate has questions regarding the proceedings, directed to Chair.
Point of Order	No	No	Yes	Raised by a delegate to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure.

Point of Personal Privilege	No	No	Yes	Raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort (e.g. Can't hear, too hot/cold)
Right of Reply	No	No	No	Must be submitted in writing to the Chair. Requested when a delegate feels that someone has made a derogatory comment or insult
Suspend Debate (Caucus)	Yes	No	No	A specific length of time must be specified
Table Debate	Yes	2 For 2 Against	No	Table topic and move to next agenda item
Withdrawal of Draft Resolution	No	No	No	Withdrawal must be agreed upon by all sponsors
Yields	No	No	No	Can be done after a delegate speaks. Can only yield to questions, another delegate or to the Chair

Resolution Breakdown

Who: Who writes a resolution? Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution. The author of a resolution is called a sponsor. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and to come to a consensus.

What: What is a resolution? A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to that issue. It's called a resolution because that's what the United Nations calls the documents they produce. Technically, the resolution should be called a working paper before it is voted upon and then called a resolution after it is successfully passed during voting bloc.

When/Where: When and where are resolutions written? Usually, resolutions are written during unmoderated caucus where delegates are free to roam around the committee to collaborate on ideas with each other, and sometimes students work outside in hallways.

Why: The ultimate purpose of a committee session is to pass a resolution. All the speeches, debate, negotiation, and teamwork is supposed to lead up to a resolution which contains all the proposed solutions to the issue. Most conferences allow multiple resolutions to pass as long as they do not contradict each other, but a few conferences allow only one resolution to pass.

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How: A resolution is actually really simple to write. It has three main parts: the **heading**, the **pre-ambulatory clauses**, and the **operative clauses**.

Heading: The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic.

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

Resolution heading

Pre-ambulatory clauses: These clauses state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include: ● Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic

● Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic ● References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws ● Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency ● General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

Resolution pre-ambulatory clauses

It's very simple to write pre-ambulatory clauses. First, take a statement that you want to write about (perhaps an issue you want to solve or a specific fact from one of the five bullet points above). You then take that statement, combine it with an underlined pre-ambulatory phrase, and end it with a comma. Here are some example pre-ambulatory phrases from UNA-USA's website that you can choose from:

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Operative Clauses: Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution proposes to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it.

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

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;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Resolution operative clauses

It's very simple to write an operative clause. First, take a solution that you want to include in the draft resolution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last operative clause ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered. This differentiates them from pre-ambulatory clauses, helps show logical progression in the resolution, and makes the operative clauses easy to refer to in speeches and comments. Here are some example operative phrases from UNA-USA's website that you can choose from:

Sample Operative Phrases

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

Operative clauses

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.

Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written

statement that adds, deletes or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections. There are two types of amendments:

A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee director or president, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.

An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. The author(s) of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it. Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Ultimately, resolutions passed by a committee represent a great deal of debate and compromise. They are the tangible results of hours if not days of Model UN debate.

Source: BestDelegate.com

Resolution

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