

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Delegate's Handbook

Procedures and Flow of Debate



FAMUN: SIMULATION AFFILIATED TO GMUN



FAMUN has the honor of being the first Brazilian simulation to be a Global Model UN (GMUN, former WIMUN) affiliate. In partnership with WFUNA, FACAMP hosted WFUNA International Model United Nations Brazil (WIMUN Brazil) in 2017 and 2018. Now, FAMUN has the honor of being the first Brazilian simulation to be a GMUN affiliate.

This official affiliation means that FAMUN is committed to the GMUN approach, which offers the most accurate simulation of the United Nations in terms of leadership structure, rules of procedure, and flow of debate.

More information at: wfuna.org/program/globalmodel/

PARTNERSHIP WITH ARTICLE 109 COALITION



FAMUN makes history as the first MUN to support the Article 109 Coalition!

Since 2025, FAMUN is proud to partner with and support the advocacy work of the Article 109 Coalition, a global movement urging UN Member States to invoke Article 109 of the UN Charter and call for a much-needed General Conference to update this foundational document. Together, we are shaping the future of international governance – one debate at a time!

Get involved and learn more about the work of Article 109 Coalition:
article109.org/

Check the Article 109 Coalition coverage of FAMUN 2025:
article109.org/event/model-United-nations-on-article-109/

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY¹

In 1945, 51 founding Member States signed the UN Charter to create the United Nations. Today, the membership of the UN includes 193 Member States. The General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the United Nations.

It provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues and is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues within its competence as authorized by the UN Charter.

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General;
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, and health fields;
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries;
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs.

¹ The rules of procedure and flow of debate of the General Assembly simulated at FAMUN 2026 follow the GMUN approach, developed by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA).

The Assembly may also take action in cases of a threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression when the Security Council has failed to act owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. In such instances, according to its “Uniting for peace” resolution of 3 November 1950, the Assembly may consider the matter immediately and recommend to its Members collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly debates over 170 and 180 agenda items each year and adopts over 300 resolutions on these items.

The Assembly meets from September to December each year, and thereafter from January to September, as required, including to take up outstanding reports from the Fourth and Fifth Committees. Also, during the resumed part of the session, the Assembly considers current issues of critical importance to the international community.

The General Assembly is one of the six Organs established by the UN Charter. Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues – such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of Security Council and Economic and Social Council members, and budgetary questions – require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by a simple majority.

In recent years, an effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than deciding by a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly’s decisions. The President of the General Assembly (PGA), after having consulted and reached agreement with delegations, can propose that a resolution be adopted without a vote.

There are six Main Committees of the General Assembly:

- Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
- Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
- Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
- Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

THREE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

Before the simulation begins, the delegates elect the General Assembly officers (President and Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly) and the Bureau members (Chair and Vice-Chair) to preside over the Plenary session and their respective committees. The elected officers are assisted by the Secretariat. **However, at FAMUN 2026, the President of the General Assembly and the Chairs were pre-selected to preside over the Plenary session and their respective committees.**

The simulation of the General Assembly is divided into three parts:

1. General Assembly Opening Plenary

All delegates participating in the General Assembly meet to adopt the First Report of the General Committee (which defines the conference agenda and organization) and to address the conference theme during the General Debate. Any delegate representing a country who wishes to speak during the General Debate must subscribe to the Speakers List before the Plenary session begins. The Opening Plenary is presided over by the President of the General Assembly.

2. Committee Sessions

When the Plenary is adjourned, each delegation splits into the committees to which they have been assigned to discuss the selected topic (for more details on committee sessions, see “The Stages of Committee Sessions”). The majority of the conference time is allocated to work within the committee sessions.

3. General Assembly Closing Plenary

All delegates participating in the General Assembly simulations gather for the Closing Plenary. First, the Chairs present their reports on the delegates' work during the committee sessions. Next, the General Assembly formally adopts the resolutions passed by each committee. When a resolution is adopted in a committee, it remains a recommendation until it is adopted by the General Assembly's Closing Plenary. If a resolution is adopted without a vote (i.e., by consensus) in a committee, it is UN practice to adopt it by consensus in the Closing Plenary; if a resolution is adopted by a vote in a committee, it will be adopted by a vote in the Plenary. The only resolution not adopted twice is the one initially allocated to the General Assembly Plenary.

Following the adoption of the various resolutions by the General Assembly Plenary, the General Assembly Chairs and Vice-Chairs present a summary of the work accomplished.

THE STAGES OF COMMITTEE SESSIONS

FAMUN 2026 will feature simulations of five General Assembly committees, distributed as follows: High School – General Assembly 1, 2, 3, and 4; University – General Assembly.

The work in each committee is divided into the following segments:

A. Formal meeting (run according to rules of procedure) to:

1. Review and adopt the organization of work, a document that details how long delegates have to deliver their statements during the General Debate and how the time will be organized during the time delegates will be in their committees. The presentation of the organization of work is the first order of business, which must be adopted by consensus before the General Debate starts.

2. Hold an interactive session with specialists to give delegates the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of the topic to be debated. The interactive session will begin with a presentation by one or more experts, followed by a Q&A session. **However, at FAMUN 2026, this interactive session with specialists will take place online prior to the formal session.**

3. Convene the General Debate, where individual delegations will have an opportunity to make an opening statement on the topic that will be discussed. Any delegation wishing to make a statement during the General Debate must subscribe to the Speakers List before the debate begins.

B. Informal consultations (where rules of procedure are suspended and where most of the time on the committee is spent) to:

4. Discussion and drafting of the resolution within political groups. Before delegates divide into different political groups, the committee as a whole must agree on a common structure for the resolution's operative section. **Given the time allocated for committee work at FAMUN 2026, the Bureau has already structured the operative section into two subtopics. This structure is to guide discussion and resolution drafting by all political groups.**

5. Merge the different drafts. The political groups must merge their different drafts into one resolution draft that will later be reviewed paragraph by paragraph by the whole committee.

6. Submit the draft to the Bureau along with a list of sponsors. Once the resolution draft is submitted, the two groups driving the negotiation process are the sponsors and non-sponsors.

7. Review the resolution draft line-by-line in a Formal-Informal meeting to create a compilation text that contains a complete list of amendments proposed by delegations that chose not to sponsor the resolution. These amendments are neither friendly nor unfriendly and are never voted on during informal consultations. Every time the wording of an entire paragraph has been agreed to by the committee, it should be marked *Agreed ad ref* to indicate that the delegations have temporarily agreed to the text in that paragraph until the entire negotiation process has been completed.

8. Debate the amendments proposed by the non-sponsors during the line-by-line review. This takes place in an Informal-Informal meeting where sponsors and non-sponsors talk to each other with the goal of reaching consensus on the amendments that have been proposed. During these informal consultations, sponsors have the power to accept, reject, or agree to an alternate wording of the amendments

9. Delegates will be given a choice at different points during the line-by-line review to temporarily suspend it to debate the amendments that have been proposed so far or continue.

10. During informal consultations, if there are controversial amendments and the committee faces difficulty in reaching a consensus, such amendments should be placed in brackets or set aside for more detailed discussion at a later stage, so that the committee can first focus on those amendments for which agreement is more easily reached.

11. After reviewing all amendments at least once, the committee shall return to the amendments placed in brackets. Facilitators must be present to assist delegates in reaching an agreement on these amendments.

12. Final Revision. Once all amendments have been resolved, the Chair must go through the entire resolution, paragraph by paragraph, and ask the delegates to read the text carefully, ensuring there are no further objections.

13. If new amendments are proposed during the final review, they must be discussed until an agreement is reached on all new amendments and each paragraph has been marked *Agreed ad ref.*

14. If consensus is reached quickly and time permits, it is possible to resume the process and add new paragraphs. The number of new paragraphs to be added will depend on the time available. What new text is added must be reviewed, and any amendments that are proposed to the new text must be debated in the manner set forth in this handbook.

C. Formal meeting (run according to the rules of procedure) to:

15. Sponsors and non-sponsors. Before convening the final formal meeting, each delegation must decide whether it wants to be listed as a sponsor for the resolution.

16. Once it is clear which delegations will be sponsors, the sponsors must decide **who will introduce the resolution on their behalf.**

17. If consensus on the text of the resolution draft is reached during informal consultations, the committee will adopt the resolution without voting.

18. Just prior to formally adopting the resolution draft by consensus, those delegations that chose not to sponsor the resolution will have an opportunity to make statement, referred to as an **Explanation of Position**, that gives them the opportunity to publicly state that their government wishes to disassociate itself from one or more paragraphs in the resolution draft or even express their disappointment if some text that had been proposed was removed in order to reach consensus. As long as a government does not have strong objections to any part of the draft, it can agree to adopt the resolution draft by consensus while still having some reservations about specific elements.

19. In the absence of consensus and when action is taken by vote, **non-sponsors may introduce amendments** during the final formal meeting and submit them to a vote, **and/or introduce a motion to divide the resolution into parts** so that the committee may vote separately on individual paragraphs.

20. When this occurs, non-sponsors are allowed to make a statement, referred to as an **Explanation of Vote** that serves the same purpose as an Explanation of Position described above.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. There are no moderated and unmoderated caucuses. This means that during the Opening Plenary and Committee Sessions, the speeches are never interrupted when delivered during the General Debate. The Speakers' List is followed until all speakers have had an opportunity to speak.
2. Passing notes during Formal Meetings is not allowed.
3. The presiding President and Chair will never ask, during committee sessions, "Are any points or motions on the floor?"
4. Parliamentary points (e.g., Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Information, and Points of Inquiry) and motions (e.g., Motion for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucuses, Motion to Set Agenda, Motions to Set Speaking Time, Motion to Move to Voting Procedures, etc.) **are not allowed** during the conference. These are parliamentary rules of procedure, and they are not used at the United Nations because it is not a Parliament.
5. Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time to the Chair or another delegation.
6. The only point that is allowed is a Point of Order, which is only to be used if a delegate feels the rules of procedure are not being followed properly.
7. Delegates must raise a Point of Order without being prompted.
8. The Right of Reply is allowed during the General Debate if a delegation wishes to respond to a comment made during a speech that they find offensive. Any delegation wishing to exercise its right of reply must notify the Secretary of their committee of its request. If granted by the Chair, the delegation must wait until the end of the Speakers' List to reply. Each delegation can exercise its Right of Reply a maximum of two times during the General Debate. **However, due to the tight schedule of FAMUN 2026, there will be no Right of Reply during the General Debate.**
9. Signatories are not required in order for a resolution draft to be considered. When there are multiple versions of a resolution draft on an agenda item, the committee will merge the drafts so that no more than one document is submitted to the Bureau for consideration in each committee.

10. During informal consultations, there will be no rules of procedure. Delegates are encouraged to work together to achieve consensus on the wording of the resolution draft that is under consideration.

11. The line-by-line review offers an opportunity for the non-sponsors to propose changes to the resolution draft. Sponsors are not allowed to propose amendments during the line-by-line review. Sponsors can get together during informal consultations and decide to modify the text; however, all the sponsors must agree to any changes that are proposed. If one sponsor objects to a proposed change in the text, then the text should not be changed until all the sponsors agree to it.

12. During the line-by-line review, delegates can indicate if they agree or disagree with the amendments that are proposed and ask the sponsors to clarify the meaning of the text. Delegates must wait until the line-by-line review has been suspended or completed before they can begin discussing any of the amendments in detail.

13. If the committee fails to reach a consensus during the time allotted for negotiating the text, a delegate may request that the draft resolution be put to a vote during the final formal meeting. At that stage, non-sponsors may introduce amendments, which are voted upon before the committee votes on the resolution as a whole, and/or move to divide the question (i.e., vote separately on individual paragraphs). Action on the resolution is not completed until delegates have voted on the resolution as a whole, which occurs after amendments have been introduced and voted on; or after the resolution has been divided into separate votes (if the committee voted to do so); or in the event that a Motion to Adjourn Debate has been voted upon.

14. If a resolution is put to a vote because the committee has not been able to reach consensus, the sponsors can no longer reject any amendments that a non-sponsor may propose during the final formal meeting to take action on the resolution draft. The fate of the amendment, in this instance, is decided by a simple majority of the Member States in the committee.

15. Motion to Adjourn Debate (also known as the No-Action Motion): This motion is only used during the final formal meeting when the sponsors of the resolution draft want to kill an amendment that has been proposed by a non-sponsor. If there is an objection to the motion, the Chair will give two speakers for and two speakers against the motion an opportunity to speak. After all speakers have finished, the motion is voted on. If it passes, then consideration of the amendment is terminated and not voted on. If there are other amendments, then the Chair will allow them to be introduced and voted on unless the sponsors raise a new Motion to Adjourn Debate.

16. Motion to Divide the Resolution into Separate Votes: If there is no consensus during the final formal meeting for action, non-sponsors may move to divide the resolution into separate votes. This motion is made if a delegate wishes to remove one or more paragraphs from the resolution. If there are objections to the motion, the Chair will hear two speakers in favor and two against. After all speakers have spoken, the motion will be put to a vote. If the motion passes, the resolution will be divided into one or more separate votes, and only then will the resolution as a whole be voted upon. If the motion fails, the resolution will not be divided, and the committee will vote on the resolution as a whole.

17. When consensus is not reached, delegates are expected to make these motions without being prompted.

18. Without prejudice to the adoption of the resolution by consensus or by vote, non-sponsors may speak during the committee's final formal meeting or at the Closing Plenary to place on record any reservations they have regarding the resolution before action is taken. When non-sponsors wish to express reservations about specific parts of the text or disassociate their government from a specific paragraph, they may do so only once, either in the committee or in the Plenary, but never in both.

19. Once a resolution is adopted by a committee, it must be adopted a second time at the Closing Plenary before it can be considered an official resolution.

20. Although there is no formal rule of procedure, it is the practice of the UN to adopt a resolution by consensus at the Closing Plenary if it was adopted by consensus in the committee, or to adopt it by vote at the Closing Plenary if it was adopted by vote in the committee.

TERMS USED IN THE GMUN APPROACH

1. Bureau: During real meetings of the UN, this term refers to the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Rapporteur, who are officials elected by the General Assembly to preside over meetings. During the simulation, the Chair and the Vice-Chair will be the officials representing the Bureau.

2. Tabling a draft resolution: refers to the act of submitting the draft resolution to the Bureau for consideration. This action does not require signatories.

3. Paragraphs: Model UN conferences around the world are used to refer to the clauses or sub-clauses of a document. At the United Nations, these are referred to as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

4. Informal-Informals: It is an informal meeting that takes place to allow groups of delegates to draft the documents or merge them once they have been drafted or to engage in negotiations on amendments that have been proposed. During Informal-Informals, there are no rules of procedure.

5. Formal-Informals: It is also an informal meeting, but it is led by either the Chair of the Committee or the main sponsor of a resolution draft. The purpose of this informal meeting is to allow delegates to review a resolution draft paragraph by paragraph and give the non-sponsors an opportunity to propose amendments. These amendments are never voted on during informal meetings but discussed during Informal-Informals until agreement between the sponsors and non-sponsors is reached. There are no rules of procedure during a Formal-Informal meeting.

6. Consensus: Consensus occurs when all delegations in a committee reach agreement on the wording of every paragraph in a draft resolution. This is the goal of the negotiation process.

7. Explanation of position: When consensus has been reached, and a draft resolution is adopted without a vote, a non-sponsor is given the opportunity to make a statement about any reservations they may have about particular paragraphs. It is possible to agree to adopt a draft resolution without a vote and still have elements that the non-sponsor is not entirely pleased with. Or it may be to express their disappointment that something important to the non-sponsor was left out of the document.

8. Explanation of vote: When a resolution is adopted by taking a vote, a non-sponsor is given the opportunity to make a statement about any reservations they may have about particular paragraphs that are included in the draft resolution. Or it may be to express their disappointment that something important to the non-sponsor was left out of the document.

TERMS NOT USED IN THE GMUN APPROACH

1. Dais: This term is not used at the UN and is therefore not a part of the terminology of the GMUN approach. The proper term to use when referring to the officials presiding over a meeting is the Bureau.

2. Honorable Delegates or Honorable Chair: These terms are used in a Parliament, and since the UN is not a Parliament, it is not appropriate to

use them during the simulation of UN meetings. When making a statement during the General Debate, delegates should address his/her comments to the person presiding over the meeting (e.g., Mr./Madame President during Plenary meetings) and not to the delegates.

3. House: In some conferences, the person presiding over a meeting might say, "Will the House come to order?" if the delegates are making too much noise. Again, since the UN is not a Parliament, it is inappropriate to refer to the Assembly or a Council as the "House" when addressing delegates.

4. Director: Most MUN conferences have a Director who oversees working papers and draft documents and acts as an expert on topics. The GMUN approach does not have Directors. There is the Chair who presides over meetings, and Secretariat staff or real UN experts who advise on topics being discussed in each committee.

5. Friendly and Unfriendly amendments: These terms are not used at the UN and do not apply to the negotiation process in the GMUN approach, which focuses on reaching consensus among all delegates.

6. Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses: These terms do not exist at the UN. What do exist are Formal-Informals and Informal-Informals, which are similar in some respects but differ in other respects (see definition above).

7. Clauses: Model UN conferences around the world refer to the clauses of a draft document. In contrast, the editorial guidelines at the UN refer to them as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

DRAFTING THE RESOLUTION

Every resolution is divided into two sections that consist of the preambular and the operative paragraphs.

The preambular paragraphs set the stage and context for the operative section. Preambular paragraphs are not numbered and begin with a word or phrase in the present participle (e.g., *Recalling*) and always end with a comma.

Operative paragraphs begin with a word or phrase in the present tense (e.g., *Encourages*) and always end with a semicolon except for the last operative paragraph that ends with a period.

The words or phrases used to begin a paragraph are always italicized and never underlined.

The best way to learn about how to write a good resolution is to study and compare them. Here are some tips about what goes into a good resolution:

Type and order of content to include in the preamble, with examples

When reading this section, please keep in mind that the aim is to give you an idea of the range of content that could be included in a resolution and does not mean that this content is always included in a resolution. It also aims to serve as a guideline on how to decide the order in which to include content when drafting a resolution or merging content from different resolutions on the same agenda item.

1. The preamble usually includes past actions that the Assembly has taken on the agenda item that is being discussed and also expresses its concern over why a particular issue is important for the international community to focus on:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010 and 66/260 of 19 April 2012 on improving global road safety,

2. If there are other actions that the United Nations has taken on this agenda item that would go next:

Also recalling the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 20 to 22, 2012, and its final document, entitled “The Future We Want”, in which member states considered road safety as part of their efforts to achieve sustainable development,

3. If the same word is used twice in a row to begin a paragraph, the second time it is used, the word “also” is added and italicized. If the same verb is used three times in a row, then you must add “further” the third time it is used (e.g., *Recalling further*).

4. After highlighting the actions of the United Nations, it is common to add paragraphs that recall reports distributed to Member States by the Secretary-General:

Considering the note from the Secretary-General conveyed in the report on improving global road safety and the recommendations contained therein,

- 5.** At this point, it is usually good to add some information about the concerns that are driving the debate of the agenda item that is under consideration:

Expressing its concern about the persistence of an unacceptably high number of road traffic deaths, with approximately 1.24 million lives lost in 2010, and the fact that only 7% of the world's population is covered by adequate laws addressing all behavioral risk factors, including failure to wear helmets, seat belts and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed, and inappropriate use of mobile phones, including texting while driving,

Also expressing its concern that half of all road traffic deaths worldwide involve pedestrians, motorcyclists and cyclists, and that some developing countries have inadequate infrastructure and insufficient policies to protect vulnerable road users,

- 6.** If there is any impact that has resulted from the actions the UN has taken that the delegates wish to draw attention to, this would go after expressing their concerns:

Noting with satisfaction that targeted steps to reduce road traffic injuries undertaken by the United Nations, including in the framework of the Decade of Action for Road Safety, have yielded positive results, and recognizing in this regard that more than 100 Member States, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives organized pedestrian safety activities during the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held from 6 to 12 May 2013,

- 7.** The preamble would also note any actions taken by Member States, specialized UN agencies, programmes and funds, and/or regional Assemblies:

Commending the Governments of Brazil, Mozambique, Romania and Thailand and the World Health Organization for the successful launch, in May 2013 in the context of the sixty-sixth World Health Assembly, of the Global Alliance for Care of the Injured,

- 8.** Recognition of regional commissions would come next, if this information was available:

Acknowledging the important interregional efforts of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in organizing the Europe-Asia Road Safety Forum to promote the implementation of United Nations road safety conventions and to facilitate the exchange of experiences in this field among European and Asian countries,

- 9.** If there are any other outcome documents or reports delegates want to highlight, these would be included at some point after mentioning Secretary-General reports:

Taking note of the report of the Commission for Global Road Safety entitled Safe Roads for All: A Post-2015 Agenda for Health and Development,

- 10.** Please note that only UN documents are referred to in the body of a General Assembly resolution. If there are other resources, reports or books that were used while doing research and they were not published by the UN, they should not be included in the resolution.

- 11.** If a preambular paragraph is used to highlight the actions of Member States and/or civil society without mentioning specific countries or organizations, they should be mentioned at the end of the preambular paragraphs:

Commending Member States that have acceded to United Nations international legal instruments on road safety and adopted comprehensive legislation addressing key risk factors, including failure to obey traffic signs, non-use of helmets, seat belts, and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed, and improper use of mobile phones, including text messaging,

Recognizing Member States and civil society for their continued commitment to road safety by observing the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November each year,

Type and order of content to include in the operative section, with examples

First and foremost, the operative paragraphs should consist of recommended actions that address the concerns outlined in the preamble.

Sometimes there is a sequence of paragraphs that lead up to the recommended action. Consider the following example of operative paragraphs:

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, the resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and the productivity of rural areas, and in this regard takes into account road safety as part of the effort to achieve sustainable development;
2. *Commends* Member States that have developed national plans that are in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, and encourages Member States that have not yet developed such plans to do so, paying special attention to the needs of all road users, in particular pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users, as well as issues related to sustainable mobility;
3. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to nominate, as appropriate, national focal points for the Decade of Action to coordinate and facilitate national activities for the Decade;

In this instance, operative paragraphs 2 and 3 contain two related recommended actions. Operative paragraph 1 and the first half of operative paragraph 2 set up these recommended actions by establishing why they are important and by drawing attention to actions already taken by some Member States (without naming who they are) that are linked to these recommendations.

What is interesting about this example is that operative paragraph 1 and the first part of paragraph 2 would ordinarily be content that we would expect to find somewhere in the preamble. But because it is being used to justify a specific action in the operative section, it makes more sense to include this in the operative section as a lead into a specific recommendation.

More details about editorial guidelines for drafting resolutions can be found at: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/71/editorialguidelines.pdf>

Comments on the use of sub-paragraphs

Model UN resolutions tend to include sub-paragraphs much more often than real UN resolutions. One reason may be that delegates like to include more detail in their resolutions. Sub-paragraphs may appear less

frequently in real resolutions because diplomats are aware that the more detailed the text is, the more difficult it is to negotiate. Reaching consensus often requires making compromises, and this may result in paragraphs that are more general in nature.

Comments on the use of Artificial Intelligence

It is important to note that, in alignment with FAMUN's educational and ethical principles, **the use of Artificial Intelligence tools is strictly prohibited during the drafting and negotiation of a General Assembly resolution.** This simulation challenges delegates to reflect critically and creatively on the future of multilateralism and international cooperation. As such, all contributions must be original and produced by the participants themselves. Delegates are reminded that this process is not only an academic exercise but a meaningful opportunity to propose visionary changes to the global system – grounded in human judgment, responsibility, and imagination.

ANNEX 1 – FAMUN 2026 POLITICAL GROUPS

Political groups for the simulation of the General Assembly First Committee (High School – General Assembly 1, 2, 3, and 4; and University – General Assembly)

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)	Non-Aligned Movement	African Union and League of Arab States	European Union and Others
Belize	Azerbaijan	Cameroon	Germany
Brazil	Belarus	Cape Verde	Australia
Chile	Fiji	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Canada
Colombia	India	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Equatorial Guinea	South Korea
Cuba	Kiribati	Côte D'Ivoire	Spain
El Salvador	Laos	Morocco	Finland
Ecuador	Malaysia	Mozambique	France
Haiti	Maldives	Namibia	Japan
Honduras	Nepal	Qatar	Malta
Jamaica	Philippines	Republic of Mali	Norway
Mexico	Singapore	Saudi Arabia	Netherlands
Panama	Timor-Leste	South Africa	Portugal
Peru	Vanuatu	United Arab Emirates	Serbia
Uruguay	Viet Nam	Zambia	Sweden

ANNEX 2 – PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENTS TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

The amendments must be proposed orally during the line-by-line review, in the informal consultations. The Facilitator will read each paragraph of the draft resolution, in the order in which it appears in the document, and he/she will ask for comments, reactions, or objections to the paragraph.

At this moment, delegates can propose amendments, which means any changes they would like to make in the draft resolution.

Delegates can propose, orally, the following amendments:

1. **Add** something new to the paragraph, such as a word or a phrase;
2. **Delete** something from the paragraph;
3. **Maintain** something that was deleted by another delegate;
4. **Replace** words or sentences to other ones;
5. **Add a new paragraph** with a new content, that is not mentioned in the resolution;
6. **Propose an alternative version to the paragraph**, which means that the idea of a paragraph is kept but the amendment change the way it is written.

Attention!

Amendments will not be debated or negotiated during the line-by-line review.

The amendments will only be debated and negotiated after the line-by-line review, when delegates will negotiate the changes proposed in the document.

Amendments will not be voted on at any moment during the informal consultations.

ANNEX 3 – SAMPLE RESOLUTION

United Nations

A/RES/80/55



General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 December 2025

Eightieth session

Agenda item 99 (ii)

**General and complete disarmament: youth,
disarmament and non-proliferation**

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 1 December 2025

[on the report of the First Committee (A/80/534, para. 7)]

80/55. Youth, disarmament and non-proliferation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 74/64 of 12 December 2019, 76/45 of 6 December 2021 and 78/31 of 4 December 2023,

Recalling also its resolution 75/1 of 21 September 2020 on the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, in which the Heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world have committed to listen to and work with youth,

Recognizing that young people in all countries are key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation,

Reaffirming the important and positive contribution that young people can make to the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Noting that engagement with young people can provide opportunities to benefit from their views, insights and ideas,

Bearing in mind its resolution 79/28 of 2 December 2024, which highlights the need for disarmament and non-proliferation education, particularly among youth,

Recalling its resolution 79/57 of 2 December 2024, in which it reaffirmed that the full, equal and meaningful participation of both women and men is one of the essential factors for the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Welcoming the creation of the United Nations Youth Office in 2022, pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”¹ and resolution 76/306 of 8 September 2022,

¹ A/75/982.

25-20003 (E)



Please recycle



Recalling relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the issue of youth and peace and security, in particular Council resolution 2250 (2015) of 9 December 2015, for which 2025 marks the tenth anniversary of its adoption,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on youth, disarmament and non-proliferation, submitted pursuant to resolution 78/31,² on the views of Member States, the United Nations, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society organizations on the issue of the promotion of youth engagement and empowerment activities in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, in which the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the resolution,

Welcoming the youth and disarmament programmes of the relevant United Nations bodies and the convening of the Youth4Disarmament Forum in New York on 16 and 17 October 2025, on the margins of the First Committee, to foster meaningful youth participation,

Encouraging the continuation of activities and initiatives by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, supported by voluntary contributions, to further strengthen the meaningful, inclusive and effective participation of young people in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Noting the launch of Youth 2030: The United Nations Youth Strategy in 2018, the first interim review of which was conducted prior to the start of the second phase of the Strategy, which began in 2025,

Noting also action 38 of the disarmament agenda put forward by the Secretary-General, in which he describes the young generation as the ultimate force for change and proposes actions to promote youth engagement,

Mindful of the initiatives and activities undertaken by Member States, United Nations entities and relevant civil society organizations for the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth³ and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,⁴

Acknowledging the initiatives and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society organizations to engage, educate and empower youth in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Recognizing the role of civil society in promoting the engagement of young people in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

1. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations, relevant specialized agencies and regional and subregional organizations to continue to promote the meaningful, inclusive and effective participation of young people in discussions in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, including through dialogue platforms, mentoring, internships, fellowships, scholarships, model events and youth group activities;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations, relevant specialized agencies and regional and subregional organizations to consider developing and implementing policies and programmes for young people to increase and facilitate their constructive engagement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, including through their contribution to delegations in multilateral meetings;

² A/80/165.

³ Resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

⁴ See resolution 70/1.

3. *Stresses* the importance of realizing the full potential of young people through education and capacity-building, bearing in mind the ongoing efforts and the need to promote the sustainable entry of young people into the field of disarmament and non-proliferation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek specific measures to promote the meaningful and inclusive participation and empowerment of youth on disarmament and non-proliferation issues, including through the Youth4Disarmament initiative of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, and through token grants, awards and the Youth4Disarmament Forum, supported by voluntary contributions, with a view to building upon established networks and strengthening coordination and partnership with and among Member States, the United Nations, relevant specialized agencies and regional and subregional organizations, and civil society, including youth-led and youth-focused organizations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, the United Nations, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society organizations on the issue of the promotion of youth engagement and empowerment activities in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session;

6. *Encourages* Member States to continue efforts to raise awareness and strengthen coordination within the United Nations system and beyond on the ongoing efforts to promote the role of youth;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Youth, disarmament and non-proliferation".

*52nd plenary meeting
1 December 2025*

ANNEX 4 – VERBS USED IN RESOLUTIONS

Preambular phrases in resolutions

Preambular paragraphs describe the problems that need to be solved as well as the past actions taken by the UN. Select a preambular phrase and italicize it to start your preambular paragraph. End the preambular paragraph with a comma.

<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Guided by</i>
<i>Acting</i>	<i>Having considered the report</i>
<i>Adhering</i>	<i>Hopeful that</i>
<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Indignant at</i>
<i>Agreeing with the observations</i>	<i>Inspired by</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>
<i>Appreciating</i>	<i>Mindful of</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Noting that</i>
<i>Aware that</i>	<i>Noting with appreciation</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the principle</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the results</i>	<i>Persuaded</i>
<i>Believing that</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Concerned about</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Concurring with the proposals</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Condemning</i>	<i>Regretting</i>
<i>Conscious of</i>	<i>Reiterating</i>
<i>Conscious that</i>	<i>Sharing the concern</i>
<i>Considering that</i>	<i>Stressing</i>
<i>Convinced that</i>	<i>Striving to</i>
<i>Deploring</i>	<i>Taking into account the</i>
<i>Desirous of</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Taking note of the</i>
<i>Encouraged</i>	<i>observations</i>
<i>Expressing concern</i>	<i>Taking note of the report</i>
<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Underlying</i>
<i>Faithful to</i>	<i>Viewing with concern</i>
<i>Fearing</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>
<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Wishing to</i>

Operative phrases in resolutions

Operative paragraphs describe solutions in detail. Select an operative phrase to start your operative paragraph. Make sure the operative paragraph is numbered accordingly. End the operative paragraph with a semicolon, except end the last operative paragraph with a period.

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Deplores</i>
<i>Accepts with appreciation</i>	<i>Designates</i>
<i>Accepts with deep appreciation</i>	<i>Determines that</i>
<i>Accepts with gratitude</i>	<i>Dissolves the Committee</i>
<i>Acknowledges</i>	<i>Draws the attention of</i>
<i>Adopts</i>	<i>Elects</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Emphasizes</i>
<i>Agrees with the observations</i>	<i>Empowers the Mediator</i>
<i>Appeals to all States</i>	<i>Endorses the Declaration</i>
<i>Appoints</i>	<i>Endorses the urgent appeal</i>
<i>Approves</i>	<i>Entrusts the Committee</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Envisages</i>
<i>Believes that</i>	<i>Establishes a special fund</i>
<i>Calls attention to</i>	<i>Establishes a target of</i>
<i>Calls the attention of</i>	<i>Exhorts all Member States to</i>
<i>Calls upon Member States</i>	<i>Expresses concern over</i>
<i>Commends</i>	<i>Expresses its appreciation</i>
<i>Compliments</i>	<i>Expresses its concern</i>
<i>Concurs with the observations</i>	<i>Expresses its confidence</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Expresses its deep appreciation</i>
<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Expresses its deep concern</i>
<i>Congratulates</i>	<i>Expresses its firm conviction</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Expresses its gratitude</i>
<i>Decides</i>	<i>Expresses its profound indignation</i>
<i>Decides accordingly</i>	<i>Expresses its satisfaction</i>
<i>Decides also</i>	<i>Expresses its solidarity with</i>
<i>Decides further</i>	<i>Expresses the hope</i>
<i>Declares that</i>	<i>Expresses the opinion that</i>
<i>Demands</i>	<i>Extends the mandate</i>
<i>Denounces</i>	

Firmly supports the people
Insists that
Instructs the Committee
Invites
Invites once again
Invites the attention of
Is of the opinion that
Looks forward to the
meeting
Makes an urgent appeal to
Mandates the Secretary-
General
Notes that
Notes with appreciation
Notes with interest
Notes with regret
Notes with satisfaction
Pays tribute to
Proclaims
Proposes
Reaffirms
Realizes
Reasserts
Recalls
Recognizes
Recommends that
Refers the report to
Regrets
Reiterates
Rejects
Reminds the States parties
Renews the mandate
Requests the Secretary-
General
Resolves
Solemnly adopts
Stresses
Suggests that
Supports the efforts

Takes note of the
observations
Takes note of the report
Transmits
Trusts that
Underlines
Urgently requests the
Committee
Urges all States
Welcome



acesse o
nosso site
pelo QR code

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