



EKINJ MUN CONFERENCE

GUIDELINE FOR Delegates & ADVISORS

IMAGINE • INNOVATE • INSPIRE

What is Model UN?

Model UN is an activity where students discuss and debate global issues from the perspective of a country other than their own.

Delegates first begin their research on their assigned country. Delegates are tasked with researching not only their assigned country's position on the given topic, but also the country's history, culture, and important facts about the country. Armed with this research, delegates typically prepare position papers to describe their country's stance on an issue.

Once a conference begins, students assemble into bodies simulating the different organs of the United Nations. Students will take their research from different topics and, over the course of the week, argue for their assigned country's perspective on the issues at hand. As the conference progresses, delegates begin writing draft resolutions that follow a very similar format to that of real UN resolutions. These are voted on and passed to finish the topic of discussion before moving on to the next one the following day.

Model UN encourages delegates to think from a perspective different from their own and to articulate their arguments with facts and reasoning. It requires further introspection into every student's own opinions and teaches substantive understanding of a wide range of topics while also encouraging students to use skills like public speaking, negotiation and debate.

In Model UN, the each committee's goal is to create one or more resolutions. Resolutions are the actions that the committee decides to take to address the issue at hand. After debate on each topic, delegates are encouraged to come together to find common ground and to create collaborative solutions to the topics.



Researching for Model UN

Researching your country can be a little more difficult. We recommend you start by looking at the Wikipedia page for your country (or even your topic, if there is one). YES, Wikipedia! Wikipedia provides mostly general information that can guide you in your further research. Say for example my country was Oman. And I knew absolutely nothing about Oman.

(Display the Oman Wikipedia page: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oman>)

Just in reading the first few paragraphs I find that Oman is a monarchy, has the 25th largest oil reserves and was rated as the most improved nation for development by UNDP in 2010. All of these are jumping off points for further research. Now I can look to see just how much oil Oman has, what their King is like and find out the reasons Oman was named the most improved by UNDP.

Sometimes, we need to know the current events of our assigned country, a few strong websites to find those are:

NYTimes.com

BBC.co.uk

America.aljazeera.com

Simply by searching for our country, in this case Oman and sorting the results by the most recent we can get an idea of what the most recent reports from our country are.

When we find information we can use, it is best to copy it into a Word document, as well as note the source we got it from in case we want to check back on it later.



Writing Position Papers

FORMATTING:

Each position paper should be 1 page typed, single spaced, 11/12 point font, 1 inch margins.

CONTENT:

You will write one position paper for EACH topic in your committee. A position paper should follow the below format:

1. Introduce the topic

1. Do this through research, historically relevant information, or statistics.
2. This should be your own research, not the background guide.

2. Explain how this affects your country

1. Do this by explaining how and when this issue became a problem in your country and anything you might've done locally, unilaterally or through a regional organization to address it.
2. If your country does not have a strong opinion on the issue, or the issue doesn't affect your country, explain the position of large regional actors or your allies and trade partners.

3. Propose what should be done.

1. Explain the ideas/desires you have for this issue. What do you want done and how can you achieve it.
2. Include who you think would work with you or share those same or similar goals.



Sample Position Paper

Written as **Lebanon** on the issue of:

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategies

Terrorism has violently thrust itself into the world stage over the past few decades; however, in the post 9/11 climate it has taken on a new note of importance in the global community. Lebanon recognizes this growing problem at home and abroad as the word terrorist becomes ever more synonymous with Islam. Lebanon has seen firsthand through its elongated civil war that terrorists do not adhere to any single creed or race, but come in many unsuspecting forms. Further, Lebanon has reluctantly had a front row seat to the conflict in Syria, and has seen the toll terrorism has taken on the population there. It is for these reasons that Lebanon strongly encourages the international community to take action against this burgeoning threat. However, Lebanon must emphasize that there is a wide disparity in belief between nations as to what constitutes a terrorist.

Lebanon feels strongly that there is a marked difference between a ‘terrorist’ who seeks to destroy humanity and inspire fear and a ‘freedom fighter’ who is fighting to defend his homeland. Lebanon further believes that states who seek to rule the world or their region by fear, brute force or a hegemonic monopoly on power should potentially fall under a new definition of terrorism. It is the belief of Lebanon that in many instances sovereignty has been used as a veil with which to purport acts of terror; when the states that employ this tactic act with overt aggression and flout international law, we feel that these acts need to be painted with the same brush as suicide bombings and plane hijackings, and punished accordingly. Lebanon is firm in saying that terrorism should further be expanded to groups or governments using, or seeking to use, internationally prohibited munitions including, but not limited to, cluster, vacuum, phosphoric or uranium-depleted bombs in addition to chemical and biological weapons.

Lebanon understands that terrorism is often regarded as a problem exported from the developing world to the developed world, but asserts that this belief prevents a consensus from being reached. A stronger and more utilitarian definition of terrorism would benefit the United Nations as it would clearly define what is and is not terrorism and would allow all nations to seize the initiative to eliminate it in all forms when it does arise. As a country poised in the thick of many discussions regarding terrorism, Lebanon hopes to take the lead on this issue, working with its regional partners in the Middle East as well as acting as an envoy to the developed world in achieving a universally recognized and accepted definition of terrorism.



RULES OF PROCEDURE - POINTS

During debate, there are certain instances in which you will need to raise a ‘point’. A point differs from a motion in that a point takes precedence, or in other words, is viewed as more important. Points are used to make the chair aware of something that is interfering your experience in committee.

There are three points:

Point of Order:

This point is used to point out a misuse of the rules. A delegate raising a Point of Order should call out “Point of Order” as they raise their placard. Once recognized by the chair, the delegate should explain why they are raising a Point of Order. A point of order can interrupt a speaker or the chair.

Example:

Delegate from Bolivia: *Point of Order!*

Chair: *On Order, Bolivia?*

Delegate of Bolivia: *The chair called Burundi to speak next, but it was Botswana’s turn.*

Point of Inquiry:

A Point of Inquiry is used to ask a question to the dais. This can either be a question about a substantive (topic based) or procedural (rules based) matter. A Point of Inquiry should be called out, but may not interrupt a speaker.

Example 1:

Delegate from Peru: *Point of Inquiry!*

Chair: *On Inquiry, Peru?*

Delegate from Peru: *What is the speaking time for this moderated caucus?*

Chair: *The speaking time for this moderated caucus is 30 seconds.*

Point of Personal Privilege:

Points of Personal Privilege can be raised for any matter that hinders your ability to participate in committee. Examples of this are a delegate is too hot, too cold, not feeling well, or cannot hear a speaker. This should only interrupt a speaker if the delegate cannot hear what is being said.



Activity

Which Point?

Directions: For each of the following scenarios, determine which point should be used.

1. A delegate is feeling sick to his or her stomach and feels like they might vomit in committee.
2. A delegate's speaking time has elapsed; however, the chair has not yet tapped the gavel and called the speaker to order.
3. A delegate does not understand the meaning of a motion another delegate raises.
4. A delegate cannot hear a speech that is given by another delegate.
5. A delegate feels too hot to continue participating in debate.
6. Two delegates are speaking loudly behind you, making it impossible to hear what is happening in committee.
7. A delegate gives a speech during a moderated caucus that is off topic.
8. Many delegates are using the word 'sovereignty' in their speeches, and one delegate doesn't know what the word means.
9. A delegate speaks out of turn and the chair does not call them to order.
10. The delegate sitting next to you passes out.



Speakers List

There are two styles of debate during a Model UN conference: formal and informal. Most formal debate takes place on what is called the Speakers List. The Speakers List is a running list that determines the order in which delegations will be recognized to deliver speeches to the committee. Each delegate will be afforded the same amount of time to speak (usually set at the beginning of the committee) and if they finish their speech and they have time remaining they can choose to yield in one of three ways.

1. To the chair- This means the delegate would not like to use the rest of their time and is allowing the chair to continue debate.
2. To a fellow delegate- This means a delegate would like to give up the rest of their time to another nation in the committee.
3. To questions- This means the delegate would like to use his or her remaining time fielding questions from the rest of the committee. (Only the answers to the questions are timed).

There can only be ONE yield per speech on the Speakers List (i.e. a delegate can't yield to questions AND another delegate) Further if another delegate is yielded to, the second delegate cannot make any yields.

Activity

Batman vs Superman or Apple vs Android : two moderated debate through a speakers list.



PUBLIC SPEAKING: Good Speech/Bad Speech

Public speaking is one of the most important skills you will use as a Model UN delegate. You will need to convey your member state's positions, help build consensus and formulate resolutions. Usually, the length of time a delegate is allowed to speak is set by the conference organizers. Delegates can make a motion to increase or decrease the time allotted to each speaker. If another delegate seconds the motion, then the committee will vote on changing the speaker's time.

You will have numerous opportunities to speak in your committee during a Model UN simulation. The Chair will maintain a speakers list of delegates who would like to make formal speeches. During caucusing you will have an opportunity to speak informally to delegates in your committee, but it is still important to keep the principles of effective public speaking in mind.

Although speaking is an important part of any Model UN simulation, many delegates fear speaking in front of a large group. The best way to cope with these fears is to be well-prepared. You should research as much as possible about your country and the issue the committee will be debating. You should be comfortable explaining your country's position and have ideas on what you would like to include in the committee's resolution. If you come to the conference prepared, you will be eager to speak in committee and project confidence.

Speech 1: Ladies and Gentleman, I come here today with an important message. I am here to speak on the ills of pizza, and to explain the gloriousness that are tacos. Too often have I seen my fellow classmates give in to their hunger and go for the easy option: a slice of pizza? But what is a slice of pizza really? Pizza is bread that has been drowned in tomato sauce and then smothered in cheese. It's chewy, and soggy and doesn't excite my taste buds, nor should it excite yours! Now, tacos on the other hand, tacos are a gift. With their interesting fillings ranging from chicken to beef to pork, their different sauces, and mind blowing flavors, sometimes spicy, always savory and tacos never fail to satisfy your hunger. Not to mention the sides... rice and beans and salsa. Delicious! What sides does pizza come with? Napkins. Napkins to absorb the disgusting oil slick of grease that coats each unfortunate slice. So I say to you my friends and classmates...join me in choosing the only real option to satisfy your hunger: TACOS!

Speech 2:

So, um, pizza is really tasty and like, I think that everyone should eat it all the time. Pizza is good because when you eat it, you're not hungry anymore, so then you know, like you don't need to eat anything else. I also like pizza because, umm... Oh yeah! Because it's not super expensive and like, you can eat it with your friends and stuff. Um, So, the thing about pizza is like, it tastes good. And you can find it almost anywhere, like a store or a pizza place or like everywhere, so that's good. So, yeah. That's it.

Speech 1	Speech 2
Things I liked:	Things I liked:
Things I didn't Like:	Things I didn't Like:

SPEAKING OFF THE CUFF

Sometimes in Model UN, as well as other times in our lives, we have to give speeches with very little time for preparation. These are called ‘impromptu’ or more casually ‘off the cuff’ speeches. In these situations, there are a few tips and strategies we can use to help us make sure our speeches are still of a high quality.

Plan your first sentence.

By planning your first sentence, you’ll make sure you start on a positive note and this will help increase your confidence.

Stick to the point.

Say exactly what you mean, and say it simply. If you go off topic or try to talk about too many things, it’s likely you will lose your audience and possibly even get lost yourself as well!

Have no more than 3 ideas.

Write down which you want to talk about first, second and last. Any more than this and your speech will likely get confusing or too long.

Look at your audience.

Eye contact is just as important here as in any other speech. It will also make it seem like you are more confident and prepared

Plan your last sentence.

This will make sure your speech ends on a good note, and will give you an anchor point to work towards. It will also be the last thing your audience hears, so you want it to be quality!

Sample:

1st Sentence: Fellow Delegates, It is my belief that this body isn’t doing enough to combat human trafficking in developing countries.

Idea 1- No good data on how many people are being trafficked

Idea 2- Border security is not secure enough.

Idea 3- People in developing countries are especially vulnerable to trafficking.

Last Sentence: It is for these reasons, that we propose creating a human trafficking database to help improve the information we have, as well as offering support to developing nations that are affected by human trafficking.

Caucusing

Outside of the Speakers List, delegates have another option for furthering their discussions and hearing the opinions of others in the room. These are called ‘caucuses’ and there are two types of caucuses: moderated and unmoderated.

A Moderated Caucus is just what it sounds like, a meeting moderated by the chair. A moderated caucus is used to hear from many speakers on a more specific topic over a short time frame. A motion for a moderated caucus requires three elements:

A length for the caucus (10 minutes is standard, but 5 or 15 are also common)

A speaking time that will be used during the caucus

A topic for the caucus to focus on.

Example: "The Delegation from Canada motions for a 10 minute moderated caucus, with 30 second speaking times on the issue of Organization of American States representation in the Security Council."

An Unmoderated Caucus is a meeting that is not moderated by the chair, or any other entity. During this time, delegates are free to move around the committee room, discuss their opinions face to face and speak to any delegation they choose to informally. Unmoderated caucuses are also where most of the resolution drafting occurs. A motion for an unmoderated caucus needs a time limit, and in some cases a purpose.

Example: "The Delegation from Oman motions for a 15 minute unmoderated caucus for the purposes of beginning to draft resolutions."

Resolution Writing; Preamble & Operative Clauses

Delegates write resolutions alone or with other countries.

There are three main parts to a draft resolution: **the heading, the preamble and the operative section.**

The **heading** shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the draft resolution's sponsors and signatories. Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement (e.g., the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, or Security Council).

The **preamble** and **operative** sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take.

Tips for Resolution Writing

- Be sure to follow the format for resolutions provided by the conference organizers. Each conference may have a slightly different format.
- Create a detailed resolution. For example, if your resolution calls for a new program, think about how it will be funded and what body will manage it.
- Try to cite facts whenever possible.
- Be realistic. Do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met. Make sure your body can take the action suggested. For example, the General Assembly can't sanction another country – only the Security Council can do so.
- Try to find multiple sponsors. Your committee will be more likely to approve the resolutions if many delegates contribute ideas.
- Preambulatory clauses are historic justifications for action. Use them to cite past resolutions, precedents and statements about the purpose of action.
- Operative clauses are policies that the resolution is designed to create. Use them to explain what the committee will do to address the issue.

(You will find a list of Ambulatory and Operative Clauses at the end of the handout)

The best resolutions are the ones that are Realistic, Specific, Detailed and Avoid Fluff.

Realistic: A realistic resolution is one that makes sense, is believable and can be reasonably accomplished. (Examples: Eliminate extreme poverty in 20 years time; All nations have 50% of energy come from renewable source in 15 years time; Sends a team of observers to oversee the distribution of aid packages in sub-Saharan Africa. Non Examples: Sends 5 million peacekeepers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Eliminate all poverty in 5 years; Sends \$12 billion in aid to people affected by natural disasters in India)

Specific: Say exactly what it is you mean and what you plan to do. Resolutions are stronger when they are specific and outline exactly what your plan is. This will also help answer many of the questions fellow delegates will have before they ask them. (Examples: Sends observers to oversee aid distribution in sub-Saharan Africa; is better than Sends observers to oversee aid distribution.)

Detailed: The more detailed you are, the more likely people are to get on board with your ideas. The more information you can provide the better! (Examples: Sends observers to oversee aid distribution in sub-Saharan Africa, to issue a report every three months on their findings is better than Sends observers to oversee aid distribution in sub-Saharan Africa)

Avoid Fluff: ‘Fluff’ are things in a resolution that don’t really do much other than sound nice. They tend to be very general, and have little overall value. (Examples: Raises awareness of this issue; Encourages all nations to participate; Requests change; etc.)
Important to note: If these ‘fluff’ phrases are reworked to be realistic, specific and detailed they can ALL be viable (Example: Raises awareness of the issue of child marriage by increasing early childhood education in regions where child marriage rates are especially high)

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

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"

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,

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,

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;
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.



SPONSORS & SIGNATORIES

In order to get a resolution brought to the floor for debate, it must first have sponsors and signatories.

Sponsors: Contribute to the writing, ideas or spirit of the resolution. They must have been involved at some level in the drafting of the resolution.

Signatories: Signatories are delegations that wish to see the resolution debated, (they do not have to agree with the resolution).

In order for a resolution to be brought to the floor, it must have 20% of the body as either sponsors OR signatories.

Sometimes signatories will need some convincing. Be sure to answer all of their questions, but it's not wise to be pushy.



Preambulatory Clauses

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

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

Affirming	Fulfilling	Observing
Alarmed by	Fully aware	Reaffirming
Approving	Emphasizing	Realizing
Bearing in mind	Expecting	Recalling
Believing	Expressing it's	Recognizing
Confident	appreciation	Referring
Contemplating	Fulfilling	Seeking
Convinced	Fully aware	Taking into
Declaring	Further deploring	consideration
Deeply concerned	Further recalling	Taking note
Deeply conscious	Guided by	Viewing with
Deeply convinced	Having adopted	appreciation
Deeply Disturbed	Having considered	Welcoming
Deeply Regretting	Having examined	
Desiring	Having received	
Emphasizing	Keeping in mind	
Expecting	Noting with deep	
Emphasizing	concern	
Expecting	Nothing with	
Expressing it's	satisfaction	
appreciation	Noting further	

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principals: Clause should be numbered; Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution; Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution; Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

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

