How to Help MUN Delegates Become Prepared

Photo Source: http://www.munity-online.net/hague/news/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

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Dedications

I dedicate this guide to those who've — in some way— helped me in this process.

Jyotsna and Rajiv Mehra

You have been the most supportive parents for anything I have done. You have always stood by me.

Ms. Angelika Küster

You've been a magnificent Advisor, and your ideas, contributions and help have been extremely helpful. Thank you for everything, without you, this wouldn't have been possible.

Mr. Brian Chenault and Ms. Tanya Nizam

From even before I began MUN, you both encouraged me to join ISA's MUN club. Your advice has always been fruitful and refreshing.

Ms. Frances Laughlin

Every time we met and I showed you my progress, you've always been motivating, encouraging and provided me with helpful solutions to the problems I came across. Thank you for all of your help along the way.

Ms. Linda Dubock

It was wonderful to get your advice and opinion of my guide at THIMUN 2010. Thank you for your ideas, which have helped me to further develop this guide.

Ms. Donna Saxby and Ms. Nathalie Morrissey

From ordering books, to citing sources, to even keeping the Library open until late, I couldn't have done this without both of your continual cooperation, support and help.

Mr. Alessandro Guglielmi

Your continual help and always being "online" whenever I needed you assisted me throughout the whole way. Our conversations, your opinions and ideas never ceased to amaze and be insightful. Thank you for all your guidance throughout this process as a continual support for this guide.

Ms. Vivian Wu

As my first conference chair, you have been the most supportive, helpful and encouraging chair. I owe all what I have learnt to you and your notes that explained things to me when I looked unsure. Had you not been so persistent to make me speak and "get out there", I wouldn't have succumbed to enjoying MUN.

Ms. Bettina Böhm

You were there at my first conference, and sat next to me as my guide and help throughout the conference. Without your little notes in your folder to me, or your whispers, I would've taken much longer to grasp MUN. Thank you Bettina.

Ms. Elena Cinelli

Your ideas as a new MUN Club member offered me a different insight which I greatly value and appreciate. Without your comments, I wouldn't have known what new delegates want from a guide to MUN.

Preface

"The first ingredient of political stability is an informed citizen. The first ingredient of economic progress is a skilled worker. And the first ingredient of social justice is an enlightened society. Education is thus the key to global peace and prosperity"- Kofi Anan

This guide has been made for MUN club members. It is here to help you whilst preparing for an MUN Conference; whether you need help researching a country, a topic, or learning about MUN procedures. This guide is split into three parts. You can study it chronologically, or go directly to the section you would like to learn more about. To see the content of the guide, please refer to the following pages, The Contents Pages to direct yourself to the desired aspect of MUN you would like to further study.

This guide has been made in a way that it does not overwhelm the reader by the different procedures one carries out during an MUN conference, but rather, it has been designed in a way that allows one to learn about MUN in a way that does not require reading unnecessary information to understand the desired article of study.

I would hope from this guide, you would benefit it, and that it would help you to understand MUN in a more coherent manner. I hope that this guide will allow you to follow the steps in the guide and that it would place you on the right road in your MUN career; in being a successful MUN Club Member.

Though MUN can seem intimidating, be it your first or your tenth conference experience, the key to success is good preparation. From this guide, I hope that your preparation skills will change and will allow you to be confident and successful at debate and expressing your views and ideas.

Best of Luck,

Uday Rai Mehra
February 2010

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Part I: What is MUN?

Photo Source: http://www.munity-online.net/hague/news/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

Part I: What is MUN?

The Origins of MUN

MUN (Model United Nations) is an extra curricular activity in many schools and universities where students assume the roles of countries and organisations represented in the United Nations in specific committees and debate about issues concerning the world. The United Nations was formed at the end of the Second World War. It was preceded by a similar organisation; known as the "League of Nations". During the 1920s at the University of Harvard, students and teachers of International Relations and Politics courses created a simulation known as Model League of Nations, where students would represent the League of Nations and debate subjects like colonisation, war and empire debates. After World War Two, once the United Nations was established, Harvard replaced the Model League of Nations with Model United Nations (MUN). Soon after, schools in New York began to follow that trend, and by the mid 1950s, all the Ivy League Universities in the United States held their own MUN Conference. In the 1960s, MUN became popular in schools rather than just universities, and in 1968, a teacher at the American School of The Hague, Mr. Paul Sand founded "The Hague International Model United Nations" Conference (THIMUN). This conference began for four schools in The Hague, being the French School, The British School, The American School and the German School. By the mid 1980s, THIMUN became one of the largest and most popular conferences in the world; outside of the United States, and today it welcomes 4,500 students from all over the world to participate in structured UN styled debate in a variety of committees.

The Aims of Model United Nations Conferences

The Aims of an MUN conference are to encourage debate and sharing of views between students from different schools and of different ethnicities. The Ultimate goal of an MUN Conference is to promote awareness of international relations and issues in young people, and to inspire global mindedness and an understanding to the problems of the world and how to combat them, whilst providing an atmosphere where students can progress in their communication skills and open mindedness. This would allow students an insight to further their understanding and learning of politics in a global and international manner.

Who can do MUN?

MUN can be done by any student in their respective High school; as it relies on an international understanding and debate skill, which is obtained at a later age. As the purpose of MUN is to emphasize global understanding and promote awareness of international relations, it can be done by anyone wishing to exercise these aims.

Foot Notes:
[1] THIMUN

Part II: How to prepare for an MUN Conference

Photo Source: http://www.inunity-online.net/hague/news/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

Available Sources: Researching a Delegation

When researching your delegation, you will find that there are many available sources to help you with research. Though it may look overwhelming to find the right information on your country, many sources provide several areas of research; such as the area of Politics, Government, Economy, Society etc. There are several sources listed below from books to websites and other possibilities for research. You may also find that whilst looking through some sources, you will find information that would help you when writing about your political stance and position (policy statement/position paper[1]) for your committee, or if you will serve as the ambassador[2] of your delegation, it would help when writing your opening speech[3].

Websites:

CIA: The World Fact Book
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/

U.S Department of State
http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/index.htm

The CIA World Fact Book and the U.S Department of State websites are great places to start your research on a delegation.
They both provide you with an in-depth review of a country and will allow you to see accurate and frequently updated information on a country's statistics.
There will be some countries on one website that has older information, but the other website would be able to compensate that with newer information and vice versa.
The CIA World Fact Book gives you simple to read facts, however, the U.S Department of State's facts are like those of the CIA World Fact Book, but contain expanded explanation.

United Nations Website
http://www.un.org/

The UN Website serves as a portal to information on the UN and the recent events at the UN, including recent treaties passed, resolutions, organisations etc. that will help you in seeing your delegation's involvement and influence at the UN.

Permanent Mission of Country to the UN
http://www.un.org/members/missions.shtml

The Permanent Mission of your country to the UN website, is a portal to taking you to your own country's independent website on their mission at the UN. These web links will provide you with an overview of your country's stance at the UN, what they are involved in and who they side with during debate and sessions.

UN System: UN Organisations
http://www.unsystem.org/

The UN System of Organisations is a portal for taking you to each UN Organisation's own website to give an insight into their involvement and role at the UN. This website serves a similar purpose as the Permanent Mission of your country to the UN website; however it is for Organisations rather than countries therefore, you will find their views are more objective rather than subjective.

Foot Notes:

[1] Please refer to page 53 to learn about Policy Statements/Position Papers.
[2] Please refer to page 40 to learn about the Role of an Ambassador.
[3] Please refer to page 41 to learn about Opening Speeches.

Websites:

BBC Country Profiles

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/country_profiles
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/country_profiles
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/country_profiles
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles

The BBC offers an in-depth view of country profiles with information about different aspects of the country from their economy to their environmental action. As the BBC is a News Source, it has accurate information that is updated regularly and sections about the country in the news are highlighted under their timeline sections on countries. To the left, one can find the links to different regions of the world from where one can find the desired country's profile.

Books:

Essential Atlas of the World

ISBN 0789493586

World Fact Book

ISSN 1553-8133

If you are a person who would prefer to use books rather than websites to gather information, that is also a great research technique as it provides you with latest editions of a topic. There are two books provided in this research section as others would focus too specifically on one aspect of a country rather than all the aspects of a country (such as a book on the literacy rates of all the countries in the world). These two books provide a vivid insight into researching a country, as The World Fact Book is the book version of the website on the previous page (CIA World Fact Book). The Essential Atlas of the World is a very useful Atlas made by Dorling Kindersley (DK) and is published yearly. The ISSN and ISBN have been provided to for these books. **Please Note:** these two books can be purchased; however, many libraries offer these books to borrow.

All the Countries of the World

By Annelise Hobbs
ISBN-13: 978-0-7858-2072-7
ISBN-10: 0-7858-2072-8

This book is a reference encyclopaedia to all the countries of the world and includes in-depth information about countries and their political standing. For those who prefer researching countries through books rather than websites, this is an ideal resource and can be found in many libraries and good book shops.

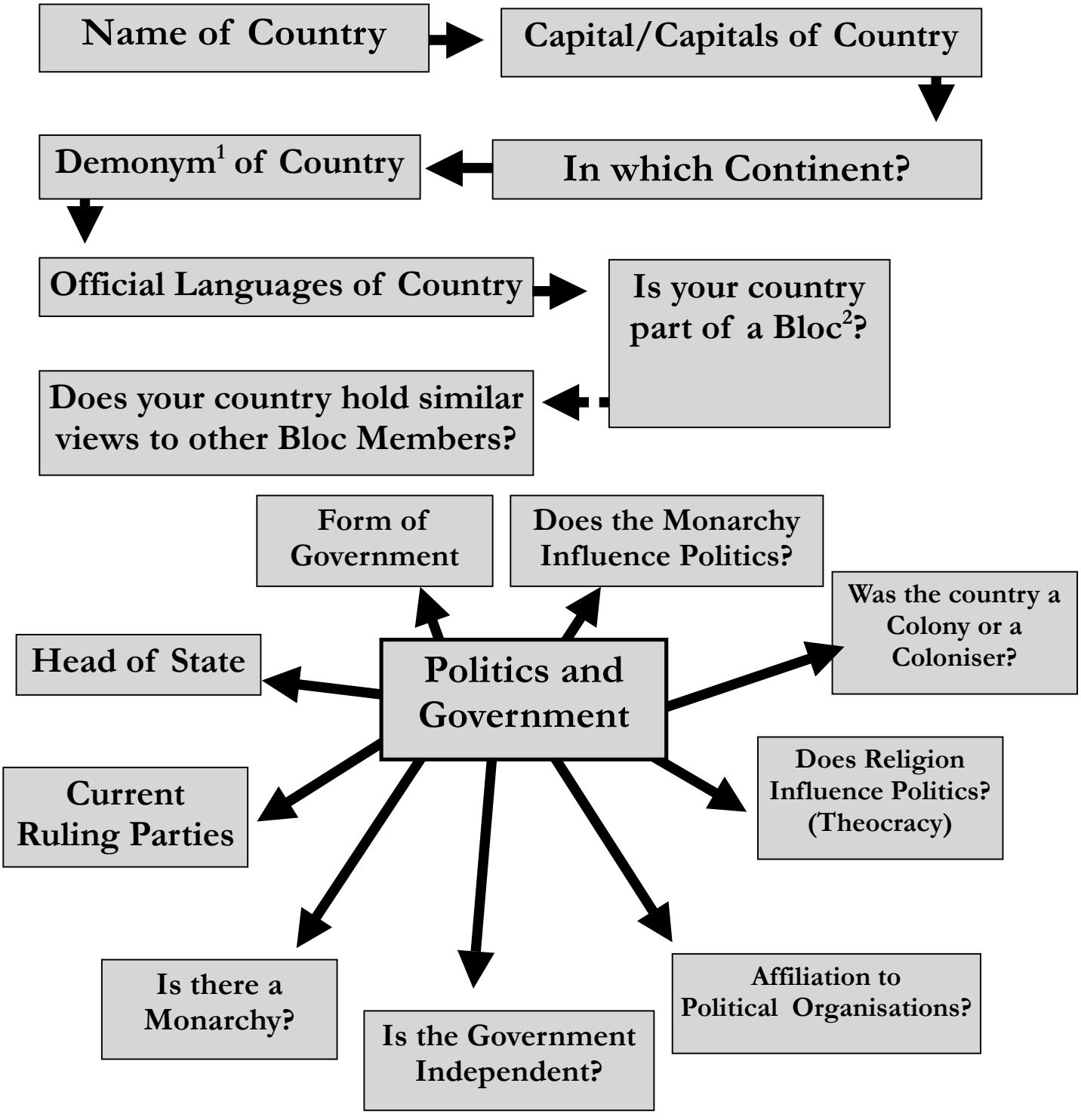
Other:

Contacting your Embassy

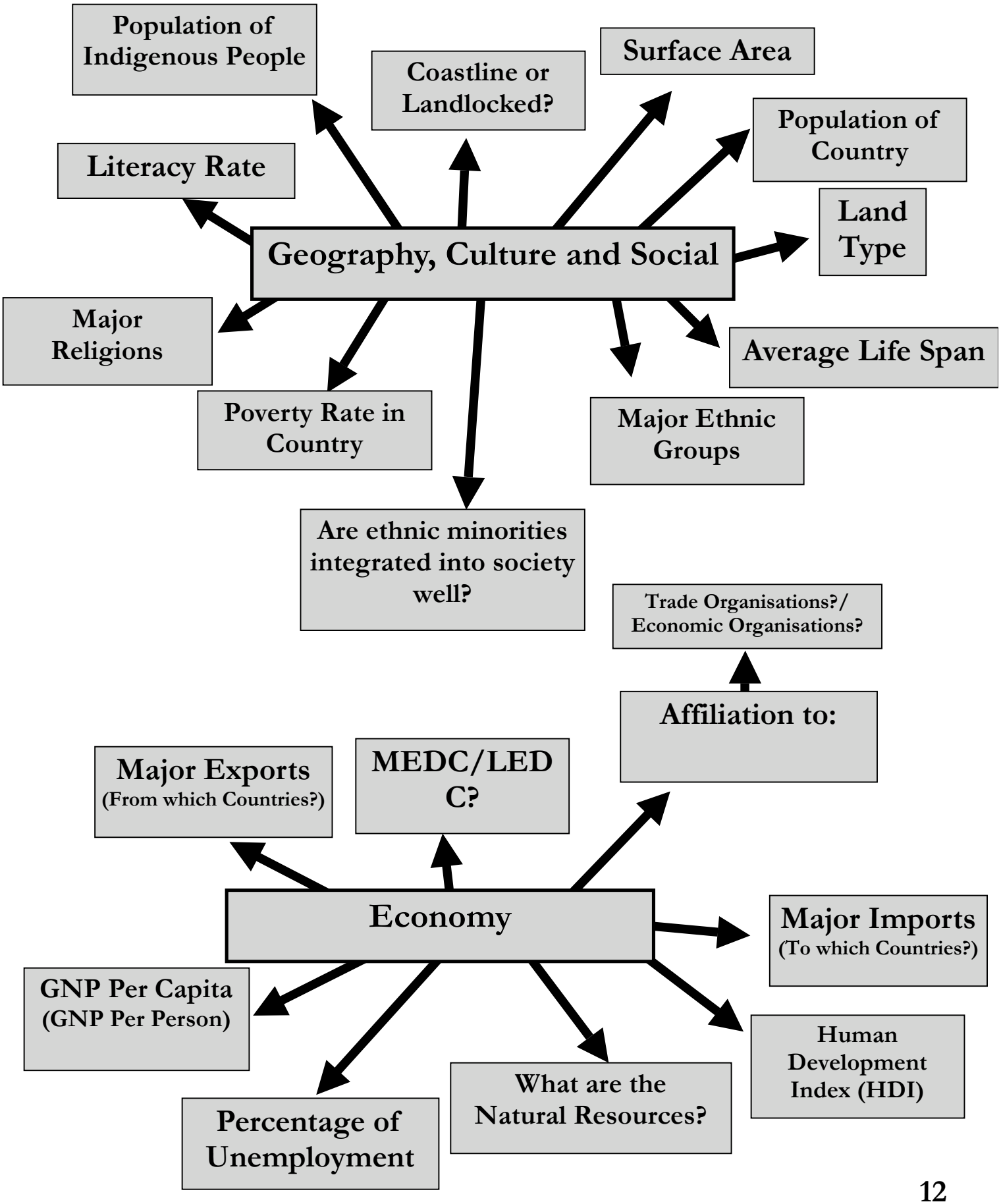
http://www.embassyworld.com

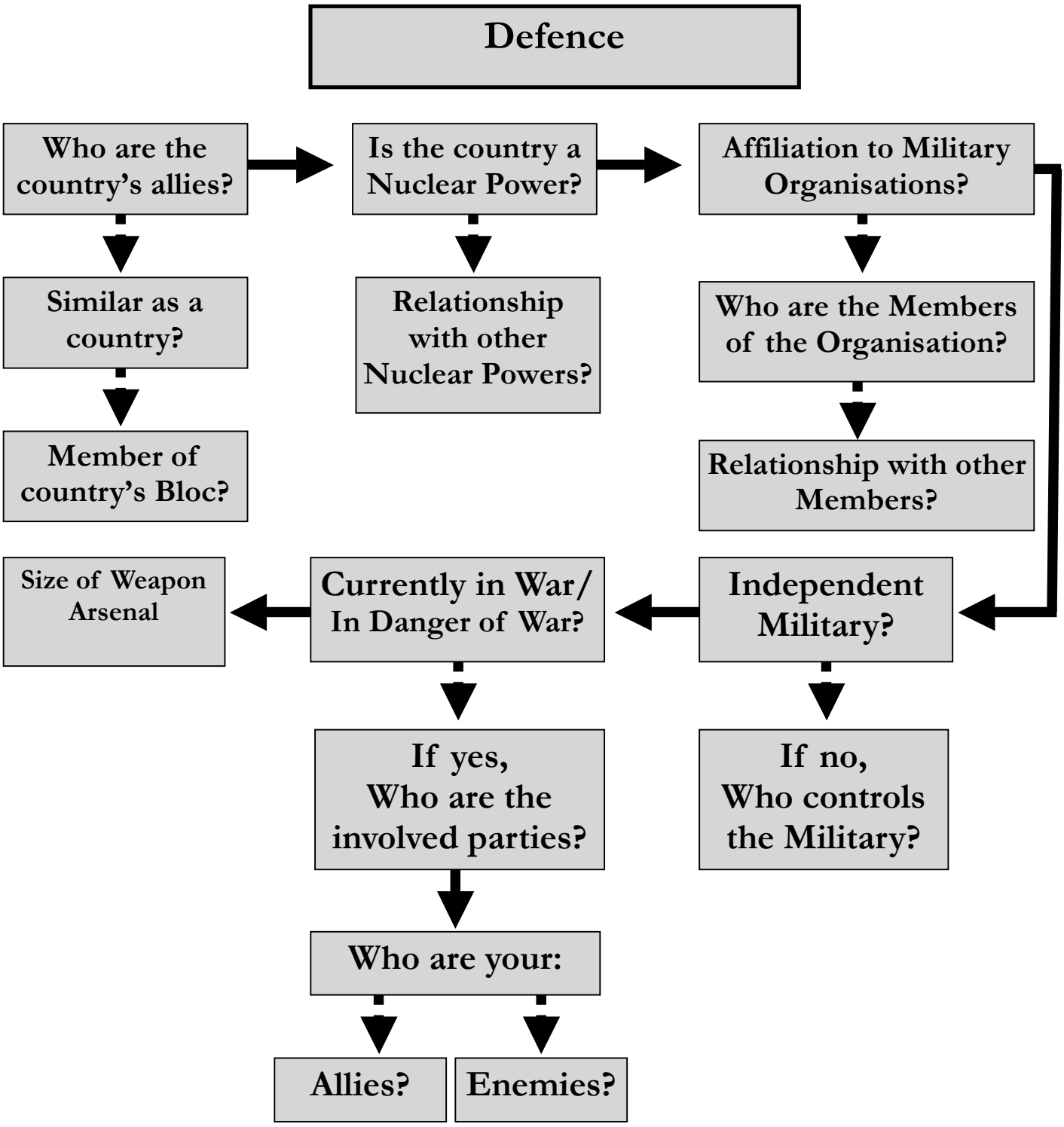
By contacting a representative of your country directly, you will be able to ask questions that you are interested and concerned, which would therefore provide you with more specific answers and policies of your country. There are two ways of finding the contact details of the country's representative in your country of residence. You can find the representative through the website on the left (Embassy World) or by the use of a search engine and typing "E.g. Japan's Embassy in The United Kingdom".

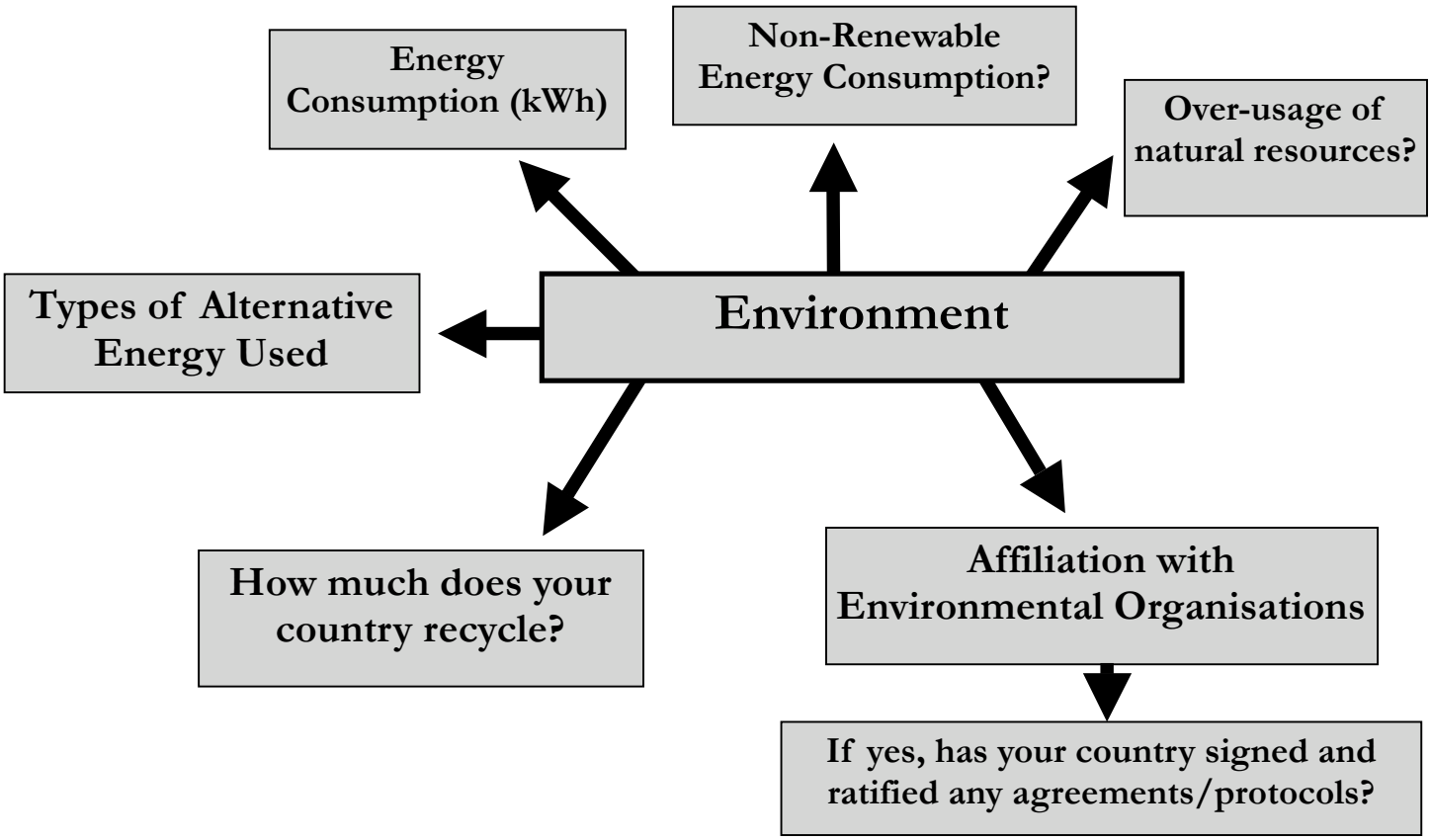
How to Research a Delegation
Researching a Country

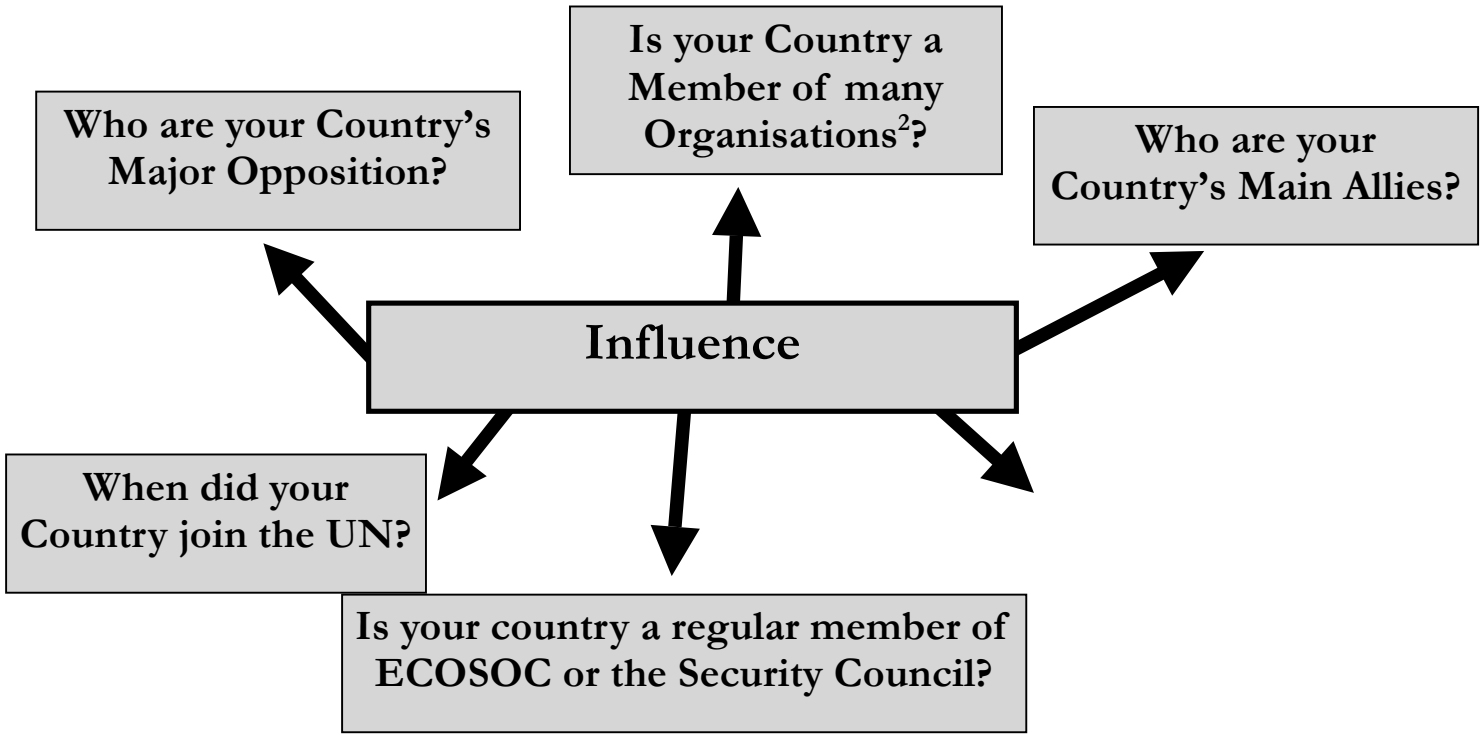


Foot Notes:
[1] Demonym refers to the name of the people of your country (E.g. Japan's Demonym is Japanese)
[2] Bloc refers to the standing of your allied countries, geographically neighbouring countries, same sided countries that are involved in the topic and are similar in their wealth, economy, governing, etc. For the different Blocs of the world, please refer to page 44


Geography, Culture and Social
Population of Indigenous People
Coastline or Landlocked?
Surface Area
Population of Country
Literacy Rate
Land Type
Major Religions
Average Life Span
Poverty Rate in Country
Major Ethnic Groups
Are ethnic minorities integrated into society well?
Trade Organisations?/ Economic Organisations?
Affiliation to:
Major Exports (From which Countries?)
MEDC/LEDC?
Economy
Major Imports (To which Countries?)
GNP Per Capita (GNP Per Person)
Human Development Index (HDI)
Percentage of Unemployment
What are the Natural Resources?


Defence
Who are the country's allies?
Is the country a Nuclear Power?
Affiliation to Military Organisations?
Similar as a country?
Relationship with other Nuclear Powers?
Who are the Members of the Organisation?
Member of country's Bloc?
Relationship with other Members?
Size of Weapon Arsenal
Currently in War/ In Danger of War?
Independent Military?
If yes, Who are the involved parties?
If no, Who controls the Military?
Who are your:
Allies?
Enemies?



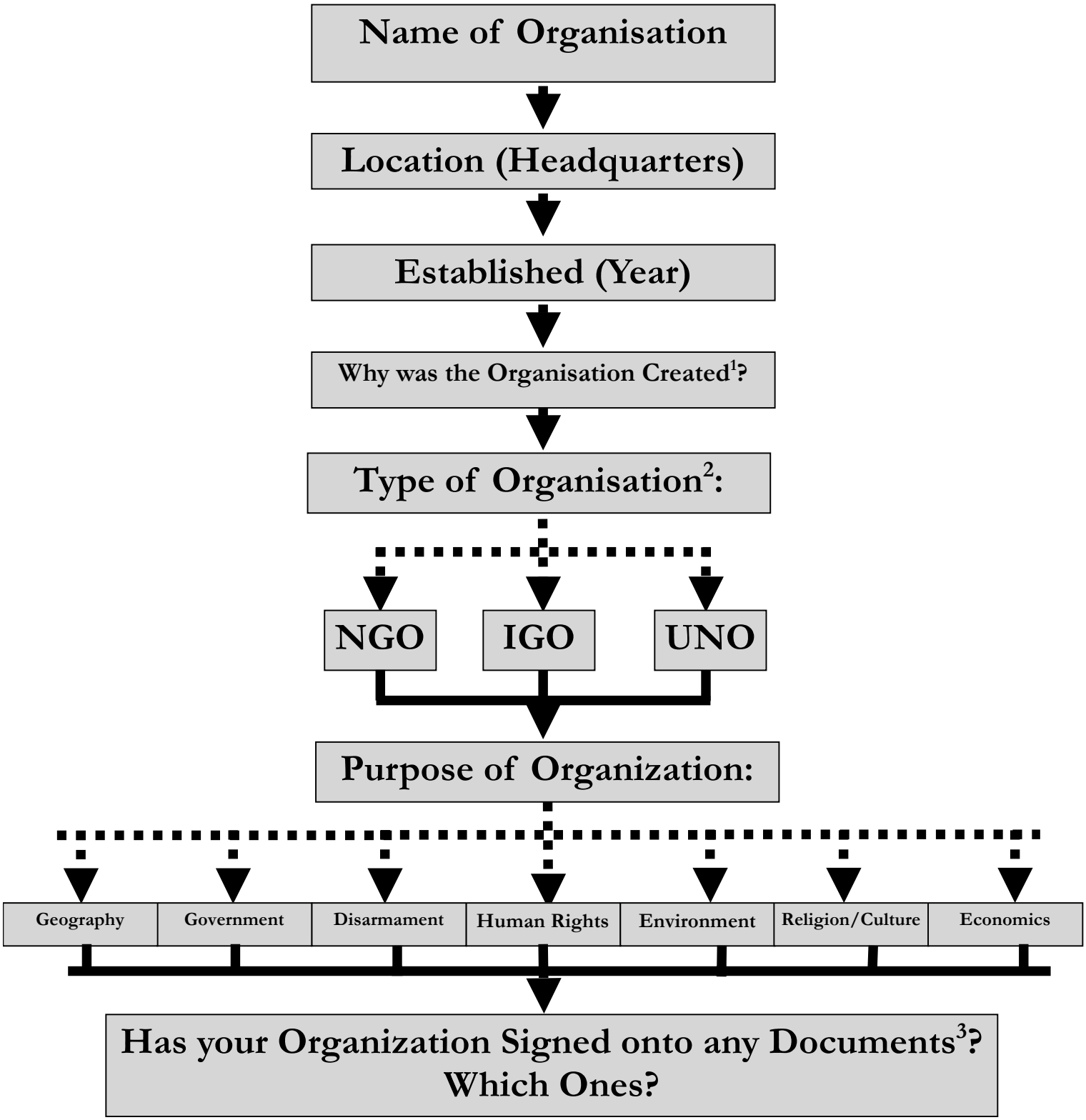


Foot Notes:

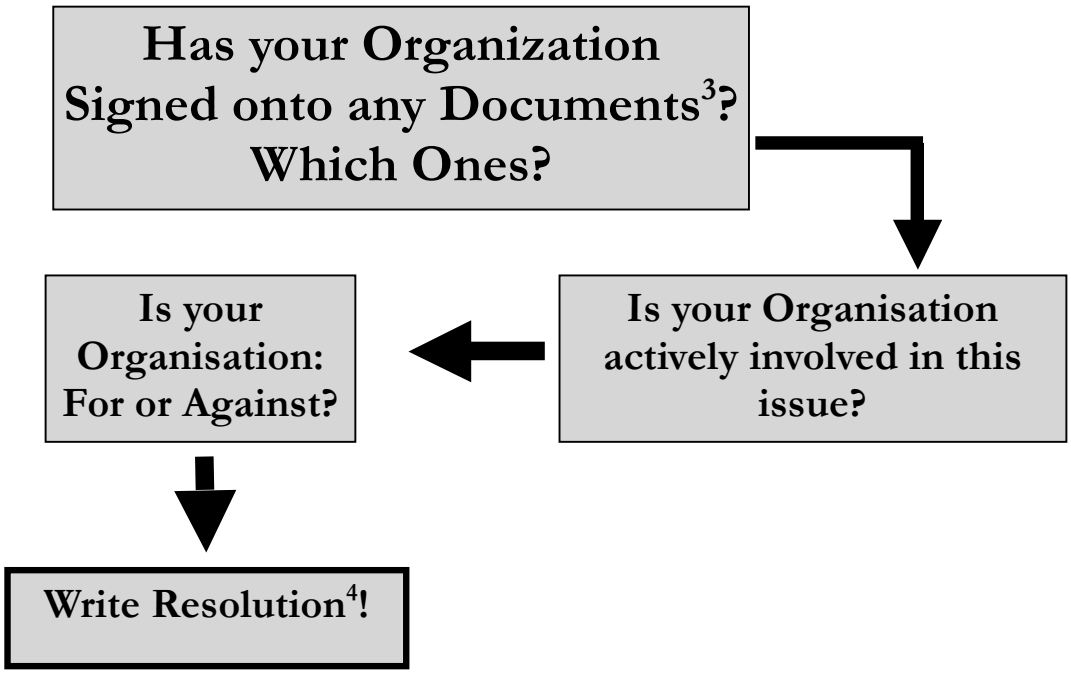
[2] The Organisations stated refer to the ones that your country is affiliated with, in regard to Economy, Environment, Society, Defense, etc.
[3] The "Authority in the Global Community" refers to a combination of their influence, their wealth as an economy, their industry, their trade imports and exports, their affiliation with Organisations etc.

How to Research a Delegation

Researching an Organisation



Foot Notes:
[1] Please read through their: mission statement, aims, declarations, and agreements.
[2] Type of Organisation refers to an: IGO (Inter-Governmental Organisation); UNO (United Nations Organisation); NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation)
[3] Please read through the convention's/any other official document's Preamble, Purpose of implementation, goals, suggestions and ratification


Has your Organization Signed onto any Documents[3]? Which Ones?
Is your Organisation actively involved in this issue?
Is your Organisation: For or Against?
Write Resolution[4]!

Foot Notes:

Available Sources: Researching an Issue

When researching an Issue, you will find that you will come across new and old information on the issue you are researching. Due to that, it is always best to start your research with the oldest information you find and work your way to the recent information; as that will help you to understand the issue better (it provides you with a stronger context and origin of the issue). Below you will find various tools for research, from dictionaries to multimedia sources. Please note that news sources are some of the best tools for research as news sources take various opinions, facts and statistics into consideration whilst making their articles and news sources cover the issue with different information on the issue, (articles on one part of the issue, and articles on other parts of the issue). Please also note that you will greatly benefit from the use of the UN Documents website, as this site contains all the relevant information, treaties, resolutions and other documents on the issue, and will help you to understand how to resolve the issue.

Websites:

BBC NEWS
http://www.bbc.co.uk/

The BBC is a great news source, as their news articles on issues are written cooperatively by people who each have different views on an issue, and the BBC makes sure to have accurate and correct information and statistics. The BBC doesn't write one article on an issue, but they write many and many articles focus on different aspects of an issue to give you a better overview of the issue.

News Bank
http://www.un.org/members/missions.shtml

SIRS Researcher Database
http://sks.sirs.com

Both News Bank and Sirs are some of the best News Search engines on the Internet. Sirs and News Bank both collect news articles from all over the world and have it on their website for you to read from. As they have thousands of different news articles from hundreds of sources, these two News Search Engines provide you with great amounts of information on an issue, with different aspects, viewpoints and overviews of an issue. Sirs and News Bank are an excellent starting point for information, as they also date each article to allow you to know the relevance and time so that you can start your research from the origin of the issue and then continue your research chronologically to the most recent article.

Global Policy Forum
http://www.globalpolicy.org

Global Policy Forum is a great tool of researching your country's policy in relation to an issue. This website will help you to see the main parties involved in the issue as it highlights them and also gives you a strong history of the topic and how it is being solved. It also provides links into the UN and their activity on the issue, so that you can have a UN perspective of the issue.

Books

Merriam Webster Dictionary

http://www.merriam-webster.com/

The Merriam Webster Dictionary may not seem like a source that one would use for research, but it is the starting point of research. This dictionary will help you to define the issue, which would help you to understand what the issue is concerning, and once you understand the key words of the issue, you would then be able to research these key words and come up with a resolution plan for the issue.

Britannica Encyclopaedia

http://www.britannica.com

Like the dictionary, one would not assume that the encyclopedia would be a tool to use for researching an issue. An encyclopedia can define the key words of the issue, but also helps you with the research on the issue itself and lead you to related articles of information on the issue to help you to understand it better and find ways of improving the situation concerning the issue you have picked to write a resolution on.

UN Documents

http://www.un.org/en/documents/

The UN Documents website is a portal to all the UN documents ever published. This website will help you to see anything official and related to your issue. By using this website, you will find related documents to the issue, that would help you in your process of researching abut your topic as you would see the countries involved, the action that has been done for the issue and also you would be able to find solutions for the issue by the use of reading through the suggestions posed by countries in resolutions, treaties, conventions etc.

Conference Information

Research Reports

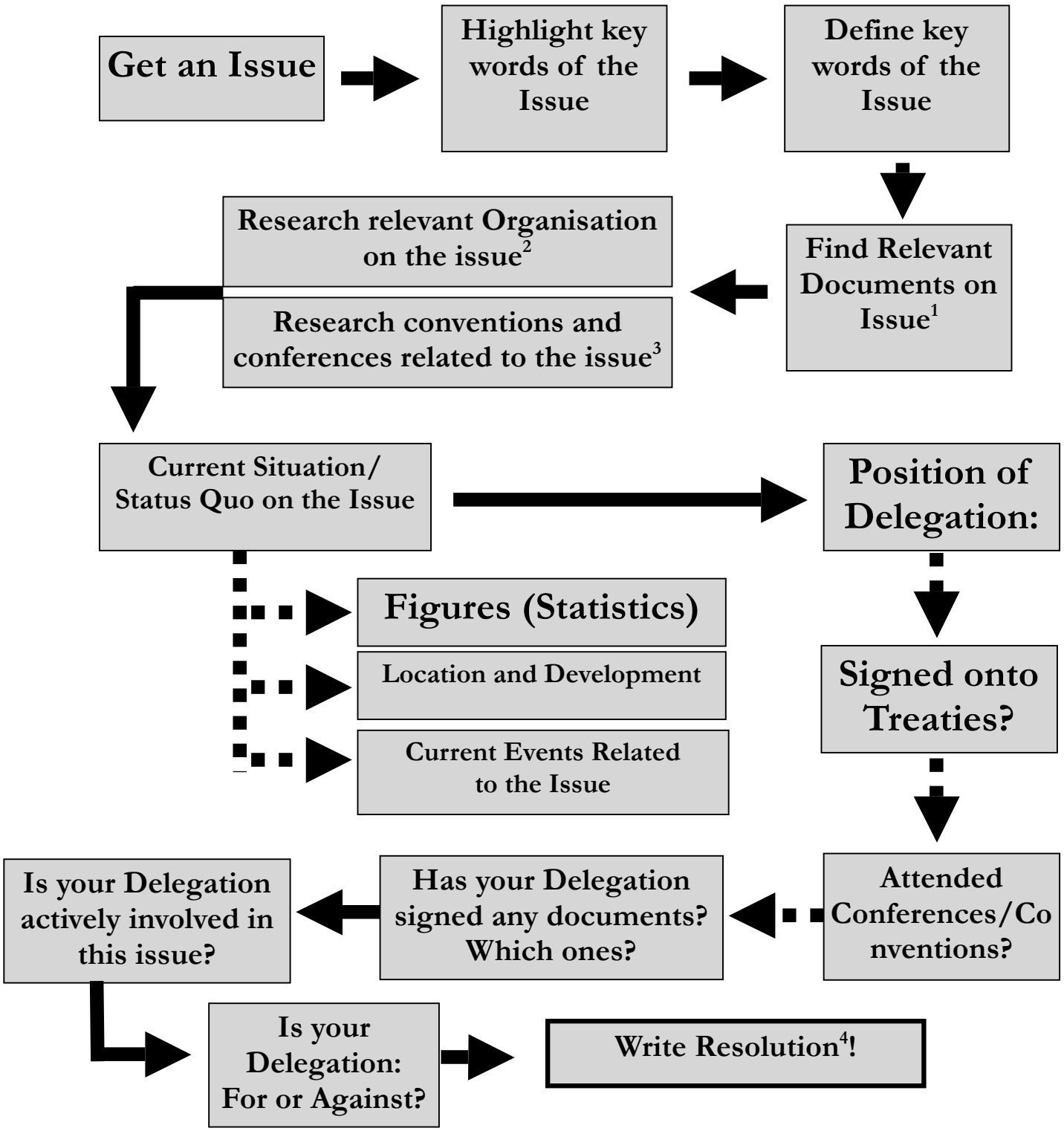
Research Reports are a great starting point to ones research on an issue as it provides a general view of the issue and provides factual and relevant information to issue.

Research Reports can generally be found on the Conference's website under "Research" however, as not all conferences implement the use of research reports, one should not rely upon there being a research report, therefore one should practice researching an issue independently[2], as that way, during debate one has more information than others, causing their debate to be stronger, as many others simply only read through the research report.

Please note that taking word-for-word extracts from a research report are forbidden due to plagiarism, however, the aspects mentioned in research reports are encouraged to be used (reworded) for ones resolution writing[1].

Foot Notes:
[1] Please refer to page 28 to learn about Resolution Writing

How to Research an Issue



Foot Notes:
[1] Please refer to page 13 to learn how to find relevant documents on the issue.
[2] Please read through their: mission statement, aims, declarations, and agreements.
[3] Please read through the convention's/any other official document's Preamble, Purpose of implementation, goals, suggestions and ratification
[4] Please refer to page 28 to learn how to write a resolution

Researching Committees

At MUN Conferences, there are several committees where delegates debate different topics and aspects of the United Nations. In this section, you will find information on the most common committees at MUN Conferences.

The Security Council

The Security Council is an independent organ of the UN System. The Security Council has the highest authority in the UN and they debate the most challenging and controversial of topics such as: "The Situation in Afghanistan", "Eliminating Somali Pirates", "Nuclear Arms of North Korea" etc.

The Security Council consists of 15 members. Five of these 16 are permanent members, (Permanent 5 or P5), and the other 10 serve a two year term. The Five Permanent Members are:

The People's Republic of China
The Republic of France
The Russian Federation
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
The United States of America

These countries were permitted permanent membership of the Security Council by the United Nations Charter and for Historical reasons, leading to the end of the Second World War. These countries were also the first nations of the world to possess Nuclear Weaponry.

The 10 rotational members of the Security Council serve a two-year term. They nominate themselves to serve in the council, and at the annual General Assembly Plenary, they are voted on whether they will serve or not. Their term starts on the first of January and five countries are replaced each year. Each Regional Bloc is allocated a number of seats to be served in the Security Council. The seats allocated to each Bloc are set as shown below:

Regional Bloc	Number of Seats for that Bloc
Asia*	2
Africa*	3
Eastern Europe	1
Latin America and Caribbean	2
Western Europe and Other	2

* Of the Asian or African Seats, between them, one country must be an Arab Country being represented.

When the Security Council debates issues that specifically concern one or a few nations (up to three), the Council will call in the Ambassador of that delegation as a guest if they are not an already represented in the Security Council. These nations are called in for their view on the situation and to add debate to the Council, providing views from an opposing side to better the debate. These states cannot vote and serve only as observers to the Council. Some Examples are:

Issue	Country
Non Proliferation and the Disarmament of Illicit Nuclear Programs	Iran, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Israel
The Situation on the Establishment of a Stable Afghani Government	Afghanistan, Pakistan and India
Elimination of Tribal wars in Central Africa	Burundi, Rwanda, and Democratic Republic of Congo
Piracy in Somalia	Somalia

Please note, when representing a country that is active in an issue in the Security Council, if you are appointed as Ambassador you will be called in for your country's views, so it is advised that you should be prepared for when you are called in!

Veto Power

The Five Permanent Members of the Security Council have Veto Power. The Veto Power entitles them to strike in a clause a specific clause of a resolution, or a resolution as a whole without question or without voting taking place. If a P5 nation uses their veto, the clause or resolution is struck immediately. Please refer to page 66 to learn about the Debate process at the Security Council.

P5 Caucus

A P5 Caucus is an informal meeting in the Security Council that breaks debate. All P5 members leave the council's room into a secluded area accompanied by one of the Student Officers of the Security Council. There they discuss a certain aspect of the resolution without needing to speak in the third person.

The Caucus generally happens when one of the P5 delegates are considering on voting against (vetoing) a clause that other P5 delegates are in favour of. In the caucus, the P5 delegates discuss whether the clause is worth having in the resolution or should be struck. To ask for a P5 Caucus, you need to motion or send a note to the chair for one. The motion is called "Motion for P5 Caucus".

Please note: when in the Security and are a P5 Member, if you're unhappy with the clause, instead of vetoing it, try:

Amending the clause with Amendments

Abstaining when voting on the clause (if you are unhappy with it, but don't mind if it remains in the resolution)

If it cannot be improved at all, and is a flaw in the resolution, it is suggested that you then should veto (vote against) the clause.

The Advisory Panel Question

The Advisory Panel is a committee at many MUN conferences, which focuses on one topic over the entire length of the conference. At the end of the conference, the Advisory Panel presents their resolution to the Security Council, which will then be debated, and then voted on.

The Advisory Panel consists of a panel of delegates representing both countries and organisations, relevant to the topic. As the Advisory Panel functions like the Security Council, their debate functions from the start of the conference and they do not lobby resolutions, but rather create a resolution together, debating clause by clause. No delegations can veto clauses in the Advisory Panel, which therefore results in continuous amendments[1] to the clauses/resolution. Please refer to page 66 to learn about the Debate process at the Security Council and Advisory Panel.

The Human Rights Commission

The Human Rights Commission (also named the Human Rights Council) is a council at MUN conferences that specifically debates human rights issues. This council was formed as part of the UN system for the purpose of trying to improve human rights situations in specific places and to be able to monitor the control of human rights in countries that violate these rights. **Please note** that the main essence of debate in regard to the topics of the Human Rights Commission is not what to do to solve the problem, but rather, how to solve the problem (as the majority of the states agree to stop a situation, but differ on how it should be done).

The Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission is a commission that has topics which relate specifically to weapons trading and disarmament. The first committee of the General Assembly also deals with disarmament, however, this commission debates more aspects of disarmament. The Disarmament Commission debates topics involving weapons trading with regard to the impacts of the trading and usage and tries to improve the situation addressing all of the different aspects.

The Environment Commission

The Environment Commission (also known as the Environment Program) is an initiative set up by the UN to handle and debate issues specifically concerning the environment. The EC/EP debates topics that deal with sustainable development and conservation of both animals and resources. The Environment Commission's goal is to create solutions that concern the world's environment and have the ultimate goal of creating a world of sustainable growth and development, and countering climate change, and its causes and effects.

Foot Notes:

[1] **Please refer to page 46 to learn about amendments and refer to page 60 to learn about amendments procedure.**

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council was established by the United Nations in 1945. The Council consists of 54 member states that serve for a three-year term. The aim of ECOSOC is to help the United Nations establish stronger economic development in countries and situations and stronger social cooperation between states and situations.

The issues that are debated in ECOSOC have an impact on both society and the economy if left unresolved. By resolving one of these two aspects in a situation, the other can be solved easier as funding and economics has been taken care of, or social cooperation has been established allowing people to work together to solve the remainder of the problem.

ECOSOC tries to provide solutions to economically related social problems, which prevent societies and countries from developing and having higher development. Other aspects that are debated in ECOSOC are in relation to health problems found across the world, and overcoming the economic challenge of providing health benefits, nutrition, education and other such aspects to less developed societies. In ECOSOC, issues concerning granting all members of society rights and freedoms regardless of their race, gender, age, status, religion and culture. A recurring issue in ECOSOC at MUN Conferences (in regard to granting rights and freedoms) is the "Question on Rights to Indigenous People".

In ECOSOC there are 54 members states represented that serve for a three-year term. The table below depicts the Regional Blocs and the number of countries represented for them in ECOSOC:

Regional Bloc	Number of seats for that Bloc
Asian States	11
African States	14
Eastern European States	6
Latin American and Caribbean States	10
Western Europe and Other States	13

ECOSOC follows the debate procedure as that in the GA committees and in DC, EC, HRC, and SPC, however, also has the power to create sub committees in the UN and organisations in assisting a situation. ECOSOC has many commissions under it, these can be noted in the following subsection.

Commissions of ECOSOC

ECOSOC has the function in the UN to create commission that deal with specific issues that are found in the world and through these commissions, they improve situations around the world. The two most important types of commissions created by ECOSOC are the Regional Commissions and the Functional Commissions.

The purpose of a Regional Commission is to serve as an ECOSOC representative for a region of the world and be the highest responsibility of the UN to that region in solving matters of Economic and Social concerns. There are five Regional Commissions:
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

The purpose of a Functional Commission is to help a specific global problem be resolved. The main goal of the commission is to resolve that problem alone across the world and better the world by resolving it. There are nine Functional Commissions and they all relate directly to social issues across the world, and are able to be solved through the use of economics and will sustain through economic funding and social cooperation. These can be found on the following page.

There are nine Functional Commissions:
Commission on Population and Development
Commission for Social Development
Commission on the Status of Women
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Commission on Sustainable Development

Please note: The Functional Commissions and Regional Commissions of ECOSOC are used in MUN conferences either as an organization to be represented by a delegation of students or as a committee. To research these commissions in further detail, please refer to this website: http://www.un.org/Docs/ecosoc/subsidiary.html

The Special Conference

The Special Conference at a MUN Conference is a Commission that debate issues that directly relate to the conference's theme. As every conference has a different conference theme, the issues in the Special Conference would change. What can be found is that some of the issues in the Special Conference are like those in ECOSOC as they relate to economic solutions to social problems. One of the best parts of the Special Conference is that you can be as creative as you like with your solutions the problems, therefore, you'll find that all of the different aspects of the UN relate to the Special Conference, from Disarmament to Human Rights to Environment.

Conference Themes

Most MUN Conferences set a theme before the conference starts. This theme is something that is vital in the world and needs to be resolved; it can be anything from "Establishment of Good Governance" and "Climate Change" to "Limits to Growth" and "Harmonising Diversity within the Global Community".

Most MUN Conferences pick a conference theme in relation to the "Millennium Goals" set by the UN in 2000. If a large UN or political event takes place before the MUN conference, MUN conferences pick that theme of the conference as their theme.

For example, in 2008, the world saw an economic recession and many resources that were once in abundance began to become limited (such as food and nutrition in parts of Africa), therefore in response to this, THIMUN, which is an MUN Conference in the Hague, Netherlands placed their theme as "Limits to Growth". Limits to Growth relates to finding a limit at which we grow as a society and community, and how to sustain our growth and development by choosing choices, resources, alternatives and solutions that do not have a drastic impact on the world around us, and will be able to sustain in the future.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is one of the independent organs of the UN System. The GA was formed in 1945 upon the establishment of the UN. In the GA, all of the members states of the UN are represented and equal. The General Assembly is formed of six committees, who debate and deal with different aspects that concern the world. As all members of the United Nations are represented in the GA, which allows for multilateral debate and discussion to take place, allowing all members to be actively involved in finding acceptable solutions where ever possible.

GA1– Disarmament and International Security

The First Committee of the GA deals with issues that concern the world in relation to the prevention of weapons trading, and issues that pose a threat to international security. The issues debated in GA1 are strongly similar to those in the Disarmament Commission and are lighter forms of the topics of the Security Council. In GA1, delegates find solutions to issues concerning illicit arms trading and production and try to prevent the impacts of arms trading and production therefore improving international security around the world.

GA2– Economic and Financial

The Second Committee of the GA deals with issues that concern the world in relation to development and growth of countries by boosting their economies. GA2 is concerned with trying to improve the situation of LEDCs and how to better handle issues where economics and finances are involved and trying to find financial solutions to many of the world's economic issues. The issues debated in GA2 are lighter forms of the topics in ECOSOC and pertain around the idea of sustainable development, economic development and progress, eradication of poverty and better methods of globalisation and trade.

GA3– Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

The Third Committee of the GA works on improving the Social and Humanitarian situation in countries. Along with the development of countries, and improving social concerns, GA works to improve the interior problems posed by differences in cultures of a country, which therefore have an impact on the social situation of a country. As GA3 works closely with improving humanitarian aspects of society, they are similar to both ECOSOC and the Human Rights Council.

GA4– Special Political and Decolonisation

The Fourth Committee of the GA deals with issues that concern the world in relation to political stabilisation and decolonisation of nations. GA4 debates issues with the central idea of the creation of a transitioning stable government into a country so that it can progress in all the different aspects of development. GA4 also evaluates the sovereignty of a nation, and sees whether if a country should be independent and separate from another (such as Somaliland in Somalia). Though GA4 debates in being involved in a transition of decolonisation and establishment of a stable government, they cannot take away sovereignty of a government in a country.

GA5– Administrative and Budgetary

The Fifth Committee of the GA deals with issues that concern the world in relation to evaluating UN Missions and creating budgets for the UN to meet when on a mission. GA4 debates and evaluates past UN missions. GA5 also assesses their successes and their failures finding methods for those problems to not happen again. They look into the spending of the UN and they promote funding from member states towards the UN's many peacekeeping missions.

GA6– Legal

The Sixth Committee of the GA deals with issues that concern the world in relation to legal framework of both countries and the UN. GA6 deals with the establishment of better legal systems in countries for governmental and judicial progress. It also drafts rules of law for the UN to follow when involved in a situation and when sending a mission to have the Peacekeeping troops adhere to a body of law so that cooperation between the UN and the community being helped can be sustained.

Inter-Governmental Organisation Committees

At some MUN Conferences, they will have special committees where delegates with more experience apply to participate in. These committees are model versions of the specific inter-governmental organisations where delegates represent either countries or organisations within the committee and debate on issues that concern that committee.

As an intergovernmental organisation is an organisation, the different countries are members and they discuss topics that relate to the members of the organisation and for the purpose of the organisation. An example of an issue would be "The situation in Afghanistan" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), where delegates of the 28 members of NATO would debate improving their military aims in Afghanistan in combating terrorism.
In these committees, delegates do not write resolutions but write Communiqués, and the procedure in these committees is the same as in the Security Council and the APQ, where delegates debate clause by clause and better the clause by the use of amendments.

Though inter-governmental organisation committees create communiqués together, they still speak in the third person as they are representing a nation's beliefs, not their own.

Communiqués

A Communiqué is a written statement that all the members of a specific committee agree on that either describes a situation or gives suggestions on improving the situation. It does not follow a specific format as resolutions do, however, the Final Communiqué, which is the fully composed document that discusses improvements to an issue, is made into sections. These sections first address what the problem is, and then explain how to improve the situation. This is much like in a resolution, where the first part of the resolution describes the problem; preambulatory clauses; and the second part of the resolution suggests how to solve the problem; operative clauses.

Here are two sample communiqués by Japan in the Group of Eight (G8) Committee on the issue of "Alternative Energy Resources as the International Demand for Oil reaches its Peak", the first one addresses an issue and the second discusses a solution to it:

Communiqué One- Addressing the Issue

In the growing world, where more nations are beginning to emerge economically, there is a strong demand for energy resources and as more nations develop and the demand grows, comes a limit to the amount of oil that we have; therefore we as an international community are beginning to reach our "Peak".

Communiqué Two– Solution to the Issue

As education is an essential tool in every country to assist citizens in understanding concepts, we suggest that schools should promote the use of alternative energy resources and teach their students about the advantages of these resources in order to keep the demand and sustaining development, yet at the same time, not cause further damage to our planet, in regard to climate change and continual pollution.

Though these are one example for Communiqués, they are a more simple to write than resolution clauses as they follow normal format and request things to be done without the use of sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses, like in Resolutions.
What you will find is that, when you submit a Communiqué to the committee, it will be amended by many other delegates, adding their ideas to it, and will be discussed by the committee for approximately 10 minutes before being finalised, with which you will find that your Communiqués will have improved more and cover an aspect of an issue much more in-depth.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The International Court of Justice was established by the United Nations in 1945 and is based in The Hague, the Netherlands. It is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations and deals with legal conflicts between two states. The court is structured in having advocates, judges, a President, and a Registrar. The ICJ has the authority to call upon other UN organs for an advisory opinion, where the ICJ participants can get a better understanding of a situation and consult other UN organs on the situation at hand.

For every case, there are two Advocates representing one country. As there are two member states per case, there are a total of four Advocates. Along with the Advocates, there is a panel of 15 Judges, a Registrar, a Vice President, and a President.
The ICJ follows the *ICJ Statue*[1], and the *Rules of Court*[2], which explains the procedure at the ICJ.

At most MUN conferences, you need to apply to participate in the Model ICJ held at the conference. It is advised that delegates read and revise the *ICJ Statute* and the *Rules of Court*. The majority of the conferences that have the ICJ send their participants of it there own conference guidelines to the procedure. The reason the procedure of the ICJ is not explained in this guide is because the rules of procedure in the ICJ do not follow the rules of procedures in UN committees such as the GA, or ECOSOC.

The International Criminal Court (ICC)

The International Criminal Court was established by the United Nations in 2002, and is situated in The Hague, the Netherlands. Both the ICC and the ICJ function similarly. The ICC is a permanent court to the United Nations, where individuals are prosecuted for acts of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

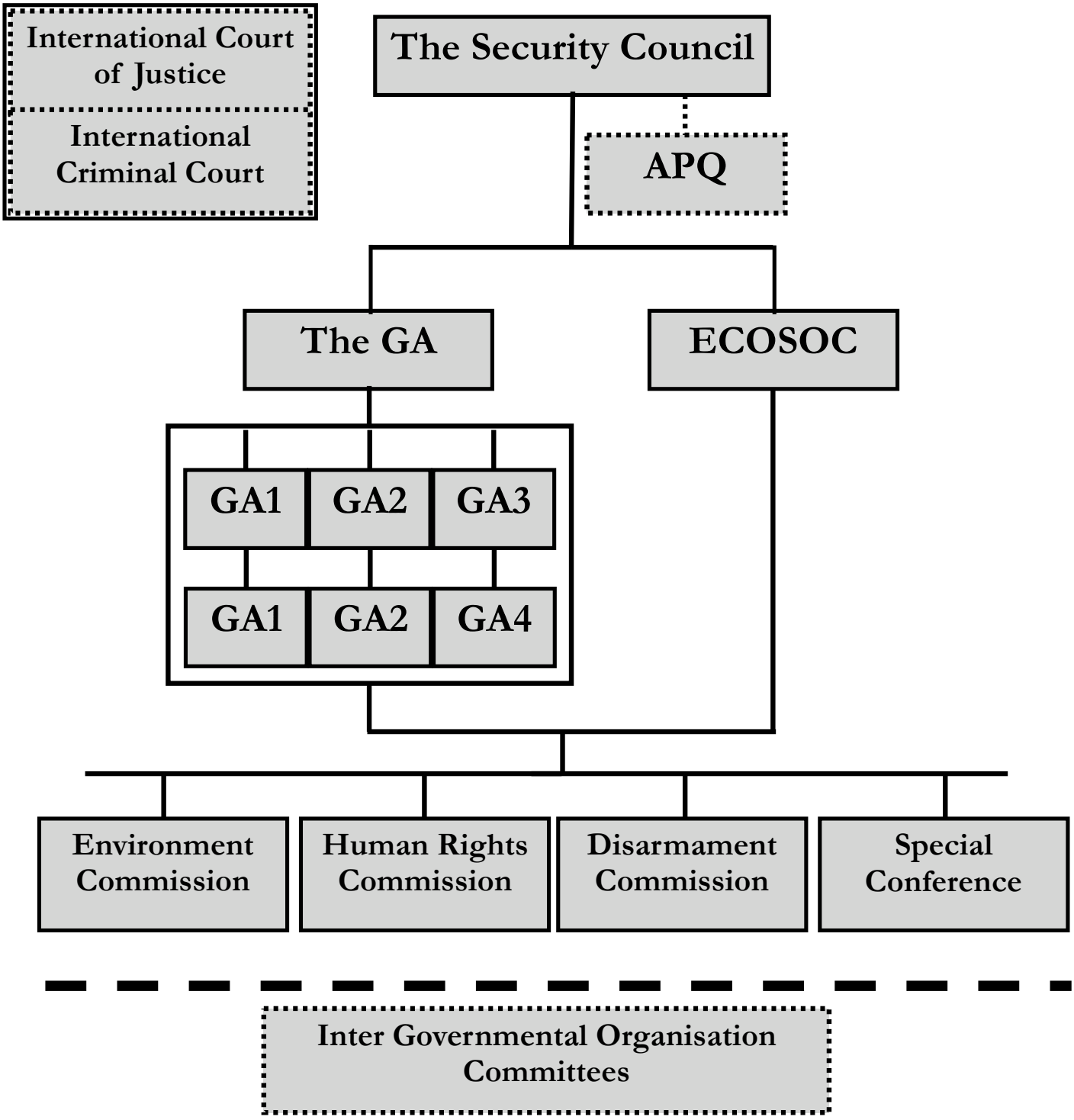
For every case, there is a President, two Vice Presidents, and a panel of 18 judges and a Prosecutor. Members of the court try Defendants on accounts of war crimes, genocides and crimes against humanity. Unlike the ICJ, the ICC functions independently from the UN.

Like with the ICJ, participants are very experienced MUN and undergo vast preparation. . It is advised that delegates read and revise the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*[3] and the *Rules of Court*. The majority of the conferences that have the ICJ send their participants of it there own conference guidelines to the procedure. The reason the procedure of the ICJ is not explained in this guide is because the rules of procedure in the ICJ do not follow the rules of procedures in UN committees such as the GA, or ECOSOC.

Resources for the ICJ and ICC

[1]To refer to the *ICJ Statue:* **http://www.icj-cij.org/documents/index.php?p1=4&p2=2&p3=0**
[2]To refer to the *Rules of Court:*
http://www.icj-cij.org/documents/index.php?p1=4&p2=3&p3=0
[3]To refer to the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* and the *Rules of Court*:
http://untreaty.un.org/cod/icc/statute/99_corr/cstatute.htm

The (M)UN System



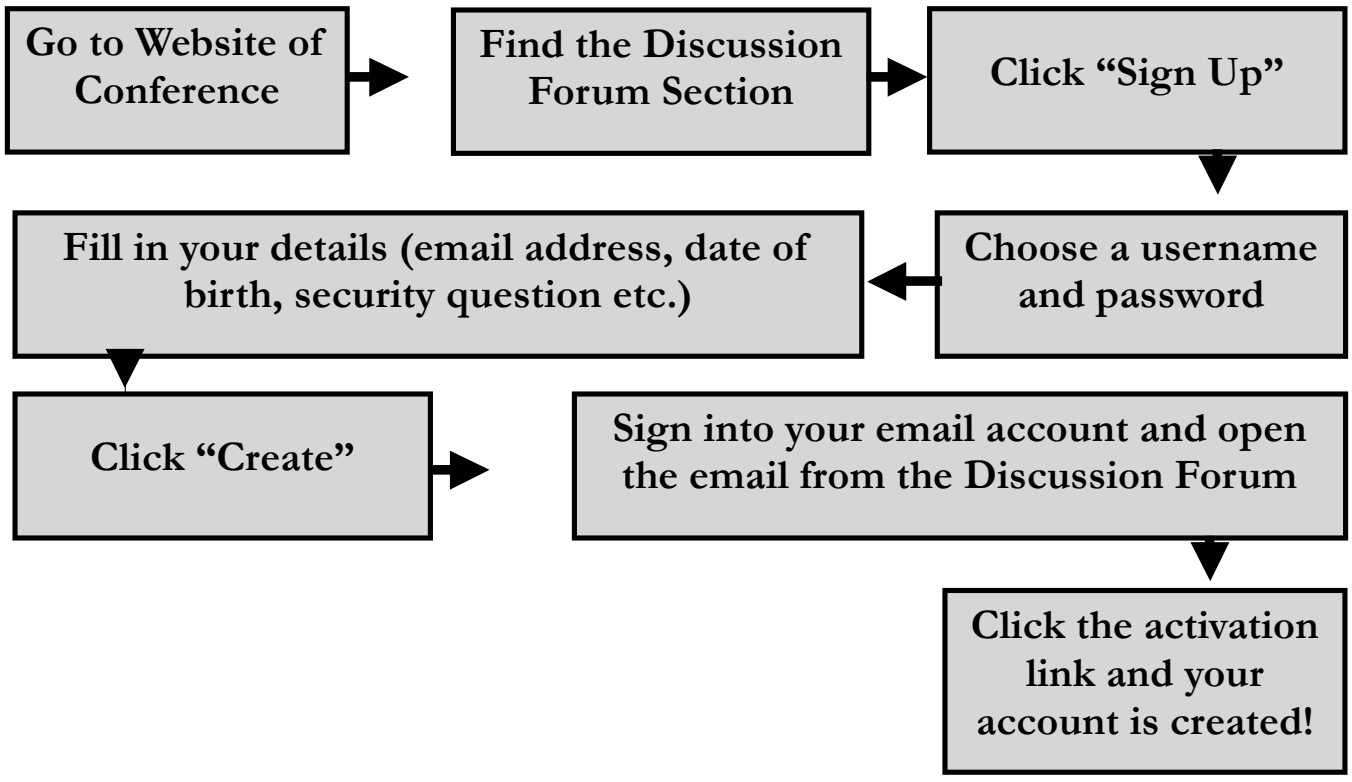
The Discussion Forum

Most MUN Conferences have their own online discussion forum. A Discussion Forum is an online forum where you can sign up and introduce yourself to others in your committee and discuss the issues before the conference, in a casual and relaxed atmosphere. Conferences that have a Discussion Forum will generally place it under a "Conference Information" section or "Forum" section on the conference's website.

It is encouraged that you should participate actively in the Discussion Forum, as you can talk to other people in your committee before and get to know them. Not only is it beneficial in the social aspect, but you can discuss issues with other delegates and hear of their thoughts, opinions and ideas for resolutions. This is known as "pre-lobbying". This will be beneficial when writing your resolution because you will read of other people's ideas and you too can contribute!

Under your committee name on the Discussion Forum, you will find a topic called "Introductions". Like the name, you should introduce yourself on this blog. Other topics on your committee's section of the forum include the issues that will be debated while at the conference, there you should pre-lobby and exchange ideas.

Here is how to sign up on the forum:



When making your Discussion Forum Username, have it follow the format below, consisting of your name, delegation name, and committee:

Name_ Delegation Name_ Committee

This order can be switched:

Delegation Name_ Committee_ Name

Delegation Name_ Name_ Committee

The Delegation Name should be abbreviated using either the abbreviated name of an Organisation (such as that shown below) or if a country, using the country's ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 (three letter code).

To find your country's three letter code, use: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_alpha-3**

Here are examples of someone representing a country; Japan in GA1:

Alice_JPN_GA1
JPN_GA1_Alice
JPN_Alice_GA1

Here are examples of someone representing an organisation; UNICEF in the Human Rights Commission::

Tom_ UNICEF_ HRC
UNICEF_ HRC_ Tom
UNICEF_ Tom_ HRC

The Introductions Section

When introducing yourself, you don't need to be formal and only talk about MUN, you can also talk about your interests and about yourself.

Here are some things to include in your Introduction on the Forum:

Your Name
Your Age and Grade
Your School
Your Country of Origin
Places you've lived
Your Delegation
Previous Conferences and Number of Conferences
Your Hobbies
Your chosen topic and how it is interesting to you
Ideas on the topic (Possible Solutions)

On the following page, you will find a sample Introductions post from the delegate of Japan in GA1

"Dear Chairs and Delegates,

My name is Alice Green and I am a 10th Grade student at the International School of Amsterdam. I am of German and British origin but have lived a lot of my life in New York and Paris, and now have moved to Amsterdam. This year, I will be representing Japan in the General Assembly 1st Committee and am also Ambassador for our Delegation. This conference will be my 10th conference overall and have previously represented the United Kingdom in Human Rights and France in the Environment Commission. I have also served as the delegate of Italy to the Security Council. My hobbies include swimming, playing tennis, and playing the piano. I am a fan of reading books like Twilight but do also enjoy books by George Orwell! My chosen topic in GA1 will be on the Question of Nuclear Disarmament in North Korea. This topic is particularly important to Japan as North Korea has targeted Japan, and by them having Nuclear Weaponry, it poses a threat to Japan. What Japan wants is that the world should further sanction North Korea if they continue their Nuclear Program and there should be UN Observation in North Korea to monitor their full disarmament of Nuclear Weaponry and they should comply to the "Six-Party Talks" and properly follow the "Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty", if they wish to have Nuclear Power (which should be given under full UN Jurisdiction, for the safety of member states). These are just some of my ideas, but I have yet to finish my resolution. I look forward to meeting you all quite soon!

Take Care,

Alice

Resolutions

In a country's government, official documents are drafted, which aim to solve a specific situation. In the United Nations, similar documents are also drafted; these are called Resolution. Resolutions –in the UN and in MUN- are submitted by one member state, which is generally the largest contributor to the resolution and/or the most involved in the issue –out of the merging group. Resolutions are not written by one member state, but are a combined effort between different member states who've taken interest in that specific issue. Although a Main Submitter could contribute the most, that's not to say that no one else can contribute, as every delegate has an equal opinion.

Resolutions, which are successful, are ones that can appeal to the majority of the parties (states) involved and doesn't contradict. By giving solutions to both sides, which are just, and doesn't punish one side completely, or favour the other side completely are more likely to pass as they can appeal to more member states in the house. Resolutions, which only touch on the factors involved in the issue, are generally more vague and less likely to pass, however, those that aim to resolve many or most of the factors involved are more likely to pass as they offer incentives to the various problems, which contribute to the issue.

Unlike in the Security Council[1], Advisory Panel[2] or in IGOs[3], where resolutions are Ad Hoc[4], resolutions in other committees are written before debate. There are three components to every resolution:

The Heading

The Heading is a mandatory part of resolutions. Though they don't contribute to the content of a resolution, they address the committee; state the issue being resolved, the submitter of the resolution, and those who've co-submitted the resolution (signatories).

Preambulatory Clauses

The Preambulatory clauses describe what the issue is. They explain what the past and current situation is and state facts about the issue. You'll find during the Lobbying stage, that for delegates who haven't researched that specific issue as their focussed one, they are more likely to sign onto your topic if you've addressed and explained the situation of that issue well and have accurate facts about it.

Operative Clauses

The Operative clauses are the most essential part of a resolution. Strong Operative clauses lead to more delegates voting in favour of your resolution. The Operative clauses explain what can be done to resolve an issue. Please note that successful and strong operative clauses not only explain what can be done, but give possible sub-clauses on how it could be achieved.

On the following page one can find a sample resolution submitted by Japan on the Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea from the First Committee of the General Assembly (GA1)

Foot Notes:

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotation)

FORUM: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

he Heading

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, — The Addressed House (In Upper Case)

Preambulatory Clauses

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT)

Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotation)

The Operative Clauses

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

1) Urges the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:
   a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
   b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
   c) Examining the Satellites in regard to security and danger;

2) Calls for DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;

3) Invites the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;

4) Asks for the government of DPR Korea to:
   a) Allow the IAEA to:
      i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
      ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks,
      iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,
   b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:
      i) Documents,
      ii) Nuclear warheads,
      iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,
      iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

5) Requests DPR Korea to be sanctioned from the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:
   a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
   b) Nutritional Resources,
   c) Raw Material,
   d) Energy,
   e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;

6) Suggests that the Six-Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:
   a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed,
   b) All Six-Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and the notify DPR Korea of the time lapse of the embargo,
   c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply to the terms of agreement, the embargo will:
      i) Be extended,
      ii) Restrict more commodities,

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotation)

The Operative Clauses

iii) Be implemented immediately,
iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;

7) Proposes that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;

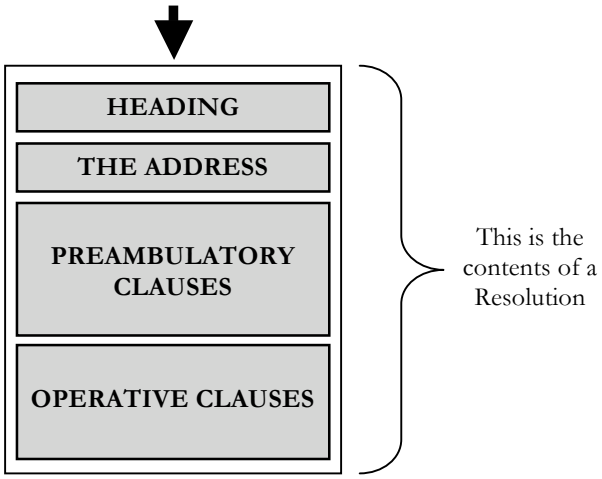
8) Further Calls for DPR Korea to sign the Six-Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005, which regards the conflict into stability, in hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;

9) Appeals for the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;

10) Further Requests DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of the in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKNWP) is occurring;

11) Wishes to be actively seized in the matter.

In Summary a Resolution's layout should go in the following order:



Sample Resolution (Format Annotation)

FORUM: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

Write in Upper Case

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

Use the delegation's official name

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

All Preambulatory clauses must be underlined and not be numbered

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT)

Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Noting" or add "with concern" or "with warning" like in "Noting with concern"

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

All Preambulatory clauses must end in commas (,)

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Leave a line between every clause

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Sample Resolution (Format Annotation)

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

1) Urges the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:
   a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
   b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
   c) Examining the Satellites in regard to security and danger;

All Operative clauses must be underlined and be numbered

2) Calls for DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;

3) Invites the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;

4) Asks for the government of DPR Korea to:
   a) Allow the IAEA to: Sub Clauses must be lettered (a), b), c), d)…)
      i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
      ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks, Sub-sub Clauses must be in Roman Numerals (i), ii), iii), iv)…)
      iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,
   b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:
      i) Documents,
      ii) Nuclear warheads,
      iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,
      iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

5) Requests DPR Korea to be sanctioned from the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:
   a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
   b) Nutritional Resources,
   c) Raw Material,
   d) Energy,
   e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;

If a sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)

All Operative clauses must end in semi-colons (;)

6) Suggests that the Six-Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:
   a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed,
   b) All Six-Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and the notify DPR Korea of the time lapse of the embargo,
   c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply to the terms of agreement, the embargo will:
      i) Be extended,
      ii) Restrict more commodities,

If sub-sub clauses does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)

Sample Resolution (Format Annotation)

iii) Be implemented immediately,
iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;

Leave a line between every clause

7) Proposes that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;

8) Further Calls for DPR Korea to sign the Six-Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005, which regards the conflict into stability, in hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;

9) Appeals for the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;

10) Further Requests DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of the in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKNWP) is occurring;

11) Wishes to be actively seized in the matter.

No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Requests" or add "Strongly" like "Strongly Requests"

All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

A period/full stop (.) ends the last operative clause, indicating the end of the resolution

Resolution Do's and Don'ts

In summary, remember that in:

Heading:
Begin with "Forum" indicating the committee
Continue with "Submitted by" to indicate who is the main contributor/main speaker of the Resolution
Follow this by "Co-Submitted by" to illustrate those who've signed on (signatories) to the Resolution
Use the full official name of the delegations (one gets delegates to sign on during the Lobbying Stage[1])
Address the Committee (in Upper Case), following this, comes the Preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory Clauses
All Preambulatory clauses must end in commas(,)
Leave a line between ever clause
No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Noting" or add "with concern" or "with warning" like in "Noting with concern"
All Preambulatory clauses must be underlined and not be numbered
All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

Foot Notes:

Operative Clauses

- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution
- All Operative clauses must be underlined and be numbered
- Sub Clauses must be lettered (a), b), c), d)…)
- Sub-sub Clauses must be in Roman Numerals (i), ii), iii), iv)…)
- If a sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
- If sub-sub clauses does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
- All Operative clauses must end in semi-colons (;)
- Leave a line between ever clause
- No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Requests" or add "Strongly" like "Strongly Requests"
- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

In the Preambulatory Clauses PLEASE DO:

- State strong and recent facts about the issue
- Use statistics where applicable
- Mention the past situation and current situation
- Recall any passed resolutions by the UN on the issue
- Relate any other organisations involved in the situation
- State relevant organisations' efforts in the situation
- If applicable, use developing countries/LEDCs or developed countries/ MEDCs

In the Preambulatory Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- Be too one sided/bias
- Use "Third World countries"/ "poor countries" or "First World countries"/ "rich countries"

In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DO:

- Aim to find solutions, which solve the smaller problems that contribute to the issue
- Elaborate on the solutions in your operative clauses (sub clauses and sub-sub clauses)
- Make use of any UN organisations or create ones to help the issue
- Emphasize cooperation between governments and relevant UN organisations
- Explain different methods of approaching the same problem through clauses

In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- Break the sovereignty a government has over its land
- Mention specific sources and specific (numbers) amount of funding
- Be vague with your solutions, or simply state a way of solving something without explaining ways of doing so
- Create unrealistic solutions to the issue, which are vague solutions/ not possible to be put into force

In All Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- PLAGIARISE:As Plagiarism isn't at all tolerated at MUN conferences, even if one is trying to get ideas from resolutions. One can only use similar ideas, and rewrite them as ones own, not use that particular clause/ resolution! At MUN conferences, plagiarism is dealt with strongly and often results in one being removed from the conference, and problems between ones school/delegation and the conference management.

Some Bad Clauses

1. Asks for the Government of DPR Korea to withdraw all nuclear weapons;

Explanation: This is an unrealistic clause, and it is vague. It asks for DPR Korea to simply withdraw their weapons, however, it doesn't state how they should, why they should (the consequence if they don't, such as being sanctioned) and it doesn't provide a time span in which they should do it. It could be asking them to withdraw their weaponry now, or in 50 years. It is unknown as it is not elaborate.

2. Calls for the UN to collect $100,000,000 from DPR Korea for holding nuclear weapons and asks that the IMF gives one quarter of it to third world countries for development

Explanation: This clause refers to a specific amount of funding, which cannot be discussed. It also refers to a specific source and how much of the money they will take. As specific funds cannot be discussed at MUN, this clause is an example of a bad clause. The clause also refers to the colloquial term "third world countries", which is not the official address of LEDCs. For it to be bettered, it could call on the United Nations to collect funds from DPR Korea if they refuse to disarm their nuclear program, and then could ask that relevant organisations use the funds in helping developing countries.

3. Suggests that the currently government of DPR Korea immediately step down from power and allow the United Nations to act as a provisional government from where, re-elections should be held within one day the current government stepping down

Explanation: This clause is unrealistic as it asks a re-election to be held after one day of the government stepping down. In reality that is not possible as there would be conflict within the country that would first need to be dealt with and the disarming of nuclear weaponry would also need to be solved before a re-election can happen. As it asks for the government to step down and then have the UN act as a provisional government, it also breaches the sovereignty that DPR Korea has over its country, making it a strongly disputable clause.

4. Requests within 60 days a report from the Director General of the IAEA on whether DPR Korea has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in this resolution, as well as on the process of Korean compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the other provisions of this resolution, to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council for its consideration;

Explanation: Although this is a very good clause, and makes use of the IAEA well, and offers incentives to the situation, which member states can agree upon, this is however, a plagiarized clause from the UN Security Council Resolution 1737. As Plagiarism isn't at all tolerated at MUN conferences, even if one is trying to get ideas from resolutions. One can only use similar ideas, and rewrite them as ones own, not use that particular clause/ resolution! At MUN conferences, plagiarism is dealt with strongly and often results in one being removed from the conference, and problems between ones school/delegation and the conference management.

Useful Preambulatory Clause Starters

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

Please Note: Any of these Clause Starters can be reused by adding "further" or "deeply" in-front of it. For example: "Noting" can be reused by becoming "Further Noting" or "Concern By" can be reused by becoming "Deeply Concerned By"

Courtesy of UNA-USA
http://www.unausa.org/munpreparation/resolutions/clauses

Useful Operative Clause Starters

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

Please Note: Any of these Clause Starters can be reused by adding "further" or "strongly" in-front of it. For example: "Requests" can be reused by becoming "Further Requests" or "Asks" can be reused by becoming "Strongly Asks "
All clauses that are in red can only be used by the Security Council.

Courtesy of UNA-USA
http://www.unausa.org/munpreparation/resolutions/clauses

Part III: How are MUN Conferences Structured?

Photo Source: http://sites.google.com/site/munityonline2010/

Roles at an MUN Conference

At MUN Conferences, people have different roles and functions. During an MUN Conference, you should be in role while in your committee. Below, the roles are explained in detail.

The Delegate

When students sign up for an MUN Conference within their school, they sign up as delegates. Schools are assigned either countries or organisations, where students must then hold the position of a delegate in a specific committee of either any of the countries or organisations their school was assigned.

The role of a delegate is to act as their assigned delegation's representative in that part of the United Nations System (such as being the delegate of Japan in the Human Rights Council). The role of the delegate is to debate the topics of their committee, and to better the situation by the means of writing resolutions[1], explaining their delegation's position[2], or by helping debates by writing amendments[3] to amend a resolution that is being debated.

The Ambassador

The role of an Ambassador at an MUN Conference is to serve as the head of the delegation. The ambassador is generally the most experienced delegate of the delegation and must be in a General Assembly Committee. The ambassador carries the responsibility of giving an opening speech[4] at the General Assembly.

When the Security Council[5] has topics that concern a specific country or specific countries, the ambassador will be called to give a speech on the situation and give their countries views and policies as a guest to the Security Council. Please Note: When being an Ambassador and your country is not already in the Security Council, check the issues to see if your country is directly involved in the issue and if it is directly involved in an issue, research that issue in-depth, as you will be called to the Security Council and will be expected to know your countries views and policies on that issue.

They are in charge of the supplying Notepaper and ensuring that all delegates of that delegation are aware of their country/organization's views and policies. As the Ambassador is mean to be the most experienced delegate, the ambassador also should serve as a help to delegates who are unsure of their country/organisation's views and research.

On the following page, one can find a sample opening speech and some examples of Notepaper.

Foot Notes:

[1] **Please refer to page 28 to learn about Resolution writing**
[2] **Please refer to page 53 to learn about Position Papers/Policy Statements**
[3] **Please refer to page 46 to learn about Amendments and refer to page 60 to learn about the Amendment Procedure**
[4] **Please refer to the following page to learn about Opening Speeches**
[5] **Please refer to page 15 to learn about the Security Council**

Opening Speech:

The Opening Speech is a speech given by the Ambassador at an MUN Conference during the General Assembly. MUN Conferences have themes[1] set at the conference and they are set as the topic choices at the Special Conference. The Ambassador stresses the importance of international cooperation, and also states their country/organisation's role in helping to endorse that the theme of the conference works. Finally, The ambassador includes their country/organisation's policies in general and that they would hope that at the conference, fruitful and productive debate would be made. Below is a sample of an Opening Speech made by Japan at the General Assembly. The theme of the Conference was "Limits to Growth".

"Honourable President, Esteemed Fellow Delegates,
The Delegation of Japan would like to stress that we live in exponential times. The world has grown so large that as we all live within a little distance from one another; and with the society that we have today, weare constantly in demand of progress and development. Japan would like to ask the house, where is the limit to this growth? How will we be able to sustain this development and not overuse our sources provided for us? Japan hopes that at this MUN Conference, we will all be able to establish agreement and not simply fail resolutions, but consider the creation of productive amendments to amend resolutions in order to help the world, not only for us at the United Nations, but to set a general example for the future, so that we are able to distinguish our limits to growth.
Thank you, Japan would like to yield the floor back to the chair."

Notepaper:

Notepaper is the official stationary used by a delegation in order to communicate with other delegates on their viewpoints on a resolution. Notes are screened by Admin staff to check if they are appropriate and are then passed to the other delegate to whom the note is addressed to. Notes are a great tool used by delegates to find out the opinion of others during debate without disturbing of the debate. On the following page, there are samples of Notepaper made for a delegation representing Japan.

Foot Notes:
[1] **Please refer to page 19 to learn about Conference Themes**

Example 1

From: Japan

To:

Example 2

Japan

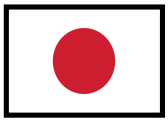
To the Honourable Delegate of:

Example 3

JAPAN

To:

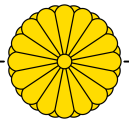
Example 4



Japan
日本国

To The Honourable Delegate of:

君が代



Student Officers

The role of a Student Officer is to chair the debate. Student Officers are the heads of committees, councils and commissions and they are in charge of keeping the debate flowing and making sure that delegates are being constructive in regard to the resolutions that are being debated. The Student Officers hold the responsibility of preparing Research Reports before a conference to help delegates with their research on an issue. Student Officers are expected to encourage delegates during a conference to help amend resolutions, contribute to debate etc. Student Officers are in charge of what happens in their particular committee, and so, they must address delegates who are not behaving, and they must confront problems within the committee.

Research Reports

Research Reports are written by the Student Officers (of a committee) before the conference in order to aid delegates with their preparation and research for a conference. The research report is compiled of:
An Introduction and Overview of an Issue
The Definition of Key Terms
Major Parties Involved
Timeline of Events
UN Involvement
Official Documents and Treaties about the Issue
Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue
Suggestions on How to Resolve the Issue
Bibliography

Research Reports are a great starting point to ones research on an issue as it provides a general view of the issue and provides factual and relevant information to issue giving you an excellent support with writing your resolution[1].

As not all conferences implement the use of research reports, you should not rely upon their availability. You should practice researching an issue independently[2], as it would give you more information that some delegates may not have, which will enhance your debate skills.

Foot Notes:

[1] **Please refer to page 28 to learn about Resolution Writing**
[2] **Please refer to page 14 to learn about How to Research an Issue.**

Administrative Staff

The Administrative Staff (Admin) ensure the smooth running and logistics during an MUN conference. They are in charge of photo-copying resolutions, passing notepaper from the chair/delegate to another chair/delegate. The Admin Staff are led by an **Executive Administrative Officer**. The Admin Staff have the role of setting up the committee rooms in regard to:
Placards
Tables
Chairs and
Seating plans to accommodate the committee members.

MUN Press

At an MUN Conference, there are MUN Newsletters published about the happenings of the day of the conference. Newsletters are published daily by **MUN Press**. They work as photographers, layout workers, reporters, editors and artists. They are headed by an **Editor in Chief/Head of Press**. Please note to get a Newsletter whilst at your MUN conference as you can read many interesting articles and play fun games, and most importantly, it gives you a good idea of the happenings of the day.

If a reporter approaches you for writing an article, be eager for the interview as you'll be likely to be in the Newsletter!

Executive Conference Staff

The **Secretary General** is the Head of an MUN Conference. They are responsible for the planning of the conference, with the aid of other Executive Conference Staff to help. The primary assistance of the Secretary General at an MUN conference is from the **Deputy Secretary Generals**. They also are in charge of the affairs at an MUN Conference; however, they are based more internally. The other Staff Members include teacher representatives who aid the planning, along with a conference and financial manager who all help in the composition of an MUN conference.

Vocabulary and Terms

Vocabulary

The following Vocabulary is used at MUN Conferences and is in alphabetical order:

Abstain
When debate time elapses, delegates are to vote[1] on the resolution or an amendment. Delegates who wish to abstain are those who do not support the resolution or clause and also do not oppose it.
*"Any delegates wishing to **abstain** from voting?"*

Ad Hoc
Ad Hoc refers to committees like the Security Council, APQ and IGO Committees[1], where resolutions are not pre-written and then debated, but instead, clauses are submitted by delegates and together the committee debates the clause and make amendments to better the clause to appeal to the member states.
*"The Flow of Debate in the Security Council is **Ad Hoc**"*

Adjourn
When the debate session adjourns, it means that session time has ended. The chair announces to delegates that the committee will be adjourned, either for a break, lunch or for the day.
*"Delegates, the committee is **adjourned** for lunch. Please be back at 1:45 for us to begin debate on another resolution."*

Agenda
The agenda is the order in which resolutions, breaks and other events will occur in. It is the committee's schedule.
*"The first thing on the **agenda**, delegates, is roll call"*

Amendment
An amendment is a change (addition, removal or adjustment) to a clause or a resolution. It is submitted by delegates during debate[3] and is debated upon in closed debate[3] and is then voted on.
*"The delegate submitted an **amendment** to strike clause six"*

Binding
For a resolution to be binding, it means that the resolution has the power to be forced into action in member states.
Binding resolutions are written in committees[4] like the Security Council, IGOs, ICC and ICJ, not in the other committees like the GA or ECOSOC.

Bloc
A bloc is a group of member states who share similar views, or are of the same culture/ political policy/ language/ trade group/ geographical region etc.
*"The European Union is a trade, economic and regional **bloc** for European nations, likewise ASEAN is one for South East Asian Nations and the Arab League is one that was formed for Arab States. Some UN **Blocs** are the regional Blocs for countries."*
These can be seen in the image (below):

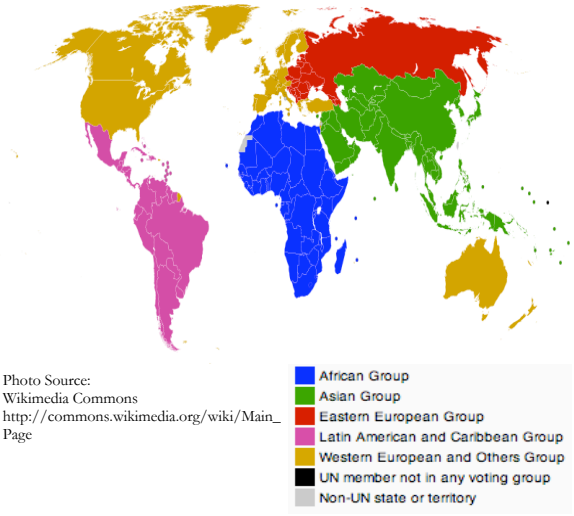


Photo Source:
Wikimedia Commons
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Caucus
During a caucus, delegates may informally discuss a topic between themselves and lobby ideas on the current issue at hand and try to think of some constructive ideas to better the issue.
*"Delegates, the chair will entertain a five minute **caucus** for you to discuss the situation in DPR Korea"*

Chair[5]
A chair is one of those in charge of a specific committee

Foot Notes:
[1]Please refer to page 59 to learn about Voting Procedures
[2]IGO Committees are the abbreviation Inter-Governmental Organisation Committees

They can either be a Chair/President or a Deputy Chair/ President. They are in charge of the committees functioning and the flow of debate.
*"The **chair** will set debate time for one hour"*

Dais
The Dais is the group of people who form the chairing team. They consist of a Head Chair/President and deputies.

Debate[1]
The Debate is where delegates exchange their delegations' opinions on an issue and try to resolve that issue by resolutions.
*"Delegates we are now **debating** the resolution on DPR Korea submitted by the delegate of Japan"*

Delegate[2]
A Delegate is someone who assumes the role of a representative of a nation or an organisation in a specific committee.
*"I am the **delegate** of Japan"*

Delegation
A delegation is a group of delegates representing the same country or organisation.
*"Would the **delegation** of Japan please go in for their **delegation** photo?"*

Draft Resolution[3]
A Draft Resolution is a document that tries to solve a situation. It is written (drafted) by delegates together during the lobbying stage, and is then debated by the committee. If it passes in the committee, the draft resolution becomes a resolution as it has been amended and approved by the committee.
*"Japan and Germany wrote a **draft resolution** on the DPR Korea issue"*

Expert Chair
An Expert Chair refers to a chair who is an expert on a specific topic. As there are several topics in committees to be debated. Each chair is expected to become "an expert" on one or a few topics each.
*"I am the **expert chair** on the topic of DPR Korea"*

First Degree Amendment[4]
An Amendment to the First Degree is where a delegate submits an amendment to add, remove or adjust a clause in the resolution to become better and more appealing to the House.
*"That was a strong **amendment to the first degree**, submitted by the delegate of Japan. It helped improve the resolution greatly!"*

Floor
The Floor is a metaphorical area, which delegates can obtain to be able to speak on a resolution or clause.
*"Delegate you may take the **floor** and speak on the resolution"*

Flow of Debate[1]
This is the debate process at MUN conferences.

Formal Debate
Formal debate is the debate style at MUN conferences, where delegates address themselves and each other in the third person, rather than saying "me" or "I" one would say "the delegate of".

Head Delegate/Ambassador[5]
The Head Delegate or Ambassador of a Delegation is the delegate who is in charge of their delegation and are the most experienced delegate of their delegation. They are given responsibilities before and during the conference as they act as the head of that delegation.

House
When addressing ones committee, it is addressed as "the House".
*"The delegate would like to ask all delegates present in the **house** what they feel about DPR Korea's stand on Nuclear Weapons"*

Member State[7]
Member States are countries in the UN who are recognized countries by the UN. are apart of the UN and have the right to vote on resolutions and clauses.

Foot Notes:

[1] Please refer to page 57 to learn about Debate Procedure
[2] Please refer to page 40 to learn about the Role of a Delegate
[3] Please refer to page 28 to learn about Resolutions
[4] Please refer to page 60 to learn about Amendment Procedure
[5] Please refer to page 40 to learn about the Role of an Ambassador

Moderated Caucus
A Moderated Caucus is where delegates may exchange ideas in the form of a break, but with one of the chairs present to moderate the discussion, however this is rarely implemented outside of the Security Council[1].

Motions
A motion is a request made by a delegate, which is requested to do something, such as moving into voting procedures or to extend debate time. To learn of the various motions, please refer to page 56.

Notes and Note-passing[1]
A note is a piece of official delegation paper that delegates can send around the committee. Between delegates, they pertain to the debate and try to get each others' opinions or to get to generally talk to delegates. However, if the house gets rowdy, the has the right to suspend note-passing.

Observer
An Observer is a delegate representing either an organisation or a country that is not a fully recognized UN country, therefore, these delegates may speak and make points of information, but cannot vote on resolutions or amendments.

Placard
A placard is the sign paper the delegates hold up to be recognized by the chair to speak or to make a point of information. Every delegate has their own placard with the delegation written across it.
*"Delegates please lower your **placards**"*

Point
A Point is a question raised by the delegate pertaining to the resolution or to the committee. They can be raised to the chair or to delegates who have the floor. To learn of the various points, please refer to the page.
*"The Delegate wanted to make a **point** of information to the delegate of Japan, but was unable to due to time"*

Position[2]
During debate, delegates have a position. Their position is their standing on a resolution or a clause, which reflects their delegation's views.
*"What's your delegation's **position** on the DPR Korea issue?"*

Quorum
A Quorum is the minimum number of delegates required for debate to start. The Quorum doesn't apply to committees such as the Security Council, but in committees such as the GA, ECOSOC, and other commissions, there must be a minimum of one third of the house present for debate to begin.

Rapporteur
The Rapporteur is like an expert chair on a topic, however, is the expert on all the topics. Many conferences have removed there being a Rapporteur, and instead have made there be expert chairs on topics.
*" I will serve as the **Rapporteur** for GA1"*

Resolution3
Resolutions are documents written by delegates , which aim to solve a specific situation.
*"Japan wrote a fruitful **resolution** on the issue of DPR Korea"*

Right of Reply
The Right of Reply is where delegates may reply to a speaker's comment. It is requested by a delegate to the chairs when a delegate has been insulted, or was mentioned on a delegate's speech and wishes to answer the delegate back on what they said about them.
*"The Delegate of DPR Korea stated how Japan was a Terrorist Island wishing to demolish DPR Korea. The Delegate of Japan requested the **Right of Reply** to explain to DPR Korea and the house that they aren't a Terrorist Island, but want stabilised international peace and cooperation."*

Roll Call
The Roll Call is done at the start of the day and after breaks. It's like the register at school, where the chairs (instead of teachers) check for which delegates are present and if debate may begin.

Foot Notes:

[1] Please refer to page 41 to learn about Notepaper and Note-passing
[2] Please refer to page 53 to learn about Position Paper/ Policy Statements
[3] Please refer to page 28 to learn about Resolutions

Second
A Second, is something called out by a delegate who agrees with a motion. If a delegate doesn't agree, they call out "Objection!". If a chair sees that a motion is in order, they'll ask if there are any delegates who second the motion, and if there are, the motion would be entertained.
"Motion to Move into voting procedures!" "Are there any delegates wishing to ***second*** *that motion?" "****Second****!"*

Second Degree Amendment[1]
Amendments to the Second Degree are amendments which change an amendment to the first degree. They can only be submitted in the "time against" the first amendment.

Signatories[2]
A signatory is a delegate who has signed onto the resolution. They are therefore a co-submitter and at the minimum want the resolution to be debated (that means that they might not support the resolution, but want it to be debated).

Speaker's List
The Speaker's List is held by the chair and determines which delegates will speak.
It also serves as an account of how many times each delegate has spoken.

Un-moderated Caucus
An Un-Moderated Caucus is like a Moderated Caucus, except chairs do not moderate what is being discussed. These are rarely requested by delegates, as breaks are used as a form of Un-Moderated Caucuses.

Voting Bloc/Voting Procedure[3]
The Voting Bloc/ Voting Procedure is where delegates vote on either amendments, clauses or resolutions.

Yield
Yielding is where a delegate gives the floor to either another delegate or gives the floor back to the chair.
"Is it in order for the delegate to ***yield*** *the floor to the delegate of Japan?"*

Phrases

There are a few common MUN phrases

"Is it in order to…"
Is it allowed to
"It is in order to…"
It will be allowed
"It isn't order to…"
It won't be allowed
"Debate Time"
Time set for this debate
"Time Constraints"
Restrictions of time
"Request for Follow up?" (to the chair)
Can I ask another question?
"Yield the Floor"
Give the floor to someone else
"That will be Entertained"
That will be allowed to happen
"That won't be Entertained"
That won't be allowed to happen

Points

At MUN Conferences, there are several types of Points. Below, you can read about them and see their purpose.

Point of Personal Privilege:
This point refers to the comfort and wellbeing of a delegate
When it is a point of personal privilege due to audibility, it may then only interrupt the speaker
It cannot refer to the content of a speaker's statement
It is not a point that is debatable and doesn't require any other delegate to second it
"Point of Personal Privilege! Could the Air Conditioning be turned on, as it is a bit warm in here?"

Point of Order:
Refers to the rules of Procedure
A Point of Order is called if a delegate doesn't agree to a decision/ruling made by the chair
It isn't debatable and it can't interrupt the speaker
It can refer to a current decision made by the chair or to a general procedural matter
"Point of Order!" Is it in order for delegates to yield the floor more than once, as the floor was just yielded to Japan?"

Point of Information to the Speaker:
Remember, when you ask your Point of Information, remain standing as a mark of respect
It is a question directed to the delegate who has the floor about their delegation's views or about the speech
It is a question to the speaker, not a comment!
If you want to get some information on the topic across to the house, you can do so by formulating it as a question *"Is the delegate aware that…"* or *"Does the delegate agree that…"*
Do not ask another question to the delegate unless the chair has allowed you to (request of follow up) as <u>there is no direct dialogue between delegates</u>
"Does the delegate feel that the Six-Party Talks would be able to enforce the ideas in this resolution to DPR Korea?"

Point of Information to the Chair:
This Point of Information is directed to the chair
It can refer to anything that doesn't pertain to the Rules of Procedure or to Personal Privileges
A Point of Information to the chair can be a question or clarification on the issue being debated
"Point of Information to the chair! Could the chair explain when the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed?"
It can refer to scheduling and the committee's agenda
"Point of Information to the chair! What time is lunch?"

Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:
A Point of Parliamentary Enquiry refers to the Rules of Procedure
It is a question on the Rules of Procedure
"Point of Order!" Could the chair explain what is meant by abstentions ?"
It isn't like a Point of Order, as that is a question on the chair's ruling. This is a question about the rules in general.

Motions

At MUN Conferences, there are several types of Motions. Below, you can read about them and see their purpose.

Motion to Move to the Previous Question:

This motion was known as "the motion to move to voting procedure"

This motion means that when discussing something in closed debate, if the house is in time in favour, motioning to move to the previous question, will move debate into time against. If debate was in time against, debate will then be moved into voting procedures

In open debate, it means that the debate will be moved into voting procedures

It may not interrupt the speaker

This motion can be moved by either a chair or delegate, but requires a "second"

Even if there are objections, it is up to the chair's discretion to entertain the motion or not

The chair can overrule the motion if there is a lot of time left for the resolution and more debate can be created in the house

Remember to refrain from using "motion to move into voting procedure" as this motion no longer exists

Motion to Adjourn the Debate:

This motion calls for the temporary stopping of debate

It may not interrupt the speaker

The caller of the motion will need to make a short speech on why debate should be adjourned, and therefore why the resolution should be tabled (put aside and debated after all other resolutions)

The chairs recognize speakers in favour and against this motion (debatable)

This motion is voted on and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass

Should the motion fail, debate will continue as normal

If a delegate wishes to re-debate the tabled resolution, they can appeal for it, but then a 2/3 majority vote will be conducted and the resolution will then be debated at the end

Motion to Reconsider a Resolution:

This motion calls for a re-debate and a re-vote of a resolution that has already been debated

It will be a resolution debated at the end, as other resolutions have priority, as they hadn't been debated

It may not interrupt the speaker

It will be entertained faster if there are no other resolutions on that particular topic

A 2/3 majority is required for this motion to be entertained and isn't a debatable motion

Motion to Refer a Resolution to Another Forum:

This is a motion that is made when certain clauses start with words like "Demands", "Decides", or "Condemns"

It is a discouraged motion, and the chairs would rather have delegates rephrase the clauses to say "Urges the Security Council to decide…"

It may not interrupt the speaker

A simple majority would be required when this motion is voted on

It is discouraged because the Security Council and other committees have busy agendas too, therefore there is little chance that they'll debate that resolution

Objection to the Main Motion:
This motion is an objection to the debate
The delegate that proposes this motion must make a short speech on why they have proposed it
It will be voted on, and a two third majority is required for it to pass
It is strongly discouraged as it is destructive for the house
This motion is normally proposed if it is a topic that would result in a breech of national sovereignty

Withdrawing a Resolution:
If a delegate wishes to remove their resolution from the committee, a vote will be conducted between all those who co-submitted (signatories) and the main submitters of the resolution. All of these delegates need to agree for it to be withdrawn
It can however, be reconsidered by any delegate of the committee
It may not interrupt the speaker

Motion to Extend Debate Time:
This will be at the chair's discretion and is not a debatable motion
It may not interrupt the speaker
Another delegate needs to "second" this motion
It might not be entertained due to time constraints or if other events have been planned for the committee

Voting

On Resolutions, Clauses and Amendments, only Member States can vote. This means that Observer Status delegates (organisations and unrecognized countries) cannot vote (this doesn't apply to the Advisory Panel).

However, on procedural matters, all delegates have the right to vote. For example, if a motion to adjourn debate is called, the chair will ask delegates to vote on it. Here, all delegates have the right to vote as it is a procedural matter.

If it was an amendment to add a sub-clause to a clause, when voting only member states can vote, as it is

Yielding

Delegates can only yield once consecutively. One delegate cannot take the floor, speak, and yield to another and have them yield to a third delegate, as it restricts the house from hearing a varied range of delegates, who might not share the same views on that resolution and topic.

Therefore, it will be allowed to yield, however, chairs can call it "out of order" after which, delegates must then yield the floor back to the chair.

Policy Statements/Position Papers

Policy Statements and Position Papers are the same thing. Their name changes depending on your region of the world. A Policy Statement is a speech made by a delegate in a committee explaining their position on a specific topic. Delegates are requested to write policy statements on issues that appeal most to their delegation, as that way they can be better prepared and contribute with constructive debate on an issue that impacts their delegation.

The Policy Statements states your delegation's feelings towards an issue, and what they believe should be done about the issue in a succinct manner. The statement must also include what their delegation has done in response to the issue at hand and what they would suggest that their delegation would like to do in response to the issue.

Please note that when researching your delegation's policies[1] towards issues, there would be a chance that you cannot find adequate information. Remember that if that happened, you should then look into the policies of their delegation's allies[2].

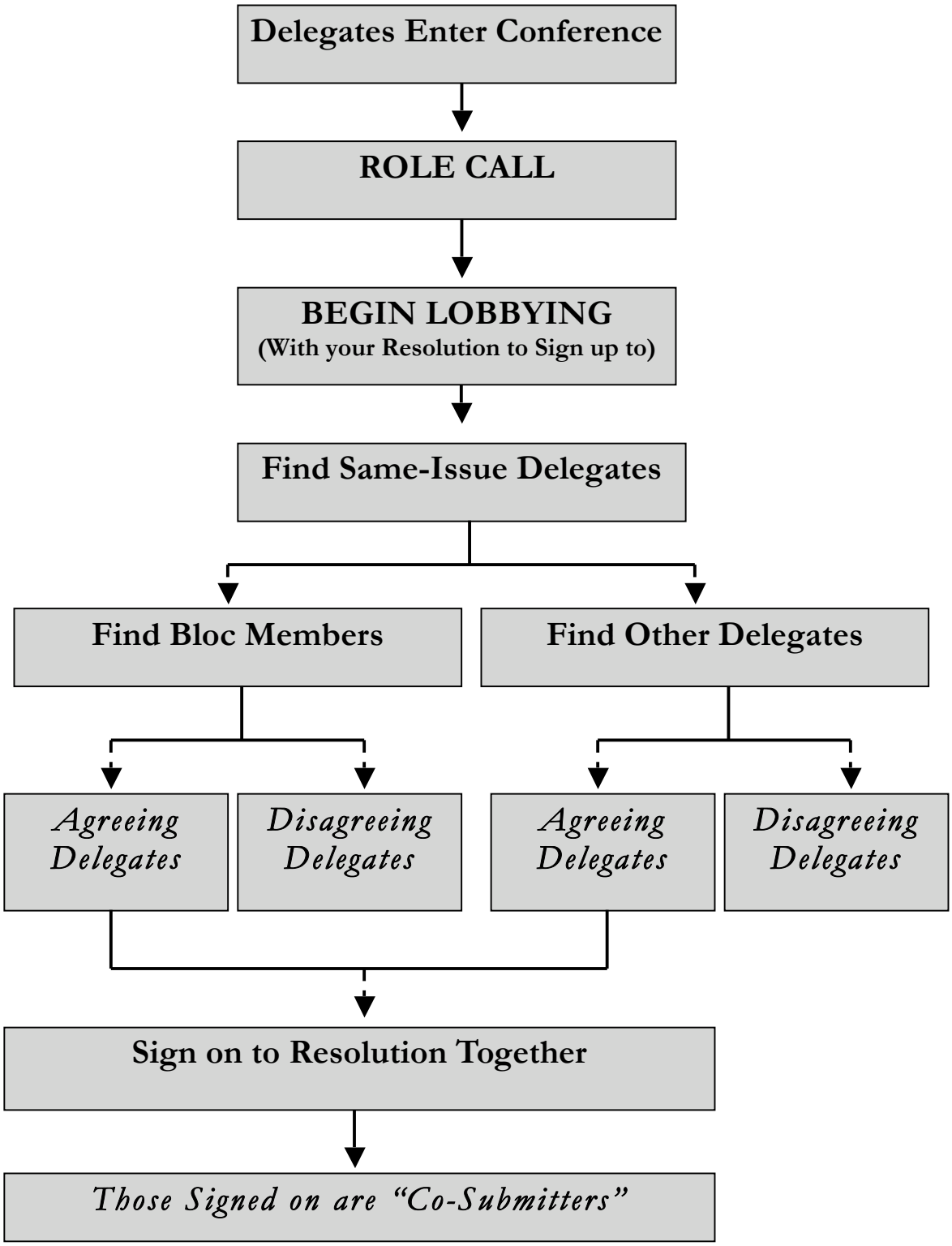
Even though some conferences won't require you to write one, it is always better to, as you'll have a policy, which you can refer back to during debate to see your delegation's views. If you are called up to speak by the chair in the interest of debate, you can always refer to your policy when you are unsure what to say!

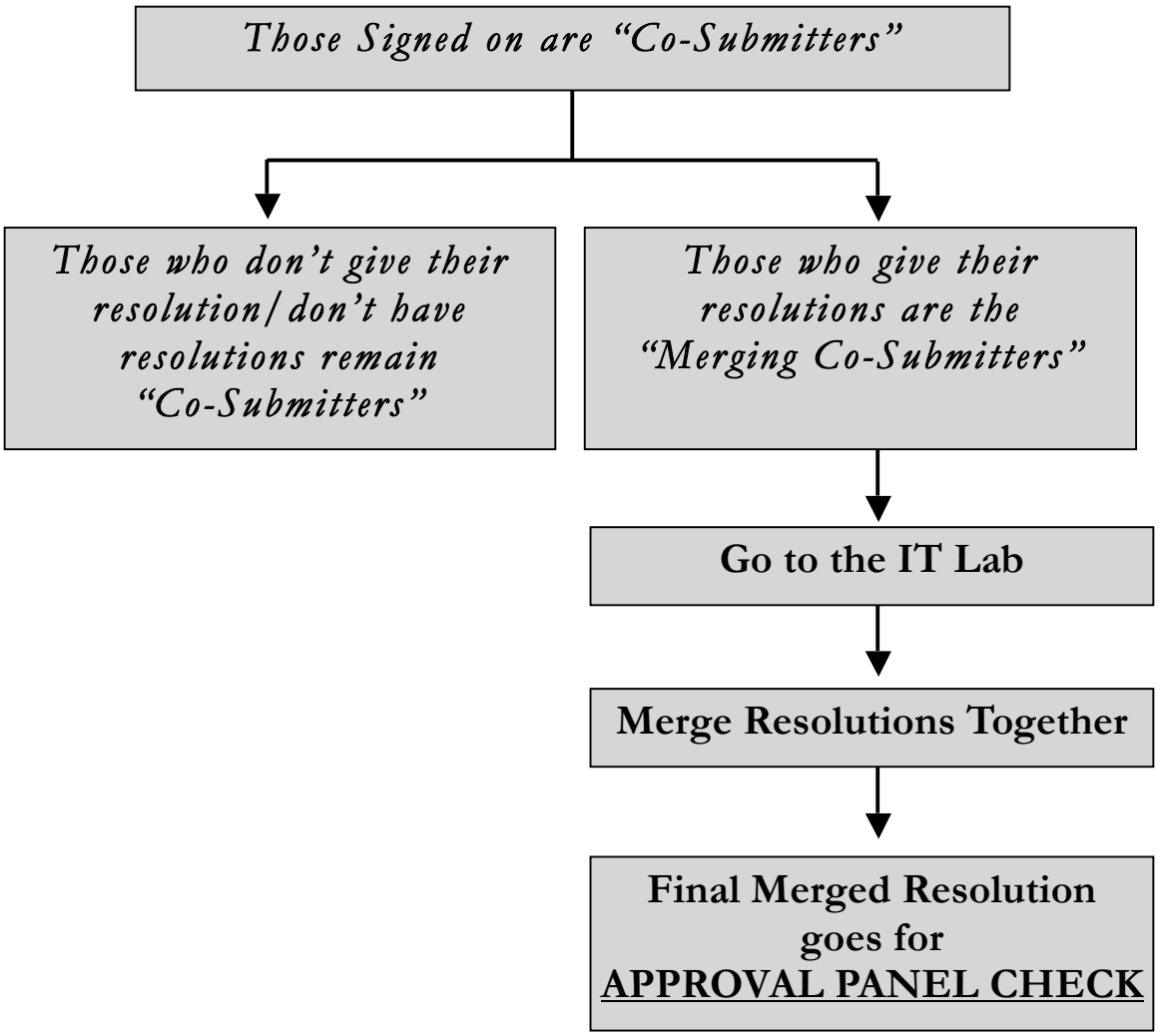
Below, you can find a sample Policy Statement. This Policy Statement was written by Japan in the first committee of the General Assembly (GA1) on the issue of "North Korean Nuclear Disarmament".

"Honourable Chair, Esteemed Fellow Delegates,
The Delegation of Japan feels that The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not complied with the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty and has continued their production of illicit Nuclear Power. By North Korea generating Nuclear Power without any observation by the IAEA,OPCW or the United Nations, North Korea poses themselves as a threat to the international community as they would abuse all rules on obtaining such power therefore causing a violation of the UN Charter on Peace and Security of Member States. Japan wishes that a solution would be raised allowing satisfaction to both North Korea and the member states allowing a stable cooperation in North Korea's Nuclear Advancement. Japan further wishes that if North Korea does not comply to the terms of the house, sanctions and such measures should be imposed, as Japan and South Korea are most at threat from North Korea's Nuclear Power. The Delegation of Japan hopes for constructive debate and fruitful ideas to be given in debate on the matter.
Thank You,
The Delegation of Japan Yields the floor to the Chair

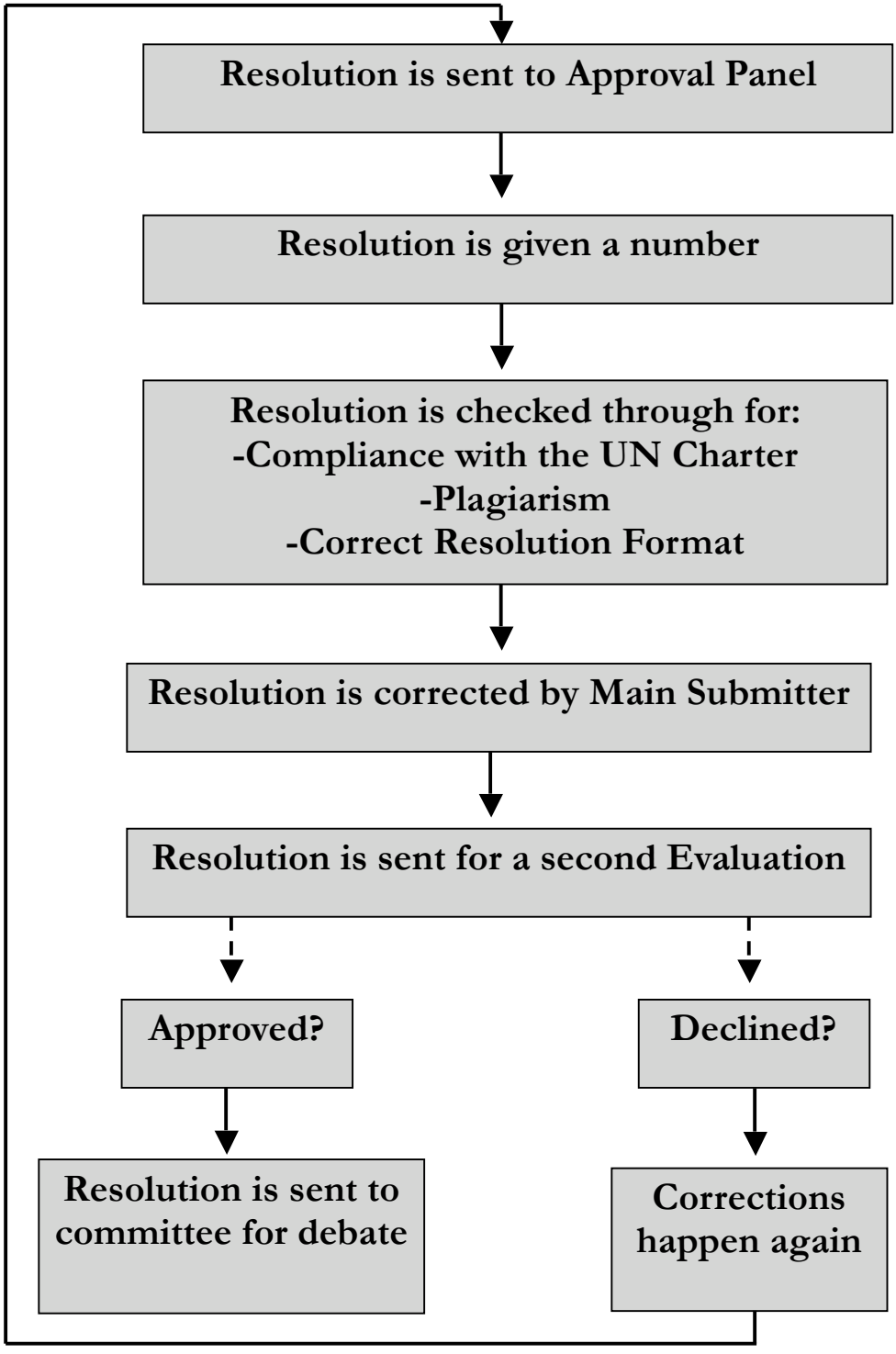
Foot Notes:
[1] **Please refer to page 6 to learn about Researching their Delegation**
[2] **Please refer to page 8 to learn about Researching their Delegation's Allies.**

How to Lobby


Delegates Enter Conference
ROLE CALL
BEGIN LOBBYING
(With your Resolution to Sign up to)
Find Same-Issue Delegates
Find Bloc Members
Find Other Delegates
Agreeing Delegates
Disagreeing Delegates
Agreeing Delegates
Disagreeing Delegates
Sign on to Resolution Together
Those Signed on are "Co-Submitters"


Those Signed on are "Co-Submitters"
Those who don't give their resolution/don't have resolutions remain "Co-Submitters"
Those who give their resolutions are the "Merging Co-Submitters"
Go to the IT Lab
Merge Resolutions Together
Final Merged Resolution goes for APPROVAL PANEL CHECK

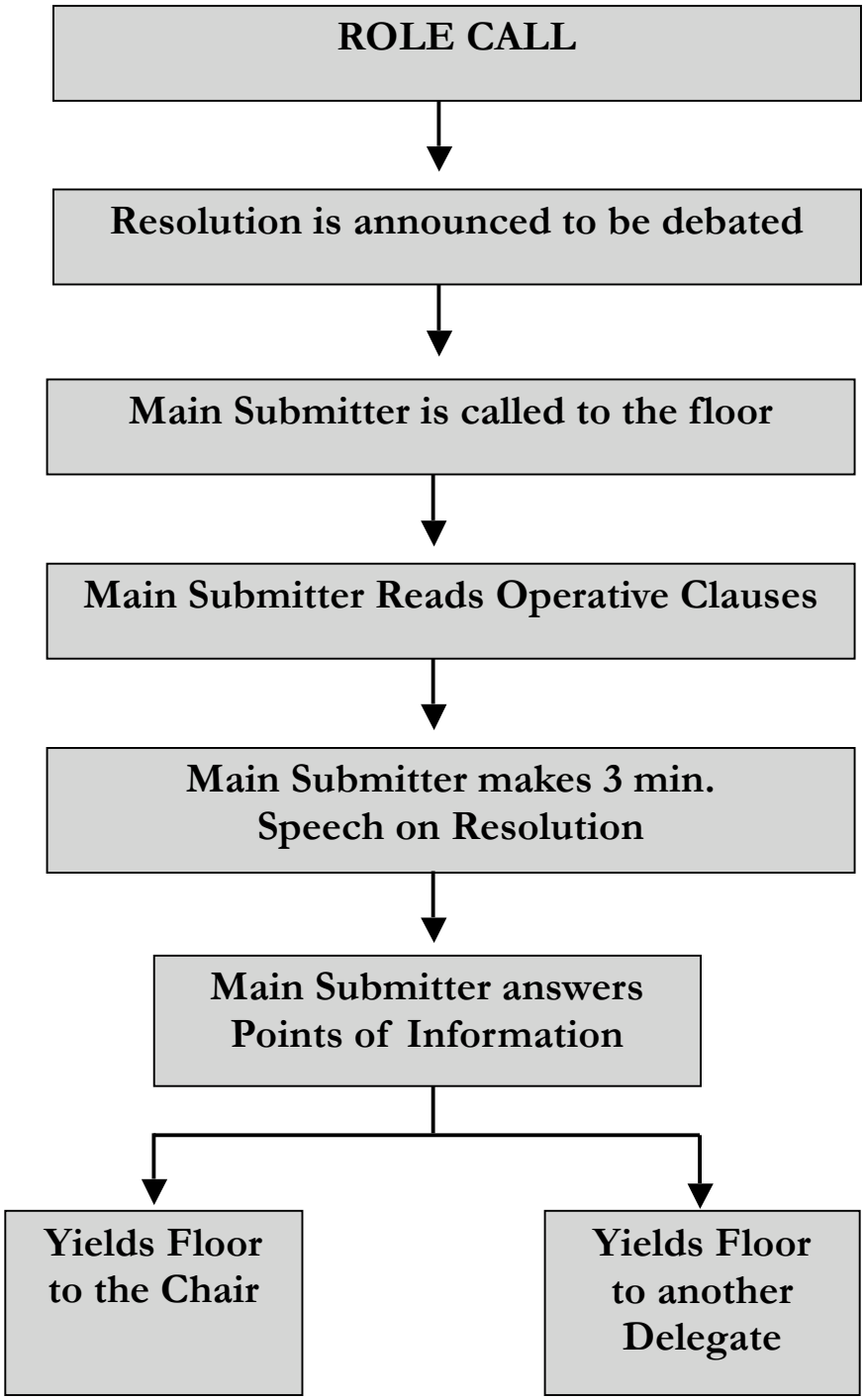
The Approval Panel Process[1]



Foot Notes:

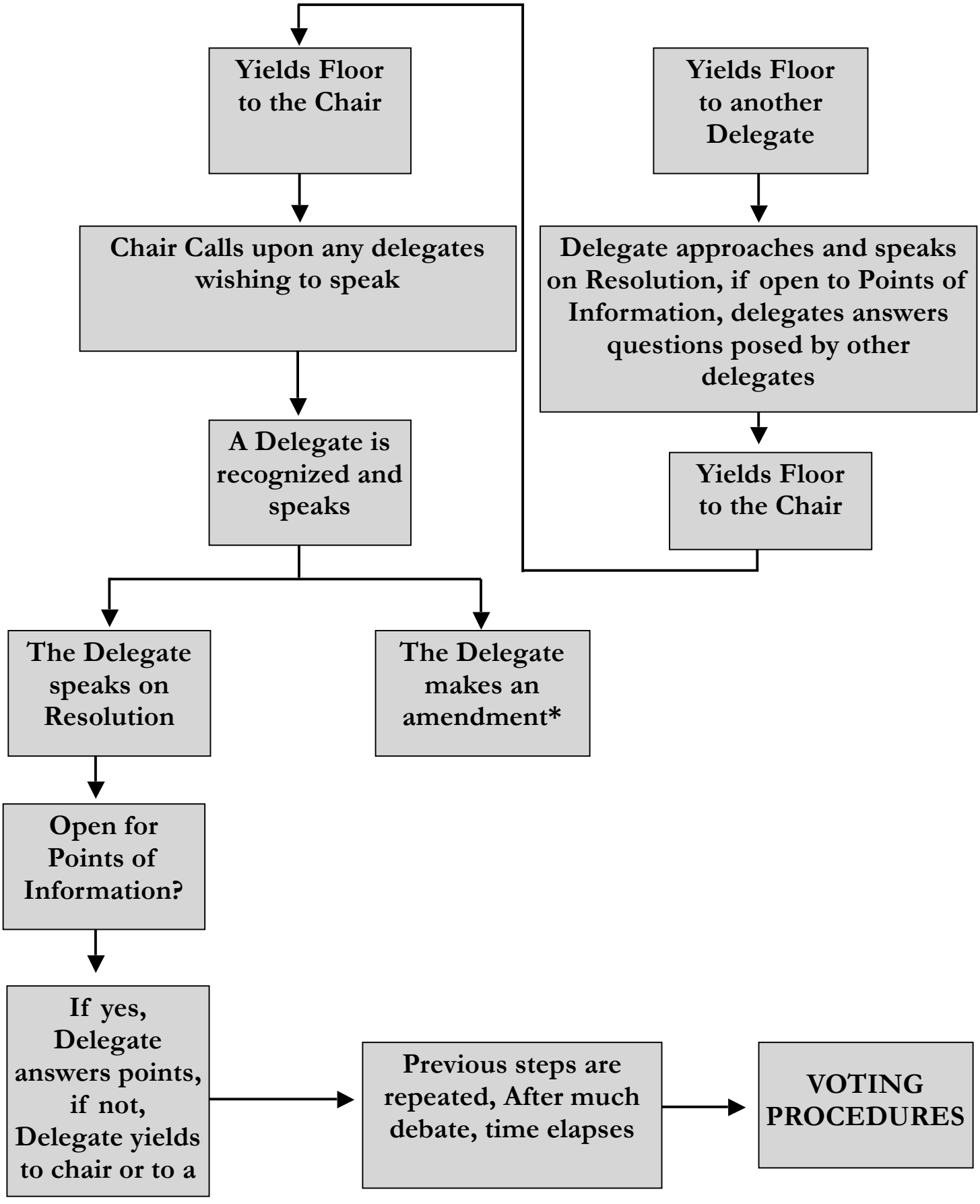
[1] The Approval Panel is run by MUN Directors from other schools that help at the conference for the purpose of checking through resolution for compliancy with the UN Charter, Plagiarism and Correct Resolution Formatting

How Debate Works[1]

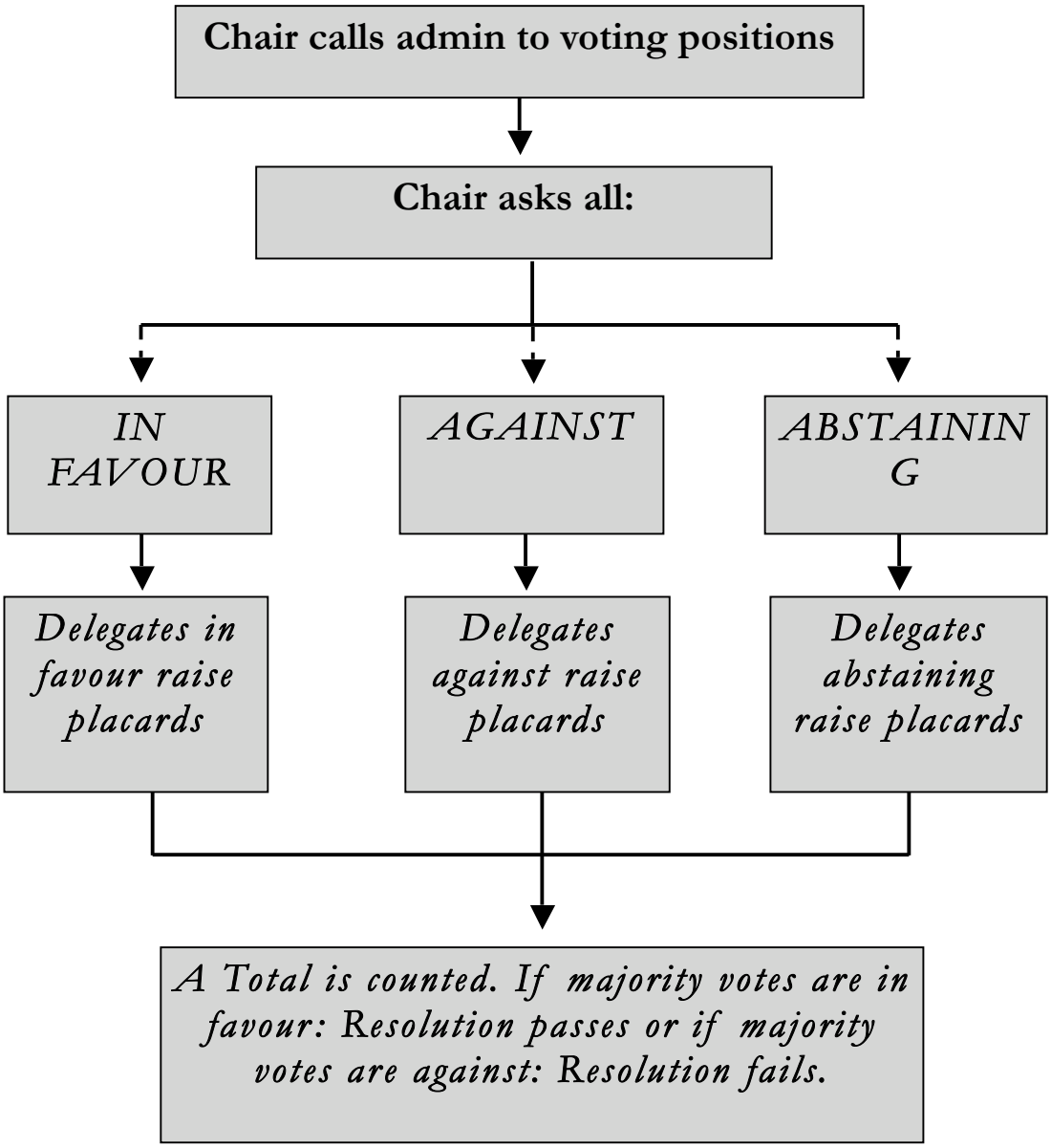


Foot Notes:

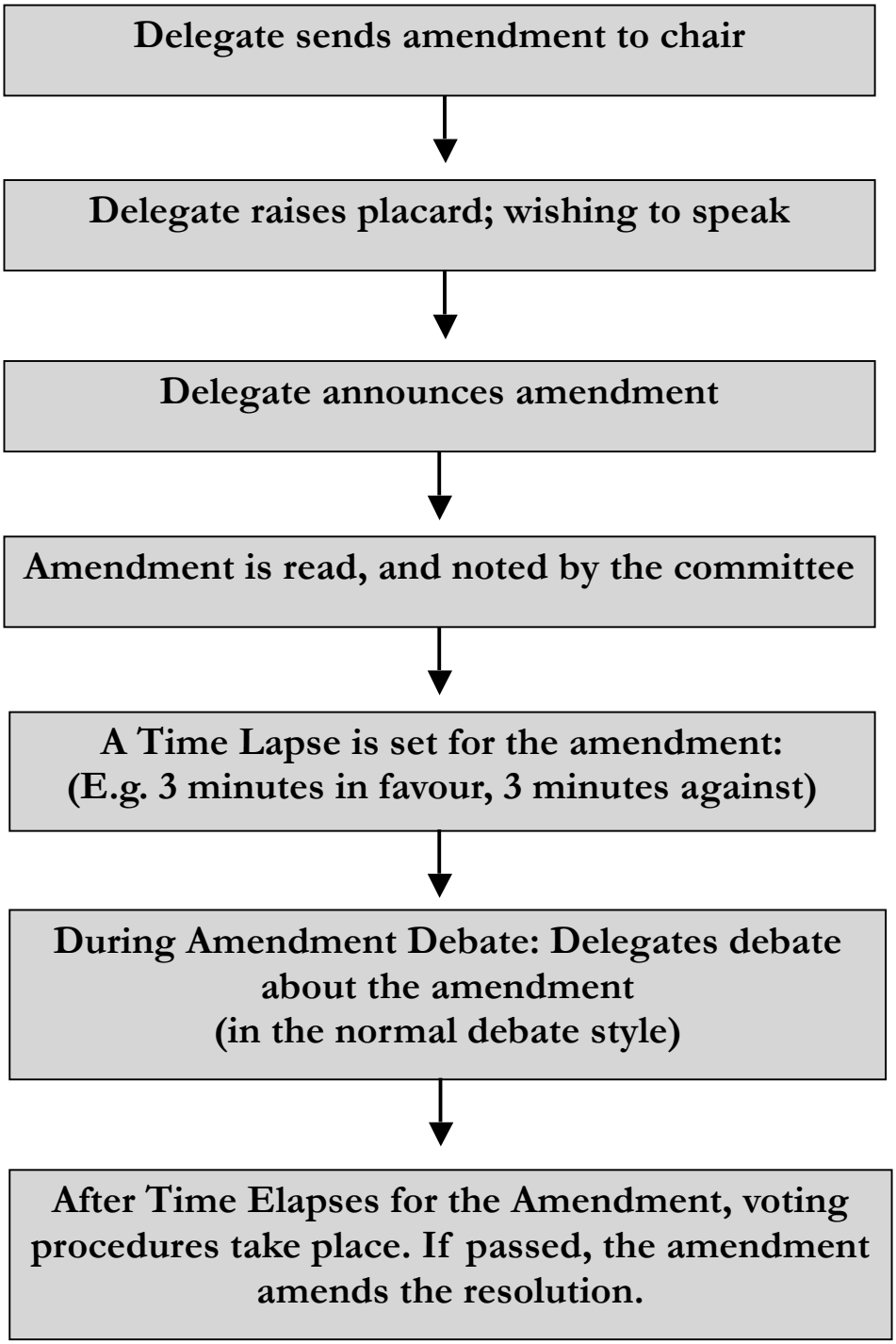
[1] Debate during an MUN Conference is done in the third person, meaning addressing others, yourself and the chair are all said without the use of: "I", "you", "we", "you all" etc.


Yields Floor to the Chair
Yields Floor to another Delegate
Chair Calls upon any delegates wishing to speak
Delegate approaches and speaks on Resolution, if open to Points of Information, delegates answers questions posed by other delegates
A Delegate is recognized and speaks
Yields Floor to the Chair
The Delegate speaks on Resolution
The Delegate makes an amendment*
Open for Points of Information?
If yes, Delegate answers points, if not, Delegate yields to chair or to a
Previous steps are repeated, After much debate, time elapses
VOTING PROCEDURES

Voting Procedures



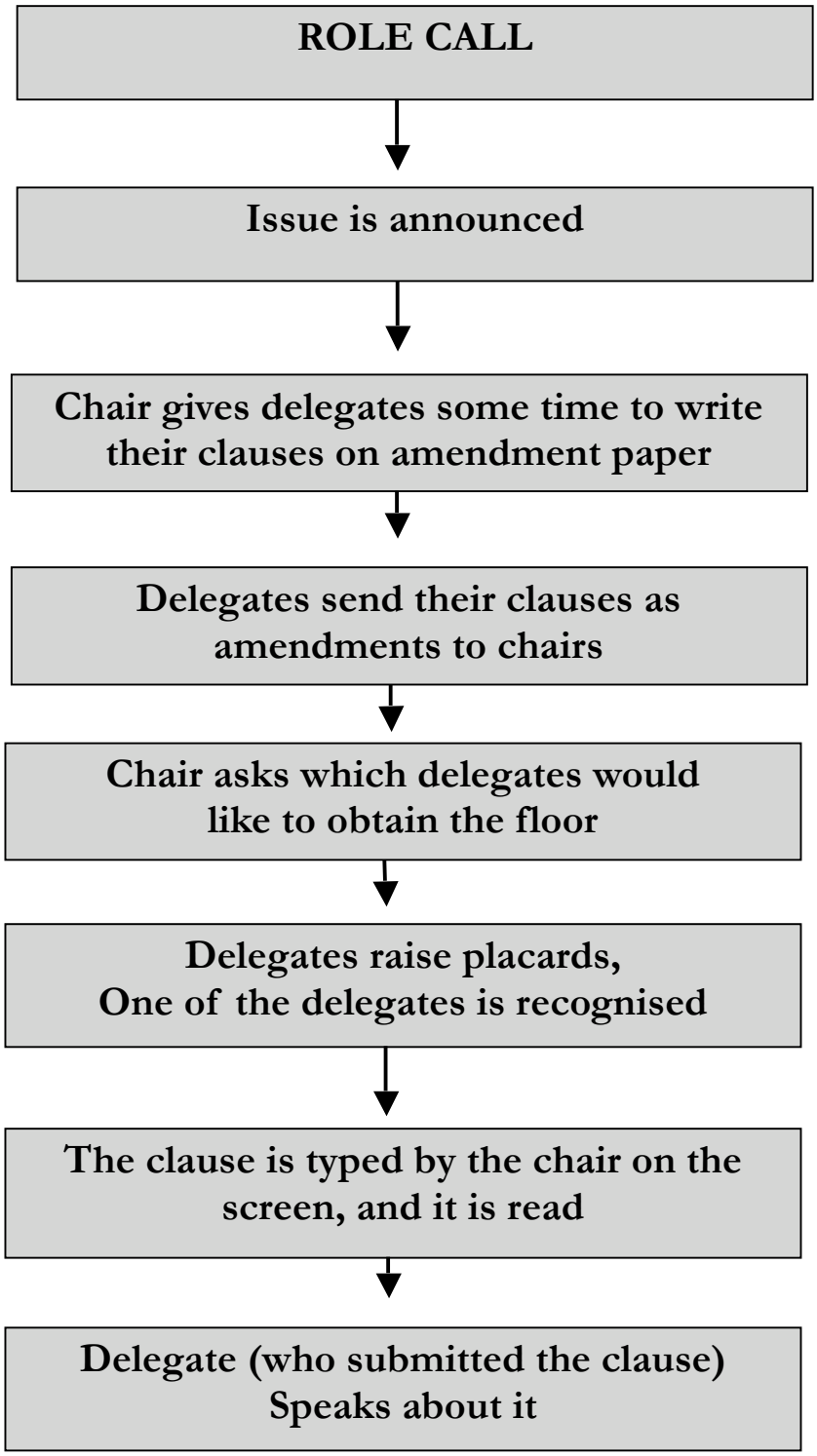
Amendments[1]

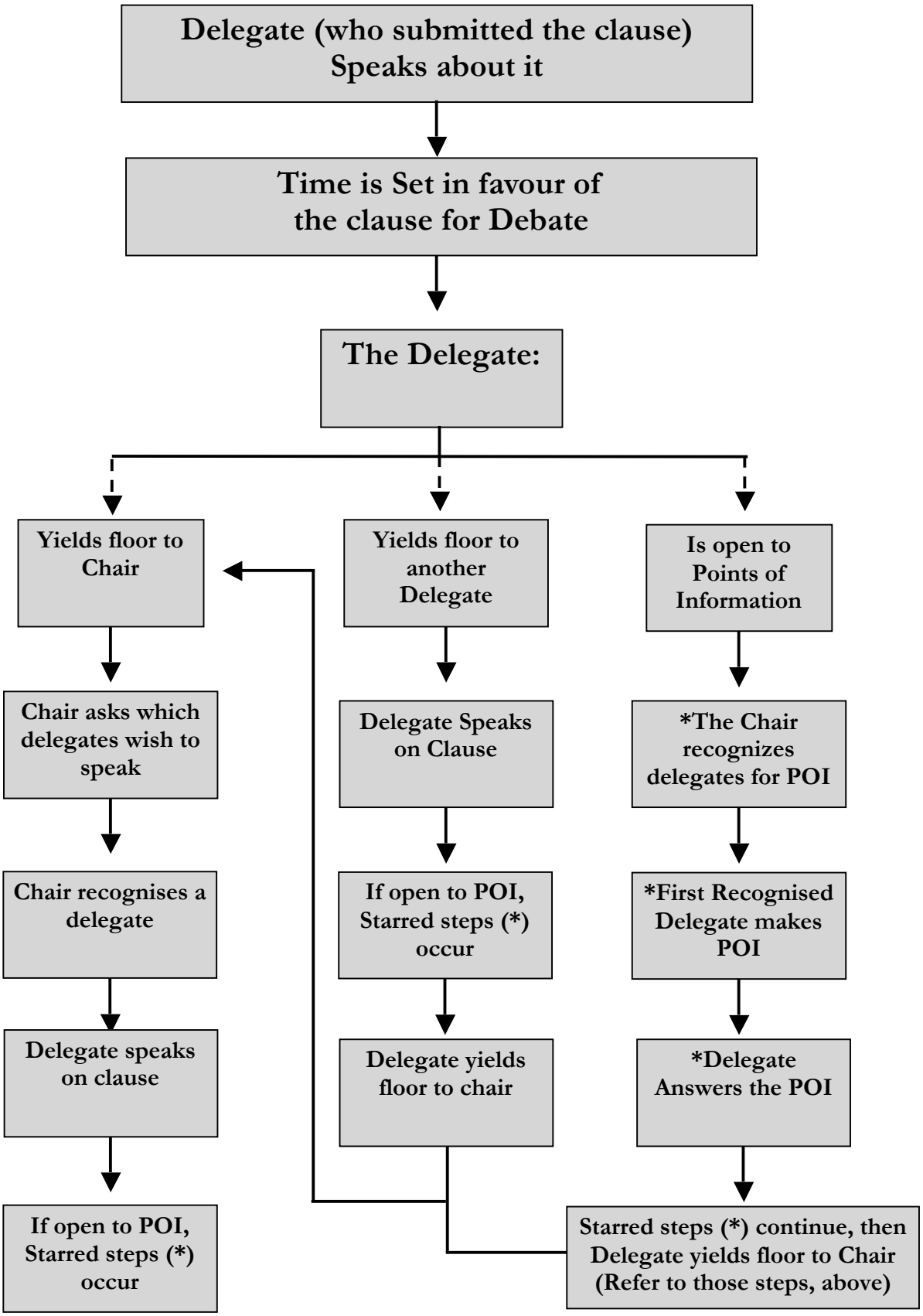


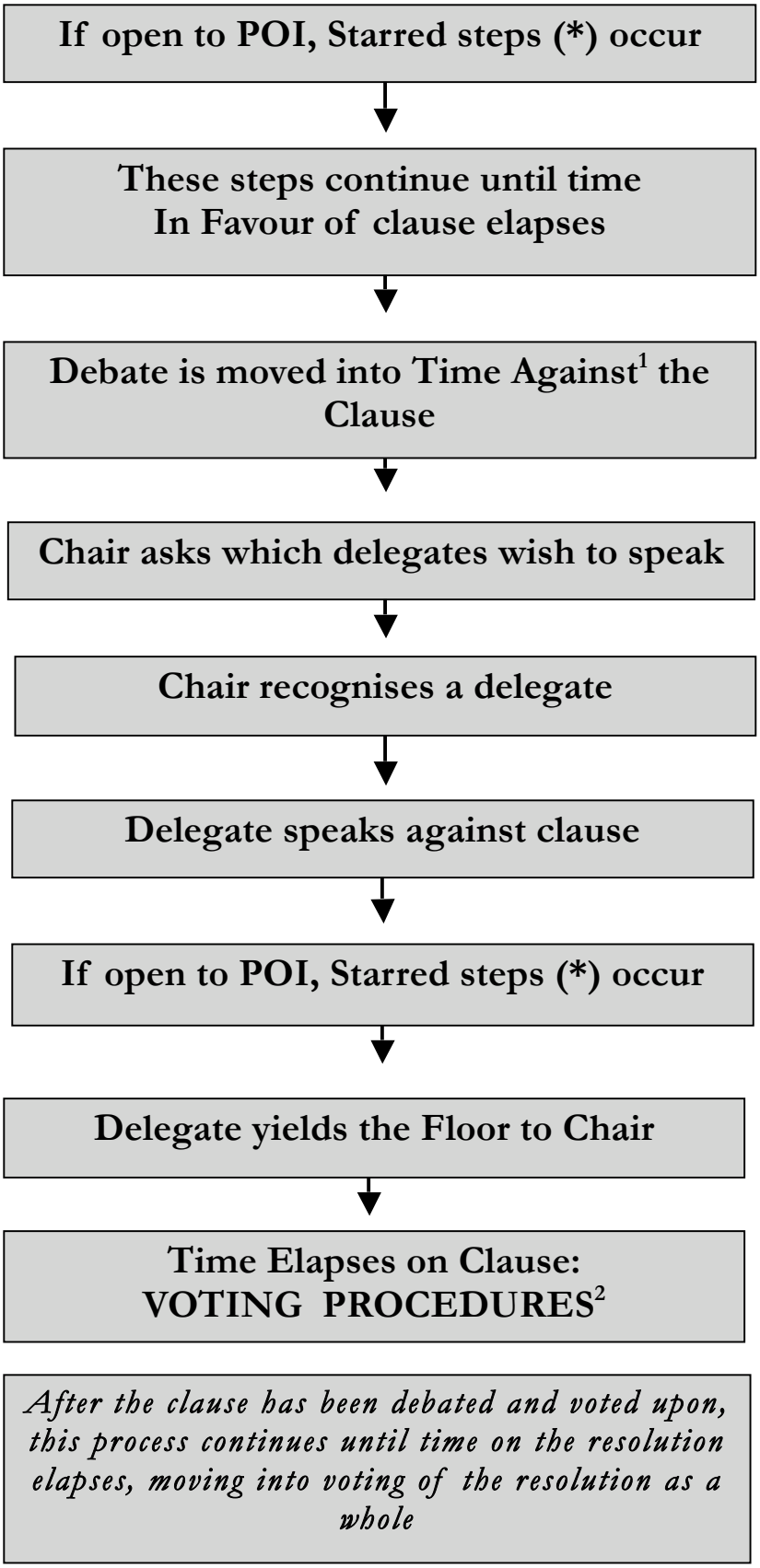
Foot Notes:

[1] Amendments are improvements to a resolution; these are sent to the chair in an amendment paper, and they are debated.

How Debate at Ad Hoc Committees Works

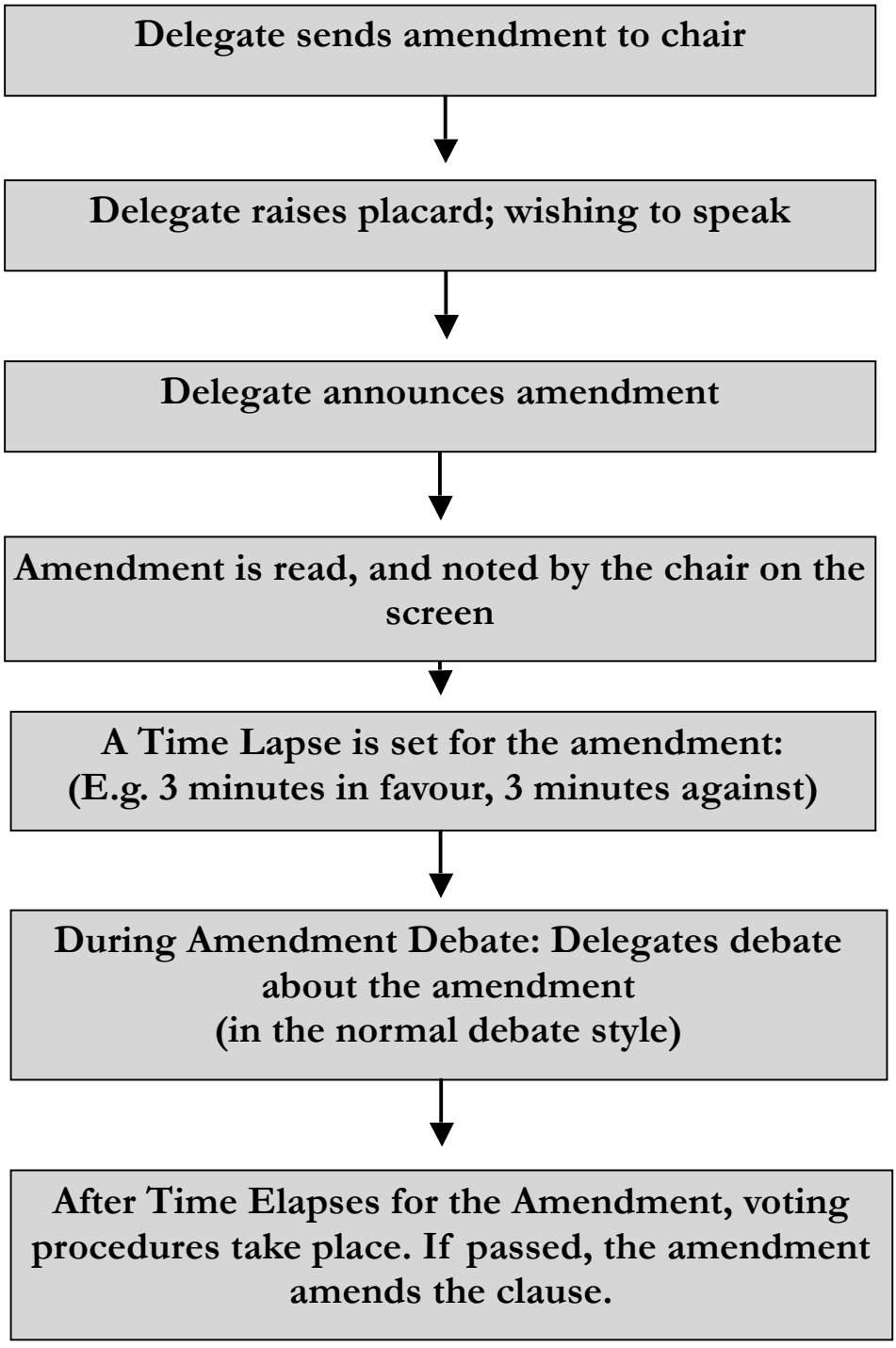



Delegate (who submitted the clause) Speaks about it
Time is Set in favour of the clause for Debate
The Delegate:
Yields floor to Chair
Yields floor to another Delegate
Is open to Points of Information
Chair asks which delegates wish to speak
Delegate Speaks on Clause
*The Chair recognizes delegates for POI
Chair recognises a delegate
If open to POI, Starred steps (*) occur
*First Recognised Delegate makes POI
Delegate speaks on clause
Delegate yields floor to chair
*Delegate Answers the POI
If open to POI, Starred steps (*) occur
Starred steps (*) continue, then Delegate yields floor to Chair (Refer to those steps, above)



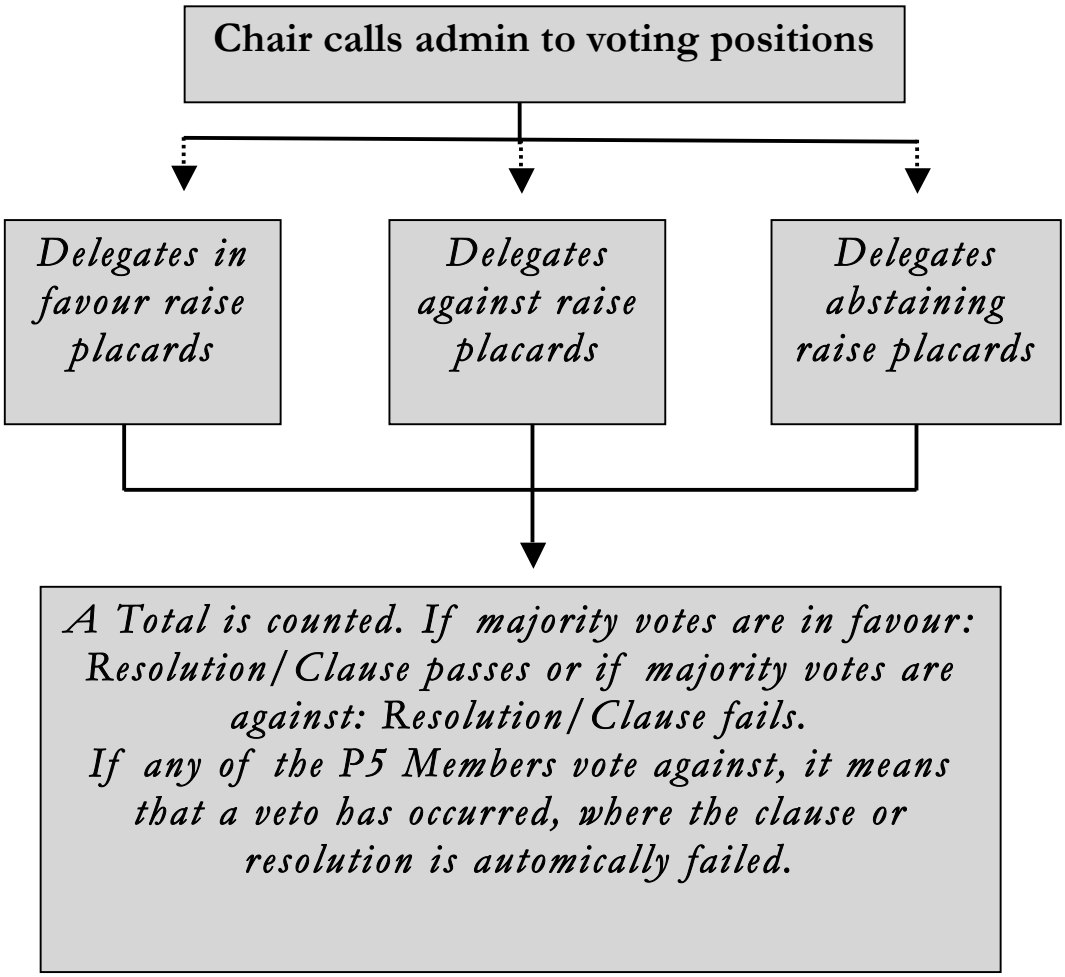
Foot Notes:
[1] Amendments can only be submitted to amend clauses in Time Against a clause
[1] Please refer to page 62 to learn about Amendment Procedure
[2] Please refer to page 63 to learn about Voting Procedures

Amendments[1] in Ad Hoc Committees



Foot Notes:
[1]Amendments are improvements to a resolution; these are sent to the chair in an amendment paper, and they are debated.

Voting Procedures in Ad Hoc Committees



Please note: when in the Security and are a P5 Member, if you're unhappy with the clause, instead of vetoing it, try:
Amending the clause with Amendments
Abstaining when voting on the clause if you are unhappy with it, but don't mind if it remains in the resolution

It is suggested that P5 members should veto clauses if they are destructive to the issue and cannot be made better by amendments.

Equipment and Attire

During an MUN Conference, one will be expected to dress in formal clothing and act professionally, as though being a member of Parliament The Dress code for MUN conferences are strictly formal. One will be expected to dress in suits (if male) or in equally formal clothing (if female).

Male Clothing:

Photo Source: Hugo Boss
http://www.hugoboss.com/

During the Conference, male attendees are expected to dress in the clothing shown above and to the right.

The minimal requirement at a conference is to wear a pair formal pants and shirt, with dark shoes and a blazer; however it is advised that male attendees dress in proper suits with a tie.

As conference attendees would receive a lot of paper due to notes, resolutions, conference manuals, program of events booklets and the MUN conference's newspaper, it is advised that attendees carry a bag or a briefcase to the conference as that would allow one to carry all of the various documents accumulated during the course of the conference.

Photo Source: Hugo Boss
http://www.hugoboss.com/

Female Clothing:

Photo Source: Hugo Boss
http://www.hugoboss.com/
Handbag Photo Source: Longchamp
http://www.longchamp.com/
Shoes Photo Source: Ferragamo
http://www.salvatoreferragamo.it/

During the Conference, female attendees are expected to dress in the clothing shown above and to the right.

The minimal requirement at a conference is to wear a pair formal pants or skirt and top, with dark shoes. Female attendees are expected to respect that when wearing a skirt, the end of the skirt should placed no higher than five inches above the knees due to need to keep a professional atmosphere at the conference.

In regard to the choice of shoes, female attendees are advised to resist wearing high heels and choose flat heeled shoes as the course of the conference requires a large amount of walking, but it is not discouraged, as the choice is for the attendee to make.

As conference attendees, you will receive a lot of paper due to notes, resolutions, conference manuals, program of events booklets and the MUN conference's newspaper, it is advised that attendees carry a bag or a formal tote bag to the conference as that would allow one to carry all of the various documents accumulated during the course of the conference.

Photo Source: Hugo Boss
http://www.hugoboss.com/

Do's and Don'ts of MUN Clothing and Appearance:

Please DO:

- ☐ Dress Like the two people on the left

Photo Source: Hugo Boss
http://www.hugoboss.com/

1

1

2

3

4

5

Please DON'T:

- Dress in casual clothing
- Have obscene facial and body piercing or tattoos that are visible
- Have unnatural coloured hair (dyed hair is allowed provided that it's of a natural colour.
- Wear Military Clothing
- Wear Sports/Active Clothing
- Dress in National Costume

6

Photo 1, 2 and 6:
Hugo Boss http://www.hugoboss.com/
Photo 3 and 4:
Blog Post http://www.blogspot.com/
Photo 5:
Guns Fun and Camouflage
http://www.gunsfunandcamouflage.co.uk/
Photo 7: Props-n-Frocks
http://www.props-n-frocks.co.uk/

Equipment for Conference:

Conference Folder

Notepaper[1]

Notepad

USB Stick

Pens

Conference Folder:
http://www.charnwoodpromotions.com
Notepad:
http://www.paperstone.co.uk/
Pens:
http://www.supplierlist.com
USB Stick:
http://www.pc-onlineshop.be

The equipment shown above Can fit in ones conference folder.

A Conference Folder is used because one would need to have a way of holding all of their documents that have been accumulated during the conference and other material like a USB stick, pens etc.

The Notepad is necessary during an MUN conference as one would write down notes and points mentioned by other delegates for the purpose of contributing to the debate and to refer back to when making a speech on the resolution or asking a question to another delegate.

Pens are an obvious essential tool to write with, however, several pens are good to bring, as during the course of the lobbying process, when signing onto other resolutions, having pens available speed the process and help to get more signatures as you show yourself as a resourceful delegate to others.

Notepaper[1] is needed during the conference, as it is a way for delegates to communicate to one another privately during debate and allows each other to exchange views on the issue and gain an understanding from the standpoint of others.

The USB Stick is necessary during the lobbying stage. When it would come to merging resolutions, there is not enough time to retype a whole clause, but rather copy it from one soft copy resolution and paste it into the other and then make the required changes. The same reasoning applies when one is a main submitter as the majority of the resolution comes from the main submitter's own resolution.

A Laptop is a good piece of equipment to bring, as you can store your information, speeches and suggestive clauses on it. Many conferences provided wireless internet, which allows you to refer to your research or websites during debate to enhance your contributions for debate. Although conferences have computers for you to work on, where you can merge resolutions together, by bringing your own laptop it can speed that process as you won't need to wait for an available computer when you are in a rush or if the computer room is busy.

Foot Notes:
[1] Please refer to page 41 for more information on Notepaper

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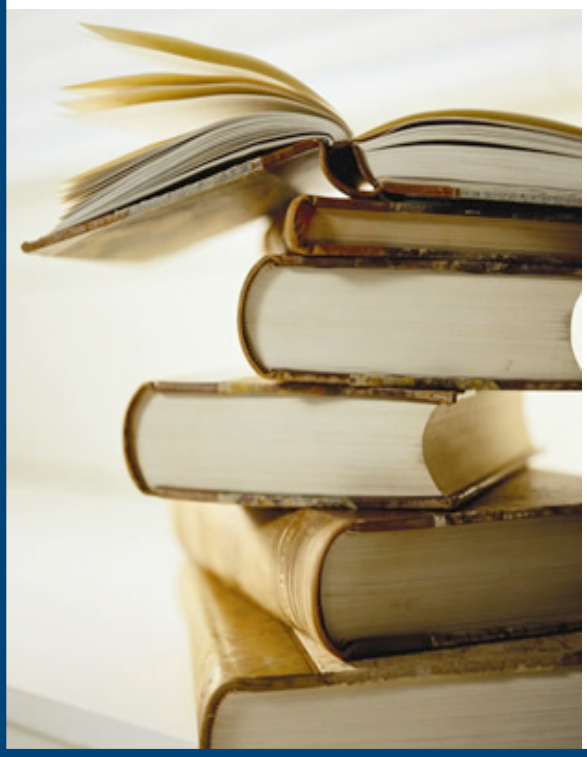

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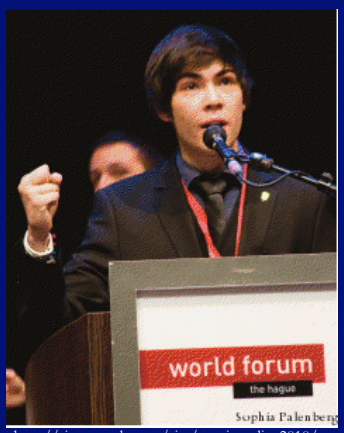

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http://home.munitv-online.net/Munitv-East_Online/Munitv-East_Online.html

"The fact that Model United Nations exists to uphold the values of the United Nations among the young is particularly important, since it is from the young that we should draw our energy and inspiration as we strive to make the United Nations effective and responsive to the needs of the people worldwide." - Kofi Annan

http://sites.google.com/site/munityonline2010/

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