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“Together, you represent the United Nations as it should be – people from all countries coming together to find solutions to problems through constructive debate and an exchange of ideas... As leaders of the future, you can come up with innovative approaches to help confront the challenges facing the global community.”

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the IPS Model United Nations 2014-2015 Club! This document will be constantly updated, its aim is to help you prepare for the conferences… please do NOT print.

“Model United Nations is an authentic simulation of the U.N. General Assembly and other multilateral bodies. These simulating international organizations began even before the birth of the United Nations, when students held a series of Model League of Nations in the 1920s. The popularity of Model U.N. continues to grow, and today more than 400,000 middle school, high school and college/university students worldwide participate every year.

Some Model U.N. exercises take place in the classroom and others are school wide. Still others are regional, national, or even international. These are called conferences, and the events are much larger, with participants from all over the United States and the world. More than 1,000,000 people have participated in MUN conferences around the world since the conferences became popular over 50 years ago. Today there are more than 400 conferences that take place in 35 countries. Depending on the location, the average conference can have as few as 30 students or as many as 2,000. There are an estimated 400 Model U.N. conferences held annually worldwide. These conferences take place virtually every month throughout the school year.” [1] “During a conference, participants must employ a variety of communication and critical thinking skills in order to represent the policies of their country. These skills include public speaking, group communication, research, policy analysis, active listening, negotiating, conflict resolution, note taking, and technical writing” [7]

MUN has a long tradition at IPS. Our school has attended the following conferences,

✓ 2005/2006: SFSMUN-Qatar
✓ 2006-2007: CIMUN-Cairo and SFSMUN-Qatar
✓ 2007/2008: CIMUN-Cairo and SPIMUN-St. Petersburg
✓ 2008/2009: CIMUN-Cairo
✓ 2009/2010: PAMUN-Paris
✓ 2010/2011: Prague
✓ 2011/2012: SFSMUN-Qatar (February 1/4, 2012)
  o Ammar Gillani, Best Delegate
✓ 2012/2013:
  o SFSMUN-Qatar (February 21/24, 2013)
  o RIMUN-Rome (March 14/20, 2013)
    ▪ Seif Zidan, Best delegate
    ▪ Doha Aldebakel, Honorable mention
    ▪ Amman Gillani, Honorable mention
✓ 2013/2014
  o SFSMUN-Qatar (February 20/23, 2014)
    ▪ Doha Aldebakel, Honorable mention in the Arab League
  o SPIMUN-St. Petersburg (March 22/29, 2014)
    ▪ Seif Zidan, Best delegate
    ▪ Maram Abuajamieh, Best delegate
2014-2015:

- SFSMUN-Qatar (January 8/11, 2015)
  - Joud Almutairi, Honorable mention in the Gulf Cooperation Council, GCC.
  - Lujain Alessawi, Honorable mention in the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, UNESCO

- SNS-MUN, Saad National Schools Conference (February 20/21, 2015)
  - Sarah Holmes, Best Delegate in the Security Council, SC.
  - Dana Khalili, Best Delegate in the Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC.
  - Lujain Alessawi, Honorable Mention in the Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Committee, SOCHUM.

- DASMUN, Dhahran Ahliyya School Conference (March 13/14, 2015)

As part of the International Programs School Model United Nations Club for this school year, you will be applying to attend TWO of these conferences and become a MUN delegate. “A Model U.N. delegate is a student who assumes the role of an ambassador to the United Nations at a Model U.N. event. A Model U.N. delegate does not have to have experience in international relations.” [1]

**Club membership requires a 2.8 GPA or higher with no D's or F's.**

*IPS delegation to Qatar 2012*  *IPS delegation to Qatar 2013*  *IPS delegation to Rome 2013*

*Be aware: all school fees must be clear before a student is allowed to travel in any school related event.*
THE UNITED NATIONS
“The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

The UN has 4 main purposes:
● To keep peace throughout the world;
● To develop friendly relations among nations;
● To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other’s rights and freedoms;
● To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

Quick facts:
● General Assembly: 193 Member States
● Security Council: 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent
● Economic and Social Council: 54 members
● International Court of Justice: 15 judges”. [5]

Mr. Ban Ki-moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. You can check out his biography here

MUN CODE OF CONDUCT
Club membership requires a 2.8 GPA or higher with no D's or F's.

MUN club members are expected to:
1. arrive on time and prepared for all MUN meetings,
   a. for the 2014-2015 school year weekly meetings will start on Tuesday, September 16th, 3:10 - 4:00 pm.
   b. missing meetings without a previous VALID excuse will reduce your chances to be eligible for conference application.

2. carry out weekly research assignments as assigned: MUN skills and country and topics,

3. exemplify IPS four basic rules: Be Kind, Be Respectful, Be Responsible, and Be Safe,
4. actively participate in the meetings by demonstrating knowledge of United Nations structure and function, and a thorough understanding of the assigned country’s policy related to the topic, show understanding and commitment to MUN conference rules of procedure,

5. arrange transportation home on meeting days.

The MUN advisers oversee the conference application process, helps students prepare for the conferences, assist students with their research, oversee travel arrangements to conferences, and accompany the delegates to the conferences.

SPIMUN, 2014

MUN Secretariat

1) Secretary-General (SG) -
   1. developing the agenda along with the MUN advisers: Mondays, lunch time
   2. assisting with conference planning as requested
   3. building understanding and a sense of community between all club members: using Tribes agreements and addressing issues as they arise
   4. overseeing club meetings along with Chief of Staff and Rapporteur
      a. facilitating all of the committee's proceedings by following MUN rules of procedure, ruling on points and motions,
      b. keeping time, and
      c. ensuring that the member students have a lively club meeting

2) Chief of Staff -
   1. moderates proceedings when deemed necessary by the Secretary General
   2. assisting with conference planning as requested
   3. building understanding and a sense of community between all club members: using Tribes agreements and addressing issues as they arise
   4. assisting the SG overseeing club meetings
      a. facilitating all of the committee's proceedings by following MUN rules of procedure, ruling on points and motions,
      b. keeping time, and
      c. ensuring that the member students have a lively club meeting
3) **Rapporteur** -

1. responsible for keeping the committee in order by maintaining the speakers' list, calling roll, and tracking all resolutions and votes
2. assisting with conference planning as requested
3. building understanding and a sense of community between all club members: using Tribes agreements and addressing issues as they arise
4. assisting the SG and Chief of Staff overseeing club meetings

**COUNTRY RESEARCH**

“It is important to remember that your goal is to faithfully represent your country. Delegates need to learn about their country so that they may respond to the issues raised at the conference just as a real delegate from that country would respond. You should also be knowledgeable about the specified topic area, the United Nations, and your particular committee.” [1] In order to accomplish these tasks every delegate will create a binder “and divide the information by country, topic(s), the UN, and conference information. Being clear on the nation’s voting records, with who the country generally votes, and what initiatives the country has sponsored will help delegates to role-play as delegates from that country. In addition, delegates must learn general information about the country they are representing: its political structure, history, culture(s), geography, people, infrastructure, economics, transnational issues, the country's allies and enemies in the world, and to what formal organizations it belongs (such as OAS, EU, OPEC, etc.). Some sources for country information include:

1. News and media sources, particularly those that focus on the specific country and UN activities throughout the world, are a great resource. Our most recommended site to begin country research is the [BBC Country Profile](https://www.bbc.co.uk/), this site has a brief country profile for all 193 member states.” [1] Another great link is the [CIA World Fact Book](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/) as well as [The United Nations web site](https://www.un.org/).  

2. “The country's permanent [UN Mission](https://www.un.org/mission) can be a useful resource. Delegates can visit the mission’s web site or call the directly and ask them to send their position statements on various issues. You can even contact them to ask specific questions to find out how a particular country reacts to an issue. MUN delegates can find also information on the Internet at [www.embassy.org](https://www.embassy.org)” [1]
“Next, delegates should research the topic at hand. The background guides are intended to jumpstart delegates’ research. Delegates should further research the general information on the topic, the country's position about the topic, actions taken to combat the problem, and stances of other countries, blocs, etc.” [1]

Great areas to look for information include:

- **News and Media sources.** Delegates should constantly be aware of any news involving their countries and/or topics. Use the Internet to locate news and media sources. You can probably set up “news alert” options in CNN, BBC, and Al Jazeera. You can also use Googler Scholar.
- “The United Nations web site is always a useful site for topic research. The UN Economic and Social Council section has a great index to some of the most popular topics. In addition, through the United Nations Documentation Center you can find resolutions and voting records from the current and previous years.
- **Non-government organizations (NGOs)** offer a lot of background information, and in many cases, great Internet links to further sources of research.
- **Policy centers of universities.** Many topics, especially human rights, are the subject of constant research by both professors and students.”

Delegates cannot forget to learn about the United Nations. In many cases this is the area of research that is most overlooked. It is important for delegates to know how the organ/agency that they are in operates, the text of the UN Charter, recent UN actions on the issue, conferences that have been held, statements by UN officials etc. The UN web site, www.un.org, is the best resource to find this information. The UN also publishes many books about the specific topics, and general UN information, which can be purchased via their web site.” [1]

“If you use the Internet for your research you should make sure that you carefully select your sources. The amount of materials available are likely to be far greater than what you can digest in the amount of time you have available to prepare for a conference. Keep in mind that web sites are not always reliable sources of information. Carefully select the sources you wish to rely on for preparing your arguments.

When searching libraries or the Internet for information you might want to look for several keywords that are related to your topic. Sometimes, different spellings or alternative wordings may lead you to additional sources of information. In addition to libraries and the Internet, newspaper archives and NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations) are also useful resources. NGOs are voluntary citizens' groups that perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to Governments, monitor policies and encourage political participation at the community level. They provide analysis of issues, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or health. There are over 1500 NGOs currently working with the UN. The main UN web site contains an extensive list of NGOs organized alphabetically as well as by region and topic.
Moreover, when gathering information it is important to distinguish between opinions and facts. Facts are used to support opinions. Whenever possible use facts to support your arguments but don't be surprised if there are instances when facts are not available. Ultimately, you will be presenting an opinion and must defend it against other opinions. Therefore, it is crucial for you to be familiar with different viewpoints and opinions on your topic. Study arguments that are different from the one your country is likely to take on your topic. Analyze the facts that are used to support opposing arguments. Sometimes the same facts can be used to support two different positions on a topic. Use your knowledge of the complex issues that underlie your topic to find gaps or errors in the reasoning used by those who oppose your position. Remember, it is up to you to decide which particular points you want to focus on in your own arguments and this decision needs to be guided by your country's position!” [2]

POSITION PAPERS

In some conferences, “delegations are required to submit position papers prior to coming to the conference. Position papers allow delegates to organize their ideas and aid in formatting and representing a country’s policy. The position papers will also aid delegates in formulating their speeches. Position papers should define each topic on the agenda, as well as that topic’s relationship to the country’s national interests.” [1] Please be aware that different conferences have DIFFERENT requirements and regulations!

Qatar MUN has already published the list of committees and topics for the 2014 conference. Position papers should be 500 words maximum and aid to shape the delegate’s country point of view on the assigned topic.

A good Position Paper consists of the following sections,

“Heading
Delegate(s):
Country:
Committee:
Topic:

General Information
1st Paragraph – Opening Statement (3 – 4 sentences)
● Why is this topic important for the committee to address?
● Why does your country care about this topic?
● What is your country’s policy on this topic?

Specifics
2nd Paragraph – National Actions (3 – 5 sentences)
● Is the topic an issue in your country?
● What actions has your country taken to address the issue on a national level?
3rd Paragraph – **International Actions** (3 – 5 sentences)

- How has your country addressed the issues on an international level?
- What actions has your country taken on the issues on an international level?
- What conventions, treaties and resolutions has your country supported on this issue?
- What organizations is your country a member of that address this issue?
- Do you have quotes from government officials on this issue?

4th Paragraph – **Recommendations for Action** (4 – 6 sentences)

- What role would your country like to see the international community take to address the problem?
- What are your country’s recommendations to the committee on how to best resolve the issue?”

[1]

- Outline what you wish to accomplish for your country: what is the "ideal situation." If you have a clear idea of what this means walking in, when presented with other resolutions you will have a firm grasp of what should be added in order to get that resolution closer to the "ideal situation" for your country’s interest. In other words, how can your country get the most out of the committee? What does your country need most in regards to this topic?

“Research, Research, Research DO NOT restate information found in the topic guide. DO NOT include information about your country that is not related to the issue. DO NOT just list facts. Give recommendations on issue specifics.” [1]

**Sample Position Papers** ... there are hundreds of sample in the Internet!


‘You can imprison a man, but not an idea.
You can exile a man, but not an idea.
You can kill a man, but not an idea.’
— Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan Prime Minister 88-90

![Benazir Bhutto](http://www.topnews.in/files/benazir-bhutto3_0.jpg)
FLOW OF DEBATE
As mentioned before, different conferences have slightly different rules. You must be familiar with all the rules and regulations described in the Qatar MUN guide. In section 4, Procedure for Debate, the organizers discuss:

- Vote on Agenda
- Speaker’s List
- Motion for Caucus (Moderated or Unmoderated)
  - Motion for a Moderated Caucus
  - Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
- Working Papers
- Submitting a Draft Resolution
- Closure of Debate
- Reconsideration

Roll Call
At the start of each session, the Committee chairperson will announce each country’s name, please answer “present.”

The Chair might briefly introduce and explain the agenda and topics, or s/he might be expecting you to be knowledgeable about both. The United Nations Association of Greater Boston Guide offers the following chart,
Working Papers and Draft Resolutions Delegations work together to create resolutions. In addition, delegates may present amendments to these documents, which are changes to the draft resolutions.

END OF LIST
Once the speakers list has been exhausted, the committee will automatically move to immediate voting procedures.

END OF LIST

Points of Debate
These also vary from conference to conference. The most common ones are,

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Information
- Right of Reply

Motions
These refer to any proposal made by a delegate.

- Motion for a Moderated Caucus
- Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
- Motion to Extend Debate
- Motion to Move Into Time Against, Time in Open Debate, OR Voting Procedure
- Motion to Close Debate
- Motion to Table a Topic
- Motion to Reintroduce a Topic
- Motion to Introduce a Resolution
- Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

“Delegates need to become skilled in the MUN rules of procedure, you must learn how to get the floor to speak, the processes of preparing and presenting resolutions, how voting is handled, and how you may ask questions or make comments in the meetings.” [1]

“Many conferences also run crisis simulations in which hypothetical real world factors are included in the simulation, including representatives from various groups such as member states that topics for a crisis which can span all the committees of the conference.” [7]
PUBLIC SPEAKING

“Mr. Anthony Hogan, Model U.N. International, suggests the system of six "C's" to improve your ability:

1. Confidence: Confidence is portrayed by being as knowledgeable as possible on your subject and conveying this knowledge through the power of your voice and eyes. As a Model U.N. delegate, you are the authority and representative of your respective country. Research well and speak as if you know you are undoubtedly right. As the speaker, you must have confidence in yourself; otherwise the audience will have little confidence in you.

2. Clear: A speaker can do many things before-hand to assist them in speaking clearly. Write an outline of the topics that are going to be said, and follow it when speaking. Always speak slowly. This will allow the audience to hear everything that is said. Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid fumbling with words. Try to enunciate words properly.

3. Concise: A good public speaker presents his/her points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point--say what you have to say. Do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.

4. Constructive: An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. It is a known fact that three is a magic number. Say it once, say it and review it, then say it again. This method will help the audience to remember what was said.

5. "Con Passion": It is always important to speak from the heart--with passion--hence the Spanish term "con passion". Always maintain eye contact with the audience. In doing so the audience will feel connected to you and your speech. This is what you want. You want to grab and to hold the audience's attention.

6. Critique: It is better to critique than to criticize. Critiquing is constructive and allows for people to grow and improve. Criticizing brings peoples' motivation and confidence down. A critique should be accepted positively, since it is a tool that is used to strengthen one's public speaking.

Some additional tips for effective public speaking:

1. ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY SPEECH FILLERS from your communication. Fillers are words and phrases such as "umm," "well," "it is sort-a like," "it's kind-a like." These take away from the message you want to convey. Some of the words and phrases to eliminate include: "you know," "I think," "I'm sorry," "just," "but," "should," "like," "um," and, "a," etc.

2. USE THE POWERFUL PAUSE. Do not be afraid to have a moment of silence between sentences. A pause, after a thought and prefacing a response to a question holds the attention of the listener.

3. BREATHE from the diaphragm. Breathe deeply and often.

4. PACE YOURSELF. Do not talk too fast or too slow.
5. PHYSICALLY POSITION YOURSELF POWERFULLY. Be aware of your posture when you speak. Slouching, tilting your head and crossing your arms or legs diminishes the message. Stand up straight, shoulders down, feet firmly planted and knees unlocked.

6. PROJECT YOUR PRESENCE. Your voice is the herald that carries your message. Speak from your diaphragm not your throat. Keep the sound in the low- to- medium range. This projects authority. Speak loudly enough to be easily heard. Focus on speaking with enthusiasm, and energy and create color with your voice.

7. GESTURES. Do not be a statue. Consider occasionally exaggerating a gesture. Speaking from a platform is different than holding a one on one conversation. Use your whole body when you speak.

8. CONNECT WITH YOUR AUDIENCE. Use a lot of eye contact. Speak directly to individual members of the audience. Do not take your eyes off your audience or focus on a point over their heads.

9. COMMUNICATE CONFIDENCE. Make a conscious effort to project yourself confidently. This is as important as the message.” [4]
RESOLUTION PROCESS

Resolution signatories must usually present a DRAFT resolution to the Committee chair. An MUN Resolution uses very specific language and punctuation, knowledge regarding **preambulatory** and **operative** clauses is essential!

“Resolutions may simply reflect an opinion or may recommend action to be taken by a UN organ or related agency. Only the Security Council may make “decisions” that bind Member States to a certain course of action.

Delegates should not come to the MUN Conference with a prepared draft resolution, but instead should bring a “working paper” with points your country would support in a draft resolution. Each resolution has three parts: the heading, the preamble, and the operative clauses. **It is one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout the resolution and with a period at the very end.**

- Drafts should be single-spaced.
- The first word in each clause should be underlined, and each clause in the preamble should end with a comma.
- All operative clauses end with a semicolon except the final clause, which ends with a period.

**Sample Resolutions**... there are hundreds of sample in the Internet!

2) [http://dana.ucc.nau.edu/beb65/munsampleresolution.html](http://dana.ucc.nau.edu/beb65/munsampleresolution.html)

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**A Model United Nations Conference in action, Qatar 2012**
The following charts list some of the most commonly used resolution terms. [6]

**Preambulatory Clauses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirming</th>
<th>Determined</th>
<th>Having reviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarmed</td>
<td>Emphasizing</td>
<td>Having studied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxious</td>
<td>Encouraged</td>
<td>Keeping in mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciating</td>
<td>Endorsing</td>
<td>Mindful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>Expressing deep concern</td>
<td>Noting further</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing in mind</td>
<td>Expressing its appreciation</td>
<td>Noting with approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believing</td>
<td>Expressing its satisfaction</td>
<td>Noting with grave concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognizant</td>
<td>Fulfilling</td>
<td>Noting with regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerned</td>
<td>Fully alarmed</td>
<td>Noting with satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Fully believing</td>
<td>Observing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscious</td>
<td>Further depicting</td>
<td>Reaffirming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considering</td>
<td>Further recalling</td>
<td>Realizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaring</td>
<td>Having adapted</td>
<td>Reiterating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply concerned</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply conscious</td>
<td>Having decided</td>
<td>Stressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply convinced</td>
<td>Having devoted attention</td>
<td>Taking into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply disturbed</td>
<td>Having examined</td>
<td>Taking into consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply regretting</td>
<td>Having heard</td>
<td>Viewing with appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deploring</td>
<td>Having received</td>
<td>Welcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operative Clauses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepts</td>
<td>Draws attention</td>
<td>Notes with regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledges</td>
<td>Emphasizes</td>
<td>Proclaims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopts</td>
<td>Endorses</td>
<td>Reaffirms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affirms</td>
<td>Expresses its appreciation</td>
<td>Recognizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>Expresses its conviction</td>
<td>Recommends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applauds</td>
<td>Expresses the hope</td>
<td>Regrets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciates</td>
<td>Expresses its regret</td>
<td>Reminds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approves</td>
<td>Expresses its sympathy</td>
<td>Renews its appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorizes</td>
<td>Expresses its thanks</td>
<td>Repeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>Further invites</td>
<td>Requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commends</td>
<td>Further proclaims</td>
<td>Solemnly affirms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurs</td>
<td>Further recommends</td>
<td>Stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condemns</td>
<td>Further reminds</td>
<td>Strongly condemns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirms</td>
<td>Further requests</td>
<td>Suggests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulates</td>
<td>Further resolves</td>
<td>Supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considers</td>
<td>Has/Have resolved</td>
<td>Takes note of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decides</td>
<td>Instructs</td>
<td>Transmits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declares</td>
<td>Invites</td>
<td>Trusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demands</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Urges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deplores</td>
<td>Notes with approval</td>
<td>Welcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designates</td>
<td>Notes with interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directs</td>
<td>Notes with satisfaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Reaffirming resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with established U.N. bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant U.N. bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance relief efforts;

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

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

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donation from the private transnational sector to aid in the funding of rapid deployment forces.

END resolution with a period

Source: http://mun2gether.blogspot.com/2010/10/sample-resolution-paper.html
**MUN Vocabulary**, [7]

**Abstain.** During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no.

**Adjourn.** All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting. This can be a short time (e.g., overnight) or a long time (until next year's conference).

**Agenda.** The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

**Amendment.** A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

**Background guide.** A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organizers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference.

**Binding.** Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice; resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council are not.

**Bloc.** A group of countries in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic.

**Caucus.** A break in formal debate in which countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

**Chair.** A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure. Also known as a Moderator.

**Dais.** The group of people, usually high school or college students, in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Director, and a Rapporteur.

**Decorum.** The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

**Delegate.** A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model UN committee for a weekend.
**Delegation.** The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committees at a particular Model UN conference.

**Director.** A member of the dais that oversees the creation of working papers and draft resolutions, acts as an expert on the topic, makes sure delegates accurately reflect the policy of their countries, and ensures that decorum is maintained during caucuses.

**Division of the question.** During voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, so that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This is known as division of the question.

**Draft resolution.** A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become a resolution.

**Faculty adviser.** The faculty member in charge of a Model UN team, class or club.

**Flow of debate.** The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference. See Flow of Debate chart.

**Gavel.** The tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, that the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee. Many conferences give the gavel used in a committee to the delegate recognized by the dais as the best in that committee; therefore, the term is frequently used to refer to the award given to the best delegate, even in cases where no actual gavel is given.

**Formal debate.** The "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.

**Member state.** A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states. The Holy See has a “permanent Observer” status, non-voting by choice.

**Moderated caucus.** A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

**Motion.** A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into voting bloc. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

**Observer.** A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. An example is the Holy See.

**On the floor.** At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in debate. After it is approved by the Director and introduced by the committee, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.
Operative clause. The part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page. A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another, or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

Placard. A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point. A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Position paper. A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference.

Preambulatory clause. The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural. Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum. The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

Rapporteur. A member of the dais whose duties include keeping the speakers' list and taking the roll call.

Resolution. A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue. The UN equivalent of a law.

Roll call. The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Rapporteur reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's country's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.

Rules of procedure. The rules by which a Model UN committee is run. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Second. To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat. The most senior staff of a Model UN conference.
Secretary-General. The leader of a Model UN conference.

Signatory. A country that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be approved.

Simple majority. 50% plus one of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' list. A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor. One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Unmoderated caucus. A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working paper. A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.

Veto. The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

Vote. A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.

Voting bloc. The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions. Nobody may enter or leave the room during voting bloc.
CONFERENCE OUTFITS

“Throughout the conference, all participants are expected to be in formal attire. Formal attire for gentlemen includes suits, dress shirts, and ties. Formal wear for ladies is business attire. Avoid denim, torn, or provocative clothing. Shoulders and knees should preferably be covered at all times. Should delegates not comply with the appropriate dress code, chairs have the right to ban delegates from entering the committee sessions.” [3]

![Image](image-url)

Business / Business casual attire, Image from MUNSiegen

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ONLINE RESOURCES:

✓ Best Delegate: http://bestdelegate.com/mun-made-easy-how-to-get-started-with-model-united-nations/


✓ MUN Cyberschool bus: http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/


✓ PBS – MUN activities: http://www.pbs.org/ralphbunche/education/edu_model.html


✓ THIMUN Foundation: http://www.thimun.org/

✓ UN Data: http://data.un.org/

✓ UN resources: http://onlinemodelunitednations.org/un-resources

✓ UN Treaty Collection: https://treaties.un.org/


✓ US Dept. of State Background notes: http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html