



MODEL UN



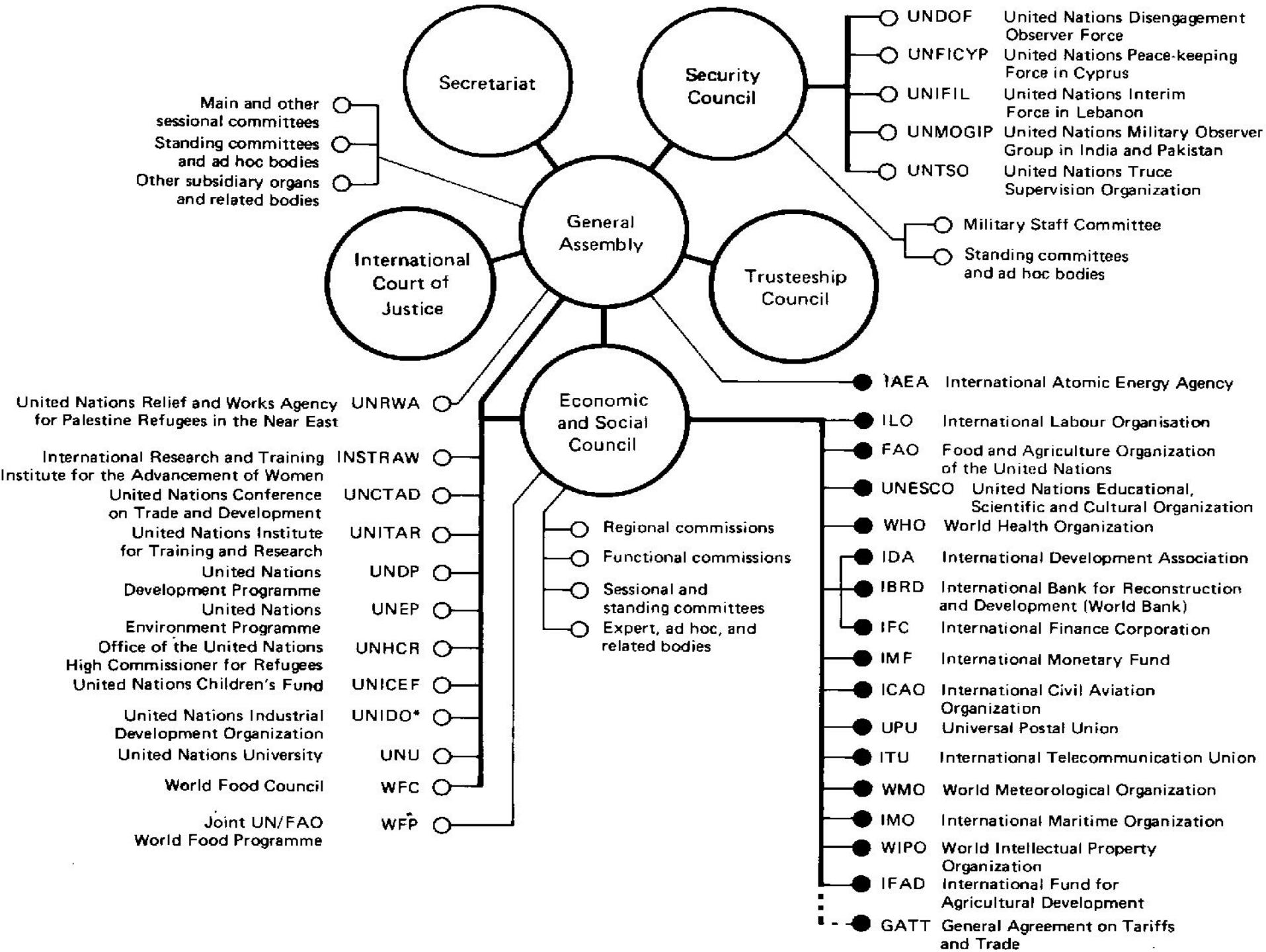
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Model UN The Ba

What is the United Nations?

- The United Nations is an international organization which aims are to facilitate cooperation between countries in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, and human rights issues.
- Founded in 1945, after World War II, the United Nations has a total of 193 member countries.
- The Organization is made up of main 6 bodies and a lot of agencies and commissions.





What is Model United Nations?

- Model UN is a simulation of the United Nations
- Students play the roles of delegates representing a specific country in a UN committee
- The goal of a Model UN committee is to pass resolutions that will resolve the issues being debated
- The goal of each delegate is to have his/her country's interests and objectives reflected in the resolutions



What It Looks Like?



What Should You Do

- Before the conference starts:

1. You get a country assigned
2. Do research
3. Write a position paper



- During the conference:

1. In which Committees you participate
2. Opening of the Section
3. Roll Call



Important Model UN Procedural Vocabulary

1. Chairperson – moderator, the one who directs the conference - debate/discussion.

– “Honourable Chair”

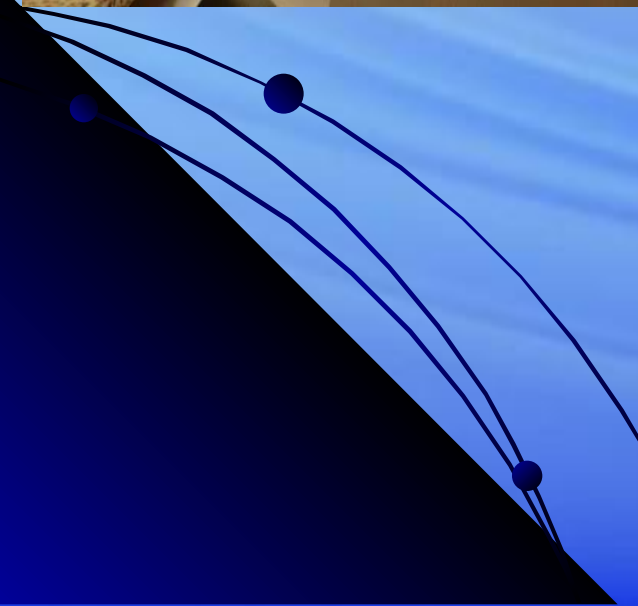
– “Your Excellency Mr. President...”

– Mr. Chair, Mr. Chairperson.



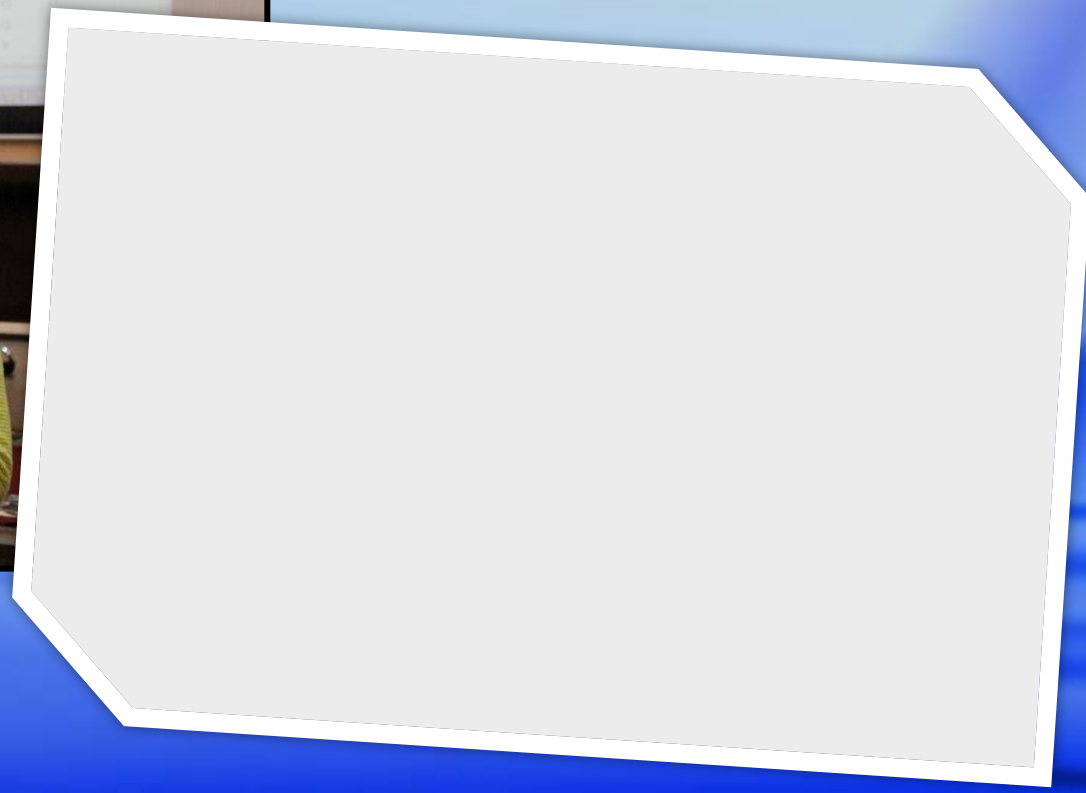


CHAIRPERSON



2.Delegate: Representative of a nation

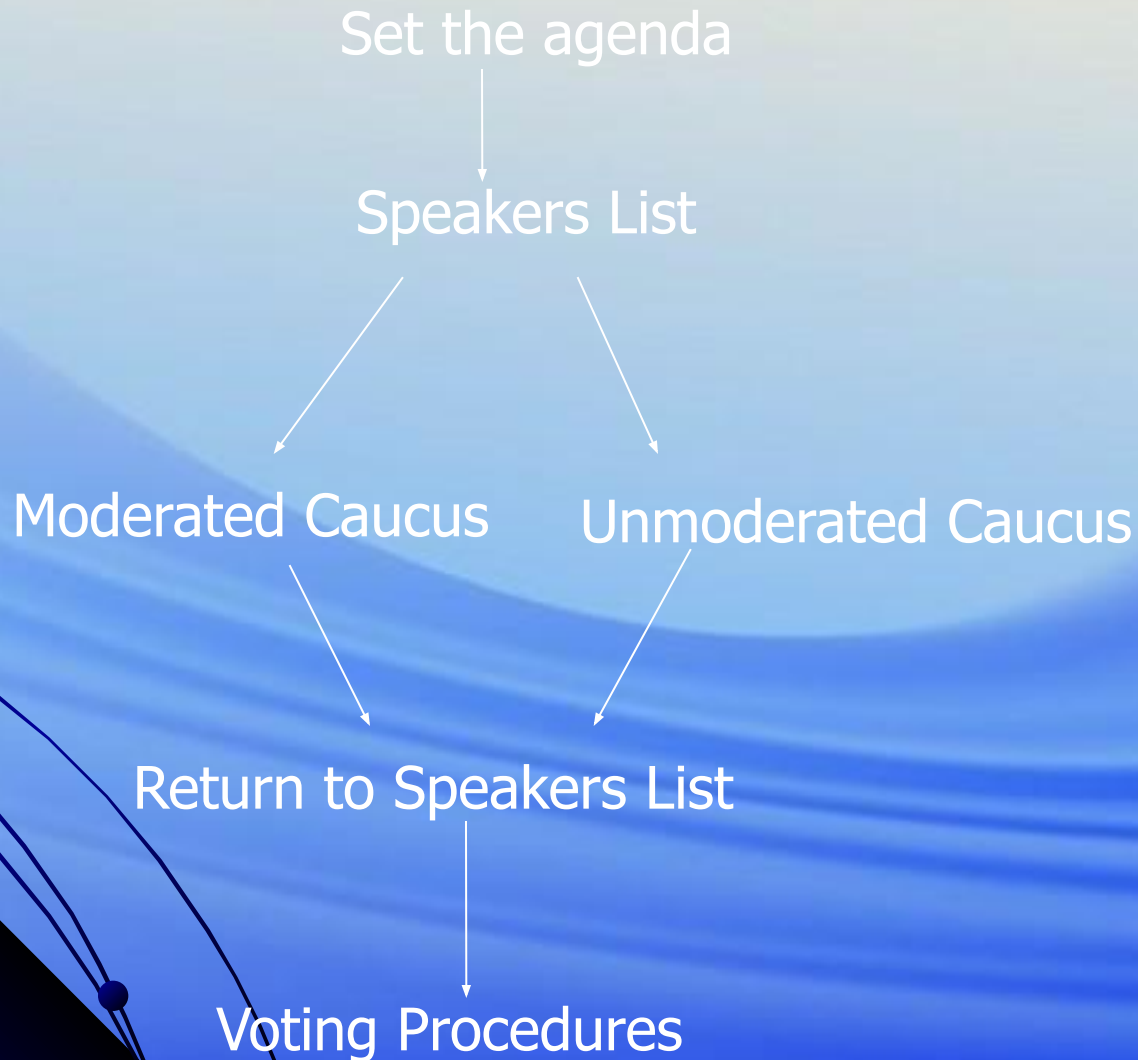
– “Honourable Delegate”



3. The Floor: the podium, where delegates make speeches and answer questions



Flow of debate



Speakers' List

- One delegation speaks for a predetermined amount of time
- Yield time to the chair (no questions) or to the floor (questions)
- Useful for laying out your country's position on an issue or describing a course of action



SPEAKERS LIST EXAMPLE

General Speakers' List

- Delegates can speak according to the order on the general speakers' list.

General Speakers' List
USA
China
Brazil
Iraq
DPRK
...
...

Placard:

A piece of plastic or cardboard that has the name of the country written on it in bold and large letters. Every delegate will have a placard. These are used extensively during debate, to request to make speeches and during voting.



Important Terms

- Research
- Rules of Procedure
- Position Paper
- Opening Speech
- Resolution
- Motions
- Points
- Having Fun



Position Paper Sample

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Religious Freedom

Country: The Republic of Zimbabwe

The Republic of Zimbabwe supports religious freedom for all groups in our country. There are no boundaries, and no borders in what religion one can be. However, there is one religious group of people that has felt discriminated against, and it is those who practice Witchcraft.

Many people in Zimbabwe are healers who practice Witchcraft. Since the dawn of humankind, people have looked to healers and religion to explain phenomena such as seasons, rain, and the night sky. Healers have always been thought of as people with high connections to a god or gods. So, if a country were to ban this religion, then it would be an extremely large issue. In 2006, however, witchcraft was unbanned. There are only a few limitations now to practicing Witchcraft, including:

- Rolling bones to tell the future
- Attempting to communicate with the dead
- Using multi-cultural fetishes and powders
- Divination

However, many people believe that the government is not using its time and efforts wisely. According to Tomas Deve, a social commentator, the Witchcraft ban is “a waste of time and energy. The urban areas are not really caught up in these supernatural issues. “There are countless others that believe that the banning and unbanning of Witchcraft was pointless and the time could have been used more wisely to fight against other issues in the Republic of Zimbabwe, including the issue of intense diseases inside the country.

Things to keep in mind while debating

- Always refer to your country in the third person
 - Don't say "I believe that ____." Instead, say "The nation of China believes that ____,"
- Express the views of your country, not your own views
- Be formal and polite



Moderated Caucus

- Delegates speak in turn for short periods of time
- You must be recognized by the chair to speak
- Quicker than the speaker's list, but more structured than an unmoderated caucus



Unmoderated Caucus

- Delegates talk amongst one another freely for a specified amount of time
- Usually 5-10 minutes
- The chair is not involved in the discussion at all
- Useful for writing draft resolutions or negotiating intensely with other delegates





Points and Motions

- During debate, delegates can suggest several actions which are called **“points”** and **“motions”**



Points and Motions

- Motions are used to direct debate:
 - Motion to open the speaker's list
 - Motion for a moderated caucus
 - Motion for an unmoderated caucus
 - Motion to introduce a draft resolution
 - Motion to enter voting procedures
- Motions must be voted on by the committee and typically require a majority vote



Points and Motions

- Points are used to ask questions:
 - Point of inquiry — ask a question about parliamentary procedure
 - Point of personal privilege — ask to go to the bathroom
 - Point of information — ask the speaker a question
- Points aren't voted on, but a speaker can choose not to respond to a point of information



Resolutions

- Resolutions are made up of preambulatory and operative clauses
- Preambulatory clauses describe the situation
- Operative clauses describe the course of action taken by the committee



Voting procedures

- Voting procedures are entered when a committee is ready to vote on draft resolutions
- A draft resolution must be “introduced” through a motion before it can be voted upon in voting procedures
- After voting procedures, the committee moves on to the next topic



Preambulatory Phrases

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



Operative Phrases

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



Sample Resolution

International Atomic Energy Agency

Sponsors: Sweden, UK

Signatories: Iran, Spain, Canada, Pakistan, Syria, Japan, Italy, Brazil, Israel

Topic: Iran's Nuclear Energy Program

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

Affirming the right of all nations to peaceful nuclear energy technology, as stated in Article IV, Clause I of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty,

Recognizing the suspicion surrounding Iran's nuclear program and its intended uses,

1. Demands a ban on heavy water use in Iranian nuclear facilities;
2. Demands full Iranian compliance with the NPT Safeguards Agreement;
3. Calls for the creation of a commission of willing nations with nuclear expertise to assist Iran in implementing civilian nuclear technology;
4. Establishes a deadline of 12 months for implementation of clauses 1 and 2;
5. Urges further IAEA action if clauses 1, 2 and 3 are not implemented in full over the next 12 months.

