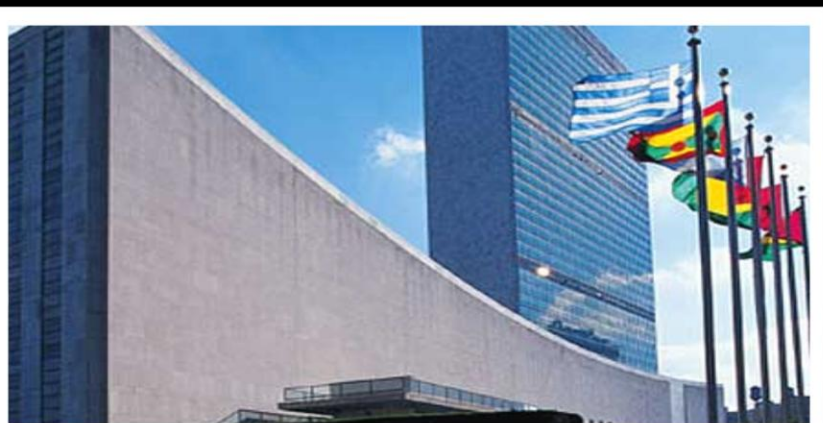




# What is the United Nations?

- What is the United Nations?
- Purpose of United Nations?
- Bodies of the United Nations.



# SECRETARIAT



SECRETARY GENERAL

Executive Board

Chair  
↓  
Director  
↓  
Rapporteur

# Basic Components of an M.U.N.

Lobbying

Formal Debate

Informal Debate

Research

Resolution Making

Points and motions

Rules and Procedure





# Research

- On Committee/Council
- On County
- On Agenda
- Accusations



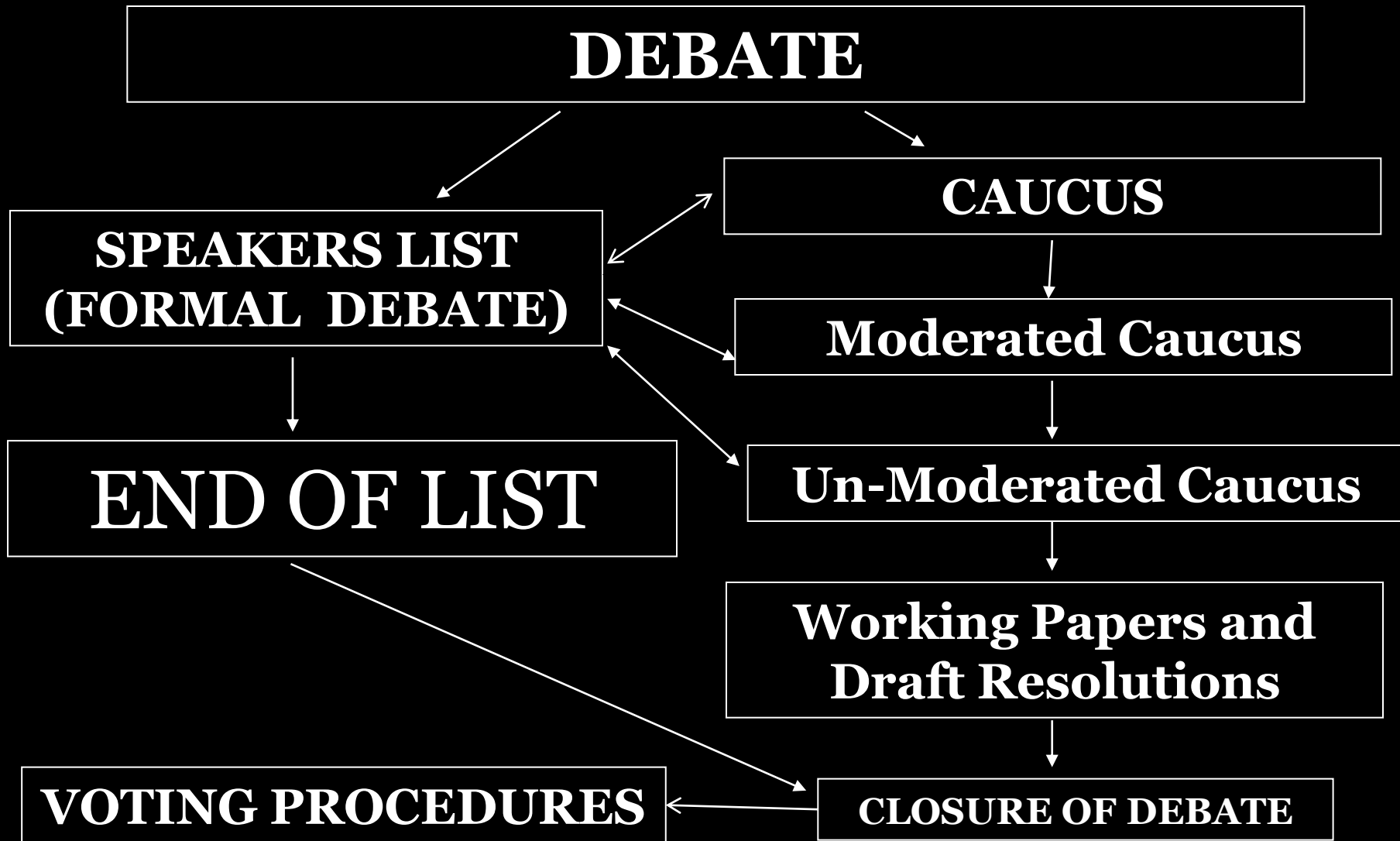
# What to research about the Agenda?

**The agenda of a committee is the topic for debate and discussion in a committee session. The research involves :**

- 1. Background information and history ;**
- 2. Aspects of the agenda to be covered by the committee ;**
- 3. Country's stand ;**
- 4. Relation between the issue and the UN ;**
- 5. Opinions of all major powers ;**
- 6. Latest developments ;**
- 7. Speeches, resolutions, statements and news articles ;**

**FLOW OF**

**DEBATE**





# Formal Debate

1. India
2. China
3. Pakistan
4. Israel
5. Russia
6. U.S. of A.
7. Cuba
8. Israel
9. Egypt

## Speakers List

**The speakers list is used basically for the following purposes.**

- **Convey position**
- **Build Consensus**
- **Build base for resolutions**
- **Introduce Resolutions**
- **Ask for support**

# Yields in formal debate



- After the delegate has completed his/her speaker's list speech, they may have time left over which can be used for yields.
- There are three types of yields:
  - Yield to another delegate:
  - Yield to Points of Information:
  - Yield to the Chair:

# Variations in Speech

1. When the session begins, speeches focus on stating country positions and offering recommendations for action.
2. After blocs have met, speeches focus on describing bloc positions to the entire body.
3. Delegates now make statements describing their draft resolutions to the committee.
4. Delegates try to garner more support through formal speeches and invite others to offer their ideas.
5. Delegates make statements supporting or disagreeing with specific draft resolutions.
6. Delegates state any amendments they have created.



# Position Paper



In an effort to achieve higher level of thinking and good quality of debate all delegates are required to submit position papers prior to the conference.

Writing a position paper helps delegates organize their ideas so that they can share their country's stand on a particular agenda with the rest of the committee.

It also provides a basic draft to the delegates with regard to formulation of speeches.



A position paper should not exceed one A4 size page for each agenda topic within the committee.

The citations should be given on the end of the Position Paper.

It should be typed in font Arial and size 12, with default margins.

It should include a brief introduction.

Followed by a comprehensive analysis of delegate's country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee.

A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

Hence each position paper should not only focus on the agenda topic but also provide solutions/measures to the given problem.

# Format of a Position Paper

Delegate Info: Name:

School: (Not Required)

Country:

Committee:

Agenda:

Quotation with reference to the topic.

Brief Introduction about the agenda being discussed.

Introduction about your country with reference to the agenda.

How does the agenda affect your country.

How will the agenda impact your country.

Your Country's current position on the agenda.

What your country has already done with reference to the agenda.

Solutions, proposals, aims, goals.

Bibliography

# Position Paper Tips



**Keep it simple:** To communicate strongly and effectively, avoid flowery wording and stick to uncomplicated language and sentence structure.

**Make it official:** Try to use the seal of your country or create an “official” letterhead for your position paper. The more realistic it looks, the more others will want to read it.

**Get organized:** Give each separate idea or proposal its own paragraph. Make sure each paragraph starts with a topic sentence.

**Cite your sources:** Use footnotes or endnotes to show where you found your facts and statistics. If you are unfamiliar with bibliographic form, look up the Modern Language Association (MLA) guidelines at your school's library.

**Read and reread:** Leave time to edit your position paper. Ask yourself if the organization of the paper makes sense and double-check your spelling and grammar.

**Speech! Speech!** Do you plan to make an opening statement at your conference? A good position paper makes a great introductory speech. During debate, a good position paper will also help you to stick to your country's policies.

**Let the bullets fly:** Try not to let your proposals become lost in a sea of information. For speechmaking, create a bulleted list of your proposals along with your most important facts and statistics so that you will not lose time looking for them during debate.

**Begin with Important Points:** Begin your points with the most important information. Do not beat around the bush. Just by reading the first line the reader should be able to understand the point. Elaborate later on in the point.

**Each Director has 100's of Position Papers to read and judge.**

**Highlight:** Highlight the beginning of your paragraphs and important points.

## **An Excellent Position Paper includes the Following:**

- Statistics regarding the issue.
- A brief introduction to the country and its history regarding the topic, its foreign policy etc ;
- Action taken by the government in relation to the topic ;
- Resolutions, conventions and declarations that the country supports ;
- Quotes taken from speeches made by heads of government ;
- Previous UN resolutions and actions taken with regard to the issue;
- The country's recommendation for a resolution or solution for the issue;



# Procedure and Rules for And MUN

**Formal Debate:** During formal debate, the staff maintains a speakers list and delegates speak in the order they are listed. At this time, delegates have an opportunity to share their views with the entire committee. Delegates make speeches, answer questions, and introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. Formal debate is important to the committee's work. By not knowing the rules of procedure, delegates slow down the debate and hold back their committee's progress.

**Moderated Caucus:** During a caucus, which is a temporary recess, the rules of procedure are suspended. To go to a moderated caucus, a delegate makes a motion to suspend debate and the committee votes. Caucusing helps to facilitate discussion, especially when there is a long speakers list. A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. Anyone may speak if they raise their placard and are called on by the Chair.

**Unmoderated Caucus:** In an unmoderated caucus, delegates meet informally with one another and the committee staff to discuss and negotiate draft resolutions, amendments and other issues.

Chart of Basic Model U.N. Procedural Rules (Points and Motions)

Motion	Description	To pass, the vote required
Motion to Set Speakers Time	This is a motion to set or change the speaker's time. It is a procedural motion, which requires two (2) delegates speaking for the amount of time motioned for, and two (2) delegates speaking against.	Simple Majority
Motion to Open and Close the speakers list.	At some Model U.N. conferences, once the speakers list is closed it is closed for the remainder of the session or topic. However, at most Model U.N. conferences the speakers list can be opened and closed multiple times. Once the speakers list is exhausted, it means no one else wishes to speak, debate is over, and the committee then moves into voting procedure. This motion requires an immediate vote.	Simple Majority
Motion to Suspend meeting	This motion is made to suspend the meeting for the purpose of a regular caucus or a moderated caucus, but its use also depends upon the conference you are attending. When moving to suspend the meeting, the delegate should specify a certain amount of time and the purpose. This motion requires an immediate vote.	Simple Majority
Motion to Adjourn meeting	This motion is made to end the committee session until the next session, which at times is until next year. This motion is most commonly made to end committee session for the purpose of lunch or dinner. This motion requires an immediate vote.	Simple Majority

Motion to Adjourn debate	<p>This motion must not be confused with the motion to adjourn the meeting. Motion to adjourn debate is a tactic to put all of the work that the committee has completed on the topic in which they are discussing on hold and to table it. At some Model U.N. conferences you could table the topic by adjourning debate, move on to another topic and then return to the first topic at later time. However, at most Model U.N. conferences, once you adjourn debate on a topic, the topic is considered tabled and cannot be discussed any more. This motion requires two (2) delegates speaking for the adjournment of debate and two (2) delegates speaking against the adjournment of debate.</p>	2/3 Majority
Motion to Close debate	<p>This motion is made in order for the committee to move into voting procedure. Once a delegate feels as</p> <p>if they have made their country's position clear, there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, and everyone is ready, a delegate makes a motion to move into voting procedure by moving for the closure of debate. This motion requires only two (2) delegates speaking against the closure of debate and zero (0) delegates for the closure of debate.</p>	2/3 Majority
Point of Order	<p>During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the chairperson in accordance with the rules of procedure shall immediately decide the point of order. A delegate may appeal against the ruling of the chairperson (noted below). The appeal shall be put to a vote, and the chairperson's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.</p>	
Point of Inquiry	<p>When the floor is open, a delegate may move for a point of inquiry, in order to ask the chairperson question regarding the rules of procedure.</p>	

	rules of procedure.	
Point of Personal Privilege	A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort s/he is experiencing, such as inability to hear another delegates speech.	
Point of Information	After a delegate has given a speech in formal debate, s/he may choose to yield his or her time to a point of information, a question another delegate raises concerning the speech.	
Appeal to the Chair's Decision	This motion is made when a delegate feels as if the chairperson has made an incorrect decision. The delegate wishes to challenge the chairperson and does so by formally making a motion to appeal the chairperson's decision. This motion may be made verbally or in writing. The opposing delegate speaks and the chairperson defends his or herself before the vote.	2/3 Majority

Motion	Second Required	Debatable	Interrupt Speaker	Special Notes
Establishment of Agenda	Yes	3 For 3 Against	No	Used to set the order in which topics will be addressed.
Point of Personal Privilege	No	No	Yes	Raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort (e.g. can't hear, too hot/cold)
Point of Order	No	No	Yes	Raised by a delegate to address a procedural matter. Doesn't allow delegate to speak on topic of debate.
Point of Inquiry	No	No	No	Raised when a delegate has questions regarding the proceedings, directed to Chair.
Point of Information	No	No	No	Directed at other delegates for the purpose of asking questions in relation to speeches and draft resolutions.
Yields	No	No	No	Can be done after a delegate speaks. Can only yield to questions, another delegate or to the Chair.
Right of Reply	No	No	No	Must be submitted in writing to the Chair. Requested when a delegate feels that someone has made a derogatory comment or insult.
Withdrawal of Draft Resolution	No	No	No	Withdrawal must be agreed upon by all sponsors.
Appeal to the Chair's Decision	No	No	No	Made when a delegate feels that the Chairperson has made an incorrect decision. This motion is made to the Chair in writing.

The following motions take precedence over any others, in the order presented:

Suspend Debate (Caucus)	Yes	No	No	A specific length of time must be specified.
Table Debate	Yes	2 For 2 Against	No	Table topic and move to next agenda item.
Closure of Debate	Yes	2 Against	No	End debate and move into voting procedures.
Adjourn Meeting	Yes	No	No	End the meeting for the day. Adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.
**** Provisional Speakers List		2 For 2 Against	No	

(Source: <http://www.unausa.org.>)



From The Entire Organization Team  
At SHRI MUN – 2011  
We Wish You All  
The Best of Luck