Delegate Preparation Handbook

Wichita Area Model United Nations (WA-MUN)

February 2019

*All of the materials in this book are available online at www.wichita.edu/wamun
Additional links to research sites are also posted on the webpage.

NOTE: Webpage recently redesigned for better usage on mobile devices.
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TOPIC A: A World Against Violence & Violent Extremism

The United Nations General Assembly has worked hard to combat violent extremism and unite the world against violence. Violent extremism aims to advance ideological, religious or political ends through physical and non-physical violence. Violent extremism includes the violent actions taken by individuals, actions taken to support violence committed by others and the underlying set of beliefs that justify the use of violence to advance ideological ends. While typically associated with religious beliefs of extremists, violent extremism is not limited to religion. Violent extremism is often included as part of a broader discussion of terrorism, though not all terrorism is motivated by violent extremism. The rise of global transportation and telecommunications networks have allowed many violent extremist groups to build global networks. The General Assembly’s work on violent extremism focuses on addressing the root causes of extremism. The underlying argument is that by eliminating the factors that allow extremist ideologies to spread, the acts of terror and support for those actions can be reduced or eliminated.

Terrorism has been a near ever-present phenomenon since the twentieth century. A growing number of major terrorist attacks in the 1970s spurred increased global awareness and action by the United Nations. Many prominent terror groups of the 1970s aimed to advance primarily political objectives, including far-right ideologies, far-left ideologies and political independence. In 1972, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, which worked to identify the root causes of terrorism. This Committee recognized that terrorism often occurred as a reaction to oppressive regimes or other restrictive societies, and thus urged the end of colonialist and racist governments. The Ad Hoc Committee reconvened several times in the following years, supporting the creation of the Declaration of Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism in 1994. The Declaration called for greater cooperation among Member States in counter-terrorism activities and for Member States to end all support to terrorist organizations. Following this declaration, the General Assembly re-established the Committee on International Terrorism in 1996 with the goal of producing a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, however there has been little progress on this issue due to an inability to agree on an acceptable definition of terrorism.

The focus on countering terrorism greatly intensified following the 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. In the wake of the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, discussions increasingly focused on the perceived root causes of terror and violent ideologies. There was significant disagreement about the root causes, but States and experts regularly pointed at political repression and economic hardship as two major factors. In 2006, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which sought to address the underlying conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism, improve efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, increase the capacity of States and the United Nations to respond to terrorism, and to maintain human rights and rule of law. This Global Strategy marked the first unanimous agreement on counter-terrorism efforts, and its first and fourth pillars reflect a desire to address the root causes of terrorism.
The rise of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the years following the adoption of the Global Strategy indicated that a different approach was needed to prevent the spread of violent extremism. Indeed, the international community realized that addressing the underlying condition that may foster terrorism is a goal separate from the security aspects of counter-terrorism. Further, the inability of the Ad Hoc Committee to progress on developing a comprehensive convention on international terrorism encouraged the international community to devote special focus to attaining a World against Violence and Extremism (WAVE). In 2013, the General Assembly adopted by consensus its first resolution specifically on WAVE. This resolution recognized the importance of education and community engagement in preventing the rise of violent extremism, as well as the utility of upholding freedoms of expression and of the press in fighting intolerance. Additionally, the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in 2015 brought together over 100 countries and relevant parties to develop an action agenda to prevent and counter violent extremism and raise the importance of CVE for fighting the spread of the Islamic State.

In 2016, the Secretary-General presented the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism to the General Assembly, which called for incorporating both security-based processes and for preventing the underlying conditions that radicalize and foster violent extremist groups. In particular, the Secretary-General called for Member States to create national and regional plans of action to achieve WAVE, noting that existing plans to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals may fit well with the WAVE goals. Later that year, the General Assembly revisited the topic, passing a resolution which emphasized the importance of calling attention to violence against children and women, educating citizens on the importance of human rights, and promoting and practicing tolerance in life and online. Additionally, the General Assembly undertook its fifth biennial review of the Global Counterterrorism Strategy, which echoed the Secretary-General’s concerns about the impact of radicalization in prisons and the impact of violent extremism on women and youth. Looking forward, the United Nations has increased its emphasis on the importance of women and youth to preventing and countering violent extremism. Secretary-General Guterres spoke in 2017 to the Commission on the Status of Women on the importance of women’s empowerment, noting that peace processes have been shown to be significantly more effective with women’s involvement. The United Nations has been criticized, however, for restricting their attention to women as passive targets of extremism, when women have also actively worked in the leadership and in supportive roles of extremist groups. Increased focus has also fallen on the role of youth in preventing the spread of violent extremism, as they are especially vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment, particularly in conflict-torn regions where their future prospects are uncertain. The 2015 Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism adopted an action agenda highlighting this role, placing an emphasis on the importance of social media in the spread of violent extremism. Social media itself is an important aspect of this problem, as the Internet has become an effective tool for radicalization and recruitment. However, recent efforts have attempted to exploit the same qualities that make social media so effective in the spread of violent extremism to help counter and prevent it.

Questions to consider from your government’s perspective on this issue include the following:
• How should the General Assembly address the relationship between women and violent extremism?
• What role do youth play in preventing and combating violent extremism?
• How can the international community combat the spread of violent extremism online?

Bibliography

Eliasson, Jan (2016). Role of Youth in Decision-making, Plans to End Violent Extremism Essential for International Peace, Deputy Secretary-General Tells New York Event. 22 September.

United Nations Documents


**TOPIC B: Human Rights to Safe drinking water and sanitation**

Water is one of the most fundamental human needs, yet 884 million people lack access to safe drinking water. This poses a serious threat to human health and human dignity, as well as presenting a barrier to economic and social development. Industrial contamination, climate change and infrastructure neglect create increasingly urgent problems for millions of people. Lack of proper sanitation is one of the largest causes for drinking water contamination. Forty percent of the population worldwide lives with insufficient sanitation procedures, primarily in the form of living without bathrooms or latrines. This population is one of the poorest and most vulnerable and risks disease and death due to drinking water contamination.

As a health issue, lack of infrastructure is one of the key contributors to insufficient access to clean water and sanitation. Waste and garbage leach toxins and spread dangerous bacteria like cholera, dysentery and E. coli. They can also cause parasitic infection in populations. Existing infrastructure is often worn down, made with potentially hazardous materials like lead and often vulnerable to natural disaster. Increasing the number of sanitation facilities and the quality of infrastructure has been a long-standing goal of the United Nations. However, the costs of replacing, installing and updating infrastructure is extremely expensive and without much return on investment. This leads to prolonged use of worn systems and can place a disproportionate amount of the costs on low-income users who are at the highest risk, including cost per use or increased service costs and taxes that low-income users simply cannot afford to pay. As a result, even when facilities for clean water and sanitation are in place, many are forced to still use old systems or to make hours-long trips to wells or springs, or to use insufficient sanitation facilities.

Once in place, getting people to use the infrastructure and facilities is difficult as well. Public awareness about how waste can spread illness to drinking water and how to access potable water is a key to effectively increasing access to both. The first actionable plan to address clean water and sanitation was developed at the United Nations Water Conference in 1977. The Conference aimed to assess the status of water access and water usage, avoid a global water crisis, and monitor water use with regard to natural hazards, health and pollution control. The Conference laid the base framework for global water policy and water management, and is still used as a starting point for State policies. The Conference resolutions and final report committed Members to improving water quality and sanitation standards by 1990. This led directly to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade of 1981-1990. The decade focused international attention on ensuring reasonable access to safe water supplies and focused on areas without adequate sanitation facilities. These policies still allowed for Member States to charge users for access to clean water and for infrastructure development.
The 1992 Dublin Statement laid out four guidelines for Member States at the local, national and international levels. These guidelines include: States should use a holistic approach to water management; development should be participatory and include members of relevant communities from the bottom up; women are integral to the safeguarding of water; and though water is a human right, it should also be recognized as an economic good. The Dublin Statement contributed to the move toward sustainable usage of water and the related actions that helped to reverse trends of over consumption, pollution, and rising threats from drought and floods. Sustainable water and sanitation systems were also included in the Agenda 21, the outcome document of the 1992 Earth Summit.

In 2003, the United Nations declared the International Year of Freshwater, increasing awareness and changing individual behaviors in water use, sanitation and hygiene; mobilized participation of communities; set national targets and plans to generate investment; and increased regulatory framework enforcement for water management that take into account both public health and ecosystem needs. In 2005, the United Nations began the International Decade for Action ‘Water for Life’ 2005-2015. Its goal was to promote efforts to fulfill international commitments in policies on water. The campaign helped to bridge cooperation between governments over international water disputes and for commitments made between diverse internal groups, but has only begun the steps to bridge economic interests and public need. The cooperation balanced economic interests, the needs of the ecosystem and the needs of people in poverty.

In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly declared access to safe drinking water and sanitation a human right. This was a direct result of a 2008 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights initiative that examined safe drinking water and sanitation as a human right and that called for a Special Rapporteur on the issue. Declaring access to safe drinking water and sanitation a human right ensures that States are obligated to provide clean drinking water and sanitation to their citizens. Legally, this should include providing equal access to both and preventing unreasonable barriers to access. The legal precedent for this set forth in the Dublin Statement, however, does not define affordability; the United Nations has a suggested limitation of less than three percent of household income going towards water and sanitation. Because utility companies have significantly more political power than citizens, particularly among low-income persons, policies have not caught up to this standard. While some areas have found community-led sanitation projects effective, they are not universally available or practical.

Currently there is more than enough fresh water on the planet to adequately provide for water needs but, due to unproductive economies and poor infrastructure, millions of people die from inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene each year. Since 1990, 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation facilities, but many are still under threat from drought and water shortages, inadequate infrastructure, environmental contamination and natural disaster. While the United Nations has focused on public awareness, the infrastructure investments, public education campaigns and open access to water all require vast amounts of money and urgently need to be completed. Some Member States, however, are reluctant to spend that money, are unable to complete these projects independently or are simply unable to focus on the issue due to geopolitical conflict. Eighty percent of human water waste is discharged into rivers or the sea without any pollution removal. This contamination and climate change create increasingly
expensive projects to which many cannot afford access. Without legal systems to fix these barriers, both physical and financial, people worldwide will be denied the water they need to live.

Questions to consider from your government’s perspective on this issue include the following:
• What policies and programs can States implement to ensure the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation?
• With safe drinking water and sanitation as a human right, what responsibility do States and the private sector have to protect the natural environment and their natural water supplies?
• How can States best address issues of natural water scarcity?
• How does the privatization of water supplies and infrastructure impact the human right to safe drinking water?

Bibliography
Guy, Michael (2017). Chile floods: Millions without access to drinking water. CNN. 28 February.

UN Documents:
Rules and Procedures Handbook

This conference provides delegates with an opportunity to practice parliamentary procedure. It is not our intention, however, to be so strict about procedure that it gets in the way of a good educational simulation. Delegates will spend part of their time in formal session, making speeches on the topics and on the substance of their resolutions. They will also spend time in informal session, seeking like-minded delegates with whom to write resolutions. Our goal is to help delegates craft solutions to major global problems in the form of Resolutions. This means that delegates will be working cooperatively with other delegations. Hopefully, delegates will be able to develop a consensus within the committee because history has shown that consensus solutions are the most effective in obtaining cooperation between countries. If students get off topic or make motions that are disruptive to the proceedings, the Chair will rule them dilatory.

Session Overview:

1. Roll Call
2. Motion to move a topic to the floor (second required; debatable; simple majority)
3. Option to establish a Speakers' list OR to motion for suspension of the meeting for a caucus
   - Raise hand/name placard to be acknowledged
   - Move to open a Speakers' List (second required; debatable; simple majority)
   - Motion to limit speaker's time to ___ minutes (second required; debatable)
   OR
   - Motion to caucus for [up to 15 minutes] (must be seconded; simple majority)
4. Delegates take turns making formal speeches according to the Speakers' list
5. Students caucus in informal session to write resolutions (15 minute maximum request at a time)
6. Approved draft resolutions circulated to all committee members (must have support/signatures of 25% of the delegations).
7. Delegates take turns making formal speeches on the content of the resolutions.
8. Students Caucus to combine resolutions / Chair approves select resolutions for a vote.
9. Motion to Close Debate and move into voting procedure (Second required; debatable; simple majority)
10. Vote taken on each resolution approved by the Chair (maximum of 4).
11. Motion to move to the next topic area. (Repeat steps 3-10)
Roll Call
The session begins with a roll call of all of the countries in the Plenary Session. Delegates should respond that they are Present when they are called.

Call for Points or Motions
Following Roll Call, the Chair will call for any Points or Motions from the floor. This is an invitation for delegates to raise their placards in order to make a motion. Motions that would be appropriate at this time might include: moving a topic to the floor for discussion, or establishing a speaker's list with a speaker's time. When a motion requires a Second, the Chair will ask if there is a Second and delegates can raise their placards in order to Second the motion. Multiple motions can be on the floor at once. Once all of the motions have been moved, the Chair will call for debate and a vote on each motion in the order that it was made. (ex: a motion for a 1 minute speaking time and a motion for a 2 minute speaking time can both be made and then voted on by the body.) If a motion is Debatable, the Chair will call for one speaker to speak in favor of the motion, and one speaker to speak opposed to the motion. These speakers will be called upon in turn to briefly state why the body should or should not support the motion on the floor. Following debate, a vote will be taken on the motion.

When voting on Procedural motions (such as establishing a speakers list, limiting speaker's time, suspending the meeting, or closing debate), delegates can only vote yes or no. When delegates vote on Substantive matters (such as accepting or rejecting resolutions before the body when in voting procedure), they may vote yes, no, or abstain.

If there are no motions on the floor, the Chair will ask for any Speakers. At this point, any delegate who is recognized by the Chair can make a speech to the committee. If a Speaker's List has been established, names will be placed on it and called upon in order to speak.

We hope that each delegate will take an active role in the committee deliberations while in formal session. We want to make sure that everyone desiring to do so has a chance to address the committee. If delegates choose not to establish a speaker's list (or to close it), we will give preference to those who have not yet had an opportunity to speak over those desiring to speak for a second time. Our goal is to assure that every delegate has an equal opportunity to address the committee. During the first part of the session, delegates will likely speak on the importance of addressing the topic and their proposed solutions to the problem.

Yielding to Questions
It can be helpful in facilitating dialogue among countries for delegates to choose to 'yield to questions' after they have finished making a formal speech. At this time, the Chair will ask if there are any questions for the delegate who has made the speech, and will then recognize raised placards one at a time. At any point the delegate answering questions may choose to stop and be seated by 'yielding their time to the Chair' (they do not have to
answer questions if they don't want to). Delegates cannot continue a dialogue back and forth, questions must be raised by being recognized by the Chair. The Chair has discretion to end questioning at any time if the committee has not set a time limit for speaking.

**Motion for Suspension of the Meeting**
Once a topic area is open for discussion, it is appropriate to motion to suspend the meeting for a caucus. During a caucus session, delegates should seek out other countries with similar viewpoints on a specific issue. Delegates should work to draft resolutions that will address the problem at hand and have sufficient support from other delegations to pass. This may require working out compromises with those who have different views. This can be very challenging and requires good listening skills to understand the concerns of other delegates.

**Drafting Resolutions**
Delegates should craft resolutions in committee. Please do not bring pre-written resolutions to the conference. Delegates are encouraged to incorporate as many of their ideas as possible into a single resolution rather than pursuing multiple resolutions that might contain conflicting provisions or may not gain majority support.

Draft resolutions need to have the signatures of 25% (or more) of the delegations in the session. Delegates becoming 'signatories' to the resolution indicate that they would like the resolution to come before the committee for debate (whether they support or oppose it). Once a resolution has significant support, the Chair will review it and then circulate copies to all delegates. Any amendments that delegates would like to incorporate into a resolution should be made during caucus session before a vote is taken (i.e., 'friendly amendments').

**Formal Session**
Delegate take turns making formal speeches according to the Speakers list, or by raising their placards to be recognized by the Chair. As resolutions are drafted, speeches will speak more to the substance of the resolutions and seek to convince delegates to support the different resolutions.

**Closing Debate**
If a delegate believes there has been enough debate on a topic and is ready to bring the resolutions that are on the floor to a vote, s/he can move to Close Debate. This motion requires 2/3's support from the body. If the motion passes, then the committee moves directly into voting procedure. If it fails, delegates continue their work on their resolutions.
Voting

Voting is done by Roll Call, with countries being called alphabetically by the English spelling of country names. Delegates can vote in favor of a motion, against the motion or abstain. A country voting to abstain is indicating that it neither favors nor opposes the motion. Abstentions are not included in determining whether the proposal passes or not (i.e., if a resolution gets 10 in favor, 8 opposed and 20 abstentions, it still passes). A country may choose to Pass once. When the roll call is done, any delegations that have passed will be called upon to cast their vote.

The only motion to be made in voting procedure is a Point of Information.

Courtesy

At all times delegates should remember that they are simulating a diplomatic process and diplomats are always courteous to each other even when they disagree. Delegates should address each other as "The honorable delegate from ....." When criticizing another country, delegates should avoid directly mentioning that country's name. Committee chairs have been instructed to enforce proper courtesy and a speaker's right to continue speaking may be revoked at any point by the chair if considers the speaker's words to be a breach of courtesy. Also, as in any public forum, courtesy also requires that a speaker be heard. It is a breach of courtesy to talk or otherwise distract the audience while a speaker is speaking and the chairs will move quickly to resolve any such problems. If a delegate persists in disrupting his/her committee, the chairs may remove that delegate from the committee.
## Rules Short Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point or Motion</th>
<th>Debatable</th>
<th>Second required</th>
<th>Vote required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Information</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This point is made if a delegate has a question regarding rules or other concerns, or needs clarification from the Chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspend the meeting for ___ minutes to caucus (up to 15 mins).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Simple Majority</td>
<td>This motion is made when delegates want to break from formal session in order to begin writing resolutions, or to seek support from other delegates for their draft resolutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close debate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2/3's Majority</td>
<td>This motion is made when students have completed their work on their resolutions and are ready to put them to a formal vote. Only two resolutions will be approved by the Chair for a formal vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move topic to the floor</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Simple Majority</td>
<td>This motion is made in order to begin discussion on one of the two topic areas. Delegates get to decide which topic they want to address first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a Speaker's list</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Simple Majority</td>
<td>This motion is made if delegates want to establish a list of speakers. Delegates will be invited put their names on the list so they can address the body when it is their turn. If there is no list, delegates will be called on as they raise their placards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move to Close Speaker's list</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Simple Majority</td>
<td>This motion is made if delegates would prefer to be called on as they raise their placards instead of following the order on an established Speaker's List.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Speaker's Time</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Simple majority</td>
<td>This motion allows delegates to limit how long each speaker is allowed to speak. (Usual limits are between 1 – 3 minutes). This motion can be made multiple times if a different time limit is desired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All motions are debatable and require a second before they can be voted on by the body. When a motion is Debatable, it means that the Chair will take one speaker in favor of the motion and one speaker against the motion. Each speaker will briefly state why the motion should be supported by the body or rejected by the body.

* A simple majority is considered 50% + 1. If a vote is tied, the motion fails.
Position Papers

* Submission of position papers by delegates is **optional, but strongly encouraged.** Writing position papers serves enhance the quality of preparation of the delegates and to focus their thoughts on the topic areas. The WA-MUN gives position paper awards. (Position papers must be submitted in advance of the conference).

**DELEGATIONS CAN CONDUCT RESEARCH COLLABORATIVELY, AND WRITE A TEAM POSITION PAPER FOR AN AWARD.**

A position paper is a **two-page statement** of a country's policy on both topic areas on the committee's agenda. A position paper should include:

1. A **one-sentence introduction** with history of your country's involvement and/or interest in the topic.
   **Ex**: Norway has actively participated in UN peacekeeping for several decades including operations in ___ and ___ with ___# of troops

2. Discussion of your country's current policies on the topic.
   **Ex**: Norway takes an active interest in achieving peace in the Middle East and has been fundamental in the signing of the Oslo Accords. Norway is in a unique position as a mediator because it has a clear understanding of Palestinian demands and a working relationship with the PLO, but the Norwegian people also have considerable interest in and support for Israel as a nation.

3. **Policy proposals** - list potential solutions to the problems posed in the topic area that your country might be willing to support.
   **(Ex)**: Norway is willing to cooperate with other members of the international community that are interested in providing a peacekeeping force for Jerusalem in accordance with Security Council resolution 255. In addition, we would support further resolutions ensuring Israeli compliance with the Peace Accords.

**Formatting Guidelines:**
1. **Cover page**: Student name, school, country represented, and advisor name
2. **Position paper**: Country name at the top of the page; Subheadings for the two topic areas.
3. **Two pages** (not including cover page), double-spaced, Times or Times New Roman font.

**Papers to be considered for a position paper award should be submitted by January 25, 2019.**

**E-Mail to**: Dr. Carolyn Shaw
**Word or pdf email attachment to**: carolyn.shaw@wichita.edu

Delegates should **bring copies of their position papers to the conference** so they can refer to them as they make speeches and draft resolutions.
Tips on How to Write a Position Paper

* Avoid use of "flowery" language. Try to state what you want to say as succinctly and clearly as possible. Diplomats can be round-about and vague, but position papers should not be.

* Writing in the present tense is better than past perfect. Ex: "Finland supports the UN’s efforts to ___" NOT "Finland has supported the UN ___" (the exception is when you are actually referring to specific events in the past. "Finland has supported historical peacekeeping efforts by contributing over 2,000 troops throughout the Cold War").

* Avoid too much use of first person pronouns (I, We). Refer to your position by country name. "Germany believes...", "Germany supports..."

* Avoid superlatives: greatest, best, most, very, extremely. These tend to sound like exaggerations.

* Frequently used terms: international community, global community, member states, mechanisms, guidelines, implementation, conventions, treaties, resolutions, conferences, multilateral, bilateral, national.

* Verbs:
  
  affirms  
  acknowledges  
  recommends  
  emphasizes  
  endeavors  
  encourages  
  urges  
  recognizes  
  believes  
  considers  
  allocates  
  hopes  
  addresses

Key questions and structure:

1. State why the problem is important. Who should care about it? Why is it on the UN’s agenda?

2. What work has been done already to address this issue? What UN agencies deal with it? You can frame these in terms of an assessment - the agencies are "effective", "successful", "overburdened" etc. What conventions, conferences, meetings, etc have been held? What documents have come out of these meetings? Resolutions, treaties, conventions? Frame these in terms of our countries support (or rejection) of these efforts.

3. Link your country to the work that has been done. Have they contributed funds? Sponsored/attended conferences? Signed treaties? Have they taken notable steps domestically to address this issue?

4. Propose some specific steps to resolve the problem. These may not be directly linked to your country’s position, but should not be contradictory to your interests. Focus can be on multilateral steps, or on regional organizations, or on pursuing domestic/national legislation that will address the problem.
SAMPLE:

Country:         France
Committee:      Plenary Committee
Delegation:     ___ High School

France believes the work of the Plenary Committee is [adjective] for addressing [issue[s]].

I. Topic I

This is a serious problem that affects the world [how specifically?].

France has supported the work that has been done in the past through [___ agencies, organizations, international conferences (dates)]. France has ratified the ___ [treaty, convention]. France has taken steps domestically to address this issue by [passing specific domestic legislation].

France recommends that the following steps be taken to resolve/address this problem: First ___. Second, ___. Finally, ___ [three proposals for action are plenty].

II. Topic II

[Same as above.]
Country: Uruguay
Committee: Security Council
Delegation: ______ High School

Uruguay believes the work of the United Nations Security Council is to produce appropriate solutions for the most pressing issues that we presently face, and to strictly adhere to its commitment to human rights and international law. Uruguay first became a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council in January of 1965, and is a voice advocating for peace and global cooperation.

I. Terrorism

Uruguay supports efforts to end terrorism. The violence from radicalized groups in the Middle East is abhorrent, and Uruguay decrees the violations of human rights. Uruguay believes bringing peace and stability to the Middle East is the key to ending terrorism. Uruguay believes terrorism knows no borders and must be fought through recognized actions within the United Nations framework. Because of that belief, Uruguay is a large contributors of troops to the peacekeeping operations within the United Nations. Uruguay believes that the arming of militant Middle Eastern groups has dire consequences for the innocent bystanders. Uruguay proposes to impose sanctions on countries that continue to supply arms the aforementioned groups.

II. North Korea

For the past several years, Uruguay has been determined to help promote democracy across the world. With the increasing weapons activity from the People’s Democratic Republic of Korea, also known as North Korea, Uruguay fully supports the imposed sanctions upon North Korea. Uruguay actively advocates for the ending of weapon testing in North Korea, and believe
that facilitating negotiations with North Korea is of the utmost importance. Uruguay is actively involved in the drafting of resolutions in the UN Security Council regarding North Korea, and recently has supported strong sanctions on North Korea which target North Korea’s largest exports. Uruguay is dedicated to dealing with North Korea and keeping the world safe.

III. Sudan and South Sudan

The droughts and famines in Sudan and South Sudan are reaching critical levels. Not only are these conditions causing drastic health concerns for the Sudanese people, but conflict is arising due to the lack of resources. Uruguay proposes to allocate more resources to alleviate the struggle of the Sudanese people. Furthermore, Uruguay would like to form a committee to evaluate the current problems and aim to find long-term solutions to prevent similar problems in the future.

IV. Peacekeeping Operations: Police Commissioners

Uruguay recognizes the critical role of the Police Commissioners in the United Nations’ ability to create a positive global impact. Uruguay believes that policing is a crucial part to peacekeeping operations. As a top contributor to Peacekeeping Operations, Uruguay is deeply concerned with the well-being of the brave men and women who sacrifice so much for the betterment of the world. Uruguay also strongly supports efforts to make police services more accessible to women. Overall, Uruguay is strongly dedicated to the improvement of conditions for Police Commissioners and strongly supports their role in the world.
Writing Resolutions

The final results of research, caucusing and negotiation are resolutions—written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Resolutions, which are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee, normally require a simple majority to pass (except in the Security Council). Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action. All other UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future action.

Students are encouraged to practice writing resolutions as part of their conference preparations, but should not bring pre-written resolutions to the conference. Part of the learning experience is working to a draft document as part of a group with varied interests on the topic.

Draft Resolutions
Draft resolutions are all resolutions that have not yet been voted on. Delegates write draft resolutions with other countries. There are three main parts to a draft resolution: the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The heading shows the committee and topic. It also lists the draft resolution’s signatories (see below). Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement (e.g., Plenary Committee). The preamble and operative sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take.

A draft resolution must gain the support of half of the member states in the committee before it can be approved by the Chair. The Chair will read the draft resolution to ensure that it is relevant and in proper format. Once approved the Chair will circulate copies to all members of the committee for further consideration and potential amendments.

Tips for Resolution Writing
* Preambulatory clauses are historic justifications for action. Use them to cite past resolutions, precedents and statements about the purpose of action.

* Operative clauses are policies that the resolution is designed to create. Use them to explain what the committee will do to address the issue.

* Try to cite facts whenever possible.

* Create a detailed resolution. For example, if your resolution calls for a new program, think about how it will be funded and what body will manage it.

* Be realistic. Do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met. Make sure your body can take the action suggested. For example, the General Assembly can’t sanction another country – only the Security Council can do so.
* Solicit the views of many states. Your committee will be more likely to approve the resolutions if many delegates contribute ideas.

* Be sure to follow the format for resolutions provided by the conference organizers.

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

* References to the UN Charter;

* Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;

* Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;

* Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and

* General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

**Sample Preambulatory Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirming</th>
<th>Expressing its appreciation</th>
<th>Keeping in mind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarmed by</td>
<td>Expressing its satisfaction</td>
<td>Noting with regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approving</td>
<td>Fulfilling</td>
<td>Noting with deep concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware of</td>
<td>Fully alarmed</td>
<td>Noting with satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing in mind</td>
<td>Fully aware</td>
<td>Noting further</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believing</td>
<td>Fully believing</td>
<td>Noting with approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Further deploring</td>
<td>Observing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemplating</td>
<td>Further recalling</td>
<td>Reaffirming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convinced</td>
<td>Guided by</td>
<td>Realizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaring</td>
<td>Having adopted</td>
<td>Recalling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply concerned</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Recognizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply conscious</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Referring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply convinced</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply disturbed</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>Taking into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply regretting</td>
<td>Having devoted attention</td>
<td>Taking into consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desiring</td>
<td>Having examined</td>
<td>Taking note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasizing</td>
<td>Having heard</td>
<td>Viewing with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expecting</td>
<td>Having received</td>
<td>appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Having studied</td>
<td>Welcoming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operative Clauses
Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

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

Signatories

Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated before the body so that they can propose amendments.
SAMPLE RESOLUTION

*Please note: the sample resolution presented below is shown for formatting purposes only. It is intentionally simplistic, and is not meant to represent the content of an actual draft resolution.

COMMITTEE: Plenary
TOPIC: Use of force in international relations
SIGNATORIES:[all of the countries that would like to see this resolution debated before the committee]

RECOGNIZING that the use of force in international relations cannot be condoned,
[commas after each preambulatory phrase]

AFFIRMING the principals of the UN Charter in regards to the non-usage of force in international relations,

SEEKING solutions to international problems without the use of force,

DEEPLY CONCERNED that some nations still consider the use of force acceptable,

1. REQUESTS all nations to refrain from the use of force in international relations;
[semi-colons after each operative phrase]

2. SUPPORTS the use of the various United Nations bodies for the settlement of international disputes;

3. CONGRATULATES all nations which choose to resolve their disputes in a peaceful fashion.
Tips for Public Speaking

Writing and delivering speeches is an important aspect of the MUN simulation. Speeches help delegates convey the positions of their Member States, help build consensus and start formulating resolutions. Usually, the committee sets the speaking time, as the delegates make a motion to set the duration and if the motion has been seconded, the body then votes upon the suggestion.

Although speechmaking is very important to the MUN simulation, many delegates biggest fear is public speaking. It is essential that delegates come to the conference well prepared: meaning that they have completed prior reach, know their country's position, and even have objectives for a resolution.

Delegates should observe 'decorum' (i.e., be polite) when speaking. The opening of a speech should begin with: "Thank you- Honorable-Chair, Fellow delegates...

An opening speech should include:
• Brief introduction of your county's history of the topic
• Past actions taken by the U.N., Member States, NGOs, etc.. to combat the problem
• The current situation of the topic
• Your country's overall position on the topic/reason for position
• Possible ideas or goals for a resolution
• Whether there is room for negotiation on your position

As there are no set guidelines for how delegates should execute their speeches, delegates should decide how they feel most comfortable delivering their speeches. Some delegates utilize their position papers as their opening speeches, others just write out some key points, and many just speak without any aides. Since public speaking is a skill it is important to practice, practice, practice.

Remember the audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. It must pertain to audiences' interests.
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 "um," "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.
Consensus Building in Committee

Consensus building involves finding the middle ground when difficult issues are being debated, and then bringing in more members to support that compromise position so that a resolution has a maximum level of support from member states.

During the Cold War, the UN was very divided and it was difficult for resolutions to pass with more than 60-70% support of the members. Following the end of the Cold War, the UN has increasingly tried to work toward consensus, where many resolutions are adopted unanimously by all voting members. Even without the divisions of the Cold War, this is still difficult to achieve. Delegates must engage in extensive dialogue with each other regarding the specific interests of their countries and their preferences regarding the language in the draft resolutions under discussion.

It takes a particularly skilled diplomat to identify a solution that is agreeable to a core set of delegates and then bring others into that group. It often involves a degree of compromise. Delegates should not only seek to clearly articulate their own preferences, they should also listen carefully to other delegates to see where their interests overlap, and where there might be room for compromise.
Code of Conduct and Dress Code

Delegates are expected to conduct themselves, at all times, in a manner befitting international diplomats. This means that every courtesy, both in speaking and behavior, is to be extended to all representatives, faculty, guests, committee chairs and conference staff. WA-MUN reserves the right to expel any delegate not acting in a courteous and professional fashion.

Students should turn off all cell phones, etc. throughout the conference sessions.

Women: Standard female delegate attire for the conference is business jacket, skirt or slacks, button blouse, and dress shoes. Shirts that expose excessive bare skin on the chest, stomach or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate. Clothes that reveal undergarments are inappropriate.

Men: Standard male delegate attire for the conference is slacks, button down shirt with tie and dress shoes (jackets or suits are optional). Shirts that expose excessive bare skin on the chest, stomach or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate. Clothes that reveal undergarments are inappropriate. Dress sweaters are generally considered too casual, as well as shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers and sunglasses.