TASMUN

29-30 April 2017

UN4MUN Guide for Delegates

UN4MUN Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW)

Ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership

at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.

PRESIDENT
Jonathan K. Huang

DEPUTY PRESIDENT
Alexander Lin

DEPUTY PRESIDENT
Bella Shang

Introduction

Dear delegates,

The UN4MUN program is a relatively new program that was first pioneered by TASMUN last year in 2017. Due to its immense success, it will be continued this year and expanded to two committees: ECOSOC and UNESCO. We are extremely honored to take part in this UN-created program, and this guide serves to aid delegates in navigating the new procedure, becoming familiar with some key terms, and having a better sense of what is UN4MUN. Please always feel free to contact us if you have any concerns about the committee—our contact information is listed on pages 7 and 8. The chairs of the UN4MUN committees sincerely hope that that this guide can be useful and that you can enjoy this one of a kind experience.

Best regards,
Jonathan K. Huang (President, UNCSW)

What is UN4MUN?

UN4MUN is a new program aided by the UN to lessen the distance between MUN and the UN. Throughout history, the UN has functioned through the five main bodies: Security Council (SC), Secretariat, General Assembly (GA), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and International Court of Justice (ICJ). Among all these bodies, only the Security Council has the power to pass legally binding resolutions that force nations to follow a resolution. For the GA, resolutions pass by simple majority. However, the GA for instance, does not have the power to do so, and can only enforce resolutions through soft power, sanctions, diplomatic ties, and hard power. This continued on, when during the post-Cold War period, nations realized that the UN should focus more on implementation rather than getting resolutions passed. This renewed focus on implementation includes re-organizing the process of negotiation in the UN and putting a bigger emphasis on development. Since development involves everyone, this means that negotiation processes should involve everyone.

In the past, the concept of simple majority has excluded many nations from the decision making process; in other words, 49% of the nations are excluded. This means that resolutions can't be as effective and will not be widely implemented, since 49% of the nations disagree with a specific part of the resolution or have concerns about it. This leads to a shift in the UN, where consensus is increasingly

valued. However, even though the UN adapted, MUN never did. Resolution passing in MUN is still based on simple majority, and more emphasis is placed on debate rather than negotiation. This is when UN4MUN comes in- it is a new project that aims to make MUN an ACTUAL model of the UN, instead of a DATED model. For UN4MUN, **consensus is key**.

Debate Procedure

Opening Session
○   Roll Call
○   Chair Introductions

General Debate (a.k.a. Speaker's List/Opening Speeches - refer to section on Opening Speeches and Speaker's List)

Informal-Informal Meeting (Lobbying)
  o Delegates should break up into their working groups (regional or political)
  o Only one resolution will be debated.
  o In order to shorten the resolution writing process, it is recommended that delegates bring draft resolutions to the conference to merge it with other delegates.
  o There are no main-submitters in UN4MUN procedure, only sponsors.
  o Vienna style discussion: leaders of each working group will engage in a group discussion, with the other members observing this discussion from the outside
  o Issues regarding resolutions should be resolved during this phase as much as possible.

Informal-Informal-Informal Meetings (break/lunch time)

Draft Resolution Revision (please refer to Draft Resolution Revision section)
  o Checked by the Chairs when consensus is reached (equivalent to UN-Cabinet revising drafted resolutions before they are sent to plenary); if the chairs detect any problems, then the previous step on revising the resolution will repeat in order to fix the problem
  o After the resolution is revised by the chairs and deemed appropriate, the committee will then move back into Formal Meeting to hold discussions on the resolution as a whole in a formal environment.

Formal –Informal Meeting
  o Discussion by the committee on the resolution as a whole after a resolution has been approved
  o Chair will introduce the draft resolution to the committee

Speakers List/ Opening Speeches
  o Speaker's List will be opened two times during the debate: once for the opening speeches, and once at the conclusion of the debate.
  o Before adopting a resolution by consensus delegates have a final chance to voice their opinions, whether they be positive or negative. The speakers list will be opened once the committee feels they are approaching consensus and all delegates may add their names to it if they so desire.

Action Phase
  o The resolutions will be adopted by consensus, unless a delegate wishes to vote. If there is no motion to vote, then the resolution is adopted by consensus.
  o Explanation of Positions: this can only be given by non-sponsors
  o Second Round of Explanation of Positions: this is only granted to non-sponsors who haven't spoken yet

Conclusion of Debate and Committee Session

Opening Speeches
  ● Duration: 2 minutes
  ● Speaker's list will be opened: the order will be in the alphabetical order of the member states
  ● Rights of reply will only be granted for noting grievances and must be requested ahead of time
  ● *All* delegates must deliver an opening speech. Thus, each member state will be automatically added on the Speaker's List.
  ● Opening speeches should include:
      ○ The progress made by the state of the delegate on the issue,
      ○ The stance of the delegation on the issue,
      ○ The background of the delegation's country.

Points and Motions Granted

Point of Order
- o The delegate makes a '**T**' sign using his/her hand and placard
- o This point refers to any points raised by a delegate if the delegate believes that the President/Chairperson is not following rules of procedure appropriately, or has objections to on-going procedure

Motions
- o Do **NOT** require seconds
- o Can be <u>objected</u> to, and if that is to be the case, then there will be a vote. However, delegates are *highly encouraged* to pass motions by consensus.
  - ▪ Procedure for an objected motion:
    - Chairs will entertain the speaker that suggested the motion to speak
    - One speaker will be entertained to speak **FOR** the motion
- o Possible Motions:
  - ▪ Motion to suspend the meeting
    - ● This motion suspends the meeting, usually with a set time to resume again.
    - ● This motion will be most useful when a certain point causes tension, as this motion allows delegates to move into an informal-informal meeting and discuss the current topic with allies in a more casual setting.
    - ● This motion can be voted upon if there is disagreement, and no speaking time will be allowed.
  - ▪ Motion to adjourn debate
    - ● This motion halts discussion on the current issue and prevents voting on that item.
    - ● A set time to resume debate is not necessary.
    - ● This motion will be most useful when a certain topic is especially contentious and delegates believe it best to return to discussion on it at a later time.
    - ● The motion may have two speakers for and two against and can be voted upon if there is disagreement.
  - ▪ Motion to close debate

- This motion halts discussion
- This motion is followed immediately by a vote on the current item of discussion.
- This motion is not recommended by the chairs as it terminates discussion and puts the resolution to a vote, nullifying any chances of consensus or further discussion.
- The motion may have two speakers for and two against and can be voted upon if there is disagreement.

➢ *Note*: Any other points such as points of information will not be permitted in the debate.

Draft Resolution Revision (a.k.a. Debate on the Resolution)

The resolution writing and debate process will follow the bullet-points listed below in a cycle. The draft resolution will be revised multiple times until consensus is reached on all paragraphs. Delegates are to bring forward their concerns regarding particular wording of the clauses or any problems that they may find in regards to country stance, and will suggest specific changes to be made.

Informal-Informal session meeting
- o Unmoderated caucus time that is designed for negotiations to happen between delegates freely.
- ○ The chairs will not have authority over the delegates unless the noise level goes beyond the permitted level or the delegates are not being diplomatic, in which case the chairs will step in.

Formal-Informal Session Meeting
- o The chair will facilitate the process where draft resolutions are edited paragraph-by-paragraph (in other words, clause-by-clause) by the committee (including preambulatory clauses)
- o The chair will ask for objections from the delegates and ask the delegates for specific changes.
- o Resolutions in the UN4MUN procedure don't have main submitters, but rather sponsors. Member states can become sponsors by request.

Sponsors cannot make changes to the resolution, and changes required by delegates will have to be approved by the sponsors first. If changes are not approved, the clause will be tabled for further discussion.

- ○ Clauses where consensus can't be reached will be tabled for later discussion.
- ○ The chairs will annotate proposed changes after the words/area of concern:
  - ▪ ADD: add word(s)
  - ▪ DEL: delete word(s)
  - ▪ REP: replace word(s)
  - ▪ ALT: suggest alternative wording/paragraph
  - ▪ RET: suggest retaining existing wording
  - ▪ Agreed ad Ref.: temporary consensus reached on the paragraph
- ○ Example of the annotations:
  - ▪ Original - *Urges* countries to place an arms embargo on the Syrian government and rebel forces;
  - ▪ Annotated - *Urges* **all [ADD: ROK]** ~~countries~~ **Member States [REP: USA]** to place an arms embargo on the Syrian government ~~and rebel forces~~ **[DEL: Jordan] [RET: Iran]**;
  - ▪ If there is no objection to these changes - *Urges* countries to place an arms embargo on the Syrian government and rebel forces; **(Agreed ad ref.)**

TUTORIAL VIDEO

Here is a link to a video of a sample debate chairs made last year. It demonstrates the UN4MUN procedure in real life and makes it easier for delegates to visualize. A new tutorial video may be shared with delegates in the Google Drive folder in the near future.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B0868ZoUQaLBUWZ1bTRXR2s1RzQ/view?usp=sharing

HELPFUL LINKS

Below are links that may be helpful in further understanding the UN4MUN procedure. Please check UN4MUN Google Drive folder for even more updated information and aid.

Model UN vs the real UN
http://bestdelegate.com/un4mun-workshop-recap-4-big-differences-between-model-un-and-the-real-un/

UN4MUN resources page by the World Federation of Model United Nations
http://www.wimun.org/#!resources/c1ztt

More details on the UN4MUN procedure and its differences with regular MUN
http://munforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/UN4MUN.pdf

TASMUN site for a general list of committees, conference information, and schedules
http://tasmun.org/

CONTACT INFORMATION

Delegates are recommended to contact Jonathan K. Huang if they have any specific questions relating to the UN4MUN procedure. If delegates have specific questions relating to their issues or committees, please contact their respective chairs.

UNSCW
Jonathan K. Huang: jonathankh18110649@tas.tw
Alexander Lin: alexanderl19109736@tas.tw
Bella Shang: bella68680@gmail.com