



UWMUN

Training Session

Welcome to UWMUN !





01

What is

MUN?





HISTORY OF THE UN

- Traces back to **World War II** with the Declaration of **St James's Palace**
- U.S. President **Franklin D. Roosevelt's** motion to replace the League of Nations
- Initially faced challenges during the Cold War (1947-1989) but expanded its roles and activities in the 21st century
- Permanent Security Council member states:     



Creation with the United Nations, with representatives of the member states



MODEL UNITED NATIONS (MUN)

- A **simulation** where participants role-play as **country delegates** in a simulated United Nations session
- Tasks include *solving global challenges through dialogue, negotiation, and resolution drafting*



Dartmouth Model UN



University of Waterloo Model United Nations (UWMUN)

Founded

2014



- And still going on!

Objective

What we aim for



- A student-led initiative
- Global affairs engagement
- Public speaking, diplomacy, and debate

Activities

What we do



- Mock General Assemblies
- Crisis Committees
- Other UN simulations





2014



2016



2015



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2014



2016



2018



2020



2015



2017

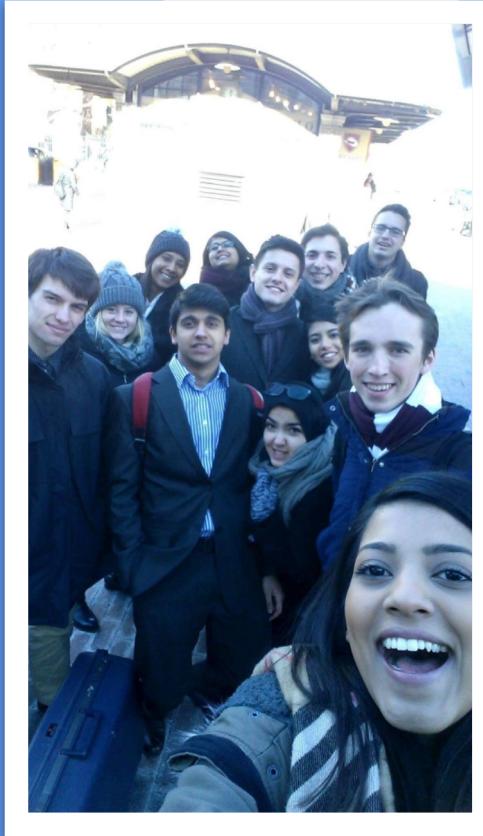


2019



2021





← UWMUN at Harvard MUN!

2014



2016



2015

2017

2018



2019



2020



2021





2014



2016



2015



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021





2014



2016



2018



2020



2015



2017



2019



2021





2014



2016



2018



2020



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2021



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2016

2018

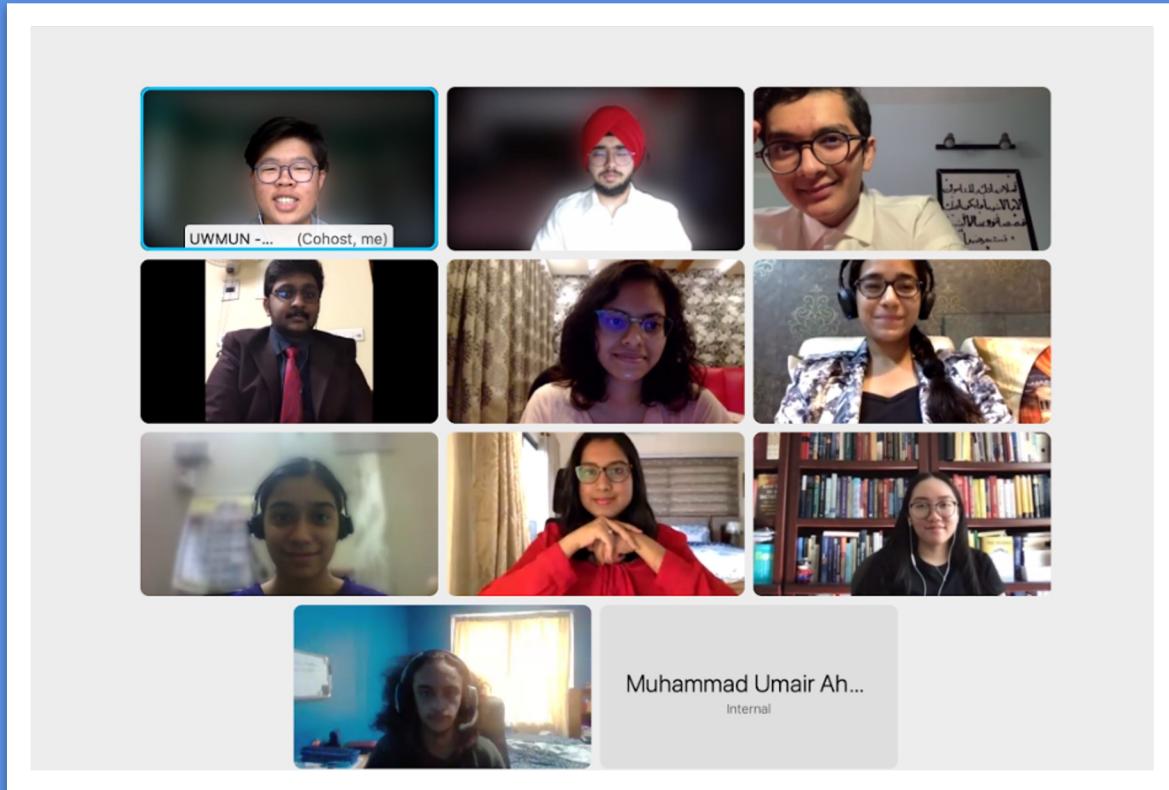
2020

2015

2017

2019

2021



2014



2016



2018



2017



2019



2020



2021





2016



2018



2020



2022



2017

2019

2021

2023



2016



2018



2017



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023~2024





Processes and Procedures



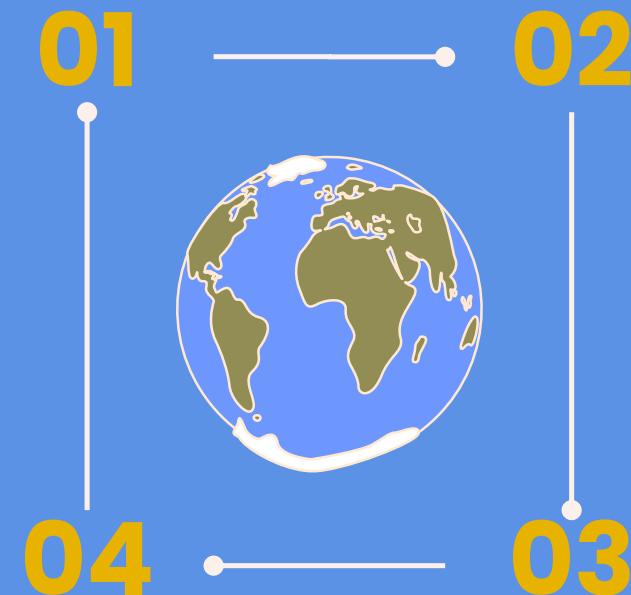
UNA-USA Procedure*

Committee Initiation

Chairperson's role.
Topic selection and debate initiation.

Voting & Conclusion

Resolution voting.
Process repetition for subsequent topics.



Debate Formats

Speakers List.
Moderated & Unmoderated Caucus.

Resolution Drafting

Presentation.
Q&A, mergers, amendments.



Conference Types

- General Assembly (GA) -

The General Assembly committees are the largest in any MUN conference, representing all UN member states, often with over 100 delegations.



DISEC

Disarmament and
International Security



ECOFIN

Economic and Financial
Affairs Council



SOCHUM

Social, Humanitarian
and Cultural Committee



Conference Types

- General Assembly (GA) -

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SPECPOL

Special Political and
Decolonization
Committee



5TH COMM.

Administrative and
Budgetary



6TH COMM.

Legal



Conference Types

- Specialized Agencies -

Smaller committees with a **special focus**, like elections or mock trials. They simulate various international bodies, each with its own unique rules and procedures, but often resemble standard MUN procedures

e.g.



International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

- Facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control
- Provides investigative support, expertise and training to law enforcement worldwide

And International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO), etc...



Conference Types

- Crisis, Joint & Hybrid Committees -

Crisis Committee

Handles **fast-paced, real-time crises**. Delegates must adapt to new information and challenges as they work to resolve complex, evolving situations.

Joint Committee

2+ committees work together or against each other to address multifaceted issues. They may share or compete for resources, and their actions and decisions can affect each other.

Hybrid Committee

A **mix** of traditional and crisis elements, these committees offer a blend of standard resolution drafting with dynamic crisis scenarios.



Conference Types

- Other Committees -

MUN also simulates non-UN bodies, like the Arab League, African Union, ASEAN, European Union, and others.



Arab League



African Union



European Union



ASEAN

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

General Structure of the Beginning



Open Debate

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

- One delegate will do this
 - Via a “motion to open debate”
 - Usually hinted by the chairs who will invite delegates to open the debate
- Need to do this before anything can happen



Roll Call

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

- Taken twice during the conference
- Alphabetical order
- Call's on all countries
 - Respond with 'present' or 'present and voting'
- 'Present':
 - Country retains the right to *abstain* from voting on resolutions and amendments.
- 'Present and Voting':
 - This response obligates delegates to vote on all resolutions and amendments, with no option to *abstain*.



Quorum

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

- The amount of votes needed to pass anything
 - Motions
 - Resolutions
 - Amendments
- Taken twice during the conference
- Quorum = 2/3 majority



Set the Agenda*

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

- Picking a topic (only if there are two topics)
- Organize the day
- Pick the topic your country is most passionate about



Primary Speaker's List

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

- Opened by the chair
- Add countries to a general list of speakers
 - You will add yourself to the list
- This list will be used for opening speeches and when all else fails in moderated caucuses



Introductory Speeches

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

- 1 minute or 1 minute and 30 seconds long
 - You will know this beforehand
- A time to Introduce your country's stance on the conference topic
- Main format:
 - Hook
 - Point
 - Call to Action
- First impression to other delegates and the chair of your stance, behaviour, and overall outlook



Points/Motions

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

Points

- Point of **personal privilege**
- Point of **order**
- Point of **parliamentary inquiry**

Motions

- Adjournment/suspension of meeting
- Closure of debate
- Introduction of a draft resolution
- Introduction of an amendment
- Change speaking time
- Unmoderated caucus**
- Moderated caucus**



Moderated Caucus

- A formal period of discussion where delegates speak one at a time on a specific sub-topic related to the agenda.
- To facilitate focused discussion and debate on particular aspects of the issue at hand.
- To allow delegates to express their country's stance and propose solutions in a structured manner.
- Proposed by a delegate through a motion, specifying the topic, total duration, and individual speaking time (e.g., a 10-minute moderated caucus with 1-minute speaking time).
- The chair moderates the discussion, calling upon delegates to speak in turn.
- This is a time for structured speaking and debate, enabling delegates to engage in direct dialogue and respond to each other's points.



Unmoderated Caucus

- An Unmoderated Caucus is an informal period of discussion where delegates are free to move around and converse openly.
- To allow for more flexible discussion and collaboration among delegates.
- To draft resolutions, negotiate, and build coalitions in a less formal setting.
- Proposed by a delegate through a motion, specifying the total duration (e.g., a 20-minute unmoderated caucus).
- Delegates can form groups, discuss strategies, and work on draft resolutions.
- This is a time for informal discussions, resolution drafting, and lobbying.
- Delegates can network, negotiate and work collaboratively to draft resolutions or amendments.



Directives

- Directives are binding documents that can be adopted by the committee to address crises or take specific actions.
- They can vary in form including military orders, diplomatic letters, espionage plans, speeches, official press releases, amendments to law, etc.
- This motion is made by a delegate to introduce a directive for consideration by the committee.
- Directives are crucial for resolving crises, taking preemptive actions, or building towards a significant stance like a Declaration of War.
- They allow the committee to take collective action and respond to evolving situations in a simulated real-world scenario.
- Once a directive is introduced through a motion, it may be debated, amended, and eventually voted upon by the committee.



Voting

- Open debate
- Roll call
- Quorum
- Set the agenda
- Primary speaker's list
- Introductory speeches
- Points or motions
- Voting

Once a resolution has been debated and amended to the point of completion, the committee will vote on it.

Two speeches in favour and two speeches against the resolution as a whole

Usually you will have bands of countries in favour of resolutions that they are sponsors or signatures for instead of independent voting





How to Research & Prepare

RESEARCH



- 1. **Understand the topic:** Read through our background document!
- 2. **Online research:** Research about the agenda, the committee, your country's past actions, statistical data, allies and opponents
- 3. **Take notes:** Take detailed notes with key facts, statistics, and quotes for use in the conference
- 4. **Draft a position paper:** Draft an outline that summarizes your country's stance, proposed solutions, and future policy recommendations



PUBLIC SPEAKING

- Understand the rules and the format
- Manage time
- Use diplomatic language ("The delegate of XXX believes...")
- Eye contact & body language
- Prepare for questions



MANNERISMS



- Respectful & formal language
- Address others with their appropriate titles
- Raise your placard when you wish to speak
- Stay on topic
- Proper language, e.g. "*I yield the floor to the chair*" vs. "*The chair can speak now*"
- Professional attire





04

Writing a Resolution





What is a Resolution? Formal written documents outlining steps UN member states should undertake to address a particular problem.

Transition: Initially termed a "working paper," it becomes a "resolution" once passed.

Sponsors:

Primarily responsible for the content.

Bind their country to all decisions within the resolution.

Minimum of 3 sponsors required.

Signatories:

Not bound to the resolution, but agree to its discussion.

Minimum of 8 signatories required.

- **Pre-ambulatory Clauses**
- state all the issues the committee wants to resolve on this issue. These can include past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic, references to the UN Charter, statements made by the Secretary-General, or general background information about the significance of the topic. To write a pre-ambulatory clause, **a statement is combined with a pre-ambulatory phrase and ended with a comma**.
- **Tip:** the fewer pre-ambulatory clauses, the better. More operative clauses show that you have more solutions than problems.

General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

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, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN 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 of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. [end resolutions with a period]

Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issue. These should address the issues mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clause above it. To write an operative clause, take a solution you want to include and combine it with an operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon to differentiate them from pre-ambulatory clauses.

Heading

includes the **conference name sponsors** (authors of the resolution), **signatories** (those who would like to see the resolution debated), and the **topic**.

Resolution GA/3/1.1

Preambulatory Clauses:

Provide background on the situation and the resolution.

Begin with action words like "Reaffirming," "Recognizing," "Seeking."

Operative Clauses:

Concrete step-by-step directions agreed upon by sponsors and signatories.

Begin with instruction words like "Requests," "Encourages," "Calls."

- **Pre-ambulatory Clauses**
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Resolution GA/3/1.1





Heading Section:

Committee/Conference name.

List of sponsors and signatories.

Topic and title of the resolution.

Preambulatory Section:

Clauses providing background information on the issue.

Laying the foundation for policy changes and calls to action in the operative section.

Example: "Affirming that climate change poses international issues."

Operative Section:

Policies proposed to address the issues.

Should only consist of wills or calls to action.

Example: "Calls on the members of the United Nations to reduce their carbon emissions by 2025."

Pre-ambulatory Clauses

- state all the issues the committee wants to resolve on this issue. These can include past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic, references to the UN Charter, statements made by the Secretary-General, or general background information about the significance of the topic. To write a pre-ambulatory clause, a statement is combined with a pre-ambulatory phrase and ended with a comma.
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Resolutions – Debating/Introducing

Merging Resolutions

- Definition:
 - The process of combining resolutions with other groups to strengthen them and gain additional support.
- Process:
 - Negotiations, concessions, merges, and position changes that occur to entice a majority of nations.

Amendments

- Definition:
 - Modifications to approved resolutions to add, delete, or alter operative clauses.
- Types:
 - Friendly Amendments: Agreed upon by all sponsors.
 - Unfriendly Amendments: Not agreed upon by all sponsors, require a vote by every delegate.
- Submission:
 - Must be submitted to the Chairs during formal debate, indicating the line or lines affected, the clauses affected, and the kind of amendment.



Example of the Whole Process

1. Resolution is submitted and the main submitter reads out the operative clauses to the committee.
2. Primary/Secondary Speakers List: the Chair opens debate and delegates can request to be added to the Primary Speakers List (PSL).
3. Moderated Caucus: once a number of delegates have held opening speeches, the chair will look upon a specific motion for a moderated caucus.
4. Unmoderated Caucus: once the moderated caucus has elapsed the committee automatically returns to the GSL and speeches commence.
5. Amendments: after a few moderated caucuses and perhaps even an unmoderated caucus, the chair will look upon delegates to submit amendments.
6. Voting on the Resolution: after the amendments have been debated and voted on, the chair will usually entertain two speeches in favour and two speeches against the resolution as a whole.

[Sample Lesson: How to Write a Model UN Resolution](#)





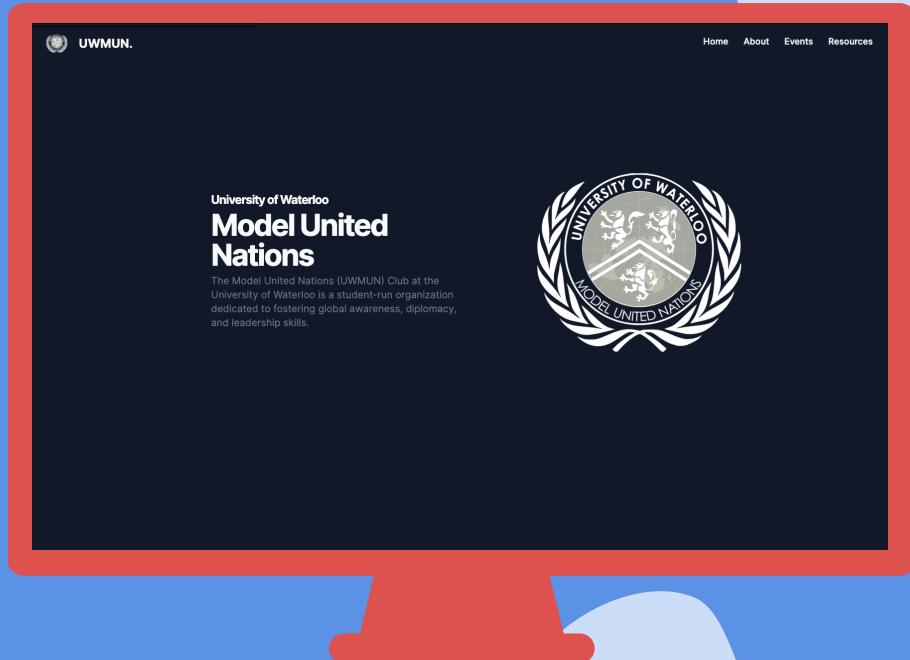
External Resources

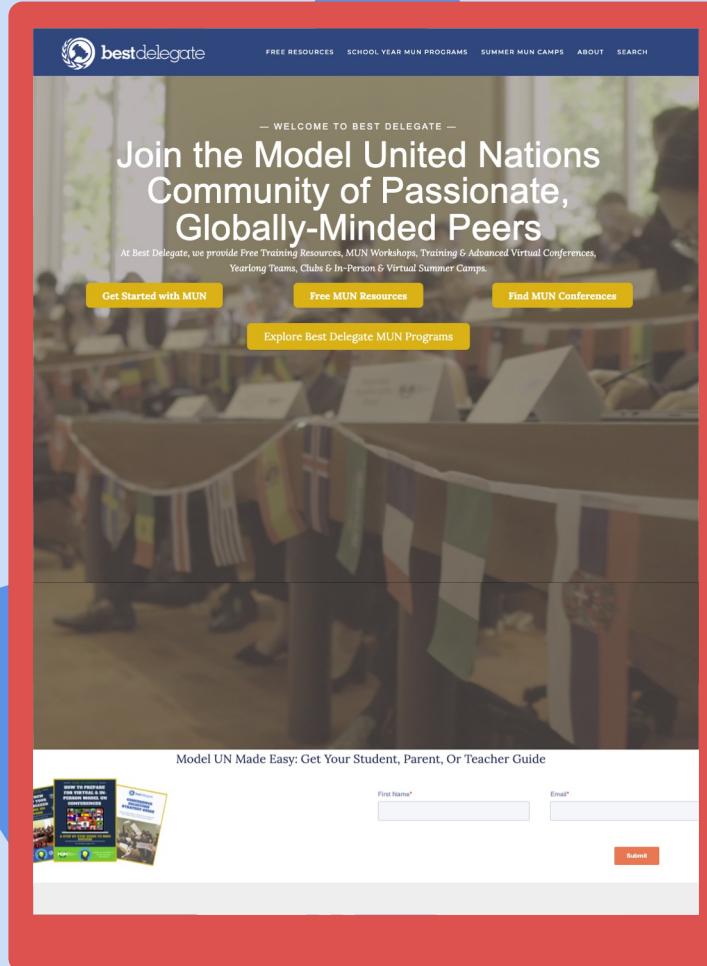


01

UWMUN Website

<https://uwmun.ca>





02 Best Delegate

Very detailed articles & videos about everything model UN!



Thank you & Welcome!



欢迎!
Bienvenue!

¡bienvenido!

добро пожаловать!
Welcome!

مرحباً!

