



101

World Model UN

Dear Delegates,

Every year, Harvard World Model United Nations is blessed with the great responsibility of introducing MUN to hundreds of college and university students from all corners of the globe. Since starting 22 years ago, the conference has had the privilege of bringing MUN to many who would otherwise have not had the opportunity to experience the phenomenal celebration of internationalism and cultural relations that is WorldMUN.

WorldMUN 101 serves as an extension of this educational process: As MUN gains popularity in more countries, many schools and teams start their journeys alone and with very little assistance. WorldMUN 101 is designed to change this; within this guide, you will find out all you need to know about WorldMUN and Model United Nations in general. As you prepare for conference – any MUN conference – be sure to refer to this guide as it is filled with tips on everything MUN related, from studying Rules of Procedure to writing Resolutions. While many topics are catered to the WorldMUN experience, much of the guide can be applied to most any MUN conference you attend.

WorldMUN 101 can be used all delegates, be this your first MUN conference or your sixth. However, it is most helpful to new delegates who are just learning the ropes of the wonderful world of MUN and WorldMUN in particular.

Throughout your preparatory process for conference, please feel free to reach out to us with questions. Our three substantive USGs of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council & Regional Bodies, and Specialized Agencies put together WorldMUN 101, and they would be more than happy to answer your queries at subs@worldmun.org.

Good luck with your preparations, and welcome to the fabulous universe of Model United Nations!

Best,
Grace Qi, Secretary-General
Harvard World Model United Nations 2014

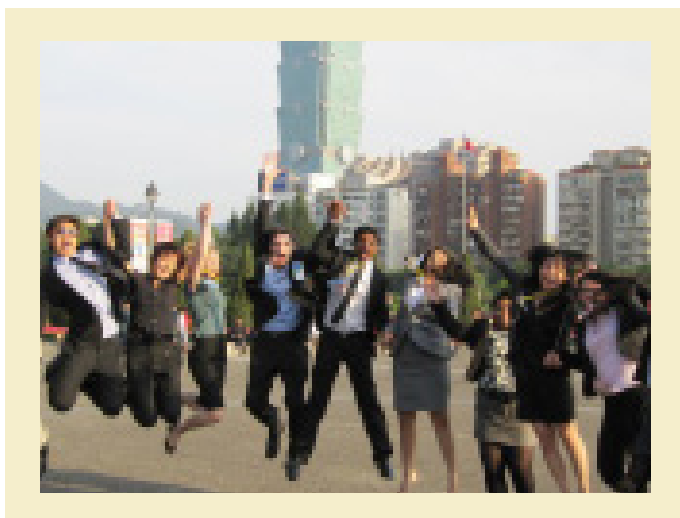
WorldMUN at a Glance

If you are reading this that means you have registered or plan on registering for WorldMUN! This guide is here to help you navigate everything you'll need to know and prepare for in order to have the best pre, during, and post conference experience.

What is MUN?

Model United Nations conferences simulate United Nations, International Organizations, and governmental bodies such as the World Health Organization, the African Union, and government cabinets - in which participants are assigned to represent countries, organizations, or leaders in order to debate pressing international issues. Over a series of committee sessions, "delegates" or attendees to the conference, have to work together constructively in order to introduce working papers and eventually draft resolutions. The sessions end when the committee votes on all the introduced draft resolutions, generally choosing to adopt a single document that addresses the problem being discussed. The sessions are moderated by a Chair (at WorldMUN this role is fulfilled by a Harvard student who is an expert in the topics at hand), along with Assistant Chairs (at WorldMUN these roles are fulfilled by local host team students), and are (with the exception of some Specialized Agency committees!) run under rules of parliamentary procedure which are expanded upon below.

Participating in Model United Nations is an excellent way to develop one's negotiation skills, learn to communicate and form solutions with peers from around the world, as well as to broaden one's perspective on a variety of international topics. Delegates gain invaluable leadership experience as they work with international teams on important issues, forming solutions to important global problems. In today's era of rapid globalization, the leadership, organizational, creative, and personal skills delegates develop at conference will be useful for any career! Few university students, let alone business and government leaders, have the opportunity to take part in a conference of this magnitude with this global scale!



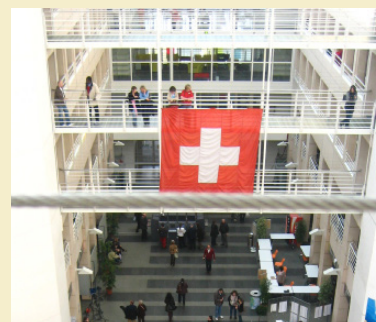
WorldMUN Spirit

Ask anyone who has attended a WorldMUN conference and they will tell you there is something special about WorldMUN, something that distinguishes it from all other Model UN conferences around the world. This has been dubbed the 'WorldMUN Spirit' – a spirit of friendship and cooperation across borders and a deeper understanding of cultures and perspectives beyond one's own – and is our guiding principle and our reason for holding this conference. Some find the 'WorldMUN Spirit' after hours of deliberation and debate, and with the final passage of an important resolution, for others it's in the 2am deep conversation with someone from the other side of the world, and for some it's in meeting whole new network of friends at WorldMUN's social events after a long day's work. We're excited to see you discover the WorldMUN Spirit, as we bring more than 1,800 college students from different geographical, cultural, religious and social backgrounds together for one phenomenal week, forming friendships, partnerships and new perspectives that last long afterwards!

Past WorldMUN Locations



- 1992 Miedzyzdroje, Poland
- 1993 Prague, Czech Republic
- 1994 Luxembourg
- 1995 Geneva, Switzerland
- 1996 Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- 1997 Budapest, Hungary
- 1998 Brussels, Belgium
- 1999 London, England
- 2000 Athens, Greece
- 2001 Istanbul, Turkey
- 2002 Belo Horizonte, Brazil
- 2003 Heidelberg, Germany
- 2004 Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt
- 2005 Edinburgh, Scotland
- 2006 Beijing, China
- 2007 Geneva, Switzerland
- 2008 Puebla, Mexico
- 2009 The Hague, The Netherlands
- 2010 Taipei
- 2011 Singapore
- 2012 Vancouver, Canada
- 2013 Melbourne, Australia
- 2014 Brussels, Belgium



History of WorldMUN

WorldMUN was founded in 1991 by several Harvard students who were looking to create a different Model United Nations experience, one that was truly international. It was only natural that the conference's first session would be in Miedzyzdroje, Poland, a city that had just had its borders opened with the fall of the Iron Curtain. There were about 100 delegates at the 1992 conference. The conference grew for several years, and, in 1997, WorldMUN partnered with its first host team, the Budapest University of Economic Sciences. With the introduction of the host team, the conference began to develop its social activities to expand the conference experience beyond committee. Global Village, an event with delegates bringing food, drink, songs and traditions from their homelands, and Cabaret, a global talent show, began to bookend the conference as much as Opening and Closing Ceremonies did. From the conference's 10th year on, it began to venture beyond the traditional cities of Europe into Asia Minor, South America, North Africa and the Middle East, East Asia and even North America. As the conference approaches its 20th year, it has grown to represent the most diverse university conference in the world. WorldMUN was founded in the spirit of idealism and today's conference represents those ideals in a way that promises a unique experience to its almost 2,000 delegates from over 60 countries.

WorldMUN Events

WorldMUN is a packed week of debating, social events, in-conference events, exploration of the city and much more! For a brief overview of what to expect check out the outline below. Of course, nothing beats the real experience of it but this should certainly whet your appetite!

Registration

Our unofficial welcome to our beautiful host city! Head delegates must report to registration upon arrival to the conference venue. However, all delegates are invited to come and begin the interaction process with each other that has come to characterize the best aspects of WorldMUN.

Opening Ceremonies

Now this is our Official Welcome to WorldMUN! Come join thousands of your fellow delegates at one of the best venues in the city to open the 20th session of WorldMUN. You'll hear from the host team President and the Harvard Secretary-General. For our key note speakers, in past years we've heard from heads of state to key corporate figures, so don't be surprised to see the President of Taiwan or the Managing Director of McKinsey (both former speakers at our Opening Ceremonies)! Lastly, the host team will put on a display of cultural performances explaining the heritage of the land. You will truly feel the WorldMUN spirit alive and well.

The Usual Day at WorldMUN

So, how does WorldMUN work? Of course, some people think it's just your average MUN conference, and others don't know what to expect. If you've been to WorldMUN, you know that every day is unique in itself. Besides spending time 'delegating' in committee session (which is an awesome experience), you'll get to experience the culture everyday. Each day tends to have new events held during the day (of course, the Social Venture Project display will be back) and the sights around the host city are easily accessible. Moreover, the team has planned a number of in-conference and day visit trips to various attractions around the city. We encourage everyone to participate in these excursions and get a feel for the city in which we, as a conference, essentially 'take over'.

Social Events: WorldMUN at Night

Local Cultural Events

Get ready for some of the grandest mixes of culture and fun the world has ever seen! The WorldMUN spirit is about more than just debate; it is also about forging friendships and bonding with friends from all over the world. The social events we host nightly will go a long way in helping you create lifelong ties with individuals. Even the set up of these events leaves us anxiously awaiting them! If you want to party at Aztec monuments or other national landmarks worldwide come party with us and see for yourself how electrifying the WorldMUN spirit can be!

Global Village

If you think seeing the diversity of delegates in your committee is astounding, wait until you're at Global Village. Various delegations will be manning special booths representing their country's culture, with lots of food, drink, and fun. This is also the first social event of the Conference, so get pumped!

Cabaret Night

Arguably the best night event of all! Come check out your fellow delegates (and host team members, of course) break it down onstage. From traditional dances to modern hip-hop, delegates can bring it to the floor in every style and groove. We encourage all to participate in the dance show, irrespective of talent level. Following the show is a great social event, with top-notch music, fun, and, of course, friends.

Closing Ceremonies

We all gather one last time as a conference before we part ways. Following speeches by the host team Presidents and the Secretary-General, this session of WorldMUN will be declared closed!

Farewell Party

Don't Say Goodbye! Don't Turn Away! It Doesn't Have To End Today! Or so the song goes. Tonight we all rejoice in each other's company, before we part ways the following morning. Generally held at one of the host city's best hotspots, the farewell party is one last chance to make new friends and make arrangements to keep in touch all while enjoying a fabulous evening.



In-Conference Events

WorldMUN 101

What is this conference even about? Come check out our presentation on Registration Day to hear about how WorldMUN operates. We'll go over procedures, flows, and pretty much anything else a newcomer to WorldMUN needs to know! You'll come a novice and leave an expert!

Rules of Procedure Training

Whether you are a new delegate or a seasoned one, attend these training sessions! Our chairs will go over every rule, both asking and answering questions about them. Given that WorldMUN is very on policy with procedures, having a little extra prep in this arena can't hurt but only help. Impress your friends by being able to recite the procedure for Division of the Question!

Social Venture Project

If you are interested in turning debate into action, this is the place to do it! Run by WorldMUN Harvard alumni, every year delegates pitch different social venture projects that help change local communities in their home countries. The winning team gets funding from the Resolution Project and free consulting for a period of time. Check out www.resolutionproject.org for more details!

Post-Conference Trip

Luckily, the party doesn't end when sessions are suspended! Attend one of the post-conference trips arranged by the host team. These several day trips provide a myriad of options for exploration of the host country and beyond. Going site seeing is fun, but going site seeing by day and partying by night with WorldMUN delegates is unforgettable. a way that promises a unique experience to its almost 2,000 delegates from over 60 countries.

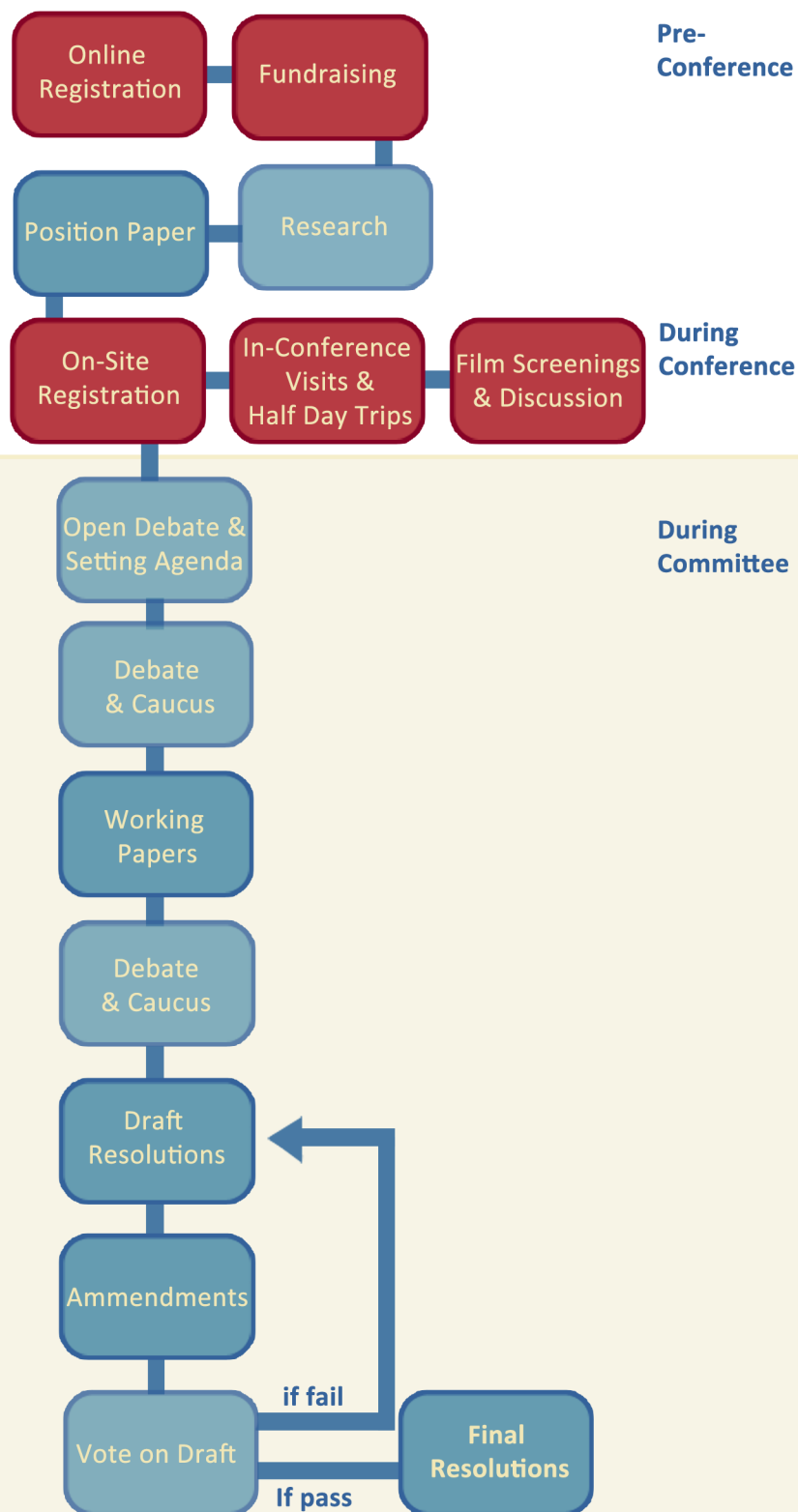


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Pre-Conference

Get psyched! In just over a couple of months, you are going to have the time of your life debating, hanging, and so much more with fellow MUN enthusiasts from all over the world. Prior to coming though, there are a couple of things that we'd like to remind you of! As always, our website will be fully updated by the early fall, with study guides, committee descriptions, and so much more. Take a look at the information, especially the study guides, and get started on research early!

Online Registration

Registration for our conference occurs online so make sure to keep checking the WorldMUN website (worldmun.org) constantly for details! The basic process for online registration is as follows:

Registration Opens: Register your school, head delegate, and faculty advisor information online. Pay the registration fee (fee per school). Start receiving fun and exciting newsletters and updates about WorldMUN!

Registration Confirmed: Once your school has been confirmed as registered we will send you a MyMUN account which you can log into from our website and start entering information about the rest of the delegates on your team. Make sure to keep up with payment deadlines during this time! Once all your fees are paid and accounted for you will receive country and committee assignments and this will mark the end of the online registration process.

Fundraising

As you begin your journey to the conference, it is our hope that the Guide to Fundraising will assist you with your financial planning and make attendance of the 20th anniversary conference an

enjoyable and financially feasible endeavor for all delegations who wish to attend.

Fundraising is often an integral component for many of the delegations attending WorldMUN conferences, so the fundraising guide aims to explain the process and how one can raise significant funds for attendance of the conference. The guide is broken into three parts. The first section details how to create an initial budget for your conference expenses, a critical step in determining the need for monetary resources. The next section discusses how best to publicize your delegation and the WorldMUN event, which is important for raising awareness of your program on campus and in the wider community. Finally, the third section details how to reach out to a wide array of sponsors, ranging from corporations and foundations to governments and alumni.

Once again, thank you for choosing to participate in WorldMUN 2014. I have the highest hopes that you will be able to reach your fundraising goals through a combination of creativity, hard work, and diligence. Feel free to reach out to me with questions and concerns, as well as to share stories of fundraising success.

Research

Research is each delegate's first step toward a successful and rewarding Model UN experience. The first step is to read the study guide provided for your committee. Each study guide will refer you to more sources and the questions posed at the end of the study guide will be a good starting point to figure out what you need to learn more about. A good starting point for any committee is the official organ or government website for your committee. For instance, if you are participating in the World Trade Organization, then a stop over at the www.wto.org is indispensable. To get the most up to date news on the issues you're debating make sure to keep up with the UN news website at www.un.org/news. Other internet sources include your university's electronic online resources, journals, and google books. For more country focused information you contact embassies. Remember, if you ever get stuck, your chairs are more than willing to help you out with any substantive issues you may be having. If you are not able to reach your chair then contact the relevant USG and they will put you into direct contact with your chair!

Also keep in mind that around January, your committees will be posting the updates to the topics you will be discussing. These memos are important, as they will provide pointers to what your committee may want you to focus on and may assist you in your research. Some time later, around mid-February, we ask that you send your position paper to your committee's email account (can be found on website). An explanation for how to write position papers can be found below.

There are many resources at your disposal so use them appropriately for researching your topics beforehand. The more you know coming in, the more you'll learn coming out!

Position Paper

A Position Paper is a policy statement in which delegates clarify the committee topics, state their representative's position, and suggestions solutions that fall in line with their national stance. Before WorldMUN begins, each delegation is responsible for writing a position paper for the benefit of the conference staff and more importantly their fellow delegates.

The general format of position papers is one to two pages for each topic area, single spaced, with size twelve Times New Roman font. Please make sure to cite every source that you reference in your position paper using MLA format (if you are unsure as to what MLA formatting is, a google search will show you how to properly cite sources using MLA). As a general guide, it is always good use your position paper to answer the questions that your chair asks in the background guide.

Position Papers always should begin with a header stating the Country/Position that the delegation is representing, the committee, the delegates' names and universities, and the topic area being discussed in that section.

Country or Position: Singapore

Committee: Historical General Assembly

Name: John Harvard

University: National University of Singapore

Topic Area A: Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Body text

Topic Area B: Public Health

For an example of a good position paper refer to appendix A-1 for GA, ECOSOC and Security Council. For an example of a good position paper for SA crisis committees refer to appendix A-2, though guidelines vary from committee to committee so be sure to read your committee's specifications as noted on the study guide.

During Conference

All the preparation time come to fruition! This section is separate from the During Committee section as WorldMUN offers a host of different activities during conference that aren't directly linked to debate and MUN. The day time activities that allow you to explore the city or learn more about topics interesting to you are detailed below.

On-Site Registration

Upon arrival in the host city, one of the first things you will want to do is register for the conference! Generally, on-site registration, as the name implies, will take place at the conference center where the WorldMUN conference is being held. The head delegate of the team will register the entire team as present for the conference.

When registering please remember to bring: liability waivers for all members, notices of any recent changes in your team, and notices and/or payment for any outstanding finance issues. During the registration process you will pick up: placards, badges, handbooks, and tote bags. During this time you will also be able to settle finances with the Harvard and Host teams, as well as solve any problems you may have with your country committee assignments. Social event ticketing and WorldMUN merchandise will also be available for purchase.

Once this process is over, head over to opening ceremonies for the official commencement of your WorldMUN experience!

In-Conference Visits

Throughout the week-long conference, the Host Team puts together a range of trips that occur during the 2-3 hour lunch break (when committee sessions take a break), showcasing the host city's best landmarks and sites. In the past, trips have included drinks with diplomats, shopping in bazaars and visits to national monuments. These visits are limited in capacity, so sign-up early if you want a spot!



Half-Day Trips

On the third day of conference, committee sessions end after the morning round, the the afternoon is filled with field trips and visits to a range of different themed venues in the host country. Unlike In-Conference Visits which are shorter in nature, Half-Day Trips are not only much longer, but also involve many more people (in some years, the entire conference!). In the past, Half-Day Trips have taken delegates to beaches, themed parks and to a whole new city, away from the conference center.

Film Screenings and Discussions

One of our goals at WorldMUN is to take issues discussed during committee and bring them outside the committee room and into debates which concern you personally. To further aid this goal we will be having lunch time film screenings and/or discussions about relevant topics directly related to those that you debate about. However, these topics will revolve around what you can do to tackle a difficult problem in our modern world.

During Committee

At WorldMUN, debate is not simply presenting the best points or cobbling together a resolution. It is about diplomacy, collaboration, teamwork --- those qualities that exemplify true international cooperation! Hence, your committee staff will be doing their best to engage everyone in the debate and keep it flowing, to ensure that you have a terrific experience. There will be a total of 6 sessions, each 3 hours long. This may seem like a long time, but the intense discussion of important and interesting issues will have you enjoying every second of it!

Debate Flow Overview

Session 1: Your committee staff will introduce itself and begin the first task of Setting the Agenda. During this time only a Speaker's List will be used, and only points of personal privilege will be allowed. No caucuses will take place. Debate on either topic will begin, pending the outcome of the vote on the topic.

Session 2: This will be your first committee session solely focused on a topic! All points and caucuses will be in order now; points are generally raised for personal reasons and questions concerning procedure. This committee session will typically go to building a substantive basis for the committee's stance on the topic.

Session 3: During this committee session, substantive debate will continue and more areas of the topic will be addressed. In addition, working papers will begin to be formed, which are extremely important as far as getting resolutions formed. They do not need signatories to be introduced, nor do they need to have a proper format.

Session 4: Working papers will be discussed and revised during this session. Coalitions may form, but remember that in the end, collaboration and diplomacy are important to passing a resolution! On that note, this committee session will also see the first draft resolutions being formed, which should have signatories (a certain amount depending on your organ) and proper formatting.

Session 5: Revise, revise, revise! Draft resolutions will be critiqued, new points will be raised, and so much more. But remember that introducing too many resolutions can stunt progress---hence, be careful to make sure that malleable resolutions are formed (can be altered with amendments).

Session 6: Amendments time! This is the time to form amendments (requiring a certain number of signatories) to those draft resolutions on the floor. Once Amendments have been made, the next step will be voting procedure, during which resolutions will be voted on. Should all fail, no resolution will be passed!

Opening Debate & Setting the Agenda

WorldMUN Chairs will open debate with a temporary speakers list. The purpose of this list is so delegates get the opportunity to discuss and debate which topic will be address first. During this discussion it is in order at any time to motion to set the topics. Whether or not that motion will be entertained is based on the Chair's discretion.

When a motion is made to set the topic to either Topic A or Topic B, the Chair will entertain one speaker in favor and one speaker against. After both sides are given a chance to speak, the committee will vote. The motion of setting the agenda requires a simple majority to pass. In that instance debate will open

on the topic at hand and a new speakers list will be created. If the motion fails, however, the committee will revert back to the temporary speakers list until the committee reaches a consensus. Once a consensus is reached substantive debate on the topic will commence!

Debate & Caucus

While debate runs on parliamentary procedure for most committees, there are certain terms you may want to familiarize yourself with before committee begins. Some of these terms are covered below, whereas the majority of what you need to know can be found in the Rules of Procedure document on our website. Of course, the best way to learn is through practice, so do not fret if these terms look confusing now. After your first session much of this will begin to make more sense.

Debate Format

Speaker's List

Any issue pertaining to the topic may be discussed. However, the Speaker's List will be used to open debate through a 'For' and 'Against' setup. When there are no motions for caucuses, the committee automatically returns to the List, which is never reset past the opening of debate.

Moderated Caucus

This is distinguished from the Speaker's List in that the time length, speaker time length, and the topic must all be declared and voted on before the Caucus is in place. There is no running list for Caucuses; once it ends, there is no more return. However, delegates may motion for an extension.

Unmoderated Caucus

The time length must be specified. In this Caucus, delegates are free to hold individual or group collaborations on any issue pertinent to the committee's functioning. Many delegates will use this time to put together the working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments.

Intra-debate Powers

Yield to the Chair

After a speech is made, the delegate officially transfers speaking position to the Chair.

Yield for another Delegate

Another delegate may use the remaining time remaining in the time slot of the delegate who just made a speech to make a statement(s).

Yield to Questions

The delegate will answer questions at the discretion of the Chair.

Comments

After a speech is made, 2 delegates may be individually recognized by the Chair to comment on another delegate's speech.

Working Paper

Working papers mainly serve as a point of reference for discussion in committee by putting abstract ideas into a concrete, written form. (Please see the sample provided later in this guide.) As they are usually short, one page proposals on one or more aspects of the problem under discussion, working papers are a way of breaking down an issue into manageable units. With the approval of the Chair, working papers are copied so that the committee's delegates can learn about the positions and interests of other delegates. As the committee's work progresses, new points and ideas should be put into new working papers. Subsequent working papers must contain ideas that do not appear on any previous or concurrent working papers. Working papers should help advance the committee's work, not duplicate it. This means that once a variety of proposals and viewpoints are introduced, the committee should begin to formulate the working papers into one or two comprehensive resolutions. The purpose of the Working Paper is to clearly communicate the interests of one or more countries. To facilitate the process, working papers should include:

1. Committee name
2. Agenda topic
3. A list of countries working on the paper.

Also, the Chair must approve working papers before they are distributed to the committee.

Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions, simply put, are more formally-organized versions of the working papers, but unlike working papers, require signatories. They require

a certain style of formatting in addition to specific structure and language. What separates them from the final resolutions is simply that the final resolution is one that garners 2/3 of the committee's votes. However, draft resolutions do not have to be resubmitted in order to incorporate new changes. Simply putting together an amendment, along with the requisite number of signatories, will allow it to be introduced and voted on.

Resolution Formatting

Heading

The title should be centered, in capital letters, above the main body of the draft resolution. The title can be as simple as "DRAFT RESOLUTION." On the left margin and two lines below the title should be the Committee and topic name. NOTE: There are no sponsors of a draft resolution. The signatures are only there to show that the Committee wants to discuss the draft resolution. The names of "authors" should not be included.

Body

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- The draft resolution begins with The General Assembly for all GA Committees and with The Economic and Social Council for all ECOSOC Committees. The Specialized Agencies use their own names as the introductory line. The rest of the draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preamble Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

Content

Of course, the most important characteristic of the final resolution is the content, which will be carefully scrutinized by the Chair before approval. A well-written resolution demonstrates:

- 1) Familiarity with the problem. Relevant background information and previous United Nations actions are included.
- 2) Recognition of the issues. Arguments on the topic are specified early. At a minimum, the resolution should address in some form the issues listed in the Questions a Resolution must answer section of the Study Guide.
- 3) Conciseness. Every clause and phrase should have a purpose.
- 4) Good form. An otherwise sound resolution suffers from clumsy grammar and should not suffer from sloppy formatting

Amendments

The amendment process is used to enable a resolution to meet these criteria, strengthening consensus on the resolution by allowing delegates to change sections upon which they disagree. Thus, the amendment process can greatly enhance the work of a committee, but only if it enables substantive progress to be made and is not procedurally inhibiting. Therefore, a clear understanding of the rules of procedure is very important to the process of proposing, debating, and voting on an amendment. But in other cases, a nation may demand more, entailing compromises and concessions by parties on the other side on the side of the other parties to the dispute. But compromise is not always possible, as these parties are delegates who must also protect their national interests. Thus, not every WorldMUN resolution passed has to be based entirely on compromise. Such a demand could ignore the essential national interests of the Member Nations of the UN. Compromise is not an end to itself, and neither is "the compromise resolution." Delegates should never feel forced to compromise their national interests for the sake of consensus. The final act in the discussion of a topic area is voting on the draft resolution(s) as amended. By adopting a resolution, the committee has agreed, by a majority, that this is the best solution to the problem that is currently possible.

For a sample Draft Resolution/Resolution refer to Appendix B-1.

Vote on Draft Resolutions

Substantive voting takes place for draft resolutions and amendments. A substantive vote is a vote on a matter that is already on the floor. Only member states, not observers or non-government organizations, are allowed to vote on substantive issues. During substantive voting procedures the chambers are sealed and no interruptions are allowed to take place.

Substantive voting begins when the committee moves to close debate on the general Topic Area. After the chambers have been sealed the only points and motions in order are: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion to vote by Acclamation, Motion to Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on the draft resolutions.

During substantive voting, each committee member has one vote that may be either yes, no, or an abstention. In the Security Council, specifically, a “No” vote by one of the five permanent members is considered a veto.

Abstaining members are not considered to be voting. All matter will be voted on by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. A simple majority requires more countries voting in the affirmative than the negative. If a Resolution passes, voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution can be passed per Topic Area.

Final Resolution

The final resolution is the end product of committee sessions in most GA, ECOSOC, and some SA committees. If a draft resolution is passed during voting, then it effectively becomes a final resolution. This final resolution is, hopefully, a comprehensive approach to solving the issues presented in the committee and a symbol of the cumulative collaborative effort of many countries.

Awards

Although WorldMUN wishes to downplay the importance of awards, and focus instead on the educational value of the conference, we still recognize those delegates that work hard to uphold the ideals of the UN and WorldMUN. To this end, the following criteria are used to determine award designations:

- Knowledge and representation of the nation's interests and policies, and of the committee topics;
- Timely submission of quality position papers;
- Ability to work with other fellow delegates;
- Ability to persuade other delegates about the feasibility of a certain solution;
- Ability to develop creative and pragmatic solutions to the issues at hand
- Skill and effectiveness in caucusing, amendment and resolution writing, public speaking, and debate

End Note

We hope that this guide has helped give you a better understanding of Model UN and more specifically WorldMUN! If you would like more information, or have specific questions about Model UN or WorldMUN please don't hesitate to contact us at info@worldmun.org or visit our website at www.worldmun.org. We are so excited to run this conference every year and we hope that you will be joining us this upcoming year to experience the WorldMUN Spirit. We look forward to seeing you there!

Appendix

A-1: Sample Standard Position Paper

Topic A: Terrorism in the Middle East

The Russian Federation views fighting international terrorism as its most important domestic and foreign policy task. The Federation is strongly convinced that UN Resolution 1373 and 1624 are key instruments in this battle, both on a national and international level.

In accordance to Resolution 1373, Russia has implemented Federal Act No. 115-FZ on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means and the financing of terrorism. The implementation of Federal Act No. 130-FZ, providing for liability for violations of this law, is to further enhance our ability to pursue and punish those that are in non-compliance.

In accordance to Resolution 1624, The Russian Federation has passed Federal Act On Counter-terrorism in March 2006. In accordance with article 2 of the foregoing Act, counter-terrorism measures in the Russian Federation, are based, inter alia, on the underlying principles of promotion and protection of basic human and civil rights and freedoms; the rule of law; certainty of punishment for carrying out terrorist activity and most importantly cooperation among governments, public and religious associations, citizens and all relevant actors in society. Special attention is given to the role of law enforcing agencies in the battle against national terrorism, as they hold the key to an effective approach.

The Russian Federation strongly believes that by eliminating terrorist funding, a decisive blow can be dealt to global terrorist networks. It is in this respect that the Russian Financial Intelligence Unit (Rosfinmonitoring) has established a specialized division in 2004, the Office for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, in order to nationally tackle this issue. However, in order to fully suppress terrorist financing, more cooperation between international organizations is necessary. Therefore, Rosfinmonitoring is actively cooperating with foreign countries within international organizations working to suppress the financing of terrorism and laundering of criminal proceeds, such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Council of Europe Select Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures (MONEYVAL), the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, international financial institutions and other organizations. The Russian Federation believes that in order to actively promote international cooperation, this body should first focus on an internationally accepted definition of terrorist organizations.

A peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict is pivotal to rehabilitation and stabilization of the Middle Eastern region. It is essential to achieve clear compliance by the Palestinians and Israelis with their commitment to fighting terrorism and violence and to avoid any unilateral action to influence a final settlement. The Russian Federation therefore believes that the cessation of settlement activities and ensuring freedom of movement for the Palestinian population in the West Bank is absolutely essential. The restoration of Palestinian unity on the basis of the platform of the Palestine Liberation Organization and adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative are the only keys to meeting the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people and

to progress in the Middle East peace process on the basis of the proposals arrived at by the Quartet in the context of the United Nations.

The Federation has always tried to put the issue of the Middle East, and more specifically the conflict between Israel and Palestine, on the forefront of the international, multilateral and bilateral scene. Recent meetings with all parties involved in this conflict, including Hamas, Hezbollah, Fatah, Israel and Syria, have shown that The Russian Federation is truly dedicated to finding a solution for this conflict. The Moscow conference that will be held on 19th March 2010 is to be seen as the first step in the right direction.

In addition to the Israel-Palestine conflict, the deepening crisis in Afghanistan poses a threat to the security of the southern CIS boundaries. Russia believes that in order to tackle this security issue, a consistent approach is necessary, in collaboration with other countries concerned, the United Nations, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and other multilateral institutions, which will make consistent efforts to prevent the export of terrorism from Afghanistan.

The Russian Federation is in favour of increasing collective efforts, on the basis of mutual respect, to contribute to ending violence and to reach political settlement in Iraq through national reconciliation and full restoration of country's statehood and economy. Only through the socio-economic rehabilitation of this nation can terrorism be stopped.

To enhance its interaction with the States of the Islamic world, Russia will take advantage of its participation as an observer in the work of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, and play an active role in implementing the G8 Partnership with the Broader Middle East and North Africa Region. Priority attention will be paid to developing mutually beneficial economic cooperation, in particular in the energy sector, with countries of this region, which is of strategic importance to Russia's national interests.

Topic B: Environmental Security

The ecological question becomes ever more urgent. The Russian Federation is deeply concerned about the unprecedented rate of global warming observed over the last decades. Climate change, environmental protection and sustainable development form the major global challenge of the twenty-first century, requiring a multilateral and interdisciplinary approach. The United Nations offers the perfect platform to formulate a balanced response to this complex matter, which will take security issues, social and economic development as well as human rights into account. The Russian Federation is more than ever, committed to fight the actual trend of the deterioration of our planet in order to preserve it for the generations to come.

In 2004, Russia ratified the Kyoto Protocol, bringing the instrument to existence and has adopted twelve different programs to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. As the first stage of the Kyoto Protocol comes to an end, President Medvedev announced at the Copenhagen Convention of Climate Change that Russia will reduce her greenhouse gas emissions with 25% by 2020 compared to the levels of 1990. This commitment will be upheld by the Russian Federation, regardless of a new deal being negotiated, since the Russian Federation believes this reduction to be in our common interest.

The measures we take to change the climate will ultimately resolve health, social and economical issues we are dealing with and serve the international community as a whole. However climate change will not happen in just one day. Russia will lead the way to make this alteration happen and urges all states to join their efforts. Expanding international cooperation will be required to counter the climate change and to guarantee universal environmental security. The international community must adopt a climate policy, based on the principles of justice and shared responsibility.

The Russian Federation is world leader in the cuts of green house gas emissions, while it has maintained its place as one of the world's biggest producers and exporters of energy resources and energy-intensive goods. Russia will continue to contribute to ensure global energy security. Simultaneously, the international community must spread the use of green, new energy saving technologies on a large scale, alter to green economic growth and put sustainable development at the center of the attention.

Climate changes have always occurred and are a combined consequence of both natural and human causes. Any action taken must be grounded on scientific research. To adopt appropriate, scientifically and socially sound decisions, improvement of the knowledge of the climate system is indispensable. Systematic observations of the climate in addition to fundamental and applied studies of its change will ensure increased awareness for the current and future climate change and its consequences.

According to the Russian Federation, polygonal and multilateral action is requisite to tackle the global issue of environmental security to ensure a balanced reaction to the global climate issue. Russia continuously cooperates with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), UN Forum on Forests (UNFF), the UN Environmental Program (UNEP), the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), has ratified global and major regional environmental conventions and agreements about the climate, the ozone layer, desertification, biodiversity, transborder air pollution, and the protection of the marine environment of the Arctic, the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, and the Pacific Northwest.

More cooperation between all of the UN committees is of uttermost importance to provide a challenging, but achievable, realistic, and feasible response to climate change. The Security Council, however, must remain focused on the tasks that fall directly under her mandate and stick to her expertise. The Russian Federation promotes strict observance of the exclusive rights granted by the UN Charter to the UN Security Council as the main body responsible to maintain international peace and security.

The illicit trade of minerals leads to conflicts, especially in states where the regulation for the use of natural resources is not sufficient. The Russian Federation strongly believes that the solution lies in the strengthening of the states, through reform of the security sector, development of the judicial system and of the border and customs control. The United Nations' task consists of providing those states political and advisory support. Since the prerogative and obligation to combat the illicit trade of natural resources lies in primary order with the concerned State, this assistance may only be given at those states' request. In conflicts, one must be cautious to balance the Charter principles of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs with the efforts that the international community makes to prevent the escalation or continuation of armed conflicts through the illicit trade of natural resources.

The theme that the Council wants to address is extensive and outreaches the role of the Security Council. To respond successfully to the actual threat that climate change poses, the relevant specialized bodies of the United Nations, such as the Committee on Sustainable Development and the Second Committee of the General Assembly and the UN Environmental Program must be involved, whereas the Security Council ought to remain focused on her core task of maintaining international peace and security.

A-2: Sample Specialized Agency Position Paper

for exact guidelines refer to your study guide

Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights
Sri Lankan Cabinet

In my capacity as Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights, it is my utmost and supreme concern to liberate our Sri Lankan civilians from the terrorists in our Northern and Eastern provinces. As long as the LTTE are using weapons and committing massive human rights violations, it is our job to ensure that this kind of terrorism is wiped out once and for all. I can imagine two approaches to solve this problem: Entering peace negotiations, which is the option I will stand up for, or eliminating the LTTE by military means. I will insistently warn my fellow cabinet members to attack too soon: Given the strength of the Tamil forces, we might be defeated and not only lose any further chance for peace talks, but also the support of the international community. For this reason, we should approach the LTTE very quickly to demonstrate our willingness to negotiate.

Under the precondition of disarming, we could offer a variety of incentives: multilingual schools, the right to interact with their government in their own language, adequate representation in the public service as well as active promotion of diversity and inter-ethnic harmony in media and school books. I will of course use my contacts to UNESCO and Human Rights Watch to get their assistance in this matter. Furthermore, in cooperation with UNDP, a number of hospitals, schools and roads shall be built in the Northern and Eastern provinces that have been most severely hit by the Tsunami.

As we will not suggest any steps towards self-determination or independence, I expect the LTTE to refuse our offer. However, we can react with a second proposal that involves short-, medium- and long-term measures and make an agreement on the next 15 years. My first suggestions for this agreement are the following:

1st - 5th year: Ceasefire. Various projects will be implemented in the Northern and Eastern provinces (see incentives above). UNDP and other donors will assure financing of the reconstruction and reconciliation projects in the respective region. An Interim Administrative Authority, consisting of one Tamil and one Sinhala, shall be created to oversee, monitor and report the status of implementation of our agreements. Furthermore, an International Monitoring Commission will observe the adherence to the ceasefire. If both sides adhere:

5th year: Referendum on re-naming the Northern and Eastern provinces as “Eelam”. This is only a symbolic act and shall not be accompanied by any delegation of substantial power.

5th - approx. 15th year: After the Referendum, the Interim Administrative Authority will be assigned to develop a step-by-step disarming plan for the LTTE. Five years after the last weapon has been handed over – provided that no violence occurred in the meantime – there will be a second Referendum on a change of constitution for a federal region “Eelam”.

When making agreements like this, I am convinced that the Sri Lankan government can only win. If the LTTE honor the ceasefire and fulfill their disarming obligations, we have been able to get rid of the terrorists by peaceful means. If the LTTE break the ceasefire at some point – which is more likely, in my opinion – we will be able to solve the problem with a well-prepared, quick and precise military attack that has been planned during the period of ceasefire. Working closely with International Organizations at every stage of the process not only ensures their financial, political and administrative assistance, but also guarantees their support for our military operations against the LTTE in case they break the ceasefire agreement. Consolidating and expanding these relations will be my main field of activity in our cabinet.

B-1: Sample Resolution

Committee Name: Commission on Information Regulation

Topic Area: International News flow Imbalance

Organ: The Economic and Social Council

Recalling its Resolution A/36/89 of 16 December 1981, "The Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding," Recalling also Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to...receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,"

Recognizing that the problem of news flow imbalance is that two-way information among countries of a region is either nonexistent or insufficient and information exchanged between regions of the world is inadequate,

Realizing the need for all Sovereign Nations to maintain their integrity and still play an active role in the international system,

1) Recommends that a three-level information interchange system be established on the National, Regional, and International levels to ameliorate the current problems of news flow imbalance, the three-level system is to operate as follows:

- a) Each region's member nations will report their national information and receive the information of other nations in their region from the regional level of this interchange system;
- b) Nations will decide the character of the news flow media best suited to the need of their sovereign territory, be this printed, audio, or audio-visual;
- c) Regional News Gathering Agencies will serve to gather information from the nations in their region, and these boards will have no editorial discretion and will serve to forward all information to the International Board;
- d) Each regional agency will be composed of representatives from every member nation of the nation of the region;
- e) The primary function of the International Board will be to translate information accumulated from the regional news gathering agencies;
- f) The secondary purpose will be to transmit all information gathered back to the member nations via the regional news gathering agencies;
- g) In order to expedite the transfer of information from the international to regional level the international board will utilize a UN frequency on a European Economic Community satellite;

2) Urges the establishment of the University of International Communications, Whose main branch will be in Geneva, Switzerland with additional branches located in each of the aforementioned regions, with the following aims:

- a) The University and branches will be established with the express purpose of bringing together world views and facilitating the transfer of technology;
- b) All member nations of the United Nations will be equally represented at the University;
- c) Incentives will be offered to students of journalism and communications at the University to return to their countries to teach upon completion of instruction;
- d) The instructors of the regional education centers will be comprised of a multi partisan coalition of educators from throughout the world;

3) Calls for the continued use of funds from the International Program for the Development of Communications, Special Account, UNESCO, the UN Development Program, and other sources of funding including national governments and private donors;

4) Recommends that the distribution of funds be decided by the IPDC.