

ReiMUN 20

Delegate Preparation Guide



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Points to Note

We are broadly retaining the format from ReiMUN 19 last year. Delegates may wish to note the following points:

- Topic 1 in the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian and Human Rights committees will be debated using the resolution construction procedure, which may be new to some delegates. See the info on p9. These committees will be intended for less experienced delegates.
- There will be no Opening Speeches in the General Assembly. However, there will be compulsory policy statements in committee on Topic 1.
- Topics 2 and 3 in all committees, and Topic 1 in the Disarmament and International Security, Special Political and Decolonisation and Environment committees will be debated using the more familiar Standard Debate procedure.
- Resolutions for Topics 2 and 3 will require at least five co-submitters (including the primary submitter) from at least three different schools. Resolutions should have a maximum of twelve operative clauses (including sub-clauses). There is no minimum but, as a guide, most successful resolutions have around eight to ten operative clauses.
- **Resolutions should be submitted in advance by email to secretariat@reimun.org by Thursday 22nd September. Delegates should bring hard copies (for lobbying purposes) and are recommended to bring them on a memory stick as well (in case you wish to amend your resolution following lobbying).**
- Committee names have been changed to reflect the names real-life General Assembly committees better.

Due to the number of delegations attending the conference, there will be five committees (not including the Security Council), but each delegation will only bring delegates for three or four of them. Your MUN co-ordinator will have been told which committees to bring delegates for.

What is Model United Nations?

A Model United Nations, MUN, conference is an event in which students play the role of a diplomat representing a particular country at the United Nations. An MUN conference is run by students for students and this gives it a unique and exciting atmosphere. Those who participate fully have tremendous fun.

The Purpose of the United Nations

The purpose of the United Nations cannot be made plainer than as it is set out in the Preamble of the UN Charter. This is given below.

We the Peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

ReiMUN 20 Programme – Saturday 24th September 2016

From 8.30	Schools arrive
9.00–9.55	Registration and lobbying in committee rooms
10.00–10.15	Opening ceremony
10.20–15.40	Committees in session
12.00–13.00	Staggered lunch break
15.35–15.45	Break for refreshments
15.45–17.10	General Assembly
17.10–17.30	Closing ceremony

ReiMUN 20 Committee Agenda

Topic 1 in the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian and Human Rights committees will involve resolution construction on the day, so delegates should bring policy statements (which will be read out) but not resolutions. Topics 2 and 3 will be the more familiar standard debate, and resolutions should be prepared in advance. The Security Council and the other three committees will follow standard debate procedure for all their topics.

Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

1. The question of conscription
2. The question of the use of drones
3. The question of the security risks caused by immigration

Social, Cultural and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)

1. The question of the treatment of prisoners
2. The question of improving the lives of slum-dwellers
3. The question of repatriating cultural artifacts

Special Political and Decolonisation (SPECPOL)

1. The question of the status of Kosovo
2. The question of youth participation in politics
3. The question of Israeli settlements in the West Bank

Human Rights

1. The question of ensuring the freedom of journalists
2. The question of realising gender equality
3. The question of protecting the rights of indigenous peoples

Environment

1. The question of reducing consumption of animal products
2. The question of urban sprawl
3. The question of the usage of nuclear power

Security Council

1. The question of Kurdistan
2. The question of preventing recruitment by terrorist groups

Preparation

You will need to start with a team meeting to decide which member of the team, (or delegate) will take part in which particular committee.

Each committee will have an agenda and the first stage is to research the issues on the agenda. For example a social committee might have euthanasia, genetic engineering and the problem of illicit drugs on its agenda, and the delegate sitting on this committee would need to research each of these issues.

The next stage is to find out about the country the team (or delegation) is representing. Gather information on the type of government, economy, geography, history, language(s) and culture. Contact the Embassy or High Commission.

Information can be found on http://www.theodora.com/wfb/abc_world_fact_book.html and on <http://www.un.org/en/member-states/index.html>. Now put the first two stages together and work out your country's policy on each item on the agenda.

Policy Statement

Having established what the policy of your country is on an issue, you should then convert this to a policy statement. A policy statement should contain the following:

- An outline of the particular issue
- Reference to the main documents on the issue
- A statement of the country's position on the issue
- Suggestions for a solution to the problem

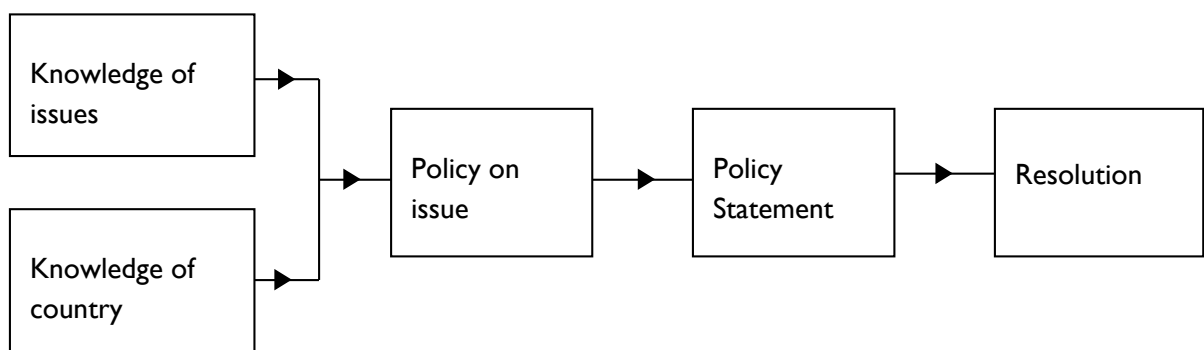
Each delegate will need to prepare a policy statement of about 45 seconds on Topic 1 for their committee. You may find it useful to prepare policy statements on Topics 2 and 3 as well, as this will help you to clarify your position on the issue.

Resolutions

The Policy Statement can then be used to produce a resolution. Delegates should aim to write a resolution for each issue on the committee. The process of producing a resolution is shown at the top of the next page. You should bring resolutions prepared in advance for Topics 2 and 3. Resolutions for Topic 1 will be constructed on the day, so do not need to be prepared in advance.

Support and Opposition

It is worthwhile researching the position of other countries on various issues. This will give you an idea of who will support you in debate and those likely to oppose you.



The Conference

Dress

Dress for the conference is formal. Gentlemen should wear suits with collar and tie, and ladies should also be formally dressed. Delegates who are incorrectly dressed will not be allowed into the General Assembly

Headed notepaper

Each delegation will be responsible for providing headed notepaper and copies of resolutions for lobbying.

Awards

Awards will be presented to those who have best met the following criteria:

1. Correct presentation of the policy and position of their country in committee and in General Assembly.
2. Debating ability, correct use of parliamentary procedure and abiding by the duties of a delegate.

The selection will be made based on the opinion of the Chair. Awards will be made for:

- Highly Commended delegates
- Outstanding delegates
- Highly Commended delegations
- Outstanding delegations

Any delegate ejected by the Chair will probably be considered ineligible for any award.

The Events of the Day

The conference will have the following general programme:

Registration

Lobbying

Opening Ceremony

Committees – Resolution Construction

Committees – Standard Debate

General Assembly

Lobbying

When you arrive at the conference, the first stage will be lobbying for Topics 2 and 3. In the lobbying process you will take your resolutions, show them to other delegates and try to secure their support. They may support your resolution on condition that you alter (amend) it in some way. When a delegate agrees to support a resolution, he or she will write their country name on the resolution or on the submission sheet, and becomes a co-submitter. You may find that someone else has a resolution with good points in it, so you may decide to merge your resolution with another. This is all part of the negotiation process called lobbying. Another component of lobbying might include attaining speaking rights; agree to become a co-submitter on condition that the delegates yield the floor to you.

In order for a resolution to be debated in committee it must be secure the appropriate number of co-submitters and be submitted for approval.

Resolutions for Topics 2 and 3 in all committees, and for Topic 1 on the DISEC, SPECPOL and Environment committees should be brought to the conference on the day. They should be typed, and in the format shown in this Guide. They should have a maximum of twelve operative clauses (including sub-clauses).

Resolutions to go before a committee must have at least five co-submitters from at least three different schools. There is a maximum of twelve co-submitters. Two copies should then be placed into the “For Approval” box with a resolution cover sheet. Please see separate sheet “Resolution Processing”.

Each delegate may only co-submit one resolution on each item on the committee agenda.

The Secretaries-General will select the resolution to go before the committee. Resolutions to be debated in committee will be duplicated by the secretariat.

Approving Resolutions

When a resolution has the correct number of co-submitters it can be placed before the Approval Panel. The Approval Panel is a group of Advisors who make sure that the resolution is correctly written and formatted. An approval Panel does not judge the content of a resolution. Once a resolution has been approved it can be debated in committee.

Opening Ceremony

There will be a short opening ceremony in the General Assembly, but no opening speeches. Following the Opening Ceremony, delegates will proceed to committees.

Committees

Delegates may only speak in the committee to which they are assigned.

In standard debate procedure, closed debates will be ten minutes for and ten minutes against the resolution. Open debates will be 20 minutes.

Amendments raised during the debate will be allocated two minutes for and two minutes against.

The committee may pass any number of resolutions. Each resolution should be considered entirely on its own merits and in a vacuum.

Committees will operate a guillotine. This will take effect after forty minutes of debate time.

Resolution Construction Procedure

This is the format of debate that will be used for Topic 1 in the SOCHUM and Human Rights committees, and may not be familiar to many delegates. It is relatively informal style of debate, and involves constructing resolutions on the day with fellow delegates rather than by yourself in advance. Although you will be given guidance on the day, it is essential that you research relevant topics and prepare speeches in advance if you are to get the most out of this mode of debate. The procedure is as follows.

- Opening speeches
- Caucusing
- Lobbying
- Submission of Resolutions
- Debate
- Voting

Opening Speeches (1 hour)

These will take place in committee. Each delegate will make a compulsory speech for no longer than one minute on the issue at hand, setting out their nation's position and suggesting solutions to relevant problems. The order of speakers will be drawn from a hat. There is no right of reply at this stage. **This speech should be prepared before ReiMUN.**

Caucusing (30 mins)

In this stage, informal discussion takes place between delegates working together in groups of their choosing. Resolutions are constructed during this phase. The aim is to produce resolutions with as many co-submitters as possible. You should ensure that any resolution you sign reflects your country's policy. Do not sign multiple resolutions which conflict with one another. Resolutions must be written in the formal style.

Lobbying and Submission of Resolutions (15 mins)

There will be 15 minutes during which delegates may lobby informally to gain support for their resolutions. At the end of this period the resolutions will be submitted to the committee chairs. Three resolutions will be accepted by the chair for discussion in formal debate. Resolutions with a greater number of co-submitters are more likely to be considered for debate.

Debate and Voting (45 mins)

The three resolutions selected by the chairs will be read and the proposers will be asked to explain the merits of the resolutions. There will then follow standard open debate during which points may be raised on any of the three resolutions. Amendments may be submitted to resolutions at the chairs' discretion, but the presumption is that amendments will not be used in this debate.

The resolutions will be voted on. Delegates may vote for as many of the resolutions as they wish (but should avoid voting for contradictory resolutions).

Standard Debate

Topics 2 and 3 in all committees, and Topic 1 in the DISEC, SPECPOL and Environment committees, will be debated using standard debate procedure. Resolutions which have been passed by the Approval Panel can be debated in committee. At this stage delegates are encouraged to submit amendments to improve resolutions.

Amendments

Amendments to a resolution must be submitted to the Chair on Amendment sheets. They must state clearly

- the line or lines in which the amendment is to be made

the clauses affected

- the nature of the amendment

If an amendment passes, the floor reverts to the Chair. If it fails, it returns to the speaker on the main motion.

General Assembly

Only resolutions passed by committee will be debated in General Assembly.

In General Assembly there will be closed debates with ten minutes for and ten minutes against the resolution.

Amendments will not normally be entertained in General assembly. Amendments to resolutions should be made in Committee.

The General Assembly will operate a guillotine. This will take effect after thirty minutes.

Yielding the Floor

The floor may be yielded twice consecutively to other delegates after which it returns to the Chair. A delegation will not be permitted to yield to another delegation from the same school.

The Chair

In the interests of debate the Chair will encourage delegates to yield the floor to other delegates. Committee Chairs will advise the General Assembly Chair which countries have supported/opposed a resolution in committee.

The General Assembly

In the General Assembly (or GA) the various delegates rejoin as a delegation to debate resolutions that have been passed in Committee.

Communication in the General Assembly

One delegation in the General Assembly can communicate with another by writing messages on official notepaper and having the message passed by Administration Staff. Delegates should provide their own official notepaper. This will usually be on A5 paper headed with the delegation name.

MUN Debates

Debates begin officially with the person who submits a resolution reading out the 'operative clauses'.

In **closed debate** the chair will then announce the time allowed FOR and AGAINST this resolution: – “The Chair proposes ten minutes for and ten minutes against the resolution.”

In **open debate** the chair will announce the overall time allowed: – “The Chair proposes twenty minutes of open debate.”

The delegate submitting the resolution then begins.

The speaker may invite questions at any time while he/she has the floor saying, “I yield to points of information”. The chair will then select a delegate wishing to ask a question. For example,

Speaker: I yield to Points of Information.

Chair: The speaker has yielded to points. France you have been recognized. Please rise and state your point.

A Point of Information must be put to the speaker who has the floor, and must be a question. The time taken to ask the question is not included in the debate time, but the time for the answer is taken into account. Points of information may be for or against the resolution. It is usual for a speaker to yield to points at some stage while holding the floor.

When a speaker has finished they may

1. allow the chair to choose the next speaker- "I yield the floor to the chair"
2. hand on to another speaker as previously arranged- "I yield the floor to Italy"

It is usual for the Chair to restrict yielding to other delegates, perhaps allowing only one or two such yields at a time.

Closed Debate

Closed debate starts with time FOR the resolution. In this time only delegates supporting the resolution may speak, although points of information may be FOR or AGAINST. When time FOR the resolution has elapsed, then time AGAINST begins. This takes place in exactly the same way as time FOR, with speakers explaining their opposition to a resolution and picking out weaknesses in it, and submitting to points when they choose. Again, the points of information may be FOR (with delegates challenging the speaker on his views), or AGAINST (with delegates supporting the speaker in his opposition to the resolution).

When the speaker has finished, they may yield the floor to the Chair or to another delegate.

Any amendment which has not been accepted by the submitter must be proposed during time AGAINST as an "Unfriendly amendment", and, when and if the Chair decides, will be debated. To propose an amendment, a delegate should submit it in writing to the Chair, and then wait to be recognized. The time allocated to consider an amendment is usually two minutes FOR and two minutes AGAINST. At the end of this time, the amendment is voted on, with delegates voting FOR or AGAINST; there are no ABSTENTIONS on an amendment.

Open Debate

In open debate delegates are encouraged to be “as positive as possible about a resolution”, and it is suggested that delegates propose amendments rather than simply oppose a resolution. Amendments may be considered at any time during open debate provided that a written copy of the amendment has been submitted to the Chair and that the Chair has recognized the delegate wishing to propose the amendment.

Points

A Point of Personal Privilege refers to the well being of a delegate. It may not refer to the resolution. It may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is inaudible. This is the only point that may interrupt a speaker.

A Point of Information is a question and must be made as a question. It can only be made when the speaker has yielded to points. It can be made to the speaker or to the Chair.

A Point of Order is a question about procedure. It has to be addressed to the Chair. It can be made during a pause in a speech.

A Point of Parliamentary Enquiry is a question to the Chair about the rules of procedure.

Orders of the Day is a call to return to the main topic of the debate.

Permission to Approach the Chair is a request to discuss a problem with the Chair privately.

Explain Vote is a request, after a vote, by a delegate to explain the way they voted. Usually one for each FOR, AGAINST and ABSTAINED would be given half a minute.

Parliamentary Procedure

Move to Extend Debate Time is a request to have further time FOR and AGAINST a resolution. It should have a seconder. If anyone objects, it is put to a vote (without debate), a simple majority being required.

Move to Table is used to propose a stop to consideration of a resolution if that resolution clearly has little support and would be a waste of time to debate fully. It should have a seconder. If anyone objects, it is put to a vote (without debate), a simple majority being required.

Move the Previous Question is a call to end debate time and to vote on the resolution. It should have a seconder. If anyone objects, it is put to a vote (without debate), a two-thirds majority being required.

Move to adjourn is a proposal to finish proceedings. It should have a seconder. If anyone objects, it is put to a vote (without debate) a simple majority being required.

Refer the Question is a proposal to send a resolution to be considered by another committee. It should have a seconder. If anyone objects it is debated (3 minutes FOR and 3 minutes AGAINST) and is then put to a vote, a simple majority being required.

All delegates must:

- (1) respect the decision of the Chair at all times;
- (2) obtain the floor before speaking;
- (3) stand when speaking;
- (4) yield the floor when required to do so by the Chair;
- (5) be courteous at all times;
- (6) avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.

Additional Information

Delegates at an MUN conference are taking the role of diplomats, and so it is important for them to behave in a diplomatic manner, showing politeness and courtesy at all times, even when they strongly disagree with another delegate.

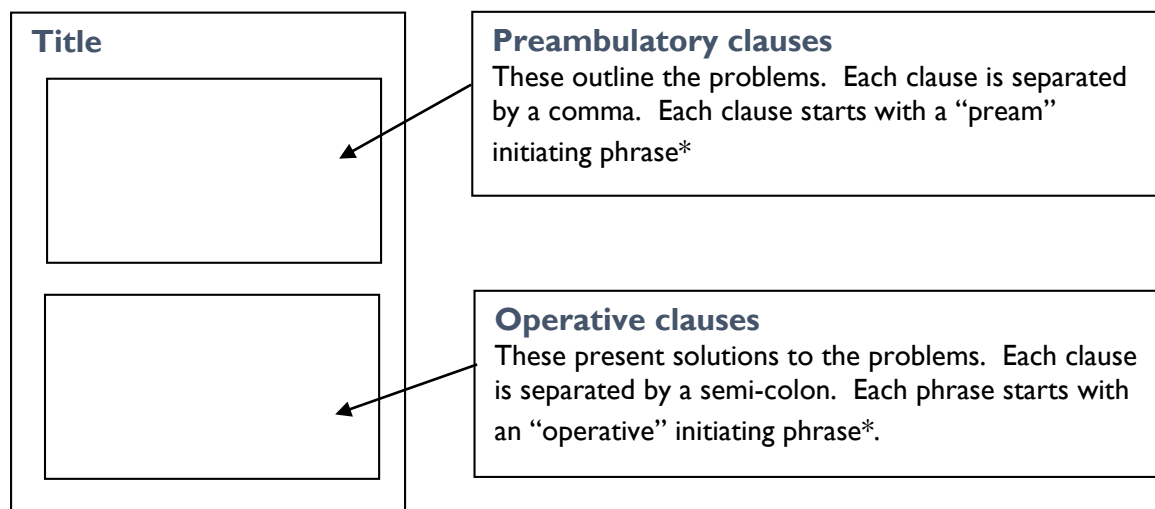
Diplomacy is particularly important when considering resolutions. A resolution represents a great deal of work by a student and should be respected as such. Any delegate referring to a resolution or part of a resolution in a derogatory way will be ruled out of order, and delegates making comments such as “This resolution is useless” will be reprimanded, and may well lose possession of the floor.

It is assumed that if a resolution proposes financing a project through the United Nations, that it will be funded by the UN. This means that a resolution containing such a proposal may not be criticized during debate on the basis of its financial implications.

The General Assembly is a body that is not able to enforce its decisions; its authority lies in the weight of opinion behind its decisions. Resolutions to be debated in the General Assembly or one of its committees may not “demand”, but may “recommend,” “urge” or “request”. Delegates should therefore avoid criticizing a resolution for being weak because it only uses phrases such as these.

Writing a Resolution

The basic structure of a resolution is shown below.



*A list of initiating phrases is given at the end of this resolution writing section.

To see how a resolution is written, we shall consider the problem of global warming. We shall look at it from the point of view of a developing country such as Mali. Start by considering the key points.

- Various gases, but particularly carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun and are thought to cause global warming.
- Carbon dioxide is produced by industry and vehicles burning fossil fuels.
- Global warming could cause devastating effects on sea level and climate.
- At the Earth Summit, industrial nations agreed to keep carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels, but in most cases this is not being kept to.
- One way of reducing carbon dioxide production would be to introduce a carbon tax..
- It is industrialised countries that are mainly responsible for the production carbon dioxide.
- Mali is an extremely poor country so economic development is a much higher priority than environmental considerations.

These problems would be outlined in the “Pream” section of the resolution. There is a list of preambulatory and operative phrases at the end of this section on writing a resolution.

The pream section of the resolution might read as follows

Concerned that levels of carbon dioxide continue to rise,

Noting that this increase is due mainly to burning of fossil fuels in industrialised countries,

Deeply concerned that continued global warming is likely to have extremely serious environmental consequences,

Further noting that the Earth Summit agreements are not being fully implemented,

Each phrase is indented 5 spaces. Each phrase can only be used once, although “further” can be used a number of times. For example you could have “Further noting” two or three times, but only of course if “Noting” has been used before.

The second part of the resolution consists of outlining how the problem could be solved. Clauses in the operative section start with “operative phrases”, they are numbered and the whole clause is indented 5 spaces.

- Returning to the problem of global warming; we might decide on the following as answers.
- Countries need to abide by the Earth Summit agreement
- On way of reducing carbon dioxide emissions would be for the industrialised countries to introduce a carbon tax.
- Income raised by this tax could be used to assist the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) develop clean energy systems.

These ideas can then be put into a resolution.

1. Calls upon all member states to abide by agreements made at the Earth Summit;
2. Further suggests that one way of achieving a reduction of carbon dioxide production would be for industrialised countries to introduce a carbon tax;
3. Recommend that income raised by the carbon tax is used to assist LEDCs develop clean energy production systems.

The heading of a resolution should include the following.

- The name of the committee debating the resolution
- The question (what the resolution is about – the title given on the agenda)
- The names of the submitter (the country of the person writing it),
- The names of the co-submitters (countries supporting it) and
- The UN body to which the committee reports (the GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

If the resolution has several pages, each page is numbered in this way.

COMMITTEE: Environment
 QUESTION OF: Global Warming
 SUBMITTED BY: Mali
 CO-SUBMITTED BY: Niger, Chad, Sudan, Congo, Tanzania.
 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Concerned that levels of carbon dioxide continue to rise,
Noting that this increase is due mainly to burning of fossil fuels in industrialised countries,
Deeply concerned that continued global warming is likely to have extremely serious environmental consequences,
Further noting that the Earth Summit agreements are not being fully implemented,
 1. Calls upon all member states to abide by agreements made at the Earth Summit;
 2. Suggests that one way of achieving a reduction of carbon dioxide production would be for industrialised countries to introduce a carbon tax;
 3. Recommends that income raised by the carbon tax is used to assist LEDCs develop clean energy production systems.

Page 1 of 1

Commas separate preambulatory clauses.
 Initiating phrase indented 5 spaces and underlined

Operative clauses are numbered and separated by a semi-colon.
 All the operative clauses are indented 5 spaces.
 A full-stop is used at the very end of the resolution.

Initiating phrases are given below. If you want to use a phrase of your own, that is fine as long as it is the same grammatically.

“Demand” is a phrase which can only be used by the Security Council. Strong phrases such as “condemn” are best avoided as they requires a two thirds majority to pass a resolution containing them, rather than the normal simple majority.

During debate, a resolution can be amended. If in debate you were asked a question that shows a weakness in your resolution, you can alter the resolution by making a “friendly amendment”. Other delegates can amend the resolution in open debate or in time against in a closed debate as an unfriendly amendment; this requires a vote to pass.

Clauses in a resolution may well have sub-clauses, where it is convenient to group ideas together. For example in our sample resolution, clause 2 could be broken into sub-clauses to make it more comprehensive.

1. Calls upon all member states to abide by agreements made at the Earth Summit;
2. Further suggests that some of the ways of achieving a reduction of carbon dioxide production would be for industrialised countries to
 - a) introduce a carbon tax;
 - b) introduce subsidies for people to improve their home insulation;
 - c) give tax incentives to encourage industry to enhance research into alternative energy forms;
3. Recommends that income raised by the carbon tax is used to assist LEDCs develop clean energy production systems.

Introductory Phrases for Resolutions

Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with regret
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Aware of	Fully aware	Noting further
Believing	Fully alarmed	Noting with approval
Bearing in mind	Fully believing	Observing
Confident	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Contemplating	Further recalling	Realizing
Convinced	Guided by	Recalling
Declaring	Having adopted	Recognizing
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Referring
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Taking note
Desiring	Having heard	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having received	Welcoming
Expecting	Keeping in mind	

Operative Phrases

Accepts	Designates	Reaffirms
Affirms	Emphasizes	Recommends
Approves	Encourages	Reminds
Asks	Endorses	Regrets
Authorize	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Calls	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Calls upon	Further invites	Suggests
Condemns	Further proclaims	Supports
Congratulates	Further recommends	Takes note of
Confirms	Further resolves	Transmits
Considers	Further requests	Trusts
Declares accordingly	Have resolved	Urges
Deplores	Notes	
Draws attention	Proclaims	

