

HTUMUN

Model United Nations '23



HTU.MUN

What is MUN?

- A simulation of the United Nations and other international forums.
- Participants ("delegates") represent assigned countries or characters in various committees.
- Engage in debates, and negotiations, and formulate resolutions on global issues.
- It provides a platform for discussing international relations, politics, current events, etc.

Why MUN?

Skill Development: Enhances public speaking, research, negotiation, and diplomatic skills.

Global Awareness: Deepens understanding of international affairs and the complexities of global issues.

Networking: Opportunity to meet like-minded individuals from diverse backgrounds.

Empowerment: Fosters leadership, critical thinking, and decision-making abilities.

Educational Experience: A hands-on approach to learning about the workings of international organizations and diplomacy.

HTUMUN'23 Committees



General Assembly

HTUMUN



مجلس حقوق الإنسان

HTUMUN



International Criminal Court

HTUMUN



Security Council

HTUMUN



Disarmament and Int. Security

HTUMUN

Your Journey with HTUMUN

Day 1 (HTU Campus)

Lobbying & Merging

Day 2 (Ritz Carlton, Amman)

- **Opening**
- **Topic #1 Resolution
Sheets Debates**

Day 3 (Ritz Carlton, Amman)

- **Topic #2 Resolution
Sheets Debates**
- **Crisis**
- **Closing & Best Delegates
Awards**

Lobbying & Merging

What is Lobbying?

What Happens in It?

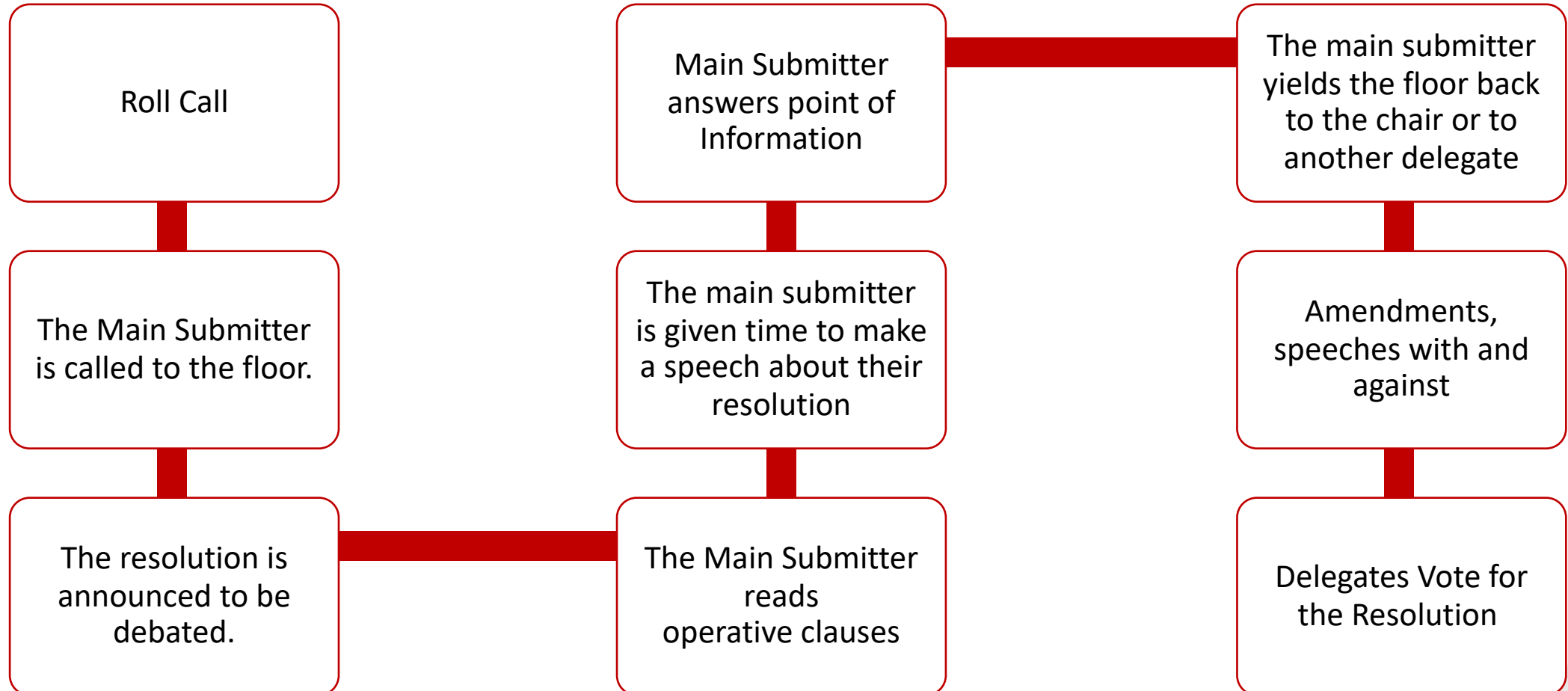
- Informal part of the conference (can use regular language; don't need to follow procedure)
- Delegates collaborate with other delegates that have a similar point of view to them on the topic at hand
- A similar approach to solving the issue
 - Similar belief on what is the root of the problem / who is to blame for the issue
- While lobbying, delegates create a resolution on the topic that will be debated and voted on later

How do I Know Who to Lobby With?

- Find your delegation's allies.
- Find nations that your delegation is in a group/alliance with
 - For example: the European Union, NATO, etc.

Do not just join a group with people you know or your friends. If you join a group with nations you are supposed to be against, people will question that when the resolutions are debated.

Debate Procedure



MUN Basics

Basic Rules

- Do not use personal pronouns (I, you, your, my).
- Refer to yourself and the participants as **“delegates”**
 - Examples:
 - “The delegate would like to....”
 - “Why does the delegate believe....”
- Do not speak out of turn
- There should be no direct dialogue between delegates
- All requests or motions should be made to the chair (the people directing the debate)
 - Example: request to follow up, motion to extend points of information

MUN Research

How to Research Effectively for a Given Topic

1. Read the committee guide!

- Lots of background information on the topic.
- Possible solutions.
- Important terms relevant to the topic.
- Previous attempts to solve the issue.
- Review previous UN resolutions, BUT DO NOT USE THE SAME RESOLUTION, try to get an idea of what important information you need about your country to look at the issue from your country's perspective.

How to Research Effectively for a Given Topic

2. Country Research

- Location
- Form of government
- Current leader's name
- Relative economic standing
- GDP per capita
- Developed, developing, or least developed country
- Major historical conflicts/wars/civil unrest
- Allies and enemies
- Religious Affiliation
- Any recent news / current events related to your country
- Any other information you may need to know about your country regarding your topic

How to Research Effectively for a Given Topic

3. Issue Research

- If your country doesn't seem to have an explicit opinion on the issue, look at the opinion of its allies and determine what your perspective would be.
- Find out what your country's perspective is on a certain issue from previous UN conferences, resolutions, or opinions from your country's leader/representative.
- If the issue is ongoing, read news articles from your country's news sources to see their bias or perspective on the issue.
- What has your country done in the past regarding this issue?

What is an Opening Speech and Why Write One?

- Typically, 1-1.5 minutes long
- Gives an introduction to your country's position and beliefs on the topic at hand
- Helps you assert yourself as a confident delegate
- Pay attention to others' opening speeches
- Take note of the positions other countries have on the issue
- Determine which countries would agree with you and which would disagree
- Will help you in lobbying and collaborating on resolutions

Remember: the goal of an opening speech is to give a good impression of yourself on the other delegates and let them know your country's perspective on the issue

How to Write an Opening Speech

1. Start with a hook (facts, statistics, quote, etc.)
2. Address the committee: “Honorable chair, fellow delegates” or something similar
3. Introduce the topic from your country’s perspective
 1. What does your country think or believe about this topic?
 2. Previous actions your country has taken
4. Add in a brief solutions or reforms that can be made to solve the issue
5. Have a solid conclusion (quote, wishing delegates a fruitful debate, impactful end sentence, etc.)

Make sure you refer to yourselves and others as delegates, don't use personal pronouns

How to Write an Opening Speech

Honorable chairs and esteemed fellow delegates,

The delegation of Kenya stands before you today, humbled to be a part of this august gathering at the United Nations Environment Programme. The pressing issue we are here to address is the escalating climate crisis, and its implications on the agricultural backbone of nations like ours. The Republic of Kenya emphasizes the urgency of adopting sustainable agricultural practices and ensuring water conservation, given our firsthand experience with prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns. These challenges, though grave, can be transformed into opportunities with the right technological interventions and international collaboration. Kenya envisions a future where each citizen, regardless of their socio-economic status, has access to clean water and sustainable food sources. This vision can materialize if, and only if, the distinguished nations represented here join hands in genuine commitment. The power of collective action within the United Nations can pave the way for a resilient and flourishing world. Delegates, this is our moment to act decisively for the generations to come.

Thank you for your time, the delegate yields the floor back to the chair.

Terms

Point of Personal Privilege: used when the delegate needs something personal, ex: restroom, water, or audibility (they cannot hear the speakers)

POPP due to audibility is the only time you can interrupt a speaker

Points of Information (POI): a question that one delegate can ask to another delegate

- The chair will ask, "Is the delegate open to any points of information?"
- The delegate can respond with "Any and all," "No," or a number of POI's they wish to answer

Request for a follow-up: wanting to ask another question after one has already been answered

- After delegate 1 has answered a POI, delegate 2 can say "Request for a follow up"
- If the chair grants the request, another POI may be asked

Terms

Right to reply: used if the delegate was directly mentioned during the debate, can directly reply to the mention.

Point of order: if someone said something that was factually incorrect, another delegate can fact check them and announce it as a POO, must present evidence to the chair.

Motions

- Motions can be made by any delegate to propose an action taken by either the chair or the whole committee.
- A delegate can make a motion at any time as long as it doesn't interrupt a speaker.
- Any delegates that agree with the motion can say "Second"
- Any delegates that disagree with the motion can say "Objection" and must provide a reasoning for objecting the motion
- The final word is with the chair. The chair will decide whether the committee should move forward with the motion or not

Motions

- Motion to move into voting procedure
- Motion to extend debate time
- Motion to suspend the debate
- Motion to set the agenda

What is a Resolution?

A **resolution** is a document that contains all the proposed solutions to the issue discussed in a committee.

When writing a resolution, there is a **main submitter**, a **co-submitter**, and **signatories**

Main submitters are the delegates that submit the resolution to the chairs. They also are the first delegates in their group to present the resolution to the committee

Co-submitters also take part in writing the resolution. After the main submitter is done presenting the resolution, they may yield the floor to the co-submitter to speak in favor of the resolution.

How to Write a Resolution

There are three parts to a resolution: the heading, preambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

Heading

- The heading of a resolution contains:
 - Committee name
 - Topic
 - Main submitter
 - Co-submitters
- Every resolution needs a heading

How to Write a Resolution

Operative Clauses

- “Action clauses” → propose the actual solutions to the issue
 - Solutions must be in alignment of the main submitter / co-submitters’ viewpoints
- Have subclauses to specify the **who, what, when, where**, and **how** of a proposed solution
 - Who will enact this solution? When should it be done? Is this a short-term or long-term solution? How will this affect the government / citizens / international relations? What is the aftermath of this solution? Which countries will agree and disagree with this solution?
- Typically 5-8 well-detailed operative clauses are sufficient for a resolution
 - Make your operative clauses as specific as possible; **quality over quantity**

How to Write a Resolution

Operative Clause Example:

1. Requests all nations develop stricter and precise gun laws by:
 - a. ensuring that guns are not in the hands of civilians for any illegitimate reasons and are registered by:
 - i. Enforcing regular gun checks on civilians to check their mental stability and intentions with the firearm in order to reduce danger from those with mental illnesses, criminal records, and make an attempt to recognize illegally bought weapons,
 - ii. reinforcing stronger consequences for those who break the laws and regulations by putting into effect:
 1. social service duties, jail time, taxing and fines, trial in court, and elimination of a citizen's privileges upon violation,
 - iii. Illegitimate reasons include but not limited to :
 1. Intention of hurting other civilians
 2. Protest or express extremist views against the government
 3. Representing extremist religious or cultural views using firearms
 - b. keeping guns and firearms in the possession of the government through necessary registration and licensing such as:

Important to Remember

- The role of countries in Model United Nations is to try to solve the problems of the world and not to defend an ideology or claim; therefore resolutions should be realistic in regards to its application on the real world.
- The main submitter creates the resolution with one or two co-submitters. After the resolution is drafted, they discuss this resolution with other delegates and gain signatories.
- The main submitter presents the resolution after the lobbying period is over, and has to give a speech on it as well. The co-submitters must support the resolution and also talk in Favour of it.

How to Present a Resolution

How to Present a Resolution

The main submitter will begin by reading the operative clauses of the resolution.

Example Resolution:

1. Recommends UN peacekeepers to be sent to the region in order to:
 - a. ensure that the ceasefire remains,
 - b. protect civilians from militant attacks;
2. Urges....

The format for reading the resolution goes as:

“Clause 1. Recommends UN peacekeepers to be sent to the region in order to: Subclause A, ensure that the ceasefire remains; Subclause B, protect civilians from militant attacks. Clause 2....”

How to Present a Resolution

- After reading out the resolution, the main submitter will give a speech in favor of the resolution.
- Once the speech is complete, the main submitter can open themselves up to points of information.
- After POIs are finished, the main submitter has the option to yield the floor back to the chair or to a co-submitter who will then make their own speech in favor of the resolution and answer POIs if they choose to do so.
- The floor is then open for any delegate to speak in favor or against the resolution, or to make amendments to the resolution before voting on it

Amendments

What is an Amendment?

An amendment is a change made to a resolution in order to further enhance or improve it.

If the overall resolution is good but a delegation believes there are a couple of mistakes or missing points, the delegate can make an amendment to the resolution to improve it rather than voting against the resolution as a whole.

There are three main types of amendments:

Amendments to the first degree are regular amendments (just called amendments)

- Involve adding or striking (removing) information from the resolution
- Info could be phrases, subclauses, or even whole clauses.

Examples of amendments to the first degree: *"Strike clause 3 sub-clause b."*
"Add the following information as a subclause to clause 4: fine those who break this law."

Process of Amendments to the First Degree

1. Delegate privately sends amendment to chair
2. If the chair recognizes the amendment and adds it to the resolution, the delegate has the floor to speak on behalf of their amendment
 1. The delegate should **briefly** tell the committee why they believe this amendment should be added to the resolution and how it improves the resolution
3. The delegate may be asked points of information regarding the amendment
4. The chair may entertain some delegates to speak for or against the amendment
5. The amendment is voted on by the committee and either passed and added to the resolution or not passed and removed from the resolution

Friendly Amendments

- Friendly amendments are minor changes to the resolution
- Involve adding a small detail, using a different word, fixing grammar, etc.
- Because friendly amendments are minor changes, they do not need speeches or need to be voted on.
- Delegate privately sends amendment to the chair
- If chair recognizes amendment, they will add it to the resolution
- The main submitter of the resolution has the right to either accept or decline the friendly amendment to determine whether or not it should be part of the resolution
- Example of friendly amendment:
- Replace “poor places” with “least developed nations” in clause 5 subclause 2.

Important Things to Remember

- Always research your own country's views regarding the specific issue at hand
- Never use your own opinions on the matter when compiling research
 - It's the country's side, not yours!
- Be ready to use facts that you've researched to support your arguments
 - Never make up false evidence, as you can get fact-checked
- The research you find will be helpful throughout the course of the conference
- Use reliable sources to make sure your information is factually correct
- Don't delay your research! It's extremely important to have for the conference

Thank you!

