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TENNESSEE YMCA
CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
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1000 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37203
Fax: 888.724.2810
Overview
Each fall, the YMCA of Middle Tennessee sponsors a Model United Nations conference. At the conference, Tennessee middle school students learn about the United Nations by representing member states in a mock United Nations.

Students form delegations and represent member countries’ interests in the General Assembly by drafting and debating resolutions. These resolutions cover a wide variety of topics of international concern.

Location
Embassy Suites- Murfreesboro, TN

Eligibility
Students Grades 5-8

Delegation Specifics
Each country must be represented by 2-4 delegates.

Country Assignments
As each delegation registers online, they will also submit a list of their 10 preferred country requests. The YMCA registration database randomly assigns countries to the registered teams on the day following our Priority Deadline. Country assignments will be sent via email and/or available for teachers to view through the YMCA Website under the Advisor tab. Country assignments occur only through the CCE website. The CCE does not accept country requests in any other format.

Resolutions
Each delegation is required to write a unique General Assembly resolution on any topic they deem important to the international community. All resolutions should follow the format outlined in the conference manual. All resolutions will be uploaded to the CCE website by the Final Deadline.
DEADLINES

PRIORITy REGISTRATION DEADLINE:  
Wednesday, September 1, 2021- 11:59 pm

All registration is to be completed online through the CCE website under the Middle School MUN tab.

Country assignments for those registered on or before the Priority Deadline will be emailed or available for teachers to view (under the Advisor tab) on the day following the Priority Deadline. If students register after the priority deadline, they will choose their top ten countries from the remaining countries, and their country assignment should be available within an hour.

FINAL UPLOAD DEADLINE:  
Wednesday, October 6, 2021- 11:59 pm

All resolutions must be uploaded through our website. We will not accept resolutions via email.

Please do NOT include line numbers when you upload your resolution.

No late resolutions will be accepted. After the final deadline, there will be no refunds to delegates already assigned to a country, however, substitutions will be allowed.

Please make sure your students follow the appropriate resolution format. Samples and instructions provided in the advisor and delegate manuals.

NOTE:
Remember: Students cannot write a resolution until they have received a country assignment from the CCE. Please do not upload a resolution if you never received a country confirmation from the CCE.
MIDDLE SCHOOL MUN FEE SUMMARY

Delegate Fee: $35

MUN Conference T-Shirts: $15

MUN Conference Sweatshirts: $25

- The YMCA of Middle Tennessee has a policy that no one is to be denied participation because of an inability to pay. Please contact Susan Moriarty at smoriarty@ymcamidtn.org to discuss financial aid options for your students.

- If any student decides not to participate after the Final Deadline, your school must find a replacement or be responsible for that student’s conference fee.

- All payments will be accepted either prior to or at your respective conference.

- Payment information will be sent along with your official invoice after the Final Deadline.
TENNESSEE YMCA
MIDDLE SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
Sponsored by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement
Embassy Suites Murfreesboro

SAMPLE CONFERENCE AGENDA

8:30 AM  Conference Registration  Wynthrope Boardroom

*9:00–12:30PM  Committees of the General Assembly

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<tr>
<th>COMMITTEE</th>
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<td>Committee 1</td>
<td>Mirabella A</td>
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<td>Committee 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee 7</td>
<td>Cambridge A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12:30 PM  Lunch  Buffet- Mirabella E

1:30 PM  Plenary Session  Mirabella G-J

4:00 PM  Closing Ceremony  Mirabella G-J

*Start time subject to change if necessary based on size of the conference.
INVOICE ESTIMATE
YMCA MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

*All advisors will receive an official invoice with payment details from the CCE. Please use this tool to estimate your payment.*

SCHOOL:_____________________________________________________

# of Registered MUN Delegates  _____  x  $35  =  ______  +

# of conference t-shirts  _____  x  $15  =  ______  +

# of conference sweatshirts  _____  x  $25  =  ______

____________________________________________________________

Less Financial Aid  -  ______

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE:  $_______
YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
MS DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement is to educate its participants on the processes of government at the city, state, national and international levels, in the hopes of beginning what will be a lifetime of civic engagement for our alumni.

Given such, a code of conduct has been developed to help ensure that every delegate receives the maximum benefits possible as a result of their participation. With that in mind, the following code of conduct has been adopted:

- All individuals participating in the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Conferences will conduct themselves in a respectable and positive manner and present a good and decent reflection of themselves, their school, and their community.
- Nametags must be worn visibly at all functions.
- No food or drinks shall be permitted in any session.
- Physical, psychological, verbal, nonverbal, written, or cyber bullying is prohibited.
- All participants who bring cell phones or other electronic devices to the conference must respect and follow the technology policies of the CCE.
- Noise must be kept to a minimum in all hotel rooms and hallways.
- ABSOLUTELY no throwing anything over the balconies of the hotel.
- Destruction of personal property, hotel or other property is strictly prohibited. Any delegate responsible for damages must make restitution and will be held accountable for any legal actions that follow.
- Use of the Tennessee State Capitol sound system is prohibited. Tampering with the components of the sound systems (microphones, cords etc) is prohibited.
- Use of the Tennessee State Capitol voting machines is prohibited. No touching or pushing buttons in chamber seats.

WAIVER

I grant permission for photographs, written/art work, quotes, videos or other media which may include my child, to be used in media releases which benefit the YMCA of Middle Tennessee.

I have read and will adhere to all guidelines:

Delegate Signature: ____________________________ Date: ________________

Print Name: __________________________________________

Parent Signature: ____________________________ Date: ________________

Print Name: __________________________________________

School: __________________________________________
AWARDS

1. OUTSTANDING DELEGATE(S)
Delegates are considered for awards based on the following criteria:

• Cooperative and respectful in his/her approach to legislation and peers
• Ability to stay in nation’s character
• Use of proper parliamentary procedure
• Evidence of preparation and research
• Positive attitude
• Poise and maturity
• Excellent Communication– clear, concise, and convincing
• Behavior in keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect, and Responsibility
• Meet all deadlines established by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement

2. OUTSTANDING RESOLUTION(s)
Resolutions are considered for awards based on the following factors:

• In keeping with nation’s character
• Feasibility
• Significant impact
• Innovation
• Correctly formatted with evidence of research
• Submitted by conference deadline
• In keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect, and Responsibility
The following form is for advisor benefit only. It should not to be submitted to the YMCA CCE. All registration should be completed online.
YMCA Middle School Model United Nations

COUNTRY REQUEST FORM

Please list your top ten choices for a country. Countries will be assigned by the Center for Civic Engagement Office on a first come, first serve basis.

1. ______________________ 6. ______________________
2. ______________________ 7. ______________________
3. ______________________ 8. ______________________
4. ______________________ 9. ______________________
5. ______________________ 10. ______________________

Delegations will consist of 2–4 students.

COUNTRY MEMBER 1:
Name: ______________________ Gender: ________
City: ______________________ State: ________ Grade: ________
Email: ______________________

COUNTRY MEMBER 2:
Name: ______________________ Gender: ________
City: ______________________ State: ________ Grade: ________
Email: ______________________

COUNTRY MEMBER 3:
Name: ______________________ Gender: ________
City: ______________________ State: ________ Grade: ________
Email: ______________________

COUNTRY MEMBER 4:
Name: ______________________ Gender: ________
City: ______________________ State: ________ Grade: ________
Email: ______________________
PART 2:
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS & RESEARCH
WRITING YOUR MUN RESOLUTION

What is a resolution? A resolution is a written proposal that deals with the issues being entertained by a UN committee. Please follow the format and guidelines below when writing your resolution.

I. TITLE
The title of your resolution states the issues you are addressing and establishes the resolution as the position of the General Assembly, if passed. It should begin "A Resolution to..."

II. PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES
The preamble of your resolution is composed of preambulatory (introductory) clauses. These clauses introduce the problem at hand, provide necessary background information, and give a general indication of the attitude of the resolution.

There are 5 types of preambulatory clauses. Your resolution should include all applicable types in whatever order you deem best. See next page for examples and how to begin each clause.

5 TYPES OF PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES
1. General statements and background information on why your topic is important and its impact.
2. Citations/mentions of past UN resolutions, Treaties, or Conventions related to your topic.
3. References to sections of the UN Charter, Declaration of Human Rights, or other International Laws/Frameworks related to your topic.
4. Recognition of the efforts of nations and/or regional or non-governmental organizations in addressing your topic.
5. Quotes and statements made by the UN Secretary General or a UN body/agency relevant to your topic.

III. OPERATIVE CLAUSES
The final section of your resolution is composed of operative clauses. These clauses are the meat and potatoes of your resolution. They should outline your ideas and specific proposed actions for problem your resolution addresses. Each clause should provide one specific action/idea and work with the other clauses to build your full solution. Each of your operative clauses should be numbered. See next page for examples and how to begin each clause.

Important things to remember about a UN resolution:

1. The General Assembly has the power to:
   - Discuss and make recommendations
   - Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
   - Discuss and make recommendations relating to international peace and security as well as any dispute or situation except those before the Security Council
   - Consider and approve the UN budget and establish financial assessments of member nations
   - Elected the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the other UN Councils and bodies

2. It is not a good idea to personalize an assistance effort (for instance, to improve literacy in your country only) unless a problem is totally unique to your nation or region, or a dire emergency exists. With most problems, such as those related to health, education, or economic development, a large number of countries face those problems in common. Outstanding resolutions think in terms of international/global programs and solutions.
CLAUSES AND SAMPLES

I. PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

1. General statements and background information on why your topic is important and its impact.

   Noting with concern the rising number of refugees, particularly children, entering the European Union since 2015,

2. Citations/mentions of past UN resolutions, Treaties, or Conventions related to your topic.

   Emphasizing that the UN has already taken steps to provide assistance and protection to unaccompanied refugee minors in resolution 51/73,

*Resolutions are cited as Session #/ Resolution # – the citation 51/73 would mean Resolution 73 during the 51st Session of the UN. An online library of all UN Resolutions is available at http://www.un.org/en/sections/documents/general-assembly-resolutions/

3. References to sections of the UN Charter, Declaration of Human Rights, or other International Laws/Frameworks related to your topic.

   Bearing in mind that the Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family,

4. Recognition of the efforts of nations and/or regional or non-governmental organizations in addressing your topic.

   Conscious that the European Commission as set a 10 point plan to address the crisis,

5. Quotes and statements made by the UN Secretary General or a UN body/agency relevant to your topic.

   Deeply concerned that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees recently stated that children are becoming the face of the refugee crisis,

Remember, these are just the different types of preambulatory clauses. Your resolution does not have to include every type of clause, but it should include any type of clause that is relevant to your topic.
Before your operative clauses, you should indicate the change in section with the following line:

“The General Assembly hereby:’’

II. OPERATIVE CLAUSES:
As you seek a solution, make sure that your solution:

a) Stays in character of your country.
b) Doesn’t infringe on a nation’s sovereignty– especially not your own.
c) Stays within the powers of the UN.

Ideas to keep in mind:
a) Resolutions are merely suggestions, requests, or statements of “world opinion.” (The exception to this is the “peace and security” function of the Security Council).
b) The General Assembly and its committees are the bodies in which all member nations discuss world problems and propose solutions. The purposes of GA resolutions are to define and describe international problems and propose solutions.
c) A resolution may propose that specific nations alter their behavior in order to be in line with principles and guidelines stated in one of the dozens of agreements, treaties, declarations, reports, or protocols that most nations have previously signed. Specific punishments may be suggested, if desired, for nations who are in violation.
d) A resolution may call on member nations to adopt by their vote a new position or viewpoint regarding a more specific international issue.
e) A resolution may seek to develop and gain approval for a specific program or course of action to be carried out by one of the UN organs
f) A resolution can create a new organization or committee, but be careful because an organ already exists for practically every matter of world concern.

A strong operative clause provides clear details and specifics on the action/idea you are recommending, such as:
a) Who should take action (Govts, UN, UN Agencies, NGOs)
b) What actions they should take
c) Where and/or when the actions should take place
d) How best to take action

1. **Calls upon** the UN Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiation in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons under and circumstances;

2. **Requests** the UN Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

*Remember, these clauses should be numbered, each clause ending in a semi-colon except your last clause, which ends in a period.*
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS: COMMITTEE TOPICS

There are five standing committees in the United Nations General Assembly with each being the header for a section below. As a team is selecting a resolution topic, they may use the information below to either pick an actual topic or determine which committee their topic is in. Please visit the UN website for more specific committee information- http://www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees/index.shtml

1. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE
Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Regulation of Biological and Chemical Weapons:** what are the current international treaties governing the production, sale, and use of such weapons? Should those treaties be modified or updated?
- **Combating Religious Fundamentalist Pressure on Political Stability:** What can the UN do to promote political stability among its members by addressing religious fundamentalists and other religious extremists?
- **Measures to Combat Terrorism:** what guidelines can the governments of the world use in common to combat international terrorism?

2. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE
Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Impact of Regional Trading Blocs in Global Trade System:** How can the UN promote trade within regions and among the various international trade blocs?
- **The Rights of Migrant Workers:** As migrant workers move from place to place, they frequently experience hostility and their rights are not respected in their countries of employment. What rights exist for international migrant workers, how can those rights be upheld, and how can they be expanded?
- **Information Technology:** As dependence on technology has expanded, the ability to bring chaos and destruction to essential systems such as air traffic control systems and global computer networks has grown. How can the UN shed light on these problem areas and aid its member states in reducing and/or preventing its effects upon the world’s population?
- **Recommendations to Improve the Economic Stability of the United Nations:** As the debt levels of the United Nations grow, its effectiveness as a peacekeeping force diminishes. The growing debt is partly due to the fact that many member nations, such the United States, are refusing to contribute all of its share of millions of dollars because of internal political issues. How can the UN entice its members to pay their fair shares for the promotion of peace and other UN endeavors?
3. SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE
Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Protection of Humanitarian Aid Workers**: Humanitarian aid workers often work in the center of civil strife, war and numerous other dangers. How can the UN increase protection of these vital workers?

- **International Regulation of Medicinal Drugs**: Whereas rules for testing and use of legal medical drugs vary from country to country, what can the UN do to help regulate the process and distribution of these drugs?

- **The Pandemic of Infectious Diseases**: Infectious viral diseases are spreading across the globe at an alarming rate. The spread of infectious diseases often results from poor sanitation and education and is often complicated by political strife. Additionally, warring parties who do not permit necessary treatments and aid workers to reach infected areas further complicate this problem. What can the UN do to promote research into viral diseases and how can it help combat the spread of infectious diseases?

- **Regulation of Labor by Children and/or Prisoners**: Exploitation of this form of labor has been used by numerous governments, countries, and businesses. Regulation by the UN and its pressure upon member states could decrease this problem.

4. SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE
Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Measures to Prevent Environmental Atrocities**: How can the UN prevent environmental destruction that has international effects from occurring and punish those persons responsible once they occur?

- **Controlling Organized Crimes Across International Borders**: Organized crime is not simple a problem inside country borders, increasingly it is flowing across nation-states. How can the UN coordinate members’ efforts to fight organized crime?

- **Measures to Facilitate Peacemaking Efforts in Situations of Civil War**: How can the UN ease the difficulties of peace-making as an intermediate, advisor, and/or enforcer of the peace, etc.

- **Protection of Tourists**: What role should the UN take in protecting tourists as they travel throughout the world’s nation states? Should the UN attempt to aid in the protection of tourists who choose to travel in known problem areas?

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY
Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations**
- **Programme budget**
- **Human Resources Management**
- **Financing of Missions and Operation**
COUNTRY RESEARCH

When writing your resolution, you should take time to research the following information and questions.

PART 1: Basic Country Information

The following basic country information questions are good general bits of knowledge to have about your country. These questions are frequently brought up during debate. You can find the answers to these and more using the CIA World Factbook:


1. Capitol
2. Population
3. Government type
4. GDP per capita
5. Religions

PART 2: Short Answer Questions

These questions are intended to help you think through the international scope of issues facing your country and the international community. They are also intended to help you think through the ways in which the powers of the UN are able to address these problems. (i.e. Is the solution you propose in your resolution within the jurisdiction of the UN?)

Short Answer questions:

1. Describe the problem your resolution hopes to address.
2. Why is this problem that you hope to address an issue for the international community?
3. Why should this problem be addressed by the United Nations?
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<tr>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
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Pakistan  Seychelles  Trinidad & Tobago
Palau  Sierra Leone  Tunisia
Panama  Singapore  Turkey
Papua New Guinea  Slovakia  Turkmenistan
Paraguay  Slovenia  Tuvalu
Peru  Solomon Islands  Uganda
Philippines  Somalia  Ukraine
Poland  South Africa  United Arab Emirates
Portugal  South Sudan  United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
Qatar  Spain  United Republic of Tanzania
Republic of Korea  Sri Lanka  United States of America
Romania  Sudan  Uruguay
Russian Federation  Suriname  Uzbekistan
Rwanda  Swaziland  Vanuatu
Saint Kitts & Nevis  Sweden  Venezuela
Saint Lucia  Switzerland  Viet Nam
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines**  Syrian Arab Republic  Yemen
Samoa  Tajikistan  Zambia
San Marino  Thailand  Zimbabwe
Sao Tome & Principe  The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
Saudi Arabia  East Timor
An Resolution to Provide Relief for Refugees Seeking Safety in Yemen

Noting With Grave Concern that the total population of refugees in search of security has reached to over 550,000, and is continuing to rise rapidly due to ongoing famine and political issues in neighboring countries,

Bearing in Mind that there are currently 179,845 Somali refugees in Yemen who have fled their country due to a mixture of famine, drought, and violence in desperate need of help and care risking dehydration, disease, abduction, robbery, malnourishment, and much more on these dangerous and long voyages to neighboring countries,

Recalling that the United Nations reported on August 28, 2012, that over 63,800 people have made this perilous journey from the Horn of Africa across the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea towards Yemen within the first seven months of 2012,

Disturbed that in 2011 alone, 103,000 arrived by sea to Yemen through a smuggling process that has now become so organized that those deciding to make this dangerous journey are using established money transfer systems to pay smugglers rather than carrying cash for fear of being robbed by bandits en route to their departure points,

Deeply Concerned that refugees, in order to avoid detention and deportation, attempt to evade contact with the Yemeni authorities,

Viewing With Appreciation that the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has asked for $60 million to be used for the issues and needs of the displaced people in Yemen. However, the agency has only received one-third of the money asked for,

Fully Bearing in Mind that necessities such as food, proper housing, water, medication, and education for all the arrivals in Yemen is strenuous when more than 40 percent of the current population doesn't even have a constant reliable source of food,

We the Delegation of Yemen do hereby:

Call Upon the United Nations to end this affliction and improve the quality of life for those fleeing to Yemen, Encourage the UNHCR to scale up its operations and insist on the United Nations contribution of $40 million in order to continue supplying provisions to refugees,
Urge the United Nations to take responsibility for getting food assistance through the WFP (World Food Program) supplementary nutrition programs, and to help those suffering from desperate conditions of malnutrition, while providing for mobile medical clinics, and hygiene programs to prevent diseases from breaking out,

Trusts the United Nations to see the urgency of this resolution and to provide the help needed.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Sponsor: Monaco
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Mindful of the need to preserve the planet's water resources and maintain the biodiversity found therein and the need for the creation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Mediterranean Sea,

Confident that the principality of Monaco, as a part of the Network of Managers of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (MedPAN), has already taken steps toward establishing and protecting marine protected areas, which are created in order to prevent the destruction of the area and its ecosystem by human actions,

Emphasizing that the Mediterranean is characterized by great biodiversity, the home for a multitude of endangered species, and an incredibly vulnerable and fragile ecosystem susceptible to harm from human interference,

Reiterating the fact that MPAs serve as tools for the sustainable management of the world's oceans and other marine bionetworks,

Noting with grave concern that there are many obstacles to the creation and maintenance of MPAs, such as insufficient funds, staff, and information,

The delegation of Monaco does hereby:

Encourage all members of the United Nations, especially those on the Mediterranean coast to support and implement marine protected areas, particularly in areas with notable diversity or environmental necessity,

Congratulates the current partners of MedPAN and promote other nations to become partners of this network or other similar networks.

Calls upon other nations on the Mediterranean coast, especially those in the south, to join Monaco in supporting marine protected areas and investigate the formation of MPAs in their area while improving the management of existing MPAs,

Recommend that the United Nations appropriate funds to MedPAN for the maintenance and creation of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean,
Endorse continued discussion of the necessity of well-sustained MPAs in the Mediterranean by the United Nations.
To the General Assembly:

Concerned about the recent turmoil occurring in many North African states, including civil conflict in Libya and changes of regime in Egypt and Tunisia, which have aggravated the conditions of refugee camps across North Africa;

Drawing attention to the fact that refugees from the disputed territory of Western Sahara (administered by Morocco) have flooded into Algeria in the past because of the conflict in that region between the Moroccan government and the POLISARIO national liberation front, lead by ethnic Western Saharans (also known as Sahwaris);

Acknowledging that approximately 165,000 refugees per estimate of the Algerian government from various places in Northern Africa including Western Sahara are housed in four main refugee camps and one settlement in Tindouf, Algeria;

Noting with grave concern that many of them are wholly on humanitarian aid, receive substandard health and sanitation, and are subject to anemia, malaria, cholera, and malnutrition and the harsh climatic effects of the region;

Bearing in mind that recent political events in Africa and the Algerian Governments security concerns have negatively influenced the protection of refugees;

Thankful that the UNHCR has provided support to these refugees, covering some basic needs and services;

Mindful of the fact that the UNHCR has not yet implemented specialized training and education for gainful employment in these refugee camps, and the fact that income generation and livelihood activities are hard to implement in the desert, making it difficult for the refugees to ever assimilate into society;

Recognizing that the current goals of ameliorating the conditions by the UNHCR as per 2012 statement include providing assistance to approximately 90000 vulnerable refugees: for refugees in the Tindouf camps- maintaining or increasing the amount of potable water, supplying better nutrition to refugees, improving primary education, improving overall health of the refugees, maintaining access to fuel supplies, and increasing legal and administrative assistance;
The Delegation of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria hereby:

Requests the implementation of a census of the Tindouf refugee camps to accurately assess the demographics of the population, noting that such information could be used to revise the current plan to provide better support;

Encourages the United Nations to increase aid in Algerian refugee camps by reevaluating and setting higher standards for UNHCR support in needs and services;

Recommends the UNHCR provide aid in the implementation of a secondary school system directly inside the camps so children get greater than the bare minimum of education (only primary school is established in refugee camps);

Considers the creation and adoption of several workshops for adults to attend so they can better assimilate into society and become more involved in the global market.

Calls for stability in the Western Sahara political situation, which has severely impacted the peoples of the region;

Reminds the member states of the United Nations of the pitiable and dire conditions of displaced peoples everywhere in the world.
Resolution to Establish Binding International Safety Standards to Reduce Nuclear Danger

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization;

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

Convinced that nuclear proliferation in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war;

Aware that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war;

Considering that until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear weapons states to adopt measures that assure non- nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Alarmed that the hair-trigger of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all mankind;

Emphasizing the imperative need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized, or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomaly, or other technical malfunctions;

Conscious that limited steps relating to retargeting have been taken by the nuclear weapon states and that further practical, realistic, and mutually reinforcing steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations to the elimination of nuclear weapons;

The delegation of Bahrain hereby:

Urges the United Nations to mandate a Nuclear Safety Working Group to assess the safety of all nuclear weapons and make high-level recommendations within one year;
Requests that the NSWG try to expedite the establishment of binding international
safety standards and their subsequent implementation;

Further requests that these standards include checks and balances for protection from:
   a) Inadequate situation analysis
   b) Mistaken decision-making
   c) Unauthorized action of personnel or even terrorists
   d) False signals that may trigger an accidental launch;

Recommends that the world's nuclear weapons be removed from a status that would
allow them to be launched in minutes;

Noting that the maintenance of nuclear weapons systems at a high level of readiness
increase the risk of the use of such weapons including unauthorized, unintentional, or
accidental use;

Further recommends the Secretary-General, within existing resources, continues to
seek input from the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on information with regard
to specific measures that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war.
To the General Assembly:

Concerned for the safety of international travelers on cruises and the staff of cruises,

Encouraged by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) report stating that regions
should set their own cruise safety regulations,

Fully aware that the cruise ship industry is a major part of many countries economies,

Desiring to make a policy that will ensure safety for all persons involved in international

Universal Cruise Ship Regulations

Desiring to make a policy that will ensure safety for all persons involved in international

Cruise Travel,

Stressing the importance of holding cruise ships accountable for the protection of all

passengers and staff,

Believing that in the past, the protection of passengers on the cruise ships has not

always been a top priority.

The Delegation of Barbados does Hereby:

Urges the United Nations World Tourism Organization to create a universal set of cruise
ship regulations to be put in place that ensure the protection and safety of all persons
involved in the international cruise travel.

Declares that these regulations should include the enforcement of having all emergency
procedures provided as well as the means to execute these procedures and that
security measures are taken to ensure that theft and other small crimes are controlled.

Recommends that each country would create a department under their security
enforcement agencies already in place, who inspected these cruise ships and ensured
that the regulations were being followed and if it was found these ships were in
violation of the regulations, it would be up to the local authorities to enforce the
regulations

Further requests that if any of these measures fail, the cruise ship companies will be
liable for death, injury and personal loss of their passengers.

Proclaims that this program will be developed at no cost to the United Nations.
To the General Assembly:

Recognizing the two million refugees and displaced peoples from Syria due to the ongoing civil war caused by the Assad Regime and the Syrian opposition,

Aware of the chemical weapons attack committed by the Assad Regime on the Syrian people,

Having studied that in the year 2013, registered refugees in Turkey has been increasing at a rate of around 27% each year,

Disturbed by the increase of refugees not only in the middle east but also around the world,

Fully aware of the 500,000 registered Syrian refugees crossing into Turkey and approximately 2 million total Syrian refugees from Syria scattered around Syria's neighboring countries,

Realizing that refugee camps in Turkey provided by the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) only has a capacity for 280,000 refugees,

Emphasizing the willingness of Turkey to cooperate with the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The delegates of the Republic of Turkey do hereby:

Condemn the Assad Regime for the atrocities that his government committed on his people,

Request the UNHCR to provide for the addition of several more refugee camps to be built to supply shelter to the growing number of fleeing Syrians,
Appeal for aid and support from the UNHCR in the form of trained professionals to establish a committee in order to provide jobs for the incoming refugees which will decrease job competition and wage deflation,

Endorses the repatriation program developed by the UNHCR which brings Syrian refugees back to Syria,

Urges the United Nations to support Turkey in its efforts of assisting the Syrian refugees improve their living conditions and return them to their home country.
Sponsor: Monaco

Committee: Economic and Financial

Establishment of Economic Trading Partnerships with Underdeveloped Nations

Recalling Article 55 of the UN Charter declares that a primary objective of the United Nations is to promote solutions for international economic, social, health, and related problems,

Reaffirming resolution 55/2 of 18 September 2000 entitled United Nations Millennium Declaration which declares that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development must be shared among the nations of the world,

Noting with approval the first of the Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by the year 2015 is the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger,

Fully endorsing the final Millennium Development Goal calling for developing global partnerships for development,

Reaffirming resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled The Future We Want, which recognizes the fundamental right of everyone to have access to adequate, safe, nutritious food, and to be free from hunger,

Concerned about the uneven and incomplete progress in achieving these goals as the world economy has experienced severe challenges since 2008,

Fully believing that long-term strategic commitments to economic investment and open and fair trade relationships are most effective in promoting sustainable growth and development as well as international security,

Acknowledging the political and structural difficulties in establishing economic aid programs while avoiding corruption and waste,

The delegation of the Principality of Monaco hereby:
Declares the intention of Monaco to establish economic development and trade relationships with underdeveloped countries;

Resolves to commit sufficient financial investment toward the improvement of roads, sanitation, and other infrastructure needs in support of long-term development;

Further resolves to commit technical expertise to assist the partner country in developing and sustaining a viable economy and trade relationship;

Requests the appointment of a group under the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing to evaluate and recommend candidate countries which would benefit from investment and have the potential to succeed in a trade partnership;

Emphasizes the need for financial oversight to ensure funds are not wasted or misappropriated;

Calls upon the relevant United Nations task groups to provide logistical and medical, and security support for all individuals involved at the project sites;

Encourages other nations to initiate similar efforts in order to eradicate poverty and promote the well being of all nations through development and trade.
To the General Assembly:

Acknowledging that nearly 2 million refugees and counting have now fled the escalating violence in Syria

Concerned that each day, up to 8,000 new refugees pour out of Syria's borders and into the neighboring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt and these countries have little or no accommodation

Noting that several countries that put the most emphasis on arming Syria’s warring sides are noticeably lagging in their humanitarian aid to refugees

Regret that the United Nations appeal for aid from its members has received less than half of its US$5.2 billion target

The delegation from Jordan:

Urges all member nations to aid the Turkish, Lebanese, Jordanian and Iraqi refugee camps for Syrian refugees in collaboration with the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by supplying necessary resources which would be needed in the building and expansion of current infrastructure, which would include:

- Housing facilities that would meet average living standards as well as sanitation systems and hygiene facilities throughout all refugee camps

- Medical treatment facilities that would have staff from the UN, Red Cross, Red Crescent and any voluntarily doctors, and these would include but not be limited to: Treatments, medications and vaccines to immediately cure diseases and prevent the virus/bacteria from spreading as well as surgical, and burn treatment equipment
- Transportation to the main cities’ hospitals in case of people suffering from life-threatening injuries and/or diseases

- Facilities to set up a United Nations administration and security group throughout the refugee camps to ensure that all statistics are updated and are kept moving, as well as to identify refugees to control the ration system and maintain security inside the camps as well as preventing the possibilities of external threats

- Education institutes in refugee camps for children and young adults, these will be advocated by UNICEF, international school volunteers and relevant NGOs and UNOs, and these would include psychological aid for those suffering from trauma due to the conflict

- A bounteous supply of clean water to prevent death due to dehydrations, and at least two meals per day that include all daily dietary requirement in order to prevent any deaths from dietary diseases and starvation

Requests the government of Syria to work in collaboration with the UN and the aid program mentioned and create safe passages and demilitarized zones for UNOs, NGOs, volunteers and reporters so that aid can safely reach the refugees
PART 3: RULES FOR DEBATE
TENNESSEE YMCA MODEL UNITED NATIONS
RULES OF PROCEDURE
FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I: General Rules

A. AGENDA – The agenda of the General Assembly is drawn up by the Center for Civic Engagement (CCE) and shall be regarded as adopted at the beginning of the session. There shall be no revisions or additions to the agenda without approval of the CCE staff.

B. OFFICERS: the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Vice-Presidents shall be the presiding officers of the General Assembly and its Plenary session. Other conference officers or delegates may be called on to preside over committee sessions only with direction from the CCE staff.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS:
   a. Declare the opening and closing of each plenary session.
   b. Moderate the discussion in plenary session.
   c. Uphold these rules of procedure.
   d. Uphold the expectations set forth in the Officer Code of Conduct.

D. LANGUAGES – All sessions shall be conducted in English. Any participant wishing to address the session in another language may do so, provided he/she brings his/her own interpreter.

E. QUORUM: Two-thirds (67%) of the assigned delegates shall constitute a quorum of the General Assemblies, Plenary session, and committees. A quorum must be present for any session to conduct the business on its agenda.

F. DECORUM: All delegates are expected to maintain decorum, i.e. appropriate behavior, during all sessions. Delegates behaving inappropriately are subject to disciplinary action by presiding officers and the CCE staff. The Delegate Code of Conduct defines further expectations for appropriate delegate behavior.

II. General Assembly (GA) sessions:

A. Docket: the docket for GA sessions shall be determined by the CCE staff based on rankings of resolutions by committees. The docket for each GA session is only amended in extraordinary circumstances with the permission of the CCE staff and presiding officers (the chairs). Delegates who wish to amend the docket (i.e. reschedule the debate on a resolution) should bring their concerns to the presiding officers before moving to amend the docket.
B. Resolutions:
   a. The content of resolutions should conform to the expectations laid out by
      the CCE staff in the Delegate Manual.
   b. Resolutions may only be amended during committee sessions.

C. Presentations:
   a. The patrons of each resolution are responsible for presenting their
      resolution to the GA according to the rules of procedure and decorum and
      the format for debate. Only GA delegates can present resolutions to the GA.
   b. Patrons should not use props of any kind during their presentations or the
      debate on their resolutions.
   c. Patrons may invoke Patron’s Rights only when a speaker in debate has
      offered factually incorrect information about the text of their resolution.
      Patron’s Rights allows the patrons ten seconds of uninterrupted speaking
      time to correct the factual error. Patrons must wait until the speaker has
      concluded their remarks before exercising these rights.

D. Debate:
   a. GA Delegates may speak only when recognized by the chair. Delegates’
      remarks must be relevant to the items on the agenda at any given time.
   b. Delegates may only speak in the GA to which they are assigned.
   c. Once recognized, delegates must identify themselves to the session with
      their name and the country they represent.
   d. Delegates recognized as speakers in debate have the right to do two of the
      following things with their speaker’s time. Speakers must inform the chair of
      their intentions before continuing to:
         i. Address the floor/session
         ii. Ask the patrons of the resolution a series of questions
         iii. Yield the remainder of their time to another delegate in the session
         iv. Make a motion. Motions should be made after one of the previous actions.
   e. Speaker’s time: unless otherwise indicated by the chair, each speaker shall
      have one minute to address the floor. Speakers who have been yielded time
      by another delegate may not yield any further time. Unused speakers’ time
      shall be yielded to the chair.

E. Motions & Incidental Motions: delegates must be recognized by the chair to
   make motions or incidental motions.

F. Intent Speeches: delegates and members of the Secretariat may submit intent
   speeches during debate on resolutions during GA and the Plenary sessions.
   a. Intent speeches are limited to 2 minutes and are delivered between the end of
      technical questions on the resolution and the beginning of debate on the resolution.
   b. Intent speeches may only address the floor/session; intent speakers must
      identify themselves and request permission to address the floor.
   c. Intent speakers may not yield their time to another delegate, ask the
      patrons questions, or make a motion.
   d. Intent speeches do not count as rounds of debate.
   e. Delegates may only deliver one intent speech during the conference.
6. Voting:
   a. When voting on GA resolutions, each delegation has one vote, including the
delelegation presenting the resolution. GA resolutions pass with a simple
majority, i.e. more ‘ayes’ than ‘nays.’
   b. Delegations may abstain on resolutions only when the abstention follows
current policy positions of their government.
   c. When voting on all other motions, each delegate has one vote. The majority
required is found on the Table of Motions in the resolution book and the
Delegate Manual.
   d. During voting procedure, delegates may not leave or enter the GA session
until the results of the voting have been determined by the chair.

H. Amendments:
   a. GA Delegates may propose, debate, and vote on amendments only in GA
committees. Amendments require a simple majority to pass.
   b. Patrons of resolutions may submit simple amendments to their own
resolution before beginning their presentation. Such amendments should
not change the nature or intent of the resolution, but make simple
corrections. Once they have begun their presentation, patrons may not
submit amendments to their own resolution.
   c. Any amendments must be written on the appropriate form, be legible, and
be germane.
   d. Amendments must be recognized by the chair before the final round of
debate, i.e. before the chair has recognized the last “pro” speaker for the
debate.
   e. The patrons of the resolution must declare any amendment “friendly” (if
they agree with the proposed amendment) or “unfriendly” (if they disagree).
   f. Friendly amendments may be passed without debate through voice
acclamation.
   g. Unfriendly amendments are debated in the appropriate format. The
amendment’s sponsor acts as the patron of the amendment, and the
patrons of the resolution have the right to be the first con speaker in the
debate.
FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee
   Two minutes – Introduction
   Two minutes – Technical Questions
   Five minutes – Con/pro/con/pro/con debate
   One minute – Summation

Amendments
   One minute – Introduction
   Three minutes – Con/pro/con debate
   One minute – Summation

II. General Assembly/Plenary
   Two minutes – Introduction
   Two minutes – Technical Questions
   Five minutes – Con/pro/con/pro/con debate
   Two minutes – Summation

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution #</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Innovation</th>
<th>Fiscal Feasibility</th>
<th>Content &amp; Research</th>
<th>Significant Impact</th>
<th>Total</th>
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## TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

### TABLE OF MOTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motion</th>
<th>When Another has the Floor</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Debatable</th>
<th>Amendable</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Reconsider</th>
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### BRIEF DEFINITIONS:

**Adjourn:** this action ends the session and is only in order with the permission of the CCE staff.

**Appeal:** a legislative body may appeal a decision of its presiding officer if 2/3 of its members think that the chair has made an incorrect ruling on a procedural matter.

**Reconsider:** motions to reconsider any motion are only in order with the permission of the CCE staff.

**Point of Personal Privilege:** this point should be used to address delegates’ comfort or ability to participate in the conference session, i.e. climate control issues, PA volume, etc.

**Suspension of the Rules:** a successful motion to suspend the rules affects only the main motion at hand. Suspended rules are ‘back’ once voting/ranking procedures are complete.

**Point of Information:** these points are questions directed to the chair for factual information relevant to the debate at hand. The chair may redirect the question to a delegate who is likely to have an answer.

**Point of Order:** these points are questions directed to the chair asking for clarification of rules of procedure.
SCRIPT FOR CCE MUN DEBATE
BY TUCKER COWDEN, MHMS

*Outside of this guide, consult additional TN YMCA CCE supplements and Robert’s Rules of Order
*Script is written with the assumption of more than one patron for the resolution/bill. If there is only one presenting patron, change statements to the singular (i.e. “Does the Patron” instead of “Do the Patrons”).

OVERVIEW

Model UN (MUN) debate should be seen in the context of the actual United Nations General Assembly, where delegates speak directly on behalf of the governments of the nations they represent and the items debated are called resolutions. Because of this setting, MUN delegates should know their nation’s stance on important world issues and approach them as that country’s government would (even if the delegates do not agree with that approach). This applies especially to the resolution that you are presenting. It should address not only an issue that the delegates think is important, but one that the country’s government thinks is important and would actually present to the UN. Also, although the event is called “Model UN,” speakers referring to the body should not say that “the Model UN” should do such-and-such. You are to be completely in character, acting as if Model UN were the actual United Nations (so refer to the conference as “the UN” or “the United Nations”).

ASKING TECHNICAL QUESTIONS
(after being recognized by the chair)

_Speaker:_ [States Name, States Country, States One Question (must be one that merits a response of yes, no, a number, a definition, or a short, expository rather than persuasive answer) (the question is directed to the presenting delegates)]

CON/PRO DEBATE
(after being recognized)

*Delegates may take one or two of the three actions listed below (ask questions, speak to the floor, yield time to another delegate), but may not only yield time to another delegate (you can only ask questions or only speak, but cannot only yield time).
_Speaker:_ (States Name, States Country) and...
• To Ask A Series of Questions

**Speaker:** Do the Patrons yield to a possible series of questions? (**Not:** “a series of possible questions,” or “a question.”)

**Chair:** They do so yield

**Speaker:** (To Patrons) (Asks Questions and receives answers for up to two minutes, depending on the committee/GA/plenary’s time structure).

*It is important to note that questions asked as a Con speech should seek to criticize, or at least show skepticism for, the given resolution. Those asked as a Pro speech should do the opposite, emphasizing the positive aspects of the resolution.*

• To Address the Assembly

**Speaker:** May I address the floor?

**Chair:** That is your right.

**Speaker:** (Speaks to fellow delegates, not the patrons, for the allotted amount of time either in favor of (pro speech) or against (con speech) the resolution).

*You should never use the words “Con” or “Pro” in your speech unless referring to “a previous con speaker,” etc. Con and Pro are not nouns or verbs that can be used to show your support or dislike of a resolution (so do not say “I con this resolution”).*

• To Yield Remaining time after one of the above to a fellow delegate:

**Speaker:** May I yield the remainder of my time to a fellow delegate?

**Chair:** That is your right. Please specify a delegate.

**Speaker:** [Names the delegate to be yielded to (refer to him/her by country] (Takes first action)

*Delegates being yielded to should have the same opinion (pro or con) on the resolution as the speakers that yield to them.*

**MOTIONS**

(must be made before the last con speech)

**Speaker:** (Shouts) Motion!

**Chair:** Rise and state your motion.

**Speaker:** (States Name, States Country, States Motion—see table of motions in delegate manual)

**Chair:** [Takes it from there (decides if the motion is in order or not, asks for a second to the motion, and conducts a vote, usually by voice acclamation)]