

**TENNESSEE YMCA
MIDDLE SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



CONFERENCE MANUAL

MS MUN MANUAL



PART 1: GENERAL CONFERENCE INFORMATION

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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GENERAL INFORMATION

TENNESSEE YMCA

CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Overview

Each fall, the YMCA of Middle Tennessee sponsors middle school Model United Nations conferences. At the conference, Tennessee middle school students learn about the United Nations by representing member states in a mock United Nations.

Students form country teams 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 (MS MUN Nashville)

Dyersburg Chamber of Commerce (MS MUN Dyersburg)

Eligibility

Students Grades 5-8

Delegation Specifics

Each country must be represented by 2-5 delegates. 4 per team is the preferred size.

Country Assignments

Each Trip Director is responsible for submitting their Delegation Intent Form by the proposed deadline with a requested amount of countries. Countries will be assigned after the Intent Form deadline. Countries are to be divvied up at the discretion of the Trip Director. Teams will not be confirmed with CCE staff until the Resolution Upload deadline, so be very certain that all delegates are listed on the Resolution submission, as this is what will be used for nametags, the conference book, conferences fees, etc.

Resolutions

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

MIDDLE SCHOOL MUN FEE SUMMARY

Delegate Fee: \$35

MUN Conference T-Shirts: \$20

MUN Conference Sweatshirts: \$30

- 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.
- Note: the YMCA does not provide a lunch option during MS MUN.

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 Registration Area

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

<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Committee 1	Mirabella A
Committee 2	Mirabella B
Committee 3	Mirabella C
Committee 4	Mirabella D
Committee 5	Oakleigh B
Committee 6	Oakleigh C
Committee 7	Cambridge A

12:00 PM Lunch On your own

1:00 PM Red GA Mirabella G-J
Blue GA Mirabella A-D

3:30 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 \$20 = _____ +

of conference sweatshirts _____ x \$30 = _____

Less Financial Aid - _____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE: \$ _____

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT MIDDLE SCHOOL 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.
- 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.
- All individuals understand that if they drop after the Final Deadline they are responsible for their conference fee or for finding a substitute.

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

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

Resolutions are considered for this award 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

MS MUN MANUAL



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.

Acknowledging
Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Bearing in mind
Believing
Cognizant
Concerned
Confident
Contemplating
Considering
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deploing
Desiring
Determined
Emphasizing
Encouraged
Endorsing
Expecting
Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fully aware
Further recalling
Guided by
Having approved
Having considered
Having decided
Having examined
Keeping in mind
Mindful
Noting further
Noting with concern
Noting with satisfaction
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Regretting
Seeking
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

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.**

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Declares
Deplores
Draws attention
Designates
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further recommends
Further reminds
Further requests
Further resolves
Has resolved
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Resolves
Seeks
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Trusts
Urges

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 as 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:

<https://www.cia.gov/the-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 (not just your country)?
3. Why should this problem be addressed by the United Nations?

UNITED NATIONS CURRENT MEMBER STATES

Afghanistan	Cuba	Japan
Albania	Cyprus	Jordan
Algeria	Czech Republic	Kazakhstan
Andorra	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	Kenya
Angola	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Kiribati
Antigua & Barbuda	Denmark	Kuwait
Argentina	Djibouti	Kyrgyzstan
Armenia	Dominica	Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Australia	Dominican Republic	Latvia
Austria	Ecuador	Lebanon
Azerbaijan	Egypt	Lesotho
Bahamas	El Salvador	Liberia
Bahrain	Equatorial Guinea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Bangladesh	Eritrea	Liechtenstein
Barbados	Estonia	Lithuania
Belarus	Ethiopia	Luxembourg
Belgium	Fiji	Madagascar
Belize	Finland	Malawi
Benin	France	Malaysia
Bhutan	Gabon	Maldives
Bolivia	Gambia	Mali
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Georgia	Malta
Botswana	Germany	Marshall Islands
Brazil	Ghana	Mauritania
Brunei Darussalam	Greece	Mauritius
Bulgaria	Grenada	Mexico
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	Micronesia
Burundi	Guinea	Republic of Moldova
Cambodia	Guinea-Bissau	Monaco
Cameroon	Guyana	Mongolia
Canada	Haiti	Montenegro
Cape Verde	Honduras	Morocco
Central African Republic	Hungary	Mozambique
Chad	Iceland	Myanmar
Chile	India	Namibia
China	Indonesia	Nauru
Colombia	Iran	Nepal
Comoros	Iraq	Netherlands
Congo	Ireland	New Zealand
Costa Rica	Israel	Nicaragua
Cote d'Ivoire	Italy	Niger
Croatia	Jamaica	Nigeria

Norway	Senegal	Togo
Oman	Serbia	Tonga
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	

MS MUN MANUAL



SAMPLE RESOLUTIONS

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Yemen

Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

An Resolution to Provide Relief for Refugees Seeking Safety in Yemen

- 1 Noting With Grave Concern that the total population of refugees in search of security has
 2 reached to over 550,000, and is continuing to rise rapidly due to ongoing famine and
 3 political issues in neighboring countries,
 4
- 5 Bearing in Mind that there are currently 179,845 Somali refugees in Yemen who have fled
 6 their country due to a mixture of famine, drought, and violence in desperate need of help
 7 and care risking dehydration, disease, abduction, robbery, malnourishment, and much more
 8 on these dangerous and long voyages to neighboring countries,
 9
- 10 Recalling that the United Nations reported on August 28, 2012, that over 63,800 people
 11 have made this perilous journey from the Horn of Africa across the Gulf of Aden and the Red
 12 Sea towards Yemen within the first seven months of 2012,
 13
- 14 Disturbed that in 2011 alone, 103,000 arrived by sea to Yemen through a smuggling
 15 process that has now become so organized that those deciding to make this dangerous
 16 journey are using established money transfer systems to pay smugglers rather than
 17 carrying cash for fear of being robbed by bandits en route to their departure points,
 18
- 19 Deeply Concerned that refugees, in order to avoid detention and deportation, attempt to
 20 evade contact with the Yemeni authorities,
 21
- 22 Viewing With Appreciation that the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for
 23 Refugees) has asked for \$60 million to be used for the issues and needs of the displaced
 24 people in Yemen. However, the agency has only received one-third of the money asked for,
 25
- 26 Fully Bearing in Mind that necessities such as food, proper housing, water, medication, and
 27 education for all the arrivals in Yemen is strenuous when more than 40 percent of the
 28 current population doesn't even have a constant reliable source of food,
 29
- 30 We the Delegation of Yemen do hereby:
- 31
- 32 Call Upon the United Nations to end this affliction and improve the quality of life for those
 33 fleeing to Yemen, Encourage the UNHCR to scale up its operations and insist on the United
 34 Nations contribution of \$40 million in order to continue supplying provisions to refugees,
 35

36 Urge the United Nations to take responsibility for getting food assistance through the WFP
37 (World Food Program) supplementary nutrition programs, and to help those suffering from
38 desperate conditions of malnutrition, while providing for mobile medical clinics, and hygiene
39 programs to prevent diseases from breaking out,
40
41 Trusts the United Nations to see the urgency of this resolution and to provide the help
42 needed.
43
44

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Monaco

[REDACTED],
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MEDITERANEAN

1 Mindful of the need to preserve the planets water resources and maintain the biodiversity
2 found therein and the need for the creation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the
3 Mediterranean Sea,

4
5 Confident that the principality of Monaco, as a part of the Network of Managers of Marine
6 Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (MedPAN), has already taken steps toward
7 establishing and protecting marine protected areas, which are created in order to prevent
8 the destruction of the area and its ecosystem by human actions,

9
10 Emphasizing that the Mediterranean is characterized by great biodiversity, the home for a
11 multitude of endangered species, and an incredibly vulnerable and fragile ecosystem
12 susceptible to harm from human interference,

13
14 Reiterating the fact that MPAs serve as tools for the sustainable management of the worlds
15 oceans and other marine bionetworks,

16
17 Noting with grave concern that there are many obstacles to the creation and maintenance of
18 MPAs, such as insufficient funds, staff, and information,

19
20 The delegation of Monaco does hereby:

21
22 Encourage all members of the United Nations, especially those on the Mediterranean coast
23 to support and implement marine protected areas, particularly in areas with notable
24 diversity or environmental necessity,

25
26 Congratulates the current partners of MedPAN and promote other nations to become
27 partners of this network or other similar networks.

28
29 Calls upon other nations on the Mediterranean coast, especially those in the south, to join
30 Monaco in supporting marine protected areas and investigate the formation of MPAs in their
31 area while improving the management of existing MPAs,

32
33 Recommend that the United Nations appropriate funds to MedPAN for the maintenance and
34 creation of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean,

35

36 Endorse continued discussion of the necessity of well-sustained MPAs in the Mediterranean
37 by the United Nations.
38

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Algeria

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

Increasing UNHCR Support for Refugees in Algeria

1 To the General Assembly:

2

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

6

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

11

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

15

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

19

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

22

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

25

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

30

31 Recognizing that the current goals of ameliorating the conditions by the UNHCR as per
32 2012 statement include providing assistance to approximately 90000 vulnerable
33 refugees: for refugees in the Tindouf camps- maintaining or increasing the amount of
34 potable water, supplying better nutrition to refugees, improving primary education,
35 improving overall health of the refugees, maintaining access to fuel supplies, and
36 increasing legal and administrative assistance;

37

38 The Delegation of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria hereby:

39

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

43

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

46

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

50

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

53

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

56

57 Reminds the member states of the United Nations of the pitiable and dire conditions of
58 displaced peoples everywhere in the world.

59

60

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Bahrain



Committee: Disarmament and International Security

**Resolution to Establish Binding International Safety Standards to
Reduce Nuclear Danger**

- 1 Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to
2 mankind and to the survival of civilization;
3
- 4 Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a
5 violation of the Charter of the United Nations;
6
- 7 Convinced that nuclear proliferation in all its aspects would seriously enhance the
8 danger of nuclear war;
9
- 10 Aware that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are
11 essential to remove the danger of nuclear war;
12
- 13 Considering that until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the
14 nuclear weapons states to adopt measures that assure non- nuclear weapon states
15 against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
16
- 17 Alarmed that the hair-trigger of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of
18 unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic
19 consequences for all mankind;
20
- 21 Emphasizing the imperative need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized,
22 or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomaly, or other technical
23 malfunctions;
24
- 25 Conscious that limited steps relating to retargeting have been taken by the nuclear
26 weapon states and that further practical, realistic, and mutually reinforcing steps are
27 necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations
28 to the elimination of nuclear weapons;
29
- 30 The delegation of Bahrain hereby:
31
- 32 Urges the United Nations to mandate a Nuclear Safety Working Group to assess the
33 safety of all nuclear weapons and make high-level recommendations within one year;
34

35 Requests that the NSWG try to expedite the establishment of binding international
36 safety standards and their subsequent implementation;
37
38 Further requests that these standards include checks and balances for protection from:
39 a) Inadequate situation analysis
40 b) Mistaken decision-making
41 c) Unauthorized action of personnel or even terrorists
42 d) False signals that may trigger an accidental launch;
43
44 Recommends that the world's nuclear weapons be removed from a status that would
45 allow them to be launched in minutes;
46
47 Noting that the maintenance of nuclear weapons systems at a high level of readiness
48 increase the risk of the use of such weapons including unauthorized, unintentional, or
49 accidental use;
50
51 Further recommends the Secretary-General, within existing resources, continues to
52 seek input from the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on information with regard
53 to specific measures that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war.
54

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Barbados



Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Universal Cruise Ship Regulations

1 To the General Assembly:

2

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

4

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

7

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

9

10 Desiring to make a policy that will ensure safety for all persons involved in international
11 cruise travel,

12

13 Stressing the importance of holding cruise ships accountable for the protection of all
14 passengers and staff,

15

16 Believing that in the past, the protection of passengers on the cruise ships has not
17 always been a top priority.

18

19 The Delegation of Barbados does Hereby:

20

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

24

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

28

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

34

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

37

38 Proclaims that this program will be developed at no cost to the United Nations.

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Turkey

[REDACTED]

 Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural
 [REDACTED]
Humanitarian Concerns in War Zones

1 To the General Assembly:
 2

3 Recognizing the two million refugees and displaced peoples from Syria due to the
 4 ongoing civil war caused by the Assad Regime and the Syrian opposition,
 5

6 Aware of the chemical weapons attack committed by the Assad Regime on the
 7 Syrian people,
 8

9 Having studied that in the year 2013, registered refugees in Turkey has been
 10 increasing at a rate of around 27% each year,
 11

12 Disturbed by the increase of refugees not only in the middle east but also around
 13 the world,
 14

15 Fully aware of the 500,000 registered Syrian refugees crossing into Turkey and
 16 approximately 2 million total Syrian refugees from Syria scattered around Syrias
 17 neighboring countries,
 18

19 Realizing that refugee camps in Turkey provided by the UNHCR (United Nations
 20 High Commissioner for Refugees) only has a capacity for 280,000 refugees,
 21

22 Emphasizing the willingness of Turkey to cooperate with the United Nations and the
 23 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
 24

25 The delegates of the Republic of Turkey do hereby:
 26

27 Condemn the Assad Regime for the atrocities that his government committed on his
 28 people,
 29

30 Request the UNHCR to provide for the addition of several more refugee camps to be
 31 built to supply shelter to the growing number of fleeing Syrians,
 32

33 Appeal for aid and support from the UNHCR in the form of trained professionals to
34 establish a committee in order to provide jobs for the incoming refugees which will
35 decrease job competition and wage deflation,
36
37 Endorses the repatriation program developed by the UNHCR which brings Syrian
38 refugees back to Syria,
39
40 Urges the United Nations to support Turkey in its efforts of assisting the Syrian
41 refugees improve their living conditions and return them to their home country.

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Monaco

 [REDACTED]
 Committee: Economic and Financial
 [REDACTED]

**Establishment of Economic Trading Partnerships with
Underdeveloped Nations**

- 1 Recalling Article 55 of the UN Charter declares that a primary objective of the
 2 United Nations is to promote solutions for international economic, social, health,
 3 and related problems,
 4
- 5 Reaffirming resolution 55/2 of 18 September 2000 entitled United Nations
 6 Millennium Declaration which declares that the responsibility for managing
 7 worldwide economic and social development must be shared among the nations of
 8 the world,
 9
- 10 Noting with approval the first of the Millennium Development Goals to be achieved
 11 by the year 2015 is the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger,
 12
- 13 Fully endorsing the final Millennium Development Goal calling for developing global
 14 partnerships for development,
 15
- 16 Reaffirming resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 and the outcome document of the
 17 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled The Future We
 18 Want, which recognizes the fundamental right of everyone to have access to
 19 adequate, safe, nutritious food, and to be free from hunger,
 20
- 21 Concerned about the uneven and incomplete progress in achieving these goals as
 22 the world economy has experienced severe challenges since 2008,
 23
- 24 Fully believing that long-term strategic commitments to economic investment and
 25 open and fair trade relationships are most effective in promoting sustainable growth
 26 and development as well as international security,
 27
- 28 Acknowledging the political and structural difficulties in establishing economic aid
 29 programs while avoiding corruption and waste,
 30
- 31 The delegation of the Principality of Monaco hereby:
 32

33 Declares the intention of Monaco to establish economic development and trade
34 relationships with underdeveloped countries;
35
36 Resolves to commit sufficient financial investment toward the improvement of
37 roads, sanitation, and other infrastructure needs in support of long-term
38 development;
39
40 Further resolves to commit technical expertise to assist the partner country in
41 developing and sustaining a viable economy and trade relationship;
42
43 Requests the appointment of a group under the Intergovernmental Committee of
44 Experts on Sustainable Development Financing to evaluate and recommend
45 candidate countries which would benefit from investment and have the potential to
46 succeed in a trade partnership;
47
48 Emphasizes the need for financial oversight to ensure funds are not wasted or
49 misappropriated;
50
51 Calls upon the relevant United Nations task groups to provide logistical and
52 medical, and security support for all individuals involved at the project sites;
53
54 Encourages other nations to initiate similar efforts in order to eradicate poverty and
55 promote the well being of all nations through development and trade.

Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Jordan

[REDACTED]

 Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural
 [REDACTED]

Provision for the Refugees from the Syrian Conflict

1 To the General Assembly:

2

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

5

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

9

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

12

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

15

16 The delegation from Jordan:

17

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

24

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

27

28 -Medical treatment facilities that would have staff from the UN, Red Cross, Red
 29 Crescent and any voluntarily doctors, and these would include but not be limited to:
 30 Treatments, medications and vaccines to immediately cure diseases and prevent
 31 the virus/bacteria from spreading as well as surgical, and burn treatment
 32 equipment

33

34 -Transportation to the main cities' hospitals in case of people suffering from life
35 threatening injuries and/or diseases
36
37 -Facilities to set up a United Nations administration and security group throughout
38 the refugee camps to ensure that all statistics are updated and are kept moving, as
39 well as to identify refugees to control the ration system and maintain security inside
40 the camps as well as preventing the possibilities of external threats
41
42 -Education institutes in refugee camps for children and young adults, these will be
43 advocated by UNICEF, international school volunteers and relevant NGOs and
44 UNOs, and these would include psychological aid for those suffering from trauma
45 due to the conflict
46
47 -A bounteous supply of clean water to prevent death due to dehydrations, and a
48 least two meals per day that include all daily dietary requirement in order to
49 prevent any deaths from dietary diseases and starvation
50
51 Requests the government of Syria to work in collaboration with the UN and the aid
52 program mentioned and create safe passages and demilitarized zones for UNOs,
53 NGOs, volunteers and reporters so that aid can safely reach the refugees
54

MS MUN MANUAL



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** 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. Delegates must stand and speak their motion or point into the PA system once the chair has recognized them.

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 on each day of the conference.

G. Voting:

- a. When voting on GA resolutions, each delegation has one vote, including the delegation 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.
- e. Should a GA or Plenary session reach a tie vote, the presiding officer (chair) shall cast a vote to break the tie.

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

General Assembly Debate

Two minutes - Introduction

Two minutes - Technical Questions

Five minutes - Con/pro/con/pro/con debate

One minute + yielded time - Patron Summation

Amendment Procedure

**Small amendments from the Author may be made at the beginning of the session by speaking to the Chairperson.*

One minute - Introduction (Amendment Sponsor)

If friendly - Move to voice vote on Amendment

If unfriendly:

- **One minute Con response from Resolution Sponsor**
- **Two minutes - Pro/Con debate from floor (1 Pro/1 Con)**
- **One minute - Summation (Amendment Sponsor)**

General Assembly Voting Procedure

Each General Assembly country team will vote as a unit in favor or against the passage of each Resolution.

Delegates should consider the following categories when casting their country's vote: Character, Innovation, Fiscal Feasibility, Content and Research, and Significant Impact.

Country teams should vote thoughtfully on each Resolution, and should refrain from voting for or against a Resolution out of school or district favoritism or loyalty. Instead, delegates should vote in the character of their Country.

At the end of each Resolution presentation, the Chairperson will call for Voting Procedure by Placard. The country team should discuss their vote, and either raise their placard in favor of passage or against.

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

Motion	When Another has the Floor	Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote	Reconsider
Main Motion (Bill or resolution)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Only with permission from CCE staff
Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
Amend	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
Appeal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2/3	n/a
Postpone to a certain time	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	n/a
Previous Question (end debate)	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Recess	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No
Reconsider	No	Yes	Yes	No	2/3	No
Point of Personal Privilege	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	No
Withdraw Motions	No	No	No	No	Majority	n/a
Point of Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Point of Order/ Parliamentary Inquiry	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

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)]

MUN/YIG DEBATE:

WRITING YOUR INTRODUCTION

The introduction is arguably the second most important part of what you do for Model UN or Youth in Government, and we strongly suggest you do more than simply read your resolution/bill verbatim. The following guidelines below will help you write an introduction that will be the envy of the committee. Remember that the introduction needs to be slightly less than two minutes, so practice the timing.

I. STARTING YOUR SPEECH

There are two ways to start off your introduction. The first way is by introducing yourself, introducing your country (if you are at Model UN), and stating the name of your bill or resolution. This way never fails to break the ice.

The second way is by using a clever hook. Usually, this takes the form of a shocking fact that caused you to write a resolution or bill on the topic you chose. Link this fact to the rest of your speech by stating the name of your bill or resolution. The best way is by saying something along the lines of, "This is the reason why we chose to write..."

Once you have introduced your bill or resolution, choose about three or four main parts of your bill to quickly list in order to set up the framework of your introduction. These usually include how things are currently done, how your bill or resolution would change this, and the money. These should be listed based on order of appearance in the actual bill or resolution. Listing the framework can be done in one or two sentences, and it really helps the listeners follow the direction of the speech. Don't go into specific details just yet.

II. WRITING THE BODY

This part is the most important part of the speech, but thankfully you have already outlined it in your introduction. Start off with the first main idea you listed. Restate it in similar but different words then provide a fact to support it. Follow this with a

one or two sentence analysis of the fact and how it reinforces the need for the bill or resolution. If you want to do another round of supporting facts and analysis, feel free to add it. Once you finish with the first idea you listed, move to the next ones and repeat the same process.

There are some quick tips for the body. First, you want to keep everything concise. It is easy to get bogged down in one detail, but try to give each point about the same amount of time. This isn't a strict rule, but thinking this way can help you identify where the listeners may get lost. Second, try to use powerful words that convey the same meaning as strings of phrases. It is a great way to shave off enough time to add another fact or more detail. Third, try to bring in facts that might not be in your bill or resolution. This adds to the variety of knowledge the reader has. Fourth, use it as a time to quickly establish some definitions. This should be done as soon as possible since this also helps establish some important parts of the debate.

III. WRAPPING IT UP

This will probably be the shortest section of the speech. There are four main things to do. The first is to restate the three or four main points you stated at the beginning. This will help tie the entire speech together with a repetition of the main points. Once again, try to avoid adding more details here in order to not confuse the listeners. The second thing to do is tell the listeners that this bill or resolution is vital. This provides a sense of urgency and generally makes more people want to pass it. Third, ask the listeners for a favorable vote. If you are in committee, say, "We urge a low ranking." If you are in the general assembly for Model UN or chambers for Youth in Government, say, "We urge passage." The fourth and last thing is to say, "We yield remainder of our time to the summation."

IV. SUMMATION

You can use the principles above to work on the outline of a summation. Part of your summation should be used to address concerns brought up in Con/Pro debate. Sometimes, you might need to use your entire summation to address those concerns. However, it is a good idea to have a partial summation prepared. Your summation should address your key points and revisit why your resolution is a good idea.