

HOW TO MUN



Parliamentary Procedure

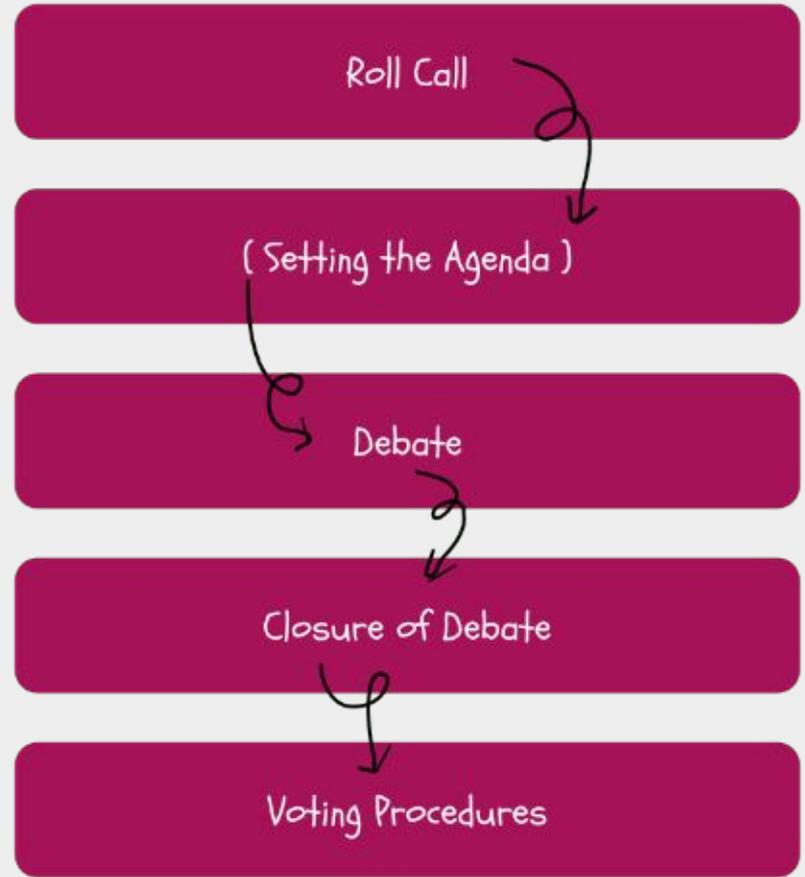
“Like learning a new language;
hard at first, but you get the hang
of it the more you use it.”

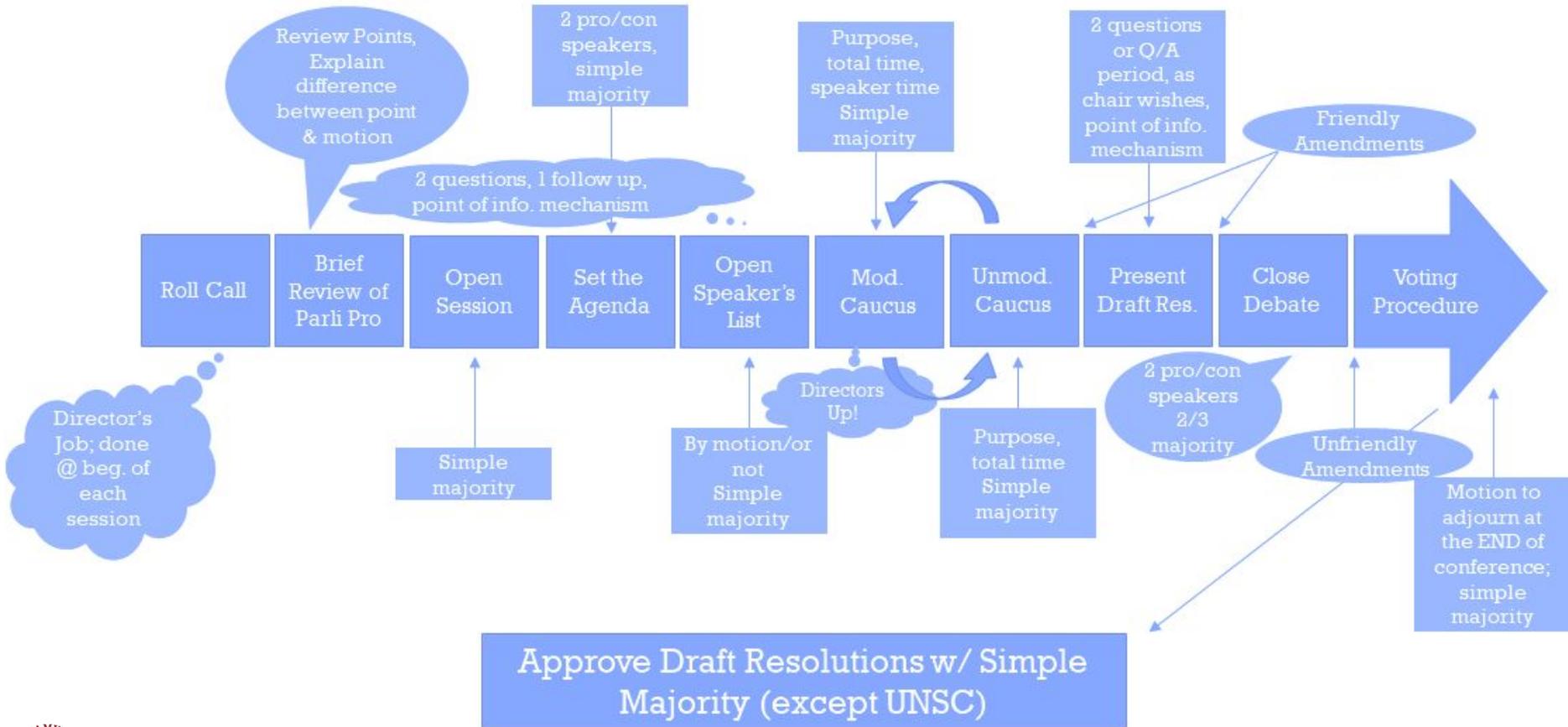
Major key: NO personal pronouns.

Instead: “**The delegate from
(country name)..”**



General Overview





Points in Model UN



Point of Order: to express that you feel that an ERROR has been made in procedure by the Chair

Point of Inquiry: to ask a question about parliamentary procedure or about what's going on in the committee

Point of Information: to request an answer to a specific question made during the speeches from the Speaker's List or presentation of draft resolutions

Point of Personal Privilege: CAN interrupt speaker; the room is cold, can't hear speaker, etc.



Opening Session & Setting Agenda

This is only done once at the beginning of each topic, and will only happen twice during the conference.

“The delegate from (country name) moves to open session”

Simple Majority

“The delegate from (country name) moves to place topic (A/B) first on agenda.”

*Simple Majority
Requires 2 pro and 2 con speakers.*



Speakers List

Yield to Chair:

You surrender any remaining time during speaker's list speech and take two questions from the floor.

Benefit: You have more time to give your speech!

Cost: Not as many questions!

Yield to Floor:

You keep your time to answer questions from the floor in ADDITION to the original two you are entitled to.

Benefit: You get to answer more questions (and get more delegates to agree with you!)

Cost: Not as much time to give your speech.

You can only be on the Speaker's list once at a time! To be added, either raise placard to be added when original question is asked or send up a note to the Dias. To be re-added, send up a note to the Dias.



What happens next?

After each speech during the speaker's list, the Chair will ask if there are any "points or motions" on the floor.

After four or five speeches on the speaker's list, the Chair will "smile upon" a motion for a moderated caucus.

"The delegate from (country) would like to motion that we go into moderated caucus for (minutes) minutes for the purpose of (purpose) with a speaking time of (speaking time)."

You must specify: **total duration, speaking time, and purpose of caucus.**

Default speaking time given is 30 seconds.

During a Moderated Caucus, the Chair will call on delegates one at a time and each speaker will briefly address the committee.



What do I do in a Moderated Caucus?

This is a “popcorn-style” debate where delegates speak on their position.

Speeches are given standing at a seat.

1. Delegates will be allotted a set time for the caucus
2. Each delegate will have time to speak their position.
3. To speak in a moderated caucus, delegates raise their placards to be called on.



What should I do in a Moderated Caucus?

Enter with a plan in mind! Figure out what your position is and be sure you know what you want to say!

Keep note of delegates in your regional bloc: delegates from countries nearby yours probably agree with you!

Provide ideas: tell others what you believe! Standing up and speaking is a great way to find allies.

Take notes: listen to what other countries are saying and what you agree with. Write it down! Send them a note if you agree with it!



Unmoderated Caucus!

Purpose: to form blocs through informal discussion and begin to write working papers. These take place after sufficient moderated caucus, as determined by the Dias.

“The delegate from (country) would like to motion that we go into unmoderated caucus for (minutes) minutes with for the purpose of (purpose).”

You must specify: **length and purpose of unmoderated caucus.**



What should I do in an unmoderated caucus?

- **Negotiate!** Often you have to give something up, but not too much!
- Begin **recording ideas** right away!
- **Use time effectively** (it is often limited!)
- Connect with other delegates!
Knowing people's names forms lasting friendships and helps you work better together!



Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Resolutions!

Purpose: Solve the topic by passing a committee resolution on it.

Requirements:

- Proper format
- Proper amount of signatories/sponsors ($\frac{1}{5}$ of the room)
- Preambulatory clauses describing WHY you are solving the problem the way you are
- Operative clauses describing WHAT you are solving

The **Working Paper** is the first form of a resolution paper (to be submitted to the Dias for approval)

A **Draft Resolution** is an approved working paper

A **Resolution** is a Draft Resolution that passes the committee during voting procedure



Draft Resolutions!

This is the last thing we do before “Closing Debate” and entering voting procedure!

“The delegate from (country) would like to introduce our draft resolution to the floor.”

Present your draft paper!
Open floor to two questions or set a Q&A time through a series of points of information!

Friendly Amendments are supported by all draft resolution members.
Unfriendly Amendments are not unanimously agreed on by draft writers and must be voted on before D.R. is voted on.



Correct Numbering

Sponsors
Signatories
Topic

Committee Name

3-4 Preambulatory Clauses

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

6-7 Operative Clauses

Can also have subpoints

a.
b.



Motion to Close Debate

Purpose: to proceed into voting in draft resolution papers and move into next topic for committee.

“The delegate from (country) would like to move for the closure of debate.”

*2/3 Majority
2 Pro Speakers, 2 Con Speakers*

“The delegate from (country) would like to move for the adjournment of the meeting.”

*Simple Majority
This is done at the end of each day to adjourn debate until the next day. Different than closing debate!*



Let's Practice!

**Social Media: Good or Bad
for Society?**

