

# SREENIDHIMUN DELEGATE HANDBOOK

*THE FUTURE WE WANT*



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## A Note from the Secretariat

This guide was formed to make the life of all delegates and first time MUNers easier and we promise that this guide will give you all the help you need. We hope that using this guide will help all new MUNers speak up and acquire the full MUNing experience.

The secretariat has been working day and night to make SREENIDHIMUN a success and with our support we wish that you enjoy the SREENIDHIMUN to the fullest. With this guide we want to help with your initial preparation. In case of any doubts, please feel free to contact the committee chairs and the secretariat. We all look forward to seeing you all at SREENIDHIMUN 2015.

Regards,



Neha Reddy

Secretary General

Mukunth Arjunan

Director General

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# The United Nations

The United Nations Organization (UNO or simply the UN) is a peace keeping body formed after the Second World War in 1945. It was formed in an effort to prevent another drastic world war and to this day has been functioning efficiently and peacefully resolving problems.

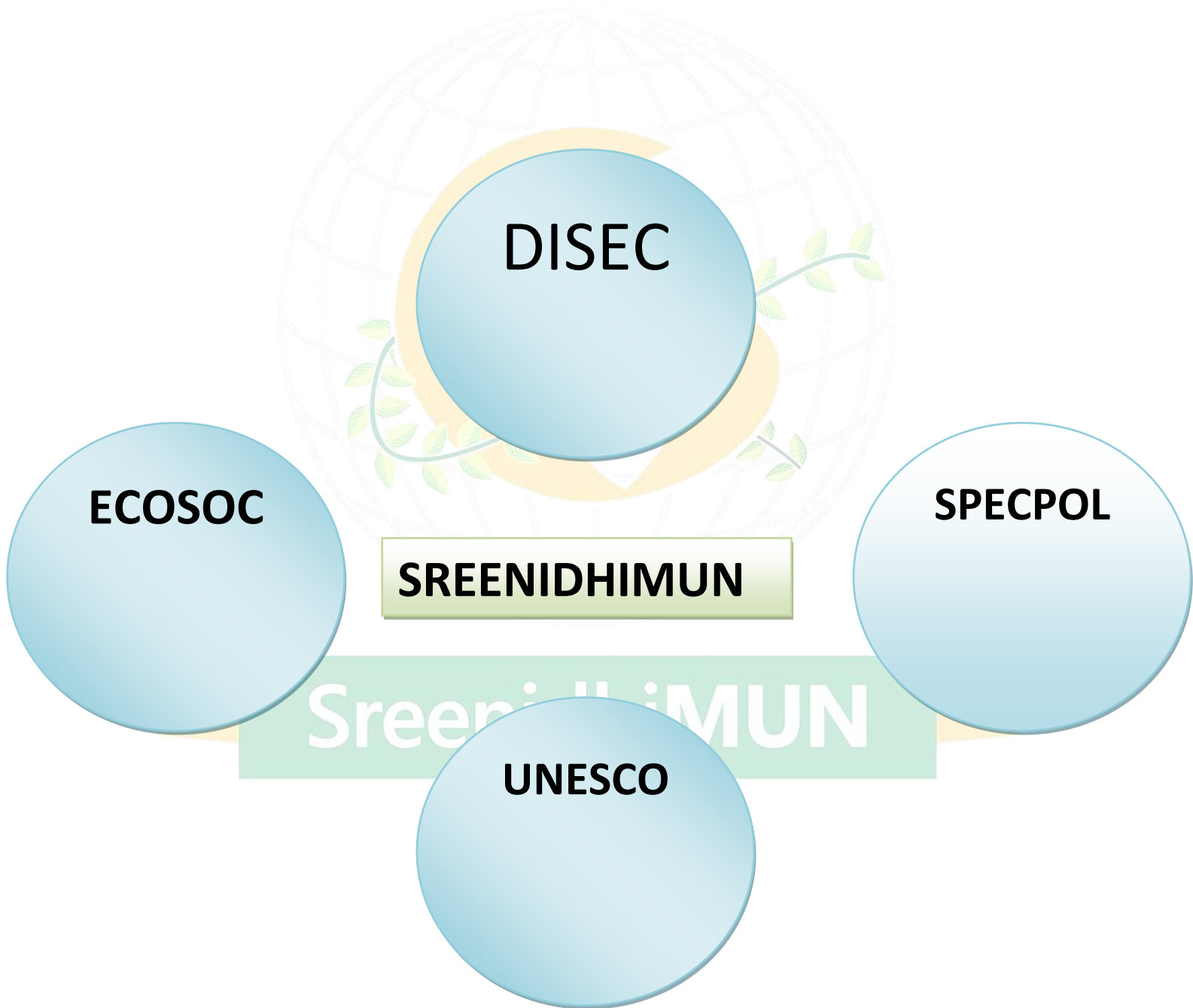
The UN has Five Main Bodies.

- The General Assembly
- The Security Council
- The Economic and Social Council
- The International Court of Justice
- The Trusteeship Council

There are many other supportive committees and organizations under the UN like WHO, HRC, UNODC, etc.

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# The Committees of SreenidhiMUN



# Prepping for the MUN

Now that you have been assigned with your country and your committee, it is time to start researching for the committee session. Many of you may have questions running through your head, “How am I supposed to do this”, or “Where do I start?” First let’s start with your country and then with the committee and its topics.

The country you have gotten is the country you will be representing in the Model UN. Firstly, learn about your country in general. It may not come in handy during the committee sessions but it is always useful information to have. A good website for this is the CIA fact book which has general information on almost every country.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

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Next, you should research about your country’s foreign policy; this is probably one of the most valuable pieces of information about your country. It will dictate who will be your allies and opposition. You can change your foreign policy from policy A to



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policy B but never back, so try to stick with your policy to the end.

Next we will deal with how to research on the agenda of the committee. First and foremost get the basic gist of the agenda. Don't try to look at the topic through a biased or country's outlook. Update yourself with the problems and the topic as a neutral party. In the next step you start to research on your country's outlook, position and stand on the agenda. Even if your country is not directly related to the topic, always support your allies because it is advised to follow your foreign policy and this validates it. If both your allies are fighting take a neutral stand and try to resolve the conflict without taking sides.



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# General Rules of a MUN

## ATTIRE or DRESS CODE

- Men: Suits and Formal Jackets and dress pants (no informal pants like jeans are allowed), formal button down collared shirts, ties and formal/dress shoes.
- Women: Suits, Blazers, Blouses, Button down shirts, Formal/Dress pants, Formal/Dress skirts, Formal Dresses and dress shoes.

## CONDUCT

A delegate must always refer to themselves in third person in committee. A delegate should always be cordial, respectful and polite at all times as they are representing a country. The Executive Board and the Secretariat have all power to remove a delegate from session for disrespectful or unparliamentarily behavior.



# Rules of Procedure of a MUN

## Points in Procedure:

- Point of Personal Privilege: This point is raised by the delegate if he/she is feeling uncomfortable. Only this point can interrupt a speaking delegate. Ex: If the room is too cold.
- Point of Inquiry: Point of inquiry is used when a delegate has an inquiry in the rules of procedure.
- Point of Order: This point is used by the delegate when there is a procedural error or a factual fallacy stated by the executive board or another delegate.
- Point of Information: This is used to inquire about information posed by a delegate or the executive board during formal debate.

## Yields in a MUN:

Yields

There are three different types of yields you can make.


- To questions: With this yield, the Moderator selects delegates who wish to ask you questions. Here, a delegate is allowed to question you about the speech you just made.
- To a delegate: When you yield to another delegate, he or she is given your remaining time to speak. This is usually an ally who can support your speech.
- To the Chair: This yield gives your remaining time to the chair and the debate progresses without any questions or comments.
- To Comments: Here, you can give your remaining time to comments.

## **Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses**

### **Moderated Caucus**

Compared to formal debate, caucuses are more fun and informal. They are a bit hard to understand but you will get used to it. These are informal sessions opened by delegates and supervised by the chairs. They sessions of maximum 20 minutes and have an individual speaker time. Each moderated caucus has a sub topic that is related to the agenda of the committee. If the delegate has not been given a chance to speak or if she/he wishes to continue discussing the subtopic, a renewal motion can be tabled.

### **Unmoderated Caucus**



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An Unmoderated caucus is a state of committee during which no speakers are recognized by the moderator. No debate takes place during an unmoderated caucus. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates often lobby, compromise, form blocs, and even work on working papers and resolutions.

## **Motions**


1. Motion to open committee: It is the first motion raised. It is used to open session. Majority: Simple majority (more than half).

2. Motion to open General Speaker's List: This is raised as soon as committee starts. Majority: Simple majority

3. Motion to set Speaker's time: Here the amount of time for each delegate on the general speaker's list is broached and finalized. It can be changed whenever. Majority: Simple majority.

4. Motion for a Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus: This motion allows us to open a moderated or unmoderated caucus for a given time. Majority: Simple majority.

5. Motion to end session: With this motion we can adjourn the session for break, lunch or at the end of the day when committee is over. Majority: Simple majority



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6. Motion to adjourn meeting: This motion is used at the closing of a MUN conference on the last session of the last day.

Majority: Simple majority

7. Motion to close debate: This motion is used to close debate and move into voting. Majority: Simple majority.

## Right to Reply and the Plea to Follow-up

- Right to Reply: If any delegate is offended by a statement made another delegate during debate, the offended delegate can submit in writing to the chair the right to reply. The chair has the final power whether to decide to hand the delegate the right to reply or not.
- A plea to follow—up can be used by a delegate when he or she is unsatisfied by the answer given to him/her by another delegate. This can only be used if the question asked by the delegate is recognized by the chair.



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## The Forming and Passing of a Resolution

The resolution is the most important document of the whole committee. It is the written embodiment of all the progress and work done in the committee. If there is no resolution by the end of the MUN the committee is said to have failed. Usually, the resolution is formed as a working paper in an Unmoderated caucus and then to a draft resolution. The draft resolution should have two main components, the sponsors along with the signatories, and the body or the clauses of the paper.

The sponsors are those who mainly contributed and wrote the paper. They are the ones who will go up and explain each and every clause to the committee. The signatories are those who either agree or want to discuss the paper further. Here even countries of opposite blocs can sign.

After the draft resolution is acknowledged it can be introduced into a moderated caucus or provisional speaker's list to be discussed. After this there can be addition, deletion or amendments to the draft resolution which can be friendly or unfriendly.

Sample Draft Resolution Paper ( Source: [www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org))

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]**

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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]**

- See more at: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution#sthash.deNnajRr.dpuf>

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## Preambulatory

### Phrases

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Aware of

Believing

Bearing in mind

Cognizant of

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced

Deeply disturbed

Deeply regretting

Deploring

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its appreciation

Expressing its satisfaction

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Fully believing

Further deploring

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted

Having considered

Having considered further

Having devoted attention

Having examined

Having heard

Having received

Having studied

Keeping in mind

Noting further

Noting with approval

Noting with deep concern

Noting with regret

Noting with satisfaction

Noting with zest

Observing

Realizing

Reaffirming

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into account

Taking note

Viewing with appreciation

Welcoming

### Operative Phrases

Accepts

Affirms

Approves

Authorizes

Calls for

Calls upon

Condemns\*

Congratulates

Confirms

Considers

Decides

Declares accordingly

Demands\*

Deplores

Draws attention

Designates

Emphasizes

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Encourages

\*reserved for the Security  
Council

Endorses

Expresses its appreciation

Expresses its hope

Further invites

Further proclaims

Further remind

Further recommends

Further requests

Further resolves

Has resolved

Notes

Proclaims

Reaffirms

Recommends

Reminds

Regrets

Requests

Resolves

Solemnly affirms

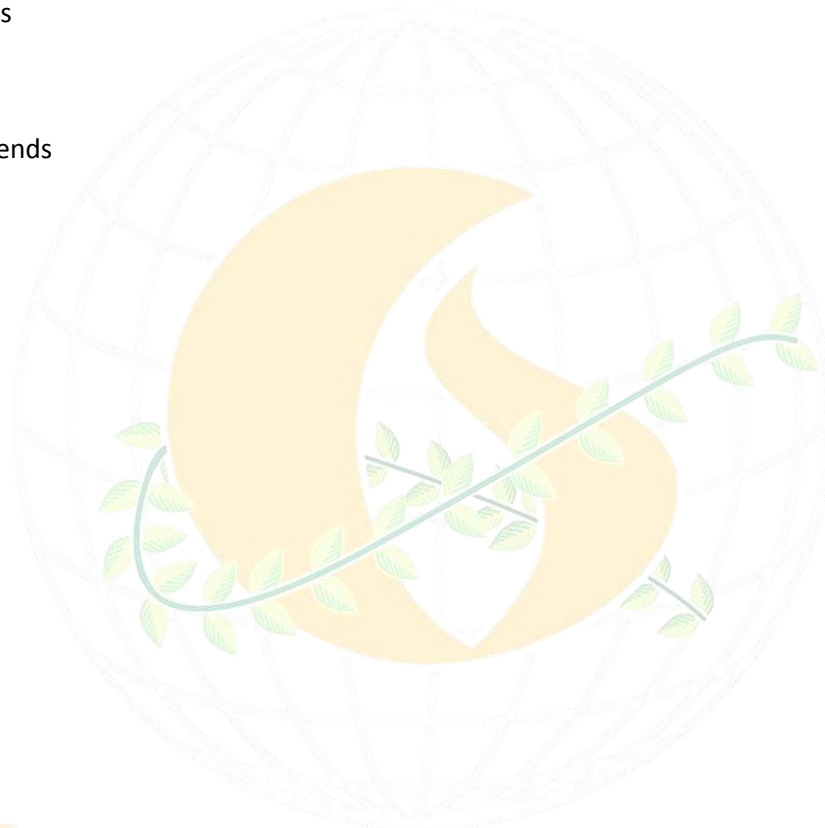
Strongly condemns\*

Supports

Takes note of

Trusts

Urges



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# Position Paper

Position Papers are submitted by each delegate to the respective chair of their committee. These papers are one side of an A4 sheet long and no bigger. They summarize the position of a country on the issue and where the country stands. They are mandatory. A delegate must submit his/her position paper to their respective chair and it is also helpful during committee. The position paper can also have a few ideas for the resolution. Delegates cannot copy and paste for their position paper. The proper sources must be mentioned if not, the position paper will be invalid.



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Sample Position Paper A ( Source: [www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org))

Committee:	International	Labor	Organization
Topic:	Globalization	and	Development
Country:			Romania

*\*This sample position paper was submitted by the delegation of Romania at the 2007 UNA-USA Model UN Conference in New York City.*

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality.

Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and



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responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principals, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption.

Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traion Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization."

Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.

- See more at: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/position-papers/sample-position-paper#sthash.DJNGYgio.dpuf>



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