

# UTOPIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2017

Training Session

Beginners Level





# Module 1

## Introduction

# United Nations



- The United Nations is the world's largest, foremost, and most prominent international organization which provides a forum for dialogue to tackle global issues
- The purpose of the United Nations is to bring all nations of the world together to work for peace and development, based on the principles of justice, human dignity and the well-being of all people.
- It affords the opportunity for countries to balance global interdependence and national interests when addressing international problems. There are currently 193 Members of the United Nations.



## Module 2

# Terminologies and General flow of Debate

# Terminology

TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
1. Placard	A sign that identifies your country.
2. Sponsors	Countries that are the principal authors of Model UN
3. Floor	Virtual Platform for discussion
4. Roll call	Attendance at the beginning of every Model UN session.
5. Veto	The vested power of the “P5” (permanent 5) countries to refuse approval of a draft resolution.

## 6. Executive Board

Responsible for the supervision and management of the committee. Highest authority present at the conference. All arguments, suggestions, points and motions will be directed towards the Exec Board. Consists of 3- 4 members.

## 7. Chair

Highest authority, as part of the Exec Board. All arguments and suggestions will be directed towards the Chair. The discretion of the Chair cannot be reversed or argued.

## 8. Director

Second in line to the Chair. Responsible for all procedural matters such as resolution process, rules and procedures of the conference and clarifications regarding the agenda.

9. Rapporteur	Responsible for Placards, flags, roll call, etc.
10. Messengers	Not part of the Exec. Board. Responsible for passing chits amongst delegates and between delegates and the Exec. Board.

# General Flow of Debate

Agenda Setting



General Debate



Drafting of Resolution



Voting



End





## Module 3

# Setting of Agenda and General Speaker's List

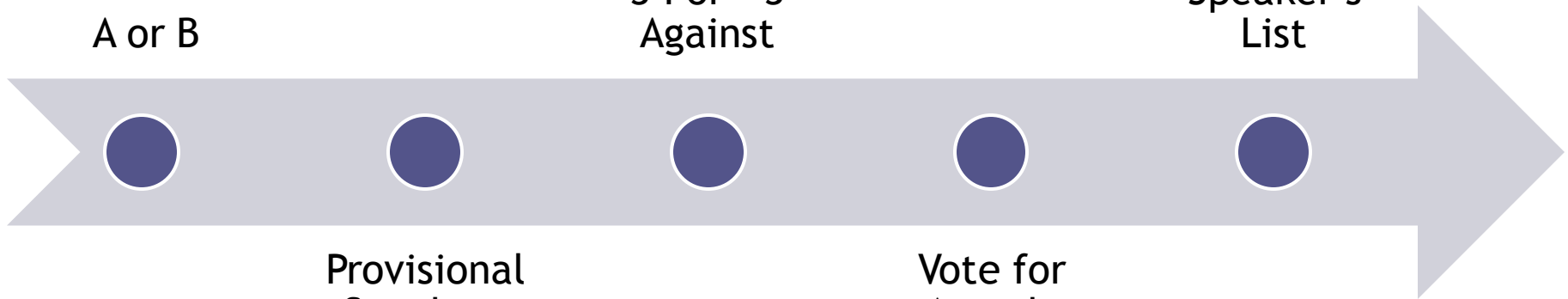
Raise a  
motion to  
establish  
Agenda  
A or B

3 For - 3  
Against

Establish  
Speaker's  
List

Provisional  
Speakers  
list  
established

Vote for  
Agenda



# GSL Speech

Begin by **providing a brief history on the issue as it relates to your country**, and **how the issue is currently affecting your country**. **Provide your country's position on the issue**.

Include an explanation for your country's stance, such as economic or security concerns or political or religious ideology.

You should **discuss some of the past actions** taken by the UN, member states and NGOs to address the issue. Present **ideas for a resolution**, stressing your country's objectives for the resolution.

You may choose to give an explanation of how your **country's position relates to the positions of other member states** such as the major powers or countries in your regional bloc.

Talk about the **role that NGOs or regional organizations have to play in addressing the issue**.

Indicate to the committee members **whether your country is willing to negotiate**.

# General Speaker's List

The  
GENERAL  
SPEAKERS'  
LIST (GSL)  
is  
Established

A SPEECH  
is  
DELIVERED  
by a  
Delegate

YIELDING

The  
FLOOR  
is Open  
• POINTS  
or  
• MOTIONS

The GSL  
Resumes.

# Yields

## To Points of Information

- The delegate on the podium answers to the questions of other fellow delegate

## To The EB

- Remaining time can be utilized by the EB to ask question to the delegate or next speaker comes

## To Another Delegate

- Remaining time is yielded to another delegate who shall speak in favor of or add to the previous speaker



# Module 4

## Points

# Points

POINT OF ORDER	<p>During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the chairperson in accordance with the rules of procedure shall immediately decide the point of order.</p> <p>A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.</p>
POINT OF INQUIRY	<p>When the floor is open, a delegate may move for a point of inquiry, in order to ask the chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.</p>
POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE	<p>A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort s/he is experiencing, such as inability to hear another delegates speech.</p>
POINT OF INFORMATION	<p>During the discussion of matter, if a delegate wishes to ask a question in pertinence to the facts stated or view points presented in the speech made, this point is used.</p> <p>It may not disrupt the speaker. Usually used during discussions in GSL. Mostly not allowed in Caucusing.</p>

# A few things to remember

- A point of order musn't be used to point out any logical fallacy in the personal opinion presented by the delegate. Look for terms like, the **delegate feels**, in the delegate's **opinion ,perception ,viewpoint or belief** etc. If these or similar terms have been used then point of order stands redundant as personal opinion is presented.
- Points of Information must be framed concisely and evidently in question form. Keep the pre-requisite content before the question short. Do not directly present your argument or contradiction in the question, it wastes committee time. If you wish to challenge the delegate's opinion do it tactfully.
- Even though Points of Personal Privilege have disruption causing rights do not misuse them. Remember it's a formal setting and disruption to flow of debate is disrespectful to the stature of the committee. For the purpose of being excused from committee use chits.





# Module 5

## Motions and Caucusing

# Types of Caucuses

## **MODERATED CAUCUS**

A moderated caucus is a form of informal debate . This form facilitates debate , especially when there is a long speaker's list.

In this format, the rules of procedure are also suspended. When a motion for a moderated caucus is passed, the chair calls upon the delegates as they raise their placards to address the committee for a predetermined amount of time.

## **UN MODERATED CAUCUS**

A delegate may motion for caucus time , which is a temporary recess. Rules of procedure are suspended during caucusing. During this time delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss draft resolutions, amendments and other issues.

# Motions

MOTION		TO PASS, THE VOTE REQUIRES
Suspension of Formal Debate	For change in format of debate a motion to suspend formal debate needs to be initiated. The delegate needs to suspend formal debate to move into any format of caucusing.	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Suspension of Meeting	The meeting may be suspended for a limited amount of time upon request by a representative or the President/Chairperson. Such matters will not be debated but will immediately be put to a vote. A suspended meeting is resumed on the same day. This motion is used to break for informal consultations, and for lunch and tea breaks.	SIMPLE MAJORITY

Adjournment of Meeting	<p>During the discussion of any matter, a representative may motion for the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions will not be debated but immediately put to a vote. Any continued consideration of an item on the agenda will take place at another meeting on another day. This motion can be used at the end of the day.</p>	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Adjournment of Debate	<p>During the discussion of any matter, a representative may propose the motion to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion.</p> <p>In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak for the motion and two representatives may speak against, after which the proposal will be put to a vote.</p> <p>Adjournment of debate ends parts or all of the agenda item being discussed during the conference. This can be used to block action on specific draft resolution and is known as a ‘no-action motion’.</p>	SIMPLE MAJORITY

Closure of Debate	<p>A representative may at any time motion for the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not the representative has signified their wish to speak.</p> <p>Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to vote.</p>	SIMPLE MAJORITY
To Table an agenda	If the committee wishes to end discussion on the set agenda a motion to table the said agenda needs to be raised.	SIMPLE MAJORITY

❖ Voting on motions for Caucusing is based on order of disruption. The caucus which allows more speakers to speak is voted on first.

❖ Suggest a motion according to status of committee, likeness of delegates and when the EB gives permission for the same.



## Module 6

# Resolution Mechanism, Amendments and Voting Procedure

# Terminologies

## Working Papers

A working paper is a **rough draft** of the solutions the committee has reached upon. One or more delegates write a working paper. There is no fixed format for working papers. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions.

## Sponsors & Signatories

**Sponsors** are the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. Although it is possible to have only one sponsor, this rarely occurs at the UN, since countries must work together to create widely agreeable language in order for the draft resolution to pass. Sponsors control a draft resolution and only the sponsors can approve immediate changes.

**Signatories** are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the working paper or draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments

## Draft Resolution

Draft resolutions are all resolutions that have not yet been voted on.

## Resolution

The final results of discussion, writing and negotiation are known as resolutions—written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Resolutions, which are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee, normally require a simple majority to pass (except in the Security Council).

**Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action.** All other UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future action.



**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]**

## Preambulatory Clauses

The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary.

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue.

## Operative Clauses

Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used.

# Amendment Procedure

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that **adds**, **deletes** or **modifies** an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections. There are two types of amendments:

A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with.

An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee.

## Friendly Amendment

**Sponsor of Amendment:** United States of America

**Resolution #:** I-2

**Title of Resolution:** *Preventing AIDS in Africa*

### **Delete from Operative Clause:**

10. Urges developed countries to donate 0.003% of their GDP to the organizations;

### **Add to Operative Clause:**

10. Calls upon the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and other applicable organizations to fund the initiated projects;

## Unfriendly Amendment

**Sponsor of Amendment:** *Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*  
**Sponsor of Resolution:** *Democratic People's Republic of Korea*      **Resolution #:** *I-2*  
**Title of Resolution:** *Preventing AIDS in Africa*

### **Delete from Operative Clause:**

10. Urges developed countries to donate 0.003% of their GDP to the organizations;

### **Edit Operative Clause to:**

10. Calls upon the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and other applicable organizations to fund the initiated projects;

### **Signatories**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Voting Procedure



The Floor's Open

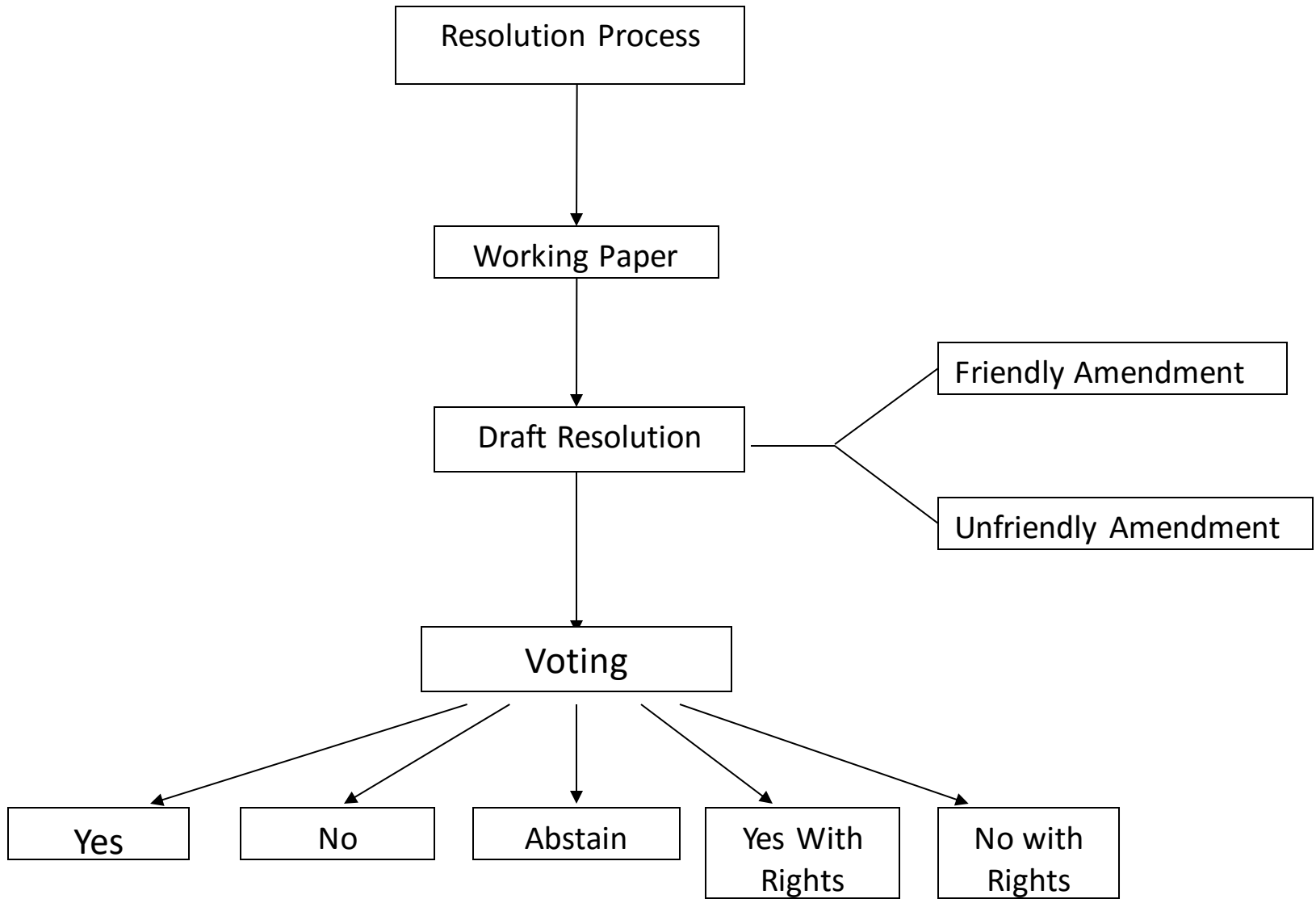
-POINTS

-MOTIONS

1. To suspend or adjourn the Meeting
2. To reorder a Draft Resolution
3. To have a Division of the Question
4. To have a Roll Call Voting
5. To reconsider a Draft Resolution

# Voting Procedure

1. In a roll call vote, the Moderator will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.
2. In the first sequence, delegates may vote **“Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” “Pass,” “Yes with rights,”** or **“No with rights.”** A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote **“Yes”** or **“No”** during the second sequence.
3. A delegate may only vote with rights if he or she votes **“Yes”** or **“No”** in the first round of voting and if his or her vote appears to constitute a divergence from his or her country’s policy. After all delegates have voted, delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted 30 seconds each to explain their votes.
4. The Moderator will then announce the outcome of the vote. A simple majority requires ‘Yes’ voted from more than half of the members.







## Module 7

# Research Guidelines and Position Paper

# Research Guidelines

## Sample Agenda:

Measures to prevent violence against women in areas of conflict

## Fundamental Questions:

1. What to find ?
2. Where to find ?

# What to find?

## 1. General picture of the topic:

- Committee Background Guide
- Wikipedia
- UN Documents

## 2. Committee

- Respective UN Committee  
HRC <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx>
- Related Organs  
UN Women <http://www.unwomen.org/>

# What to find?

## 3. Country

### i. Background Information

- Government Websites
- CIA Factbook

### ii. Government's Position

- Foreign Policy
- International Treaties
- UN Resolutions

# Where to find?

1. Books
2. Recommended Websites
  - UN Websites
  - Government Websites
  - Media

Note: Only Reuters, UN News and National News Agency of respective nations are accepted as proof

# Position Papers

## **What is a Position Paper?**

It is an essay detailing your country's policies on the topics being discussed in your committee.

## **How to draft a Position Paper?**

- A Brief Introduction of the Situation
- Past Actions by your Country
- Suggestions proposed by your Country

# Format of a Position Paper

Committee- What committee you are representing

Topic- What topic/agenda your paper is based on

Country- What country you are representing

Delegate- Your Name

Court of  
Arms/  
Government  
Seal of the  
Country  
represented

Quote pertaining to Agenda

## **1<sup>st</sup> Paragraph:**

- A brief introduction
- Your country's position with statistical data

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Paragraph:**

- Actions taken by your government
- Conventions and resolutions signed or ratified

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Paragraph:**

- Proposed Solutions

**NOTE: Only use one A4 Sheet typed out in Font Arial and size 12**

# Sample Position Paper

Committee: Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

Agenda: Climate security & green technology

Country: The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Delegate: Aishwarya Verma, Delhi Public School Gurgaon



***“Green growth is the path to meeting the climate challenge. It can help us to lay the foundation for lasting and widespread economic recovery. It can help us to reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals.”***

***- Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General***

Climate change, the major environmental problem worldwide, is one of the greatest threats confronting the earth today. Its harmful effects such as rise in temperatures, melting of glaciers, rise in sea levels, rise in GHG emissions and depletion of the ozone layer have paved the way for natural disasters and the increasingly deteriorating conditions of wildlife and humans.

Nigeria believes that it is highly imperative for the international community to curb this grave problem at the earliest by taking up climate security and green technology and hence it has been an active participant in the fight against global warming. Being highly susceptible to the effects of climate change, climate change adaptation remains a national priority to Nigeria.

At the national level, Nigeria has taken a number of steps such as the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN), Climate Change Unit of the Federal Ministry of Environment, the Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST)) through its Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) Project and Nigeria Climate Action Network.



# Sample Position Paper

At the international level, Nigeria is a Party to the UNFCCC, which it signed on June 13th 1992 and ratified in August 1994. Nigeria participated as a Party entity as well as a member of regional groupings (e.g. the Group of 77 and China for which it served as a Chairman at COP 6) to many of the Conference of Parties (COP) meetings. Nigeria ratified the Kyoto Protocol on the 10th of December 2004, and the Protocol came into force for the country on the 10th of March 2005. Even before this time, Nigeria has, over the years, encouraged activities towards meeting its climate change objectives.

In order to fight global warming and work towards a green future, it is essential for nations to work in collaboration with each other. Nigeria is firmly committed to this cause and would like to suggest the following:

1. Promote increased energy efficiency and development and the use of renewable energy as a matter of priority, as well as advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies.
2. Adoption of renewable resources by introducing small-scale hydropower plants and solar-electric options.
3. Development of viable domestic markets promoting the use of clean natural gas for productive uses in the power sector; in homes for cooking with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG); and in transport as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in order to reduce GHG emissions while promoting economic development.
4. Introduction of subsidies for environment friendly technologies like hybrid cars and energy-efficient products.
5. If the international community acts now, the world shall see a green tomorrow. After all, every drop in the ocean counts.



## Module 8

# Introduction to Committees and Council of UMUN'17

# United Security Council

Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. And, together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.



# United Nations Human Rights Council



The Human Rights Council was established on 15 April 2006, with the adoption of Resolution no.60/251 by the General Assembly. It has 47 members who are elected for three year terms by members of the General Assembly, to which it is subsidiary.

The HRC has played an important role in addressing humanitarian crises around the world, such as the Israel-Palestinian crisis, as well as country situations in Burma, Guinea, North Korea, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Libya, Iran, and Sri Lanka. It also addresses important thematic human rights issues, such as women's rights, LGBT rights, rights of racial and ethnic minorities, freedom of association, freedom of speech and expression, and freedom of belief and religion.

# United Nations Development Program



UNDP works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

UNDP focuses on helping countries build and share solutions in three main areas:

[Sustainable development](#)

[Democratic governance and peacebuilding](#)

[Climate and disaster resilience](#)

# EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union is a unique economic and political union between 28 European countries.

The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The aim was to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict. Since then, a huge single market has been created.

EU, which began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning policy areas, from climate , environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration.

The EU is based on the rule of law: everything it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by its member countries.

The EU is also governed by the principle of representative democracy, with citizens directly represented at Union level in the European Parliament and Member States represented in the European Council and the Council of the EU.

# All India Political Parties Meet

The Indian Political Parties Meet at Utopia MUN 2017 is an endeavour to emulate political realities by bringing to light the various layers of polity and governance that exists in present day India.

Members of this esteemed meeting will constantly be updated with developments outside committee and shall be expected to respond to dynamic circumstances while keeping their character's political interests in mind.

This concept provides for the chairs to serve as powerful statutory bodies which hold no political affiliations.



# End of Training Session

Best of Luck

Visit

[www.utopiamun17.weebly.com](http://www.utopiamun17.weebly.com)

for News and Updates

