MASMUN'27

UNFOLDING THE DAWN



DELEGATE GUIDE

RESEARCHING YOUR DELEGATION:

You must be aware of the following when researching your delegation:

Politics and Government

- When was your country founded?
- What type of government does your country have?
- Who are some of your country's leaders?
- Who are your country's allies? Enemies?
- What are your country's foreign policies?

Natural Resources

- What are your country's major imports and exports?
- What are the trade agreements your country is a part of?
- How self-sufficient is your country?
- What commodities does your country produce?

Culture

- What ethnic groups exist in your country?
- What are the effects of the presence of numerous/limited ethnic groups in your country? What are your country's primary religions?
- What is your country's cultural and ethnic history?

Defense

- What is your country's military structure?
- How dependent is your country on other nations? Is your country part of any military alliance, if so what?

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History

- What is your country's general history?
- What is your country's recent history?
- What are the prime events in your country's history?
- What are the effects of such events on the country?

Economy

- What is your country's economic system?
- How self-sufficient is your country?
- What nations does your country depend on economically?
- Is your country a member of global economic organizations/ trade agreements?

Views on Global Issues

- What is your country's primary goal in the world?
- What is your country's standpoint on the topics that will be further debated?
- Is your country a member of any Geopolitical Groupings?

Geography

- What region of the world is your country located in?
- What are your country's topographic features?
- What is your country's climate?
- What are your country's neighboring countries?

RESEARCHING YOUR COMMITTEE'S TOPICS

You must be aware of the following when researching your Topics:

- General information on the topic
- Your country's foreign policy on the topic
- The view of global countries on the topic
- Solutions for the topic (must align with your countries' policies, and CAN NOT be one that has already been discussed)
- Purpose of the topic

Be aware that when researching the topics, you will find that there are numerous resources available to aid you with your research. However, you must know whether or not the sources you are utilizing are of credible and trusted origins, otherwise, you will be asked about the source of the information you are discussing, and; indeed, if it is not a trusted source, then you will be in a humiliating position before your committee. There are several sources listed below to help you in differentiating between sources

Ways to differentiate between reliable and un-reliable sources:

- https://guides.lib.uw.edu/research/faq/reliable
- https://www.utep.edu/extendeduniversity/utepconnect/blog/march-2017/4-ways-todifferentiate-a-good-source-from-a-bad-source.html
- https://www.forbes.com/sites/averyblank/2021/01/19/5-ways-to-identify-reliable-sourcesand-maintain-your-credibility/

RESEARCHING ORGANIZATIONS

You must be aware of the following when researching organizations:

- The year the organization was established
- The location of the headquarters
- Purpose of the Organization
- Type of organization (NGO, IGO, and UNO)
- Has your Organization Signed any Documents? - If so, which?

Be aware that when researching organizations, you will find that there are numerous resources available to aid you with your research. However, you must know whether or not the sources you are utilizing are of credible and trusted origins, otherwise, you will be asked about the source of the information you are discussing, and; indeed, if it is not a trusted source, then you will be in a humiliating position before your committee. There are several sources listed below to help you in differentiating between sources.

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RESOLUTION

A MUN resolution paper is a formal document produced and adopted by various UN bodies. In Model UN, it is a summary of the document that contains all the clauses written by the delegates during the simulation to be voted on at the end.

- Resolutions are written by numerous member states who have similar foreign policies and are most likely supposed to be allies.
- Resolutions are submitted by one member state which will be named as the main submitter of the resolution.
- Successful resolutions must tackle all of the issues discussed, find precise and just solutions, and must appeal to the majority of the states involved.

WHAT MUST A RESOLUTION CONTAIN?

The Heading

- Forum Name
- Topic Name
- Main Submitters
- Co-submitters (signatories)

Pre-ambulatory Clauses

- Contains facts that are necessary to understand and comprehend the components of the Clauses and solutions.
- Describes what the issue is in concise terms to help delegates comprehend the specific issue if they haven't researched it prominently.
- Can have statistics, facts, historical allusions, organization names, and organization efforts.
- All clauses must end in commas.
- Leave a line between every clause.
- (NOT READ BY MAIN SUBMITTER)

Operative Clause

- The operative clause is the most important part of the resolution.
- Explains the main solutions of the issue as suggestions and NOT orders.
- Subclauses must be lettered (a, b, c...)
- Sub-sub clauses must be in Roman Numerals (I, ii, iii...)
- All operative clauses must end in semi-colons (;)
- If the Sub-clause and the Sub-sub clauses do not end their clause, they must end with a comma (,)

USEFUL PRE-AMBULATORY CLAUSES

Acknowledging	Expecting	Noting with appreciation
Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with approval
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Observing
Believing	Fully believing	Pointing out
Confident	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Congratulating	Further recalling	Realizing
Contemplating	Guided by	Recalling
Convinced	Having adopted	Recognizing
Declaring	Having considered	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having considered further	Reminding
Deeply conscious of	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having received	Taking note
Deploring	Having studied	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Keeping in mind	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Noting further	

USEFUL OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Encourages	Proposes
Affirms	Endorses	Reaffirms
Approves	Expresses it appreciation	Recommends
Asks	Expresses its hope	Regrets
Authorizes	Further invites	Reminds
Calls for	Further proclaims	Requests
Calls upon	Further recommends	Resolves
Condemns	Further reminds	Seeks
Confirms	Further requests	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further resolves	Strongly condemns
Declares accordingly	Has resolved	Suggests
Deplores	Hopes	Supports
Designates	Invites	Transmits
Draws attention to	Notes	Urges
Emphasizes	Proclaims	Welcomes

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

FORUM: Human Rights Council
QUESTION OF: Combatting Human Rights Violations in Mexico
MAIN SUBMITTER: United Kingdom
CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, South Sudan

Human Rights Council,

Deeply concerned that the government of Mexico is employing widespread killings, enforced disappearances, and torture committed by soldiers and police in the vain attempt of containing organized crime,
Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living for the health and well-being of himself," Expression its appreciation that Mexico has presented its candidacy to rejoin the council again for the 2014- 2016 term and has issued a document on its pledges and contributions to promoting and protecting human rights,
Noting with regret that security forces along the U.S.-Mexico border and within Mexico are often involved in sexual abuse and disappearances,
Affirming that Mexico passed a constitutional amendment that makes attacks on the press a federal crime in June 2012 due to increased violence against the freedom of thought between the years of 2000-2012, but also notes that these violations haven't stopped, Emphasizing that the United Nations in collaboration with the United States and the United Kingdom have introduced monitored penal institutions within the Republic of South Sudan,

1. Calls upon founding UN-based educational centers in Mexico, which will qualify the population for job opportunities as well as promote their human rights and expand their knowledge, by;
   a. Sending qualified, trained teachers to public educational facilities,
   b. Creating a healthy environment for said educational facilities through the execution of;
      i. Intolerance towards gender-based violence or any other type of violence,
      ii. Providing members of these educational facilities a a voice in their community as well as emphasizing the need for representation,

   c. Stressing the need for health-related education through;
      i. Introducting sex education to minors as an alert to the tragedies of unwanted pregnancies and sexually-transmitted diseases to a human's standard of living,
      ii. Integrating a platform of real-life problems concerning a human's right to health and stressing obstacles bound to living a self-sufficient life

2. Deplores reformation of health centers in the region in order to sustain a steady health record in Mexico, which contrasts the current situation, through procedures such as but not limited to;
   a. Assigning professional and specialized doctors monitored by the United States as well as other willing member states, through the UN, to stabilize health issues including;
      i. Dengue,
      ii. Malaria,
      iii. tuberculosis;

b. Multiplying branches of NGOs, such as the World Health Organization and Medicine sans Frontiers, which concern the issues at hand;

c. Providing sufficient, needed healthcare equipment to public hospitals;

d. Privatizing a portion of the healthcare sector in Mexico with aid of any willing first-world nations, headed by the United States private medical sector;

3. Suggests the establishment of psychiatric facilities to support those psychologically affected by these human rights violations, through but not limited to;

a. Building therapeutic centers for psychologically-harmed Mexican Civilians which will;

i. Ensure that Mexican civilians receive suitable therapy by professionally trained doctors and therapists, as these centers will be monitored by the UN and its agencies, such as the OHCHR, to ensure the absence of coercion or other threatening errors,

ii. Introduce support groups for those affected,

iii. Initializing a free 6-month program in which psychological patients receive medical attention from said agencies with full confidentiality;

b. Opening up branches of worldwide psychiatric NGOs in Mexico, such as Comic Relief, to assist civilians with illnesses and disorders;

OPENING SPEECH

f you are representing a country in MASMUN, you should present an opening speech that lasts for not more than a minute.

In the opening speech, you should include what country you are presenting, and your country's side of the issue; also, you could suggest some resolutions for the issues presented.

WHAT TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN PREPARING AN OPENING SPEECH

1. There is the start of the speech which is standard to address the president of your committee, and delegates by saying something like "Honorable president, esteemed chair, fellow delegates."
2. The body of your speech should address the issue on the agenda your delegation feels most empathetically about. Some delegates opening speeches should be short, concise, and detailed.
3. The end of the speech is where you will wrap up the content of your speech in a short concise sentence

An opening speech is your first impression for your president, you may be anxious, but the best way to overcome typically by practicing your speech in front of your friends or family or having your MUN director present and your fellow delegates. In addition, you could rehearse in front of the other delegates and ask them if your speech needs any alterations.

Notes:

- It is necessary to start your speech with a powerful sentence to catch the eyes of your fellow delegates and president.
- You are advised to speak at a slow pace and clearly, and have the speech planned not to surpass the time designated to you. If not, the president will ask you to stop which is not too much trouble to act accordingly.

SAMPLE OPENING SPEECHES

SAMPLE ONE:

Honorable President, Esteemed Chair, Fellow Delegates.

The delegate of _____ is delighted to be part of the annual MASMUN conference. The delegate hopes that fellow delegates will engage in relevant debates, to make this conference productive. Let's all take wise decisions after considering every resolution. Bear in mind that the U.N. was created to make a better world and not to satisfy an individual's will.

This delegate would like to share with the committee the delegate's preoccupation regarding _____ resolution. It is a fact that nuclear weapons are not yet proved to exist, however, suspicions are strong. It is not acceptable that a country that can threaten the existence of another one to even have the slightest possibility of producing nuclear weapons. This is an outrage! Nonetheless, the _____ resolution wants nothing more than to protect all of delegates, so, _____ is in favor and supports this resolution and the other resolutions to be presented in this committee over the next 3 days.

Let's all have a wise purpose here!
Thank you for your attention

SAMPLE TWO:

Honorable Chair and fellow delegates and distinguished guests, thank you for according to us your time to deliberate this speech which Morocco believes is the capital.

Despite many efforts made by Morocco, gender equality in access to primary and secondary education is essential for a developing country such as Morocco. Women in Morocco usually receive less education than men the data shows that 40% of women and 60% of men in Morocco receive a basic education which is a huge impact on society. Morocco has already made considerable effort to enforce the laws but still has some progress to make.

Morocco is looking forward to the support of UN countries beyond the borders for solutions to this International issue.

POLICY STATEMENTS/ POSITION PAPERS

- Delegates are asked to write policy explanations on issues that request most to their designation, as that way they can be better arranged and contribute with valuable debate on issues that affect their delegation.
- Policy statements are designed to express your feelings as delegates toward an issue, and what they ought to be done concisely.
- The statement must also incorporate what their appointment has tired in reaction to the issue at hand and what they recommend that the delegation would like to do in reaction to this issue.

Please take into consideration that when investigating your delegation's policies towards issues, there is a possibility you cannot discover satisfactory data. Keep in mind if that is the case, you should then see into the approaches of your delegate partners.

WHAT SHOULD YOU INCLUDE IN A POLICY STATMENT?

1. Clarify and characterize the issue and its most imperative terms.
2. Provide a brief outline of recent international activity relevant to the issue.
3. Allude to records of the related issue
4. State the country's common position on that issue
5. Make recommendations of your claims that are in line with your country's approach to providing solutions for issues.

WHAT TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN WRITING A POLICY STATMENT

- The most crucial element of a policy statement is clarity and briefness because it explains how well you prepared for this conference.
- Make sure that you read your policy statements to your fellow delegates at a few stages of your research.
- After you are done with your policy statement, your fellow delegates are expected to ask questions and comment on your statement, which will lead to a clearer document that will be a fabulous starting point for your lobbying, resolutions, and opening speech.

LOBBYING AND MERGING

This period, called lobbying and merging, is when resolutions are amended, merged with others, or perhaps even discarded if the delegate has accepted another resolution that more adequately represents the delegate's nation's interests

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Lobbying:

- To begin with, impressions are crucial!
- Show up confident and determined.
- Find your allies and begin to discuss the key points of the resolution.
- If your knowledge seems the most sufficient and you are confident about what you have to offer, then main submit.
- Be ready to briefly discuss the key points of your outline. Be exceptionally influential, and ready to solve any relevant issue.
- Make sure you are diplomatic and support your side. Attempt to urge as much co-submitters as you could for your resolutions.
- When writing a resolution, refer back to the resolution samples when needed.

Merging:

- Merging is a crucial part of MUN.
- You will be discussing your resolutions with other delegates.
- Since time is short, you and your co-submitters may not have enough time to entirely retype your resolution but if it is saved on your us or desktop, it is easily resolved.
- You must utilize your time wisely.

WRITING AMENDMENTS

An amendment in MUN is a change in the text an operative clause of a draft resolution designed to modify the content. Amendments in MUN can also be used as a tool to alter another draft resolution, or your own, at some point before the final vote

A MUN amendment is when you:

- Add a new clause:
  This means that you want to add a clause to a resolution.
  Example:
  Add a clause at the end of a resolution, which will be clause 7.
  7. Understands that sushi is the best food on earth.
- Remove a clause:
  This means that you wish to remove a clause from a resolution.
  Example:
  Strike Clause 3 from the resolution
- Change text in an existing clause:
  Amend Clause 2 from the resolution which originally reads the following:
  2. Declares that noodles are delicious
  To:
  2. Declares that noodles are VERY delicious

FORMALITIES OF MUN

1. Delegates must refrain from using personal pronouns, for example: replacing "I..." and "You..." with "The delegate..."
2. Delegates must also refer to their president or chair as such rather than using their actual names.
3. Delegates must ask "Motion to approach the chair" before getting up to go speak with the chair panel privately.
4. Whenever delegates wish to leave the committee room, they must ask permission from the chairing panel and then be escorted by a staff member as well as escorted back to the committee.

POINTS

Below are the points you can make during the conference.

- No points or motions may interrupt a speaker unless otherwise specified below.
- Do not ask another question to the delegate unless the chair has allowed you to (request of follow-up) as there is no direct dialogue between delegates.

Point of Order

- Used where you believe a mistake of the procedure has been made, e.g. where someone was skipped on the Speaker's list, or the wrong voting procedure was used for a matter
- Used to correct a speaker's information by stating facts
- This point can not interrupt a speaker and is not debatable

Point of Personal Privilege

- Used where you experience some discomfort that hinders you from participating fully in the committee proceedings (e.g. it is too cold in the room, you can't hear the speaker, etc.)
- This point may interrupt a speaker if the purpose is to get the delegate to speak more loudly, which is then "Point of personal privilege! May the delegate of... repeat their answer due to audibility?"

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- A question directed to the Chairs about MUN procedure
- Used to ask any questions about procedure that you may have
- It is a question on the Rules of Procedure "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry! Could the chair explain what is meant by abstentions?"

Point of Information

- A question, not a comment, normally after a delegate has delivered their speech
- This is your chance to attack or enhance the speech made by a delegate
- It is a question directed to the delegate who has the floor about their delegation's views or about the speech
  - Example: "Is the delegate aware that...?" "Does the delegate agree that...?

MOTIONS

Below are motions you can use in the conference.

- Motions are used mainly to transition between stages of the committee

Motion to Move to the Previous Question

- This motion means that when discussing something in closed debate, if the house is in time in favor, motioning to move to the previous question, will move the debate into time against
- If the debate was in time against, the debate will then be moved into voting procedures
- Can not interrupt the speaker

Motion to Extend Debate Time

- Modifies debate by limiting or extending the number or length of speeches
- Can not interrupt the speaker
- This motion requires a vote of two-thirds to pass

Motion to Reconsider a Resolution

- Calls for re-vote/ re-debate for a resolution that has already been debated
- Can not interrupt the speaker
- This motion requires a vote of two-thirds to be entertained
-

Motion to Adjourn the Debate

- Calls for a temporary pause of debate
- Can not interrupt the speaker To pass, a majority must vote with the motion

Motion to Extend Points of Information

- When a delegate wishes to ask additional questions to a speaker after their initial points of information time has elapsed
- Can not interrupt the speaker

Motion to Move to Voting Procedure

- When a delegate wishes to end a debate on a topic and proceed to a vote
- It requires a second from another delegate and a majority vote to pass, and once passed, no further debate or amendments can be made before the final vote is taken
- Can not interrupt the speaker

YIELDING

Yielding the floor means the delegate is done with their speech or amendment and now wishes to return to their seat.

- Once a delegate is done speaking, they must say "The delegate yields the floor back to the chair" or anything along those lines.
- The delegate may also yield the floor to another delegate, for example, "The delegate yields the floor to the delegate of ...": this often happens when the primary delegate is a main submitter and wishes to allow their co-submitter to further elaborate on the resolution or even answer points of information.
- Despite this, it is often out of order to yield the floor to another delegate to the third degree as many committees have time constraints and this can either delay the agenda or take away time from other delegates.

EQUIPMENT AND ATTIRE

Delegates are encouraged to bring with them their laptops, notebooks, papers, and any stationary they deem necessary for note-taking and annotating papers that may be passed out, like resolution papers.

As for attire, all parties attending, regardless of gender identity, are required to wear formal attire, but keep in mind that formal wear can be comfortable.

- Make sure to wear something pleasant, modest, and comfortable as delegates will be moving around and sitting down for long periods at a time and pictures will be taken.

- For a feminine dress, any skirts or dresses have to follow the fingertip rule to abide by a professional atmosphere. As for shoes, attendees in feminine wear are advised against wearing heels but are allowed to.
- For a masculine dress, minimum requirements consist of dress pants and semi-formal shirts, but it is recommended to come in a suit and tie to abide by a formal and professional atmosphere.