PIMUN
2022 !

A GUIDE TO MODEL UN

By *North American Invitational Model United Nations*

CHAPTER 1

A LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear Delegates,

It is our absolute pleasure to welcome you all to the North American Invitational Model United Nations Conference (NAIMUN). We are incredibly excited to build on the tradition of substantive excellence cultivated over the past several decades. NAIMUN is a conference like no other that offers an unparalleled delegate experience in and out of the committee room.

We firmly believe that NAIMUN offers delegates an enriching educational experience – an opportunity to tackle the most challenging and complex international topics of the past and present. NAIMUN provides delegates a platform to cultivate research and public speaking skills, enhance negotiation abilities, practice creative problem solving, and interact with delegates from around the world. While NAIMUN, and Model UN in general, can be very exciting, it can also be challenging and at times confusing for first-time delegates. For that reason, we have put together a "Guide to Model United Nations" that details all the specifics needed to know to excel in a MUN committee.

Enclosed you will find a training guide on all aspects of Model UN, from parliamentary procedure to tips and tricks on how to succeed. It is our sincere hope that, when you leave Washington at the end of the conference, you will emerge not only more knowledgeable about the world, but of how to successfully compete in Model UN as well.

Hoya Saxa,

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CHAPTER 2

TYPES OF COMMITTEES

Model UN committees can typically be broken down into three types of committees: General Assemblies (GA), Economic and Social Councils (ECOSOC), and Crisis committees.

General Assemblies are the largest committees found at any Model UN conference, and generally simulate actual United General Assembly Committees, such as the Committee for Disarmament and International Security (DISEC). In these large committees, all countries are represented, and focus on one to two specific policy issues that the delegates must craft a resolution to address. General Assemblies can and have, however, simulated non-UN organizations with broad global membership, such at the World Trade Organization, or specific legislative bodies, such as NAIMUN LI's Tunisian National Assembly. Ultimately, the size of the committee distinguishes GAs from the rest of a conference's numerous organs and committees.

ECOSOCs, while generally smaller than GAs, can vary greatly in size. At NAIMUN, up to one-hundred ninety two delegates compete in each ECOSOC, though many conferences have ECOSOCs that can be as small as 50 people. ECOSOCs, like GAs, seek to craft a resolution to solve international issues that generally center on regional, economic, social, and cultural issues. ECOSOCs can simulate real-world UN organizations, such as the UN High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), or other bodies such as NAIMUN's British House of Commons.

Crisis committees are markedly different from both GAs and ECOSOCs. They tend to focus on specific issues, geographic areas, and historical periods. For example, NAIMUN LI's Yedintsvo: Vladimir Putin's Cabinet, 2000 will simulate the early years of President Putin's cabinet, tackling issues from reforming the Russian economy to confronting separatists in Chechnya. In essence, crisis committees have a narrower and more specific focus than the GAs and ECOSOCs that focus on broad global concepts and issues. Crisis committees also have the distinguishing characteristic of portfolio powers, where delegates have and can use individual powers that are part of their character's bio in order to shape the 'world' they interact in. Last, crisis committees are the smallest of committees, usually with less than 30 delegates per committee. They tend to be faster-paced and more dynamic than assemblies with set topics.

Because of the differences between crisis committees and traditional Model UN simulations, and the similarity between GAs and ECOSOCs, we have divided this guide into two parts, each with very

different tips and procedures. However, despite their differences, all kinds of committees require the same basic set of skills (diplomacy, consensus-building, strong public speaking, research, etc.)

WHO'S WHO IN MODEL UN?

When competing at a conference, you will certainly run into various staffers with various positions in the conference. In order to utilize all the resources available to you, it is important to know who exactly you're speaking to when asking questions about the conference or seeking help.

Senior Staff: The conference's leadership staff is divided into the Substantive Side and the Executive Side. The Substantive Side is responsible for preparing the committees to be run at the conference, and ensuring that those committees are of the highest quality for you, the delegates. The Executive Side is responsible for non-debate related elements of the conference, from social events to marketing to philanthropy. While you will not see Executive-Side staffers all that much in committee, they are instrumental in enhancing the overall experience of each and every conference. Introductions of each member of senior staff for NAIMUN LI can be found on the Meet The Executives and Meet The Secretariat pages on the NAIMUN website:

> http://naimun.modelun.org/index.php/about/meet-the-executives
> http://naimun.modelun.org/index.php/about/meet-the-secretariat

The Senior-Staffers that are most involved in committee are listed below.

The Secretary-General: Leading the "Substantive Side", the Secretary-General (SG) is responsible for coordinating among the Undersecretaries General (USGs) and Deputies Undersecretaries General (dUSGs) in order to ensure the committees in each organ are being developed and run properly and smoothly. Tasks could range anywhere from solving substantive issues committees confront to managing staff issues amongst the organs and committees.

The Director-General: The principal substantive advisor to the Secretary-General, the Director-General (DG) is responsible for aiding and assisting the SG in the substantive issues the SG confronts, including the topics and structure of the conference's committees. The SG and DG essentially work together to ensure committees are structurally sound and engaging for the delegates.

Undersecretary and Deputy Undersecretary General: These Senior Staff members work in tandem to make sure the committees in their respective organs are organized and running smoothly. They are responsible for helping to facilitate the formation of each of the

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committees in their respective organ, and will be your moderators' primary point of contact during committee feedback sessions.

General Staff: General Staff members are the Georgetown students you see running the committees at the conference, many of whom introduced original ideas for the conference's committees. You will be interacting with these staffers the most throughout the duration of the conference.

Chair: The Chair is responsible for regulating the course of debate in each committee, and will be the staffer you interact with the most.

Director: The Chair's principal aide. The Director ensures that debate flows smoothly and productively. Together, the Chair and Director make up the Dais.

Crisis Manager: Crisis Managers appear only in Crisis committees. The Crisis Manager (CM's) primary task is to construct the "story-arc" for events that occur in Crisis committees and help to process the notes and directives delegates in the committee produce.

Crisis Analysts: Crisis Analysts (CAs) are responsible for helping the CM run the crisis arc of the committee, as well as produce updates and process the notes and directives from committee.

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THE COURSE OF DEBATE: GAS AND ECOSOCS (LARGE COMMITTEES)

Below is a detailed description of the life-cycle of GAs and ECOSOCs. This section will help to guide you from the beginning to end of such committees so that you have a better grasp on the dynamics and expectations of these committees come conference time. Rather than focusing on specific rules or jargon (which are detailed in the appendix to this document and the Delegate Guide), we have focused on the general flow of debate to contextualize it for newer delegates. For explanations of any italicized terms, please consult the Appendix.

Each committee session, the Chair will take a ***roll call* for each country/representative in the committee**. It is important to note that you MUST attend each session in order to be considered for an award, barring extenuating circumstances like illness or travel delays.

During the first committee session, the Chair will introduce both him/herself as well as the rest of the dais staff. After taking roll call, the Chair will open the floor to *points or motions* from the committee. The Chair will almost always look to **open a *Primary Speaker's List*, to allow delegates to debate which topic the committee should actually discuss** (keep in mind, Background Guides for these committees often present two to three issues the committee can choose to confront.) The following series of speeches present the first opportunity for substantive debate and give delegates an opportunity to explain why one topic merits particular attention. Such speeches are wonderful opportunities to make your presence known to the committee.

Either delegates or the Chair will push to end debate and take a vote on the topic to be discussed for the committee. Many times, the Chair will present an opportunity for last speakers to support whichever topic they want to see chosen.

Once the topic is chosen, the Chair will open a *Secondary Speaker's List* to initiate formal debate on the selected topic. The first speeches will be used to convey the particular views, goals,

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and solutions delegates are seeking so that like-minded delegates can choose to work together. After a series of these speeches, delegates may either seek to enter a less-formal *moderated caucus* to discuss a more specific aspect of the topic, or even motion for an informal *unmoderated caucus* in order to allow delegates to begin pooling ideas. Its not always clear-cut where committee proceeds from here, as it is largely up to the Chair as to whether there has been a sufficient amount of debate to warrant an unmoderated caucus. **Once this first unmoderated caucus is passed, delegates will pool together to discover common ground with others, most often centering around some of the more notable speakers from previous speeches. However, these groups are often preliminary, and are in no ways the permanent blocs that will form. Blocs tend to solidify by the second or third committee session.**

Once the first unmoderated caucus is concluded, the Chair will usually look for a moderated caucus to hear some of the ideas being discussed as well as some of the groups that have formed. Debate will usually ensue centering around the competing ideas of different blocs, and it is important to recognize which particular ideas are being discussed among the committee the most. Doing so will usually provide you with a somewhat accurate gauge of who is leading committee.

From here, there is no clear trajectory for debate. Delegates may motion for unmoderated caucuses to continue crafting their ideas into *working papers*, or moderated caucuses to continue debate or debate other specific aspects of the overall topic. What happens is largely at the Chair's discretion, who pushes for the most efficient way of to work toward the eventual introduction of working papers to the committee.

After a series of moderated and unmoderated caucuses, it is likely that different groups will have produced *working papers,* which are formal documents outlining solutions to the issue at hand. Debate takes on a more substantive tone, as delegates begin to elaborate on some of the ideas, they have been hearing during caucusing, coming up with concrete proposals for turning them into action. Once again, the exact direction of committee at this juncture is largely up to the discretion of the Chair; he/she may seek for further moderated or unmoderated caucuses either to facilitate further debate or the formation of more coherent blocs. Perhaps the most important takeaway here is that **once a group has enough support (measured in *sponsors* and *signatories*) for its working paper, it will most likely motion to introduce its working paper.** Other groups will soon follow suit, and working papers are introduced by the Chair to committee in the order in which they were submitted.

Once working papers are introduced, **it is likely the Chair will suggest a Question and Answer (Q&A) session for each document, not called *draft resolutions***. During this time, the main sponsors of each draft resolution have the opportunity to read their working paper to the committee,

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answering any questions other delegates may have. Q&A may seem like a relatively marginal moment in committee, but it is in fact critical one in the eyes of the Dais. It is a rare opportunity for delegates to show who is truly leading their respective bloc; those **leaders should be the ones who can sufficiently and knowledgeably answer the committee's questions or ask intelligent questions of their own.** In essence, it is a phase in committee where the Dais can directly observe delegates and their bloc-leadership, something that is largely hidden during speech-giving and the chaotic nature that often accompanies unmoderated caucuses in large committees.

Once Q&A sessions are concluded, the committee usually motions for either an extended moderated caucus or a series of moderated caucuses to discuss the pros and cons of each working paper. Typically, delegates tout the papers they have helped sponsor while critiquing the work of other groups. **When the Dais is faced with either a large amount of working papers and/or draft resolutions that contain similar content, the Chair will most likely suggest that different groups consolidate their papers**. At this point, delegates may push for unmoderated caucuses to do just that. Sometimes, rather than rewriting working papers, delegates will propose amendments to them, which can be added in with approval of all sponsors, or by a majority vote of the entire committee. Once the Chair is satisfied that enough consolidation has occurred, delegates may either seek further discussion or even push for a vote on each of the remaining working papers.
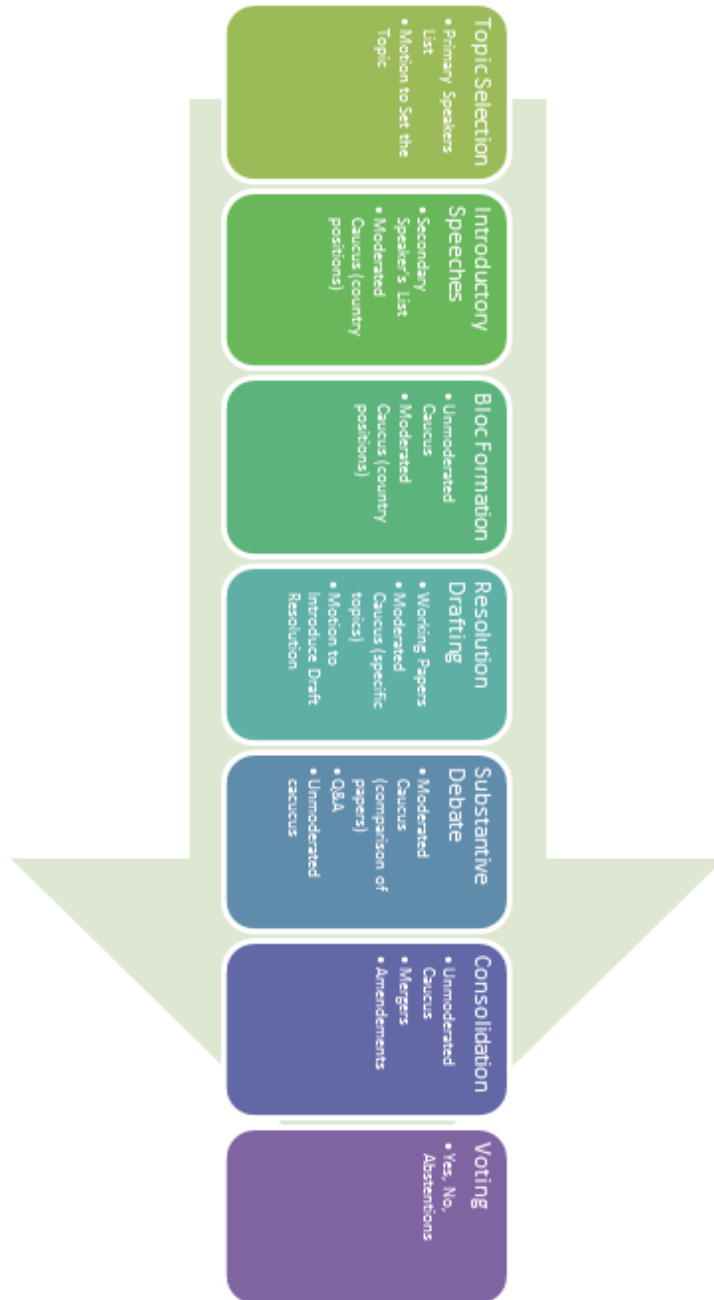
Once the committee enters voting procedure, the room is locked and amendments are no longer accepted. A draft resolution needs the majority of the committee's YES votes to pass; bear in mind delegates may vote "Yes", "No", or "Abstaining". However, abstentions essentially detract from "Yes" votes and can can only be used by delegates who answered "Present", as opposed to "Present and Voting", when roll was taken in the first committee session. Voting procedure continues until all working papers are either passed or rejected by committee, though delegates are free to make motions between votes.

Once all working papers have been voted on, the life-cycle of GAs/ECOSOCs is concluded, and debate begins on the next topic through the same process. This summary is in no way a completely accurate description of the GA/ECOSOC process, as in many situations the flow of committee is determined either by the desires of the Chair or the progress of the delegates in the production of working papers/draft resolutions. However, it is our hope this description gives you a general idea of the course of GA/ECOSOC committees, providing you with a framework with which you can gauge the progress of committee during debate.

Figure: The Life Cycle of a Model UN Committee

Topic Selection
- Primary Speakers List
- Motion to Set the Topic

Introductory Speeches
- Secondary Speaker's List
- Moderated Caucus (country positions)

Bloc Formation
- Unmoderated Caucus
- Moderated Caucus (country positions)

Resolution Drafting
- Working Papers
- Moderated Caucus (specific topics)
- Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution

Substantive Debate
- Moderated Caucus (comparison of papers)
- Q&A
- Unmoderated caucus

Consolidation
- Unmoderated Caucus
- Mergers
- Amendments

Voting
- Yes, No, Abstentions

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Resolutions

Speeches are of course an integral part of Model UN, but such speeches only serve as an intermediate step in the creation of documents that convey the goals and wishes of the committee. The goal of essentially every committee is to craft a document that answers the problem or issue confronting that committee. There are, however, other documents that also serve as key parts to the committee experience. To that end, it is important to understand what kinds of documents you will be presented with and that you will be writing.

Every GA and ECOSOC ultimately strives to develop and pass a resolution for a given topic. A resolution is a comprehensive (and usually long) document that seeks to address the numerous aspects of the general topic the committee has been discussing. Resolutions require a series of *preambulatory clauses* recounting the problem and previous actions taken and *operating clauses* outlining specific recommendations for resolving the problem. They look to answer a longstanding global problem that is often complex and multidimensional and will generally be split into several sections. Therefore, resolutions may take multiple sessions to craft and perfect.

Generally, resolutions will be split into two sections:

Preamble: The preamble of a resolution generally recounts the issue, the ongoing dynamics of the situation, and how the global community has tried (and either succeeded in some aspects or failed) to confront the problem. Below is a series of preambulatory phrases delegates can use to structure the preamble:

Affirming	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Fulfilling	Nothing further
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with regret
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Observing
Cognizant of	Fully believing	Realizing
Confident	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Convinced	Further recalling	Recalling
Declaring	Having adopted	Recognizing

Deeply concerned	Having considered	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Remembering
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Seeking
Desiring	Having received	Taking note of
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming

Operative Clauses: The body of a resolution is structured with operating clauses, and details how the organization plans on solving the issue. This is the crux of the resolution, where delegates should be concentrating most of their focus. Enclosed is a series of operative words that will help to structure your resolution. Again, remember to begin each sentence of the operative section with one of these words and underline it. To provide structure to your resolutions, make sure to number your clauses.

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

Delegates should put the list of sponsors and signatories at the top of the document, along with the name of the committee and the topic being discussed. Please note that a resolution is grammatically a single sentence; therefore, clauses should be separated by commas.

Example: A Draft Resolution

Below is a sample resolution that incorporates some of the points discussed earlier. The resolution was crafted in a committee simulating the World Bank, which sought to craft a new strategy to reach the Millenium Development Goals (MDG).

Draft Resolution: Triple-P Partnership
Sponsors: Israel, Italy, United Kingdom
Signatories: Chile, France, India, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, United States

Deeply concerned by projections of the international community of the inability of the
        accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) by the established deadline
        of 2015,
Recognizes that the Least Developed Countries, a majority of which are located in Sub Saharan
        Africa have the greatest difficulty in meeting the MDG targets and recognizes their inability to
        invest in growth oriented strategies as a result of incurring "unsustainable debt levels,"
Disturbed by the alarming fact that 105 countries of the 144 monitored are not expected to reach
        MDG 4 and 95 are off track for MDG 5,

1.   Recommends the increase of infrastructure investment while maintaining a policy framework
that includes:
                a.   Transparency of where all aid is going,
                b.   Anti-corruption initiatives that are specific to the nation's needs,
                c.   Updates on the use of aid,
                d.   Monitoring on the level of transparency;
2.   Suggests the implementation of United Nations Monitors in conjunction with any
        sovereign nation struggling with accomplishing the eight Millennium Development Goals to
        supplement a government;
3.   Further suggests the comprehensive reports on the situation of each individual
        nation for the purpose of:
                a.   Ensuring aid transparency,
                b.   Ensuring the protection of rights of every global citizen on the UN
                         standards of human rights,
                c.   Understanding each nation's individual need,
                d.   Ensuring adequate progress of the MDGs,
                e.   Tracking development and economic growth;
4.   Suggests the establishment of a growth model for nations to follow given
        the direct relation between economic growth and reaching the Millennium Development
        Goals (MDGs) by encouraging sovereign nations to implement their own region-based like
        programs that are non discriminatory towards any citizen and comply with the needs of their
        nation as a whole, with the use of the African Action Plan or Israel's PICT as a model;
5.   Strongly recommends the reevaluation of the feasibility in reaching the MDGs by

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2015 and the creation of a realistic timeline extension for those goals which will not be achievable within the set time frame;

6. <u>Recommends</u> that the World Trade Organization (WTO) push forward with the Doha Development Round by temporarily dropping the suggestion by the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) of cutting Agricultural subsidies;

7. <u>Further recommends</u> that the Doha Development Round establish a timeline to address at least six of its original 21 issues within the next year;

8. <u>Recommends</u> the implementation of microenterprises as necessary tools for eradicating poverty by:
   a. Allowing for new opportunities for self-employment,
   b. Establishing a support system for small business development in underdeveloped nations,
   c. Encouraging the goals of the Global Jobs Pact and working in conjunction with this pact;

9. <u>Encourages</u> equal opportunities for women in the developing world and advancing their political stance by promoting governmental measures that would free women in developing world nations from time intensive tasks such as carrying water through:
   a. The use of loans to establish government programs aimed at providing clean well water or water pumps to tap deep lying water tables, which would free up time for women to pursue more educational or economically productive activities
   b. The establishment of comprehensive day-time primary education programs
   c. Basic health awareness and prevention program aimed at educating women in developing nations about common preventable diseases as well as cures that can be made locally

10. <u>Strongly urges</u> the expansion of educational programs targeting women and children in preventative health techniques, such as the importance of mosquito nets, the use of anesthetic in childbirth, and cleanliness standards

11. <u>Resolves to</u> remain actively seized in the matter.

For more detailed information about resolutions, please consult the NAIMUN website and the NAIMUN Delegate Guide.

CHAPTER 5

THE COURSE OF DEBATE: CRISIS COMMITTEES

Crisis committees are, simply put, a very different animal in terms of debate process when compared to GAs and ECOSOCs. Crisis committees are not nearly as regulated by parliamentary procedure as GAs and ECOSOCs, and the process of these committees are often contingent on the crisis situations confronting the committee. Below is a rough outline of how crisis committees often proceed:

Opening speeches and opening moderated caucuses become opportunities for the delegates to con**vey their goals for the committee's general direction**, and are opportunities for delegates to convey their knowledge of the topic, speechgiving capabilities, or leadership presence to the committee.

After some early preliminary debate, a **crisis update is introduced to committee**.Debate quickly becomes more substantive, as delegates will often seek a moderated caucus to discuss possible solutions to the crisis at hand. During such caucuses, delegates may write and submit *directives*, or the action the committee will collectively take to answer the crisis. Delegates can also motion for an unmoderated caucus to collaboratively craft directives. Once directives are submitted, the committee may seek a moderated caucus to discuss each directive or an unmoderated caucus to consolidate and merge similar directives (often at the behest of the chair), or a variant of a moderated caucus to expedite the discussion process.
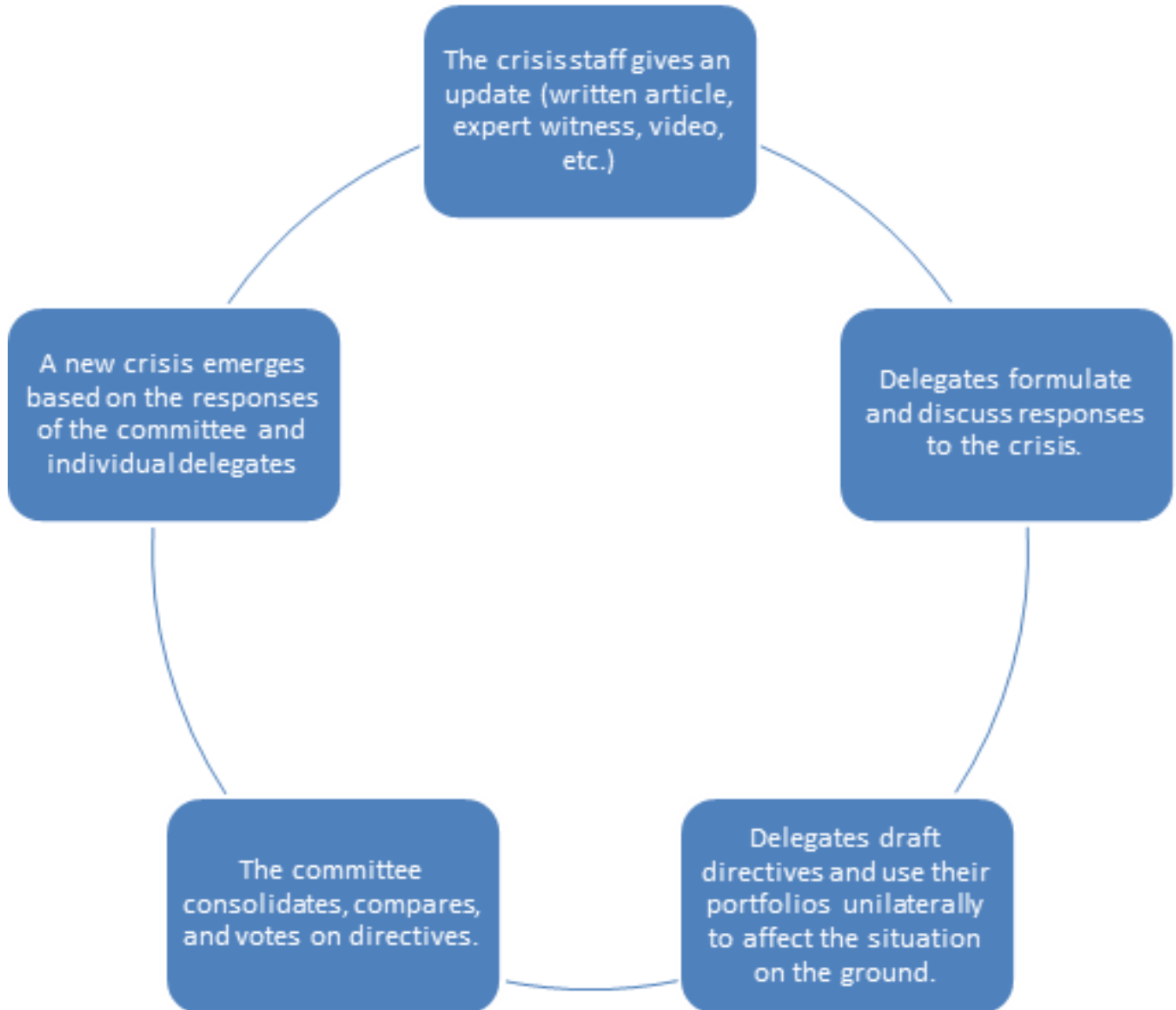
Once debate concludes, delegates will motion to vote on the directives on the table. Often times, Chairs will allow the sponsor of each directive to read or briefly summarize it. Once the votes are taken, the process essentially repeats itself, though as committee progresses the crises often become more dire and require faster responses from committee.

Because Crisis committees evolve largely based on the actions of delegates or the crisis generated by the Crisis staff, the debate process can take on numerous variants. Hopefully, you have a clearer picture of how crisis committees *generally* evolve over the course of the conference.

Figure: The Life Cycle of a Crisis Committee

The crisis staff gives an update (written article, expert witness, video, etc.)

Delegates formulate and discuss responses to the crisis.

Delegates draft directives and use their portfolios unilaterally to affect the situation on the ground.

The committee consolidates, compares, and votes on directives.

A new crisis emerges based on the responses of the committee and individual delegates

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Directives

Found almost exclusively in crisis committees, directives embody the collective decision of the committee in confronting a specific crisis. Directives can either be submitted individually by delegates or by a group of delegates, usually at the discretion of the chair. Some chairs will ask for a number of signatories before a directive can be introduced, while others are more liberal in terms of regulating directive introductions.

Unlike GA/ECOSOC resolutions (more on those later) that answer far broader geopolitical issues, directives seek only to address a specific crisis. Directives can be incredibly brief or pages long, depending on how detailed delegates seek to be, as well as whether or not groups have merged directives. Often, they give a brief outline of the action the committee wishes to take, though Chairs and CMs look favorably upon some specificity in directives. Directives usually require a simple majority to pass committee, and are subject to both friendly and unfriendly amendments.

Directives are a key element of the competitive side of debate. Staffers often consider who has taken the lead on directive initiatives over the course of committee, and it is highly recommended that delegates prioritize the crafting of directives over all else. A common mistake delegates make is when they focus solely on executing portfolio powers through crisis notes; rather, crisis notes should be a supplement to writing directives.

Example: A Directive

Below is a sample directive that will hopefully elucidate some of the concepts earlier discussed. We've also created a mock-crisis scenario to put the directive in context:

- o Committee: John F. Kennedy's National Security Council during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- o Scenario: President Kennedy has just been informed that the CIA has gathered images of Soviet missile installations at San Cristóbal, NW Cuba. After a moderated caucus on how to initially respond to this new threat, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara submits this proposed directive:
  - ▪ *Directive: Operation "Inteligencia"*
    - Seeing as we only have preliminary intelligence regarding these new Soviet military installations:
    - The CIA will recruit 5 Cuban emigres in Miami, Florida, and prepare them to infiltrate Cuba
    - The agents are to be trained in an expedited program
    - Once prepared, send the agents to a country to be designated by the CIA that still has commercial-bound flights to Havana, Cuba.

- The agents are to rendezvous with Cuban dissidents to set up operations, and will covertly move to San Cristóbal to gather human intelligence and relay it back to us
- Agents to be equipped with cyanide capsules to avoid interrogation if captured

A relatively short directive, it nevertheless takes the preliminary steps needed to advance the committee. Delegates, especially in historical committees, might be tempted to try "magic bullet" solutions for the entire topic at hand (in this situation, such a directive may call for the naval blockade that ended the Missile Crisis). Such directives will generally fail if not given proper context and might even harm the committee. Generally, committee action should be incremental and gradual The directive above manages to maintain brevity while providing enough detail for the Crisis Manager to generate a more positive response for the committee (more on Crisis feedback later on). Both the Chairs and Crisis Managers favor concise, but organized directives that have a measure of detail.

Crisis Notes

Crisis notes are notes sent to the crisis staff on behalf of the delegate in an attempt to undertake a unilateral action. A delegate can use these notes to either generate new scenarios for the committee, or to alter the dynamics of the "crisis world" in order to increase one's leverage in the room or to solve the crisis scenario on their own. Delegates must be careful to undertake action that is within the purview of their character's portfolio powers, or the actions and powers available to a delegate based on their position. For example, the US Secretary of Defense cannot unilaterally alter interest rates; rather, he can SUGGEST to the committee to undertake this action. However, the Secretary of Defense *could* undertake actions that involve the Pentagon, the institution he controls.

Example: A Crisis Note

Below is a sample crisis note that will demonstrate some of the points previously mentioned:

- Committee: John F. Kennedy's National Security Council during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- Scenario: President Kennedy has just been informed that the CIA has gathered images of Soviet missile installations at San Cristóbal, NW Cuba.
- During debate, CIA Director John McCone decides to take matters into his own hands. In an attempt to distract the Soviets, he decides to undertake operations in East Berlin.
  - *Portfolio Power*: Sabotage
    - Objective: Suspicious of KGB involvement in Cuba, look to distract the KGB by attacking their assets in East Berlin
    - Direct CIA assets in East Berlin to begin compiling list of known KGB assets in the area.

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- Covert ops assets, armed with silenced compact sub-machine guns, will look to track and take down at least 5 KGB agents.

This particular note is strong in some aspects but weak in others. Crisis notes that state their objective clearly tend to help guide the delegate in crafting his/her note, but also help the Crisis Staff understand what exactly the delegate wants to achieve. However, the note lacks a few details that could undermine the Director's action. For example, what if the agents are "made" by the KGB? Is there any plan to protect the agents in case the operation backfires? The overall logic behind the note leaves it open to risk as well: though Crisis Staff may allow this note to succeed, would it really make a difference if the KGB lost five agents in East Berlin? Would that really undermine or distract them from their operations in Cuba? Delegates should always ask themselves if the note they are sending in will make a difference in committee, and it is those notes, those that are detailed and well-planned, that can successfully push committee in a new direction. Some extra tips on crisis note writing can be found in Appendix B.

Communiques and Press Releases

Communiques are the means by which delegates can communicate with entities that do not exist inside the committee room itself. For example, if the US Ambassador the UN were sitting in a White House meeting (committee) and wanted to reach out to the Ambassador of Israel, he/she could do so by sending the "Israeli Ambassador" a commnique. Those outside entities are controlled and played by the Crisis Staff. Communiques are excellent ways to set up meetings outside the room.

Press Releases, meanwhile, are the means by which delegates can let the world know via news outlets (the press) what they or the committee itself is up to. If the delegate wishes to submit a press release regarding the committee as a whole, that press release must be passed by the committee. The delegate can submit his/her own press release if it focuses on their specific position or actions in committee. Press Releases aren't always useful, and are usually superfluous in committee. However, they can be used to quickly disseminate information on a mass scale, which can prove valuable in some crisis scenarios.

THE LINGO OF MUN

For those new to or still learning the process of Model UN debate, many of the terms, motions, and points may sound like nothing more than gibberish! It is important to define some of the concepts, terms, motions, and points you will encounter during debate and that will be referred to throughout the rest of this guide.

1. ***Point of Order*:** Where a delegate seeks to draw attention to a possible procedural error made by a fellow delegate or the Chair.
2. ***Point of Personal Privilege:*** Where a member experiences personal discomfort that interferes with his/her ability to participate in debate; the Chair will work to alleviate the situation.
3. ***Right of Reply:*** A member of the committee may respond to a snide speech or comment at the Chair's discretion. The Chair's decision on granting this right is final and cannot be responded to with another Right of Reply. Please note that attacks on one's policy stance does *not* warrant a right of reply.
4. ***Speakers List*:** Generally found in GAs and ECOSOCs, the Speakers List is, quite literally, a running list of nations/persons that wish to speak. Speakers Lists are opened at the beginning of committees, and give the delegates the opportunity to speak freely about the topics to be discussed by the committee for the duration of the conference. Speakers List speeches generally last 30 to 45 seconds, and the speech continues until a delegate either motions to close the Speakers List or motions for a moderated caucus. To be placed on the Speakers List, a delegate need only raise the placard and continue to do so until the Chair places that delegate on the list. Delegates generally get to speak only once during the existence of the opening Speakers List, but can attempt to get their name back on the list if the Chair either reopens the list or if the delegate sends a note to the Dais asking to be placed on the list.
5. ***Moderated Caucus:*** A regulated, time-limited debate focusing on a specific aspect of the topic at hand, from addressing a certain crisis to discussion of a working paper. To motion for such a caucus, the delegate must state the time allocated for the caucus, the speaking time per speaker, and the topic the delegate wishes to see discussed. A simple majority is required

to pass the motion, and the delegate who originally submitted the motion is the first to speak in the moderated caucus if it was his/her motion that passed.

6. ***Unmoderated Caucus:*** A time-constrained but unregulated debate. During unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to move about (or outside) the room and discuss the topic of the unmoderated caucus. Unmoderated caucuses are often used to build coalitions for resolution-writing, merge working papers, or craft directives (in crisis committees.) To motion for an unmoderated caucus, the delegate must state the desired allocated time and the topic/task to be discussed/undertaken during the unmoderated caucus. A simple majority is required for such a motion to pass.

7. ***Working Papers:*** The goal of any GA and ECOSOC is to produce a resolution that answers the topic being discussed and debated. However, potential resolutions crafted by the delegates are known as "working papers" until they are it has the necessary signatures, is submitted to the Chair, and presented to the committee. Once these benchmarks are met, the working paper is termed a "draft resolution".

8. ***Resolutions:*** The final product of a GA and ECOSOC, resolutions are passed by simple majority. Resolutions often offer broad, comprehensive solutions to the problem being discussed. More on a resolution's content and structure can be found later in this guide.

9. ***Signatories:*** A signatory to a resolution is a delegate that signs a resolution to indicate that delegate's interest in hearing the working paper presented to committee. It does not, however, indicate the delegate necessarily *supports* the working paper.

10. ***Sponsors:*** A sponsor to a resolution is usually an original writer of the working paper or a delegate who strongly supports the working paper. In most GA's, one-fifth of the committees signatures (sponsors and signatories combined) are required in order to present a working paper to the committee, though the amount of sponsors necessary can be left to the discretion of the Chair. Delegates are advised to pay attention to the benchmarks set by the Chair in order to present a working paper.

APPENDIX B

TRICKS OF THE TRADE: TIPS TO COMPETE AND SUCCEED IN MODEL UN

Thus far, we have discussed many of the rules and regulations that govern Model UN in order to grant you a better understanding of the flow of debate. Understanding the rules, however, is not enough to compete successfully at NAIMUN, or any conference for that matter. It is my personal hope that the next section will offer you potential ideas, tactics, and general advice in how to compete successfully in Model UN.

General Decorum

As cosmetic as it at first may sound, general decorum can go a long way in presenting oneself as a capable delegate. Delegates should, by rule, dress in Western Business Attire (WBA), and are advised to dress sharply. No one wants to work with delegates who look unprofessional!

Outside of this more superficial aspect, delegates should always be polite in their interaction with both members of the Dais and other delegates. Rude, boisterous, or combative delegates will not only make enemies of the Chair, but those delegates can and often have found themselves alienated from other delegates.

Speeches

Speeches may very well be the most important means of presenting oneself as a competent, capable delegate. It is the one chance you as a delegate get to interact with the entire committee. Below are some tips to keep in mind when giving speeches:

- Nothing can be more intimidating than giving an improvised speech to a room of over two-hundred delegates. When faced with a large crowd, pick out five or six faces in the room, and

make eye contact with only those delegates as you give the speech. The room will seem a lot smaller!
- Its difficult to write speeches before giving them. Debate can move quickly, and attempting to pre-write speeches will only result in you falling woefully behind. Rather, keep up with the course of debate, and develop your opening and closing remarks in your head well before you give your speech. Once you have a general idea of how you plan to begin and end your speech, it is far easier to improvise.
  - Essentially, prepare a *brief* mental outline of your speech before you approach the podium.

Caucusing

If speech-giving is the best way to gain credibility in the room and to present one's argument, caucusing is the primary means of gaining votes and building blocs and coalitions to garner those votes.

The first unmoderated caucus is often incredibly chaotic. Before that first unmoderated caucus, it is advisable to promote your country's position in your primary speech and to inform the delegates where you will be in the room if anyone seeks to work with you during the unmoderated caucus. When you first meet with interested delegates, it should not come as a complete surprise if some of the delegates drift off to work with other groups. Of course try to convince the delegates to work with you throughout the duration of the committee, but you will know who you can work with after that first caucus.

Another way to build a coalition is to move from group to group and listen to the dialogue in each group. Generally, there will be delegates on the peripheries of these groups that are being left out of the conversation. Bring them into yours by offering to work with them. Politely and convincingly presenting your position is a sure way to build a bloc.

The second unmoderated caucus is another opportunity to strengthen or realign your coalition. Subsequent caucuses should be used to begin writing working papers. Don't be afraid to have members of your coalition go off and bring other delegates into your group. In other words, divide up the tasks; for example, have some members of your bloc work on writing the working paper and assign others to bring in delegates to your side.

Documents

Resolutions can often be long and convoluted documents. Be the delegate that offers clear, concise clauses that get your points across. Better yet, offer something unique to the resolution. Unique, creative policy solutions are perhaps the best way to distinguish yourself from the rest of committee.

In crisis committees, on the other hand, Directives are usually quick and concise measures taken to answer a single crisis. Don't over complicate the matter at hand, but creative solutions that display one's understanding of the situation will certainly help one's standing with both the committee and the Chair. Take the initiative in writing directives.

Last, crisis notes can be excellent tools to refocusing debates and aligning the circumstances of the crisis in one's favor. Attention to details in enacting portfolio powers will often generate a more positive response from the Crisis staff. For example, if you are looking to move troops somewhere, elaborating on details such as 'how many troops' or 'how will they be armed' are details Crisis Managers look for in skilled delegates. It is also a good idea to clearly state the objective of what you are trying to achieve through your crisis note. It helps guide the Crisis Staff's feedback, but will also help keep your note focused and grounded.

CLOSING REMARKS

There you have it. We do hope this has helped you in your preparation not only for this conference, but for future competition in both high school and college Model United Nations. Of course, one simply cannot learn how to compete in Model UN through a book or a training guide. Becoming a competitive and successful delegate takes continued competition and practice. So perhaps the best advice we can give: take *every* opportunity to become a better delegate. Attend as many conferences as you can. If your school offers mock-committee sessions or any opportunities to practice, take them. We guarantee that with practice you will not only become a better delegate, but will enjoy Model UN even more. We look forward to welcoming you to Washington in February!

The content of this training guide was formulated in large part by Harrison Baker, Director General of NAIMUN LI and the Secretariat of NAIMUN LIV.

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