

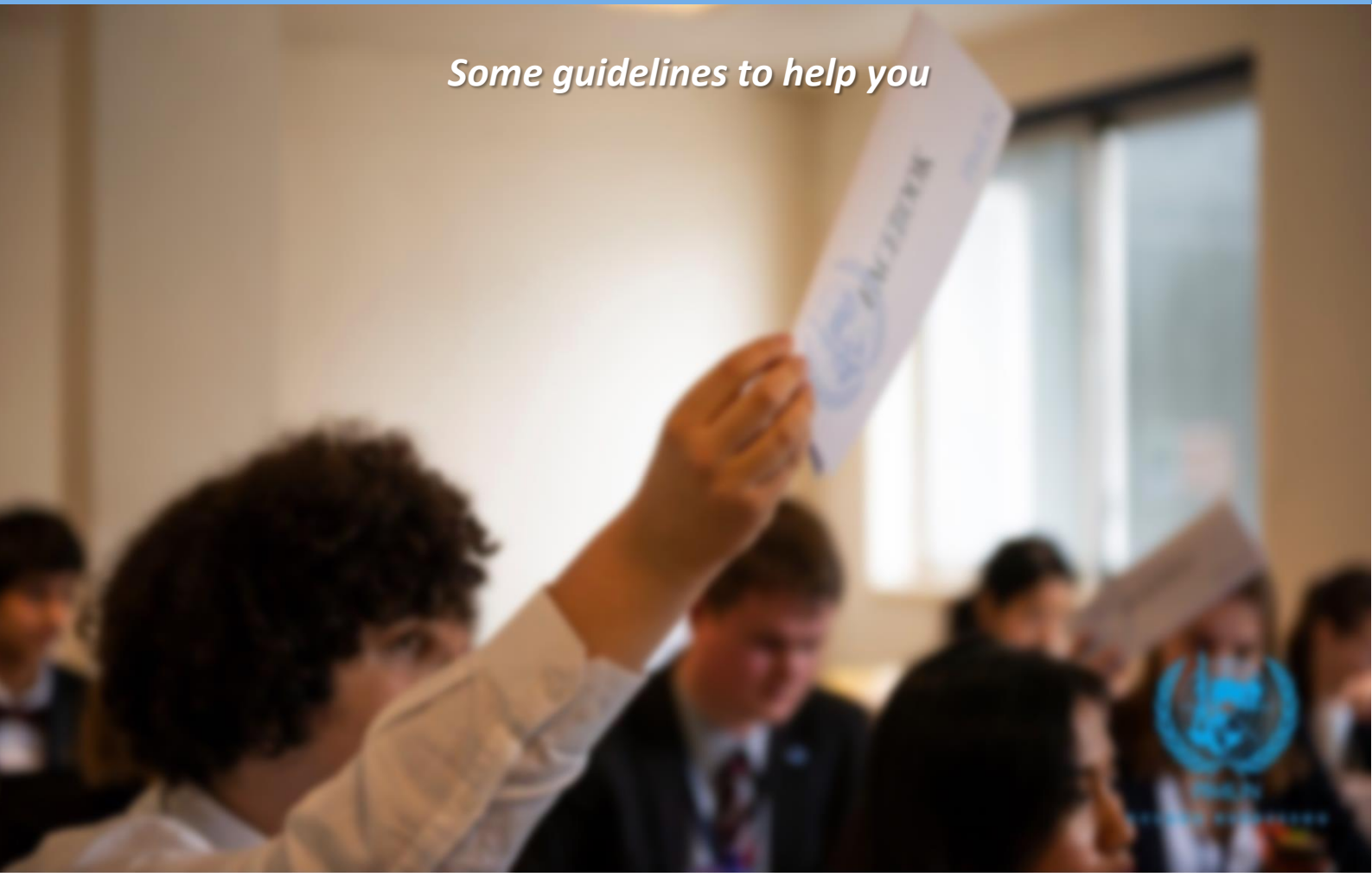


PIMUN
2022!



HOW TO MUN ?

Some guidelines to help you



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Some guidelines to help you



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Before the conference

Definition of a position paper (in business and politics) = written report outlining someone's attitude or intentions regarding a particular matter.

How to write a Position Paper (PP) ?

Before starting :

- Read thoroughly the study guide and familiarise yourself with the topic. Usually, study guides are complete and contain a lot of information, it should be useful not to be off-topic
- Learn the specific rules and procedures of your committee
- Do previous research on your country (political regime, main domestic and international policies), on the committee, on what is already implemented, or if NGOs are particularly involved in the matter.

PP Writing :

1. Regarding the form :

- Approx. 1 page on each topic (2 pages in total)
- Sober font, easy to read
- Formal vocabulary but clear and concise sentences.
- Try to give an official aspect to your PP
- Cite your sources
- You are allowed to emphasize information or solution in bold or underlined.
- Be careful, in English quotation marks are like this : “ ”. There are no spaces in between, nor brackets.
- Speak in the third person, you represent a country and defend its interests. Put aside your own convictions by systematically **replacing I with WE**.

2. Introduction :

- Start with a powerful statement
 - Short introduction on the country and how it is particularly concerned by the topic
 - Recall some important historical facts (signature of agreements,...)
 - Recall what is already in place in your country
- >> you have to save some space while writing about the general background, in order to have enough space left to develop your ideas.

3. Development :

- Be sure to develop **concrete** measures and solutions to the problem: they can come from you or from a project that is beginning to emerge in your country and that you want to develop internally but also internationally. Your solutions must answer the questions: why? who? for whom? how? when? where? with whom? It is not useful to elaborate on the financial aspect of your solutions but more on their feasibility.
- Each paragraph corresponds to an idea and its justification (with an example if possible)
- Be sure to cite your sources at the bottom of the page!

4. Conclusion :

- A quick conclusion is appreciated but optional: if you have done your PP well, you most probably don't need it. However, you can use a short conclusion as a way to end your PP with a 'bang'! (i.e with an impactful/inspiring statement). You can have your PP proofread by your English teacher to correct mistakes in vocabulary, grammar, etc...

Exemple d'un Position Paper (PIMUN 2017, Best Position Paper Award) :

Model United Nations Committee: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Country: Canada

Delegate: Géraldine Lebouc, Paris-Dauphine University, France

TOPIC A: MEASURES TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF FEMALE CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT AREAS

Canada has a strong history of taking the lead on human rights issues and supporting resolutions calling for the elimination of all forms of violence, especially against women during armed conflicts. Canada expresses its serious concern at women's exacerbated vulnerability in armed conflict, as they are often seen as a tactical weapon used by armed groups and state security forces. In order to remedy this appalling situation, the Canadian Parliament unanimously adopted in 2012 a motion that committed Canada to taking a leading role on this matter.

Even though Canada does not face serious internal nor external armed conflicts, we are a major contributor to peacekeeping and peace building missions, as we believe that ensuring the protection of all civilians regardless of their gender is a top priority. To do so, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs committed in 2013 to provide an additional \$5,5 million to fund initiatives addressing sexual violence against women in armed conflict e.g. in Kenya, Pakistan, Central African Republic and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, to only name a few.

Also, Canada created in 2010 the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. This NAP revolves around 3 pillars.¹

The first one is **prevention**, that is to say strengthening efforts to prevent violence, including sexual violence, against women and girls. As the response to gender-based violence in armed conflict must be addressed before, during and after the conflict, we believe in investing in prevention of sexual exploitation and violence, harassment and forced marriage. In line with this deep conviction, Canada was one of the first countries to officially support the International Campaign to Stop Gender Violence and Rape in Conflict led notably by the Peace Laureates of the Nobel Women's Initiative. The² campaign demands urgent measures to prevent rape in conflict, to protect civilians and rape survivors, and calls for justice for all. As there is little public attention due to negligible media coverage, raising awareness on this matter is of uttermost importance. Canada encourages all Member States, NGOs, women's grassroots organizations and public figures to side with this international campaign.

The second pillar is **participation**. War and violence particularly affect women; yet few of them are seated around the table to discuss about peace agreements and gender-based violence remains unaddressed in most peace negotiations. A UN Women review identified that, out of 31 major peace processes conducted since 1992, only 4% of signatories of peace agreements were women. Thus, Canada advocates more active and meaningful participation of women, including indigenous women, in peace processes. To reach this objective, Canada suggests the legitimisation of women participants in peace processes by developing open and secure spaces for women activists, offering an access to information on peace processes via community and social media (radio, Facebook...).

The third pillar is **protection**. Gender-based violence can take a myriad of forms from mass rape, forced prostitution, forced marriages, physical assault, to female genital mutilation. As sexual violence and war engender both physical and mental issues, Canada is willing to fund and guarantee the implementation of reproductive health and sexual centers in conflict zones and in refugee camps oversee by the UN. Women would have a safe and easy access to sanitary facilities, humanitarian assistance, family planning services (contraception, processes of abortion of pregnancies resulting from rape) and medical monitoring. Also, existing health systems need training support to enable them to deal with such situations.

The lack of data makes the issue of gender-based violence in armed conflict difficult to quantify. Therefore, Canada lastly advocates information sharing, joint analysis and a stronger coordination on diplomatic, military and development efforts. Conducting multilateral analysis will provide key insights about how to ensure the protection of all female civilians during conflicts and will strengthen UNSC Women, Peace and Security Resolutions.

¹ http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/canada_nationalactionplan_october2010.pdf

<http://www.stoprapeinconflict.org/>²

TOPIC B: ENSURING THE ENHANCEMENT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5 (SDG)

Gender equality and women's empowerment have progressed in recent decades across the world but it still remains a serious issue that everyone should feel concerned about. In keeping with its core values of freedom, equality and human rights, Canada is strongly dedicated to advancing gender equality as it supports long-term sustainable economic growth, social progress, and sustainable development. Gender equality naturally requires the implication of women and girls to support women's organisations, but more than that, it is also fundamental to raise engagement of both men and boys on this topic.

Canada works to make women's human rights and gender equality a strong focus of both national and international policies. First of all, at a national level, Canada protects all its civilians from discrimination on the grounds of gender by the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Since 1976, the federal government organization Status of Women Canada works to advance equality for women. We believe eradicating discrimination³ and sexism starts with changing attitudes and speeches. In order to raise awareness on this challenge, the Canadian government launched a digital awareness campaign using the hashtag #EqualityMatters. However, Canada faces an alarming situation about Aboriginal women and girls. According to recent government statistics, Aboriginal women continue to experience discrimination on multiple grounds. Canada bears in mind that, official equality does not necessarily mean effective equality especially in the case of remote population. Canada is more than willing to work hand in hand with the Native Women's Association of Canada to advance the well-being of Aboriginal women and girls.

At a international level, Canada was one of the first countries to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, which set international standards to eliminate gender discrimination and achieve gender equality. In line with this commitment, Canada submits a report to the United Nations every four years about how it has worked to further the rights of women. Thought this problem may be taken by a myriad of solutions, we believe that the first step to move forward to equality is to improve the **health and rights** of women and children, ensure an equal access to **education** at all levels and an equal **participation** of women as decision-makers.

Since 2010, Canada is strongly committed in improving the health and rights of women and children as it's our top development priority. To do so, we believe that all women and girls should have access to a reproductive health services and family planning services. Canada joined the Family Planning 2020 commitment, a global partnership that enable⁴ women and adolescent girls to access contraceptives by 2020. Under the Muskoka Initiative, a funding initiative on⁵ Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Canada provided \$2.85 billion over five years (2010–2015). Canada also committed \$3.5 billion between 2015 and 2020 to improve maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH). All these interventions can prevent and manage HIV/AIDS and STIs; prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, including child and early forced marriage or female genital mutilation/cutting, and the provision of psycho-social services for survivors. We have to focus on interventions that yield good results and save lives.

Canada believe that ensuring an equal access to education is one of the key to reach gender equality. We promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all in education. The global average Gender Parity Index (GPI) has considerably ameliorate and the enormous achievement of arriving at gender parity in primary schools should be applauded. But there is a lot more to do especially in the most remote regions and countries but also in developed countries where gender discrimination might be hidden. Canada suggests developing adapted infrastructures for instance separated sanitary facilities and cheap public transport in order to incite remote girls to go to schools. Furthermore, we advocate for the opening of posts with responsibility to women (for instance female schools directors) in school governance. Providing girls a greater environment in schools incite them to attend to school more often.

Enhancing the participation of women, including local and indigenous women in economic, social and political processes is essential to work toward gender equality. As Ambassador Murmokaite said, women "should be judged by what they do and the results they produce rather than by their gender." Women are under-represented in politics often as a result of discriminatory laws and practices and low levels of education. Thus, Canada advocates for legislative and constitutional reforms to ensure women's fair access to political spheres, as assuring women's rights through legal frameworks is a first step in addressing discrimination against them. We also support training for women political candidates, and offer voter and civic education and awareness campaigns on gender equality.

Rules of Procedure

Attendance

At the beginning of the opening session, the Chair will call on Member States and Non-Members in alphabetical order to state their attendance. Members of all committees, unless otherwise specified, will reply 'present' or 'present and voting', where 'present and voting' means the Member State declares not to abstain on the substantial voting procedure (aka voting resolutions and amendments).

Setting the Agenda

A motion to set the agenda is in order as the first motion during the opening session of the committee. The delegate making the motion will state the agenda item to be debated first. This motion requires a second.

If there are no objections, the motion shall be considered as automatically adopted by the committee. If there are seconds and objections, a speakers' list will be established to discuss the motion, with an equal number of speakers for and against the motion. A motion to close debate (in accordance with Rule 10) will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or the speakers list is exhausted.

On closure of debate, the committee will move directly to a voting procedure. A simple majority is required to set the agenda. If the motion fails, the Committee will automatically move to debate the second agenda item. After the Committee has adopted, rejected or tabled a resolution on the first agenda item, the Committee will automatically proceed to discuss the second agenda item. The delegates will not be allowed to yield their time before the agenda is set.

Debate and the Speakers' list

Opening Statements:

At the beginning of the debate on each topic, time will be allotted to each Delegate present to deliver an opening statement on the position of their country of representation. The time allotted is at the discretion of the Chairs and shall be communicated to the Delegates at the beginning of the first Committee Session. The order of speakers must follow the alphabetical order

After the opening statements, the general speakers' list will be established for the purpose of general debate of the agenda item under consideration. Speaker's time will be set at the discretion of the Chair. The motion to change the speaker's time requires a second, and a simple majority of present and present and voting to pass.

Delegates may speak generally on the agenda item being considered and may discuss any resolution or working paper currently on the floor. Separate speakers' lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. Any Member State or Non-Member may add its name to the speakers' list by submitting a request in writing to the Chair or, at the discretion of the Chair, by raising their placards when asked. **Be careful** : once the end of a speakers' list has been reached, debate is considered automatically closed.

Unmoderated and Moderated Caucus

A motion to enter either unmoderated or moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate

proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed thirty minutes. A motion to enter moderated caucus additionally requires a specified topic and a speaker's time limit.

Examples :

“The delegation of X moves for a X minutes moderated causes with a X second speaking time on the topic of X” “The delegation of X moves for a X minutes unmoderated causes”

These motions require a second. A majority of members present and present and voting is required for passage. Once the time limit for the caucus has elapsed, a further motion to enter caucus may be proposed by the delegates and requires a second and simple majority of members present and present and voting to pass. An absolute maximum of two extensions may be allowed for any single caucus and time for any of the extensions may not exceed the time limit for the original caucus. The Director's decision not to allow a motion for an extension of a debate is not subject to appeal.

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Closure of Debate

A delegate may propose a motion to close debate on the item currently under discussion at any time when the floor is open. This motion requires a second. Permission to speak may only be granted up to two delegates opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to a vote. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority.

Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

1. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to suspend the meeting of the Committee until its next scheduled meeting. This motion will usually be in order only in situations specified in the schedule of the Conference. Such motion will not be debated and will require a simple majority to pass.
2. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting of the Committee for the duration of the Conference. This motion will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the last session of the Committee have elapsed. Such motion will not be debated and will require a simple majority to pass.

Speeches

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, do not follow correct parliamentary convention or are otherwise discourteous. The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. When a delegate exceeds the time limit, the Chair may call the speaker to order.

Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate: the delegate's remaining time will be offered to the indicated delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time.
- Yield to Points of Information: delegates wishing to pose a Point of Information will be selected by the Chair and limited

to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the Dais: Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her remaining time to be open to Points of Information. The Chair will then move to the next speaker.

Right of Reply

A delegation which national honour or integrity has been insulted by another delegate may request a right of reply. The request must be made in writing and submitted to the Chair without delay. The decision to grant the right of reply is at the discretion of the Chair and is not open to appeal. A right of reply will not be granted solely in order to correct a perceived inaccuracy in a speech. The Chair shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply, not exceeding 1 minute. A right of reply to a right of reply is out of order.

Points

1. Point of personal privilege

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his or her ability to participate, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should only do so with the utmost discretion and only with reference to the audibility of the speaker unless in exceptional circumstances.

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2. Point of order

A delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. A delegate shall, in rising to a point of order, clarify the substance of the point. The Chair, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, will immediately rule upon the point of order. The Chair may rule out those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision is not subject to appeal. Points of order may not interrupt the speech of a delegate or Chair.

3. Point of parliamentary inquiry

A delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to request clarification from the Chair regarding the Rules. A point of parliamentary inquiry shall not relate to a substantial issue under discussion and it may not interrupt a speaker.

Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers for consideration by the Committee. Working papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and need not be written in resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, but do require the approval of the Chair before a delegate submitting the paper can move for its introduction. This motion requires a second and a simple majority of delegates present and present and voting to pass. Working papers do not require additional sponsors or signatories. There can be no amendments to working papers and more than one working paper may be on the floor at any one time.

Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by 20 members in the General Assembly, 10 members in the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, 5 members in Security Council, OR ten percent of Member States present and present and voting (up to the Chairs' discretion). Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution and the signatory has no further obligations or ownership of the resolution.

A draft resolution may have up to four sponsors, and a delegate may count as a sponsor only if the delegate has authored, or helped to write, the draft resolution. The role of a sponsor indicates support of the draft resolution and the number of sponsors counts towards the final number of the signatories.

Once a resolution has been approved, it has been copied and distributed and a motion to introduce the draft resolution entertained, a delegate may read out loud the operative clauses, yields are out of order. The motion to introduce a draft resolution requires a second and a simple majority to pass. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but no more than one resolution may be passed per agenda item.

Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from or revising parts of the amendment. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time.

For substantive voting, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Abstain.' Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted.

An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly, 5 members in the Economic Social Council and the Regional Bodies, or 3 members in Security Council simulations (at the discretion of the chairs). Amendments to amendments are out of order. There are no official sponsors of amendments or friendly amendments. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is procedural; however, Observer Nations will not be able to vote on amendments.

- A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will read the amendment out loud, time permitting. General Debate will be suspended, and a Speakers List will be established for and against the amendment.

- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the amendment and from two speakers against or from all the speakers on one side and at least two on the other side.

General Voting Procedure

1. All members of the committee, including observers, shall have one vote on procedural motions. No abstentions are permitted on procedural matters.

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2. Substantive matters the adoption of resolutions and the vote on amendments, where only full Member States may vote. Each vote may be a 'yes', 'no' or 'abstain'. Voting with 'rights' is not permitted. Members present and voting will be defined as members casting an affirmative or negative vote only. Voting shall normally be by a show of placards, except when the Chair has authorized a roll call vote or where a motion for a roll call vote has been passed by a simple majority of the committee. A roll call vote shall be taken in English alphabetical order of the names of the Members. Members will respond 'yes', 'no', 'abstain' or 'pass', where Member States who respond 'pass' must respond either 'yes' or 'no' when asked a second time by the Chair once the roll call has finished.

3. Only a point of order or a point of personal privilege may interrupt voting procedures and must be made in connection to the actual voting.

4. Unless specified otherwise in the Rules, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a simple majority of the members present and present and voting. In special circumstances, a vote may be considered by the Secretary-General and on the recommendation of the Committee Director an 'important question' under Article 18 of the Charter. Votes identified as such require a two-thirds majority for passage.

5. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, they shall, unless the committee decides otherwise through a motion to postpone debate, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. A longer motion of one type does not supersede the shorter version of the same motion.

6. The General Voting Procedure may be altered by the specific rules relating to committees provided elsewhere in the Rules.

Motion To Reorder Draft Resolutions

A motion to reorder draft resolutions will be in order immediately after closure of debate on an agenda item, but prior to entering voting procedures. The motion requires a second, and a simple majority to pass. If the motion to reorder draft resolutions passes, the Director then will subsequently accept motions specifying the order in which the draft resolutions should be voted on.

Once this is done, the committee will vote on the motions in the order they were submitted, until all fail or one of them passes. The motion specifying the reordering of draft resolutions requires a simple majority for passage.

How to write a draft resolution ?

A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to that issue. Technically, the resolution should be called a draft resolution before it is voted upon and then called a resolution after it is successfully passed during voting bloc.

The ultimate purpose of a committee session is to pass a resolution. All the speeches, debate, negotiation, and teamwork is supposed to lead up to a resolution which contains all the proposed solutions to the issue. The resolution(s) that the majority of the committee agrees upon will be passed during voting bloc and the sponsors will be informally commended for building consensus on good ideas. Most conferences allow multiple resolutions to pass as long as they do not contradict each other, but a few conferences allow only one resolution to pass.

Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution. The author of a resolution is called a sponsor. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and to come to a consensus. Some conferences allow delegates to sponsor multiple resolutions for each topic while others only allow delegates to sponsor one per topic.

Most conferences require students to write resolutions during the conference. Specifically, resolutions are usually written during unmoderated caucus (sometimes called informal caucus) where delegates are free to roam around the committee to collaborate on ideas with each other, and sometimes students work outside in hallways or computer labs as well.

First, here is an example of how a resolution looks like from the UN website:

<https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/343> **Heading**

The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic (not necessarily in that order depending on each individual conference's rules).

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Resolution heading

The committee name and topic should be self-explanatory. The sponsors are the authors of the resolution. The signatories are other delegates in the committee who do not necessarily agree with the resolution but would like to see it debated. Most conferences require a minimum number or percentage of sponsors and signatories (or a combination of both) before a resolution can be presented — this encourages consensus-building. You will also notice some numbering (on the top right corner in the example). This is usually provided by the committee chair and is just a way to number the different resolutions — usually by the order they are received or approved — so that delegates can easily differentiate or reference them.

Pre-ambulatory clauses

The pre-ambulatory clauses states all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include:

- Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic
- Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency
- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact.
- Resolution pre-ambulatory clauses

It's very simple to write pre-ambulatory clauses. First, take a statement that you want to write about (perhaps an issue you want to solve or a specific fact from one of the five bullet points above). You then take that statement, combine it with an underlined pre-ambulatory phrase, and end it with a comma.

Strategy Tip: In general, you want fewer pre-ambulatory clauses than operative clauses. More operative clauses convey that you have more solutions than you have problems.

Operative clauses

Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it. It's very simple to write an operative clause. First, take a solution that you want to include in the draft resolution. You then take that solution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last operative clause ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered. This differentiates them from pre-ambulatory clauses, helps show logical progression in the resolution, and makes the operative clauses easy to refer to in speeches and comments. Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

Strategy Tip: Usually more details in an operative clause will make it stronger or at least make the idea more clear to other delegates. A simple way to strengthen each operative clause is to answer the "who, what, when, where, why, and how" of each resolution. These details can actually be broken down into sub-operative clauses underneath the main operative clause.

You can check some useful vocabulary at : <http://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/> Sources :

<http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses>

<http://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>

Tips and more

Rules to never forget !

Be careful :

- Get up when you speak and speak loudly

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- This is a formal setting : dress up accordingly
- Always use WE instead of I. You can use the variant *The delegation of X...*
- Think to yield your time to someone (the Chair, another delegate, ...) unless you are in a moderated caucus - Always start your speech with *Honorable Chairs, Fellow Delegates*. It's a sign of respect. - Be careful, it's rare but it can happen, some Chairs don't allow laptops during debates, print your PP, your notes, your speeches and you ideas, and a USB stick !

During the conference

At the beginning of the conference, you will have the chance to make a speech first to decide which topic will be debated first: this will be your first speech, so even if you tremble, if you are not sure about yourself, go ahead!

An example :

Honorable Chairs, Fellow delegates,

*In a troubled context of international rivalry and conflict, human rights and protection of civilians is a stake that need immediate attention. New weapons and patterns of conflict that include deliberate attacks against civilians are increasingly turning women and girls into primary targets of war. Million of lives are being jeopardised while we speak, and women are never been more vulnerable. As the only international organisation that can resolve this problem, it is our duty to find concrete measures. That is why, the **delegation of Canada** thinks that **we** should speak about topic A first.*

Then, once the subject has been voted on, you can make an opening speech that lasts about 1 minute, it really depends on your committee. Remember to write it beforehand if you are not comfortable in improvisation.

Honorable Chairs, Fellow delegates,

The delegation of Canada is very pleased to be here today to discuss about the enhancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women. The sustainable development goal 5 hopes to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030. Gender equality and women's empowerment have progressed in recent decades across the world but it still remains a serious issue that everyone should feel concerned about. In keeping with its core values of freedom, equality and human rights, the UN shall be strongly dedicated to advancing gender equality as it supports long term sustainable economic growth, social progress, and sustainable development. Gender equality naturally requires the implication of women and girls to support women's organisations, but more than that, it is also fundamental to raise engagement of both men and boys on this topic. An international issue require an international response, and it is crucial that we strive for an increased cooperation and collaboration in order to achieve this ambitious goal

Useful links to help you

<http://www.un.org/en/index.html>

<http://bestdelegate.com/>

<https://www.munplanet.com/#home>

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Good Luck !

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