

Saint Petersburg International Model United Nations

Instructional Guide

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About MUN

Model United Nations conference is a role-play project where students from different countries of the world act like delegates of the real UN and simulate the work of this international organization.

The main objective of the conference is to seek through negotiation solutions to the various most actual problems of the world, dealing with economic, social, environmental and cultural issues. Therefore, the young delegates in seeking solutions to these problems become more concerned about the situation in the world, they learn to overcome conflicts, to break away from narrow national interests and to develop true international cooperation.

The official language of the most MUN conferences is English. This allows students from different parts of the world to share their ideas and thoughts and contributes to the creation of the true international atmosphere during the conferences.

The idea of simulating the work of the most important world organizations has its own history. It began in 1920s, when students of American colleges were simulating the activity of the League of Nations, which was the predecessor of the United Nations. One of the biggest American conferences, "The National Model United Nations", started namely as a model of the League of Nations.

Nowadays more than 400 annual Model United Nations conferences take place all around the globe. The most imposing European school conference is held in the Hague (the Netherlands). Every year this conference brings together about 3000 participants from dozens of countries of the world. 31 MUN conferences are affiliated to THIMUN (The Hague International MUN), including those in Berlin, Johannesburg, Cairo, Caracas, Lisbon, Istanbul, Mexico city, Panama, Seoul, and Saint Petersburg.

Main aims of the MUN program

Participation in MUN conferences helps students to:

- widen their knowledge in the field of international relations,
- improve their information searching and organizational skills,
- learn how to speak in public and support their opinion, how to negotiate in a formal way,
- understand and respect the opinions and positions of other people and their arguments,
- learn how to work in a team,
- feel making their own contribution in the complicated and important process.

About SPIMUN (Saint Petersburg International MUN)

In Saint Petersburg Model United Nations conference is traditionally hosted by Gymnasium 157 - one of the oldest educational institutions of the city. SPIMUN is a school conference, designed for high-school students (14-19 years). It started in 1997 as a small 3-day simulation of the ECOSOC, represented by 75 delegates from Athens, Geneva, The Hague, Zurich, Ivanovo, and SPb. Nowadays the conference has grown in size and become truly international. 19 SPIMUN conferences brought together about 4000 students and teachers from Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In March 2016 the 20th Anniversary Saint Petersburg International Model United Nations conference takes place.

The structure of SPIMUN conference

The structure of SPIMUN conference includes the main bodies of the UN, except the International Courts:

- 1) Security Council
- 2) General Assembly:
 - a) 1st Committee (Human Rights)
 - b) 2nd Committee (Environmental and Cultural)
 - c) 3rd Committee (Disarmament and International Security)
 - d) 4th Committee (Political)
- 3) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- 4) Special Conference
- 5) Baltic Forum

The Baltic Forum was launched to discuss the most important issues concerning the Baltic Sea region, which Saint Petersburg belongs to. Delegates participating in the work of this committee represent the countries of the Baltic region.

The topic of the Special Conference is changed every year. The committee was devoted to the problems of children and youth, development of information technologies, family problems, development of educational systems.

The Agenda of the conference

The Agenda of each MUN conference is formed several months before the conference itself in order to give participants an opportunity to have enough time for their preparation. Issues of the Agenda are approved by MUN-Directors of the conference after discussion with the most experienced conference participants. According to the rules, delegates have a right to change the issues of the Agenda or their wording during the conference. Topics for discussion are usually connected with the issues of the real UN Agenda. Issues regarding current international situation may as well be considered during the conference. In *Appendix 1* SPIMUN Agenda 2015 can be found.

Order and organization of the conference

Program of events of each SPIMUN conference includes the following items:

First day:

- Registration
- Informal Opening Ceremony (Orientation meeting)

Second day:

- Official Opening Ceremony
- Lobbying (informal discussion of draft resolutions)

Third day:

- Committee sessions

Fourth day:

- General Assembly Plenary session
- Closing Ceremony

The first day of the conference traditionally starts with *the registration*. Each participant receives conference booklet with information about SPIMUN history, main rules of procedure, Agenda, and program of events. They also get SPIMUN badge with name, surname, country, and the committee they will be working in. During the ***Informal Opening Ceremony*** SPIMUN Team welcomes the guests of the conference, introduces the city, the school, and the program.

The second day of the conference starts with the ***Official Opening ceremony***. Traditionally, it begins with the performance of the Anthem of Saint Petersburg and after that the Secretary General, his Deputies, and the guests of honor address the House with welcoming speeches. The ceremony continues with the die-casting procedure, when one of the guests is asked to choose the first country to deliver an Opening speech. Then the roll-call takes place, after that

member of each country present addresses the participants with a short opening speech (see *Appendix 2*). In these speeches ambassadors express the most vital problems for their delegation and try to attract attention of the participants to their position. After all delegations deliver their speeches the Secretary General proposes to approve the Agenda of the conference. At this stage delegates have an opportunity to amend the Agenda: strike out an issue, change its wording, or add a new issue. After the amendment is proposed the voting procedure takes place. The decision is made by the simple majority. After the Agenda is approved the Opening Ceremony is announced to be closed.

After the Opening Ceremony **lobbying** takes place - an informal discussion of draft resolutions (see *Appendix 3*), which is very important for the work of the conference. The main aim of lobbying is to reach a conciliatory solution for the issue being discussed through informal negotiation. One country is not able to introduce its draft resolution for the committee discussion without lobbying procedure. Therefore, delegates are learning how to express and support their position, to understand the position of their colleagues, and together they try to find a compromise. Delegates who prepared resolutions on the same topic make up groups and discuss their drafts. Each group tries to work out one resolution which will unite their ideas and proposals. The resolutions created during lobbying are discussed on the next day in a formal way during the committee sessions. In *Appendix 4* the scheme of lobbying procedure can be found.

The third day is fully devoted to the **committee sessions**, which are the main part of the conference. Each session is conducted by the Chairman and two his Deputies. Before the debates begin, each delegate receives copies of the resolutions to be discussed. The main aim of the debates is to work out a joint solution for each of the committee topics. Committee session is a formal discussion with strict rules of procedure all delegates must follow.

Each delegate **MUST**:

- Respect decisions of the Chairman (take the floor only with the Chair's permission, do not argue with him, finish his/her speech when requested so by the Chair)
- Speak on behalf of the country he/she is representing, use the wordings such as "our delegation", "we" etc.
- Use proper Modes of address described in *Appendix 5*
- Always stand up when speaking
- Always be polite and respectful

Order of debates

Order of debates may be described in the following way:

- 1. Chair gives an introductory statement, welcoming all the delegates and introducing both himself and his co-Chairs**

2. Roll-call

Roll-call is conducted by the Chair before the committee session and after the brakes in order to be aware about delegates present or missing.

The following phrases are usually used: *"And now we will start with the roll-call. When you hear the name of your country, please raise your placard high and say "present!"*

3. Chair informs the committee about the forum's agenda and the schedule of the day

4. Chair names the question and the resolution that is going to be discussed

The following phrases are usually used: *"We will now discuss the resolution on the question (subject), submitted by (name of delegation). The Chair now calls upon the main submitter of the resolution to read out the operative clauses"*.

5. Delegate reads out the operative part. When he finishes, Chair asks the House whether the resolution is seconded (everything is clear):

Thank you, delegate! Is the resolution seconded?

6. Chair sets the debate time and debate mode

Chair can choose either closed or open debates. Closed debates mean that firstly all nations wishing to speak in favor of the resolution take the floor, and after that those who are against. Open debates mean that both delegates wishing to speak in favor or against the resolution may take the floor at any time.

7. Chair gives main submitter the opportunity to speak in favor of his resolution

8. Chair asks main submitter if he is open to any points of information

Points of information are the questions delegates are allowed to ask the speaker. He may state that he is closed for the points of information, and the Chair will not introduce them. However, it is in the interest of the main submitter to answer the questions about his/her resolution.

9. Remember that during points of information:

a) Delegate asking the question must remain standing

b) NO FREE DIALOGUE BETWEEN DELEGATES

c) Delegate can use RIGHT TO FOLLOW-UP. It can be either "granted" or "denied" by the Chair

Right to follow-up is a second question delegate may ask the speaker in case he/she is not satisfied by the answer.

10. When the delegate has finished answering points of information, Chair asks him to yield the floor:

Thank you delegate! Please yield the floor to the Chair.

11. The debates start

After the main submitter returns the floor to the Chair debates start. Delegates willing to speak either in favor or against the resolution (depending on the debate mode) raise their placards, and the Chair recognizes one of them. After this delegate finishes his speech the same procedure with points of information takes place. During the debates the Chair tries to recognize all delegates wishing to speak.

The following phrases are usually used: *"The floor is now open. Are there any nations wishing/willing to speak either in favor or against the resolution?" (in case of open debates)*

12. Amendments

During the debates each delegate is allowed to propose an amendment to the resolution. This amendment must be sent to the Chair in written form. He introduces the amendment when he feels it is appropriate. In amendments delegates may propose to strike out, change, or add a new clause.

The following procedure with discussing an amendment takes place:

If the Chair receives an amendment, he reacts in the following way:

The Chair has received an amendment submitted by (submitter). Delegate of (submitter), would you like to propose your amendment to the House?

a) If the delegate is ready:

*Delegate of (submitter), please take the floor. The chair will now read out the amendment. *Reads the amendment* Is the amendment seconded?*

b) After that Chair sets the debate time and mode (closed debates, usually about 3-5 min in favor and against, depends on how much time is remaining). Then Chair asks the submitter of the amendment to deliver his speech. After that the same procedure as described in points 7-11 takes place.

After the debate time on the amendment elapses, the Chair announces voting procedure. Delegates are voting by raising their placards. During voting on the amendment abstentions are out of order: delegates must vote only in favor or against. The decision is made by the simple majority.

After the voting the committee returns to the discussion of the whole resolution.

13. Voting on the resolution

When the announced debate time on the resolution elapses the Chair might either extend it or close the debates. If the debates are closed the House moves to the voting procedure on the whole resolution. During the voting on the resolution delegates may vote in favor or against, or abstain. The decision is made by the simple majority.

If the resolution passes clapping is in order.

The fourth day of the conference starts with the *General Assembly Plenary session*. Each of the 4 GA committees presents the resolution which was chosen after the debates on the previous day. After that the General Assembly votes for the resolution to be discussed during the session. The debate procedure is the same as in the committees.

The Closing Ceremony usually starts with a small performance. During the Ceremony Chairs introduce short reports on their committees' work; all delegates receive certificates of participation. The most active and productive delegates receive special certificates.

The preparation of MUN participants (recommendations)

Delegates' preparation process can be divided into several steps, including studying the history, principles, and the main directions of the UN work, basics of the parliamentary procedure, improving information-searching skills. Part of this vital knowledge delegates gain during special classes. However, self-preparation is also very important for the delegates to be confident and productive during the conference.

The main document delegates need to prepare for the conference is draft resolution. **Draft resolution** is the document which states the position of the country delegate is representing regarding one of the issues of the committee agenda.

In order to be able to write a resolution on the certain topic on behalf of the certain country, delegates have to take the following steps:

1. Find as much information about the country he/she is representing as it is possible.
2. Study the history and the content of the issue.
3. Find out what measures have already been taken by the UN Organization regarding this issue.

When making a research about the country it is important to take the following factors into consideration, as they can influence the state's policy:

Country Research

Politics and Government:

- Form of Government
- Head of State
- Constitution
- Current ruling parties
- Government policy
- Affiliation to political organizations

History:

- General
- Last 50 years
- Recent history

Cultural Factors:

- Major Ethnic Groups
- Integration of Ethnic Minorities
- Literacy rate
- Religions
- Cultural history

Defense:

- Military structure
- Dependency on other nations
- Membership in alliances

Geography and Environment:

- Bordering countries
- Topography
- Geo-political considerations
- Natural Resources
- Energy Consumption
- Types of Alternative Energy used
- Affiliation with Environmental Organizations

Economy:

- Monetary system
- Dependency and debt
- Percentage of Unemployment
- Import and Export
- Major Trading Partners
- Membership in economic and trade organizations

International affairs:

- Role and influence in the world
- Membership in blocs
- Allies and Enemies
- UN Membership

Conclusions:

- **Which internal problems are the most significant for the country?**
- **Which world problems affect the country most of all?**

The next step delegates need to take before starting their work on the resolution is a research on the issue they are going to write about. It is necessary to understand the essence of the problem, its history, and find out what measures have already been taken in order to solve it. Also it is indeed important to understand the position of the country delegate is representing. Some useful web links can be found in *Appendix 6*. Here is the scheme of an issue research:

Issue Research**General information:**

- The essence of the problem
- The reasons and the history of the problem's emergence
- The countries directly involved in the conflict or affected by the problem
- The significance of the problem for the international community

The role of the UN and other international organizations:

- UN participation in resolving the issue (relevant resolutions, conferences, actions etc.)
- Decisions made by NATO, OSCE, EU, and other international organizations
- Actions of the relevant organization on the issue

The role of the country:

- The impact of the problem on the country
- The position of the country and its policy regarding the problem

Conclusions:

- **Which actions regarding the problem are in the interest of the country?**
- **Which actions are unacceptable for the country?**

After they are done with the research about the country and the issue, delegates usually prepare a *policy statement* on this issue. **Policy statement** is the document that briefly and clearly explains the policies of the country regarding certain issue. Participants from one delegation are advised to share their policy statements as it will help them to be aware of their country's position regarding many different issues and pursue a consistent policy during the conference. Sample Policy Statement can be found in *Appendix 7*. In general, Policy Statement should include the following aspects:

Content of Policy Statement

1. Explanation of the issue and its key terms.

For instance, when talking about the question related to the creation of Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones in Central Europe, delegate should define what is a NFZ (Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone), and what is included in the term "Central Europe".

2. Short summary of recent international actions related to the issue.

3. Reference to the key documents that relate to the issue.

4. The country's general position on the issue.

5. Suggestions that are in line with the country's policies to provide a solution to the issue.

On the basis of a policy statement delegate writes his **draft resolution** (*Appendix 3*) on the issue.

Draft Resolution

A resolution is a long sentence divided into clauses and sub-clauses. Resolutions must be separated into preambulatory and operative sections. In drafting a resolution it is more sensible to begin with the formulation of the operative clauses. Once delegate has decided what action he thinks the UN should take or what attitude it should adopt, he can then turn to the preamble, which should contain the background to the problem, the argumentation and the reasoning behind the calls for action contained in the operative clauses.

A resolution is a formal document which should be written with accordance to the strict rules:

- The pages of a resolution must be numbered;
- The heading of a resolution contains the name of the committee and the issue;
- All introductory words in preamble must be in *italics* (the list of the preambulatory phrases can be found in *Appendix 8*);
- All introductory words in operative part must be underlined (the list of the operative phrases can be found in *Appendix 8*);
- There should be a free line between the points of a resolution;

- All lines of a resolution must be numbered;
- All operative clauses must be numbered;
- All sub-clauses should be marked with small Latin letters.

When working with the content of a resolution delegate should remember the following:

- It is important to ensure that the operative clauses consist only of expressions of will or calls for action and that all background information, argumentation, and reasoning is contained in the preamble.
- In case delegate is proposing to create a new organization, it is necessary to explain how it will be financed.
- It should be taken into consideration which organs in UN structure can participate in resolving the issue.
- Resolutions adopted by the UN on the issue should as well be taken into consideration.
- It is **PROHIBITED** to copy the text from already existing resolution as it undermines the aims of the conference and is regarded as **plagiarism**.

Sample draft resolution can be found in *Appendix 3*. Introductory preambulatory and operative phrases are listed in *Appendix 8*.

More information on delegates' preparation, necessary documents, current SPIMUN Agenda, Rules of Procedure, and photos from the previous conferences can be found on the web site:

www.spimun.com

Appendix

Appendix 1

SPIMUN Agenda 2015

Security Council

- The situation in Ukraine
- The situation regarding the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria

1st Committee (Human Rights)

- Strengthening women's participation in politics
- Protection of civilians in armed conflicts

2nd Committee (Environmental & Cultural)

- Measures to ensure respect for cultural diversity
- Ecological threats of shale gas drilling

3rd Committee (Disarmament & Int.Security)

- Information Warfare and International Security
- Defining acceptable responses to civil unrest

4th Committee (Political)

- Balancing state sovereignty and self-determination rights
- Territorial claims in the Arctic

ECOSOC

- Global partnership to combat the spread of diseases
- Reducing fuel poverty in developing countries
- Overcoming barriers to inclusive education

Special Conference on Children and Youth

- Measures to promote responsible parenthood among young people
- The role of education in creating the culture of peace
- Preventing youth from being involved into political and religious extremism

Baltic Forum

- Developing school cooperation in the Baltic sea region for educational progress and peaceful coexistence
- The problem of eutrophication in the mediterranean seas

Sample Opening Speech

Delegation: India

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the house,

Four-fifths of our world's population depend on one-third of the global income. 1 group clings to survival with a meager annual income of one hundred dollars or less, and in the past decade has experienced an economic growth of only 10%, while richer one-fifth of the world's population has enjoyed five to ten times that growth. People are getting poorer and the rich are becoming richer. The growing income gap between the developed nations of the North and the developing nations of the South is a disgrace to the international community. If the problem is not properly addressed now, then the people of this world will not see the year 2000 without experiencing drastic global depression.

The North is responsible for its brother nations in the South. Right now, debt servicing alone is sending the countries of the South further and further away from economic stability and independence. It is a bottomless pit, with no way out unless the North willing to make some concessions to the South. Therefore, India calls upon countries of the North to consider the problems of the South with this in mind, lest they undermine their own prosperity.

Thank you for your attention. We yield the floor back to Secretary General.

Sample Resolution

FORUM: The Human Rights Commission

QUESTION OF: Legal Procedure for the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Recognizing that children are described as our future, our greatest resource and our hope for better tomorrow,

Realizing that treating juveniles as adults is going too far,

Deeply regretting that many of juveniles are incarcerated for their crimes, they are often easy victims of homosexual rape and other form of violence at the hands of hundreds of adult criminals,

Taking into account the following reasons for increase of the number of juvenile offenders:

- a) lower socio-economic status (SES) of families
- b) the increase of the number of fatherless children
- c) contemporary environment including drug addiction, the abuse of alcohol, bad neighborhood conditions
- d) genetic tendencies and birth complications
- e) abuse and neglect in families
- f) racial persecution
- g) juvenile prostitution
- h) easy access to weapons kept in families
- i) media influence involving the link between the amount of violence on television and amount of violence in society and how it is possible that the effects of TV violence on youngsters may be very strong
- j) the decrease of social morality in society,

Declaring that our main target is not the punishment of juvenile offenders but the removal of factors which compel them to offence,

1. Draws the attention that further juvenile offences can only be halted by means of global education about the delinquency and measures of its punishment;
2. Urges to encourage the establishment of specialized centers for homeless children and refugees to escape minor offences;
3. Recommends to provide juvenile offenders with psychological and vocational counseling centers and rehabilitation centers;

4. Requests that UN organizations as well as other international organizations help willing nations build psychological, vocational and rehabilitation centers for all juveniles by providing:
 - a) financial aid
 - b) information on how to train workers and counselors;
5. Further recommends mass media to contribute to the questions of juvenile delinquency:
 - a) by punishing the examples of juvenile delinquency and measures taken to punish offenders in newspapers and internet, while not allowing the name of any juvenile to be published
 - b) by broadcasting the programs giving the information about the juvenile justice system
 - c) by introducing "family viewing time";
6. Resolves to treat and rehabilitate youngsters who became involved in delinquency by methods of:
 - a) community treatment (placing the child on probation or under the supervision of an officer
 - b) residential treatment (rural programs)
 - c) nonresidential treatment (living at home and receiving treatment from mental health clinics)
 - d) institutionalizing (increasing in a secure facility and denying freedom)
 - e) penalty;
7. Encourages the exchange of the experience between states on the problem of juvenile delinquency:
 - a) by holding the forums, conferences, seminars, lectures
 - b) by developing the exchange of the employees between juvenile justice courts;
8. Asks rehabilitate centers for juvenile offenders to provide youngsters involved in delinquency with:
 - a) education
 - b) recreation
 - c) employment
 - d) good life conditions for daily activities;
9. Supports the member-states to spread juvenile delinquency prevention educational programs and lectures in schools and colleges;
10. Further encourages mass media, in the future, to be more responsible in its programming, i.e. by not airing violent or sexually explicit programming at times when juveniles are likely to be watching;

11. Suggests WHO to work out compulsory tests on education of psychological status of juveniles to prevent unfounded juvenile delinquency;
12. Invites the states to cooperate with United Nations Children Emergency Fund, United Development Program (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Bank.

Lobbying & Processing Resolutions

1. Lobbying

The conference process begins with the lobbying with informal discussions among delegates from different nations. During this period draft resolutions are changed, merged with others, or perhaps even discarded, because the delegate has accepted another resolution. The resolution that delegates bring with them must be seen only as draft documents, which are to serve as a basis for negotiation during the lobbying, where delegates will compare resolutions and exchange views on issues in order to create a document which will be discussed the next day.

2. The procedure for processing resolutions through the Approval Panel

1. Delegate **discusses his draft resolution** with other delegates during Lobbying and agrees on additions, deletions, or mergers.
2. Delegate obtains **2 co-submitter lists** from the Chair of the Committee and has them **signed** by the minimum number of delegates (depends on the committee).
3. Delegate **types** the merged resolution up on a **computer disk (flash disk)** in the *Computer room* and **prints it** either in the *Computer room* or at the *Secretariat*.
4. Delegate brings the printed resolution and co-submitter lists **to the Chair** of his/her committee. Chair checks the resolution on logical mistakes, political correctness, and checks the co-submitters list and puts his signature and **D-number**.
5. Delegate hands in **1 copy** of the resolution with D-number at the **Approval Panel** to be approved.
6. **The resolution is approved**; it receives an **A-number** and members of the Approval Panel sign it.
 Delegate brings the approved resolution *both in paper and on flash drive* to the **SECRETARIAT** for copying and distribution. Secretariat registers the resolution in electronic and paper tables, makes all necessary changes stated by the Approval Panel
7. **The delegate** receives the **copy of his hand-corrected resolution**.

ONLY MAIN SUBMITTER IS ALLOWED TO THE SECRETARIAT!

While the resolution is being checked keep close to the approval area in case of questions!

Please observe the following rules...

- Only **one resolution** on any **issue** may be submitted or co-submitted
- Only resolutions, which confirm to the requested **format**, will be accepted.
- **No alterations** may be made to a draft resolution between being approved and being presented for formal debate.

Modes of Address

(Based on: Stein I. and Williams D. Instructional Guide, 15th Edition. The Hague International Model United Nations, 2005)

All speeches should begin: «Mr. (or Madam) Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the house...»

All references to other speakers should be in the third person, e.g. points of information should begin with a phrase such as: «Is the speaker aware that...» and never: «Do you think...» and within a speech, a speaker should not say: «Klaus, you said...» but: «As my (dear, honorable) friend, Klaus, has told the house...»

Phrases to be used by:

1. Members of the house:

- Mr. /Madam Chairman...
- I request the floor.
- I wish to have the floor.
- I rise to a point of information/point of order.
- I wish to speak in favour of/against this motion/resolution/amendment because...
- Is the Chair/the speaker (not) aware that.
- Does the speaker (not) agree with me that.
- The speaker stated in his speech...
- Does he (not) realize that...
- I yield the floor (to points of information).
- I move to amend the resolution by striking/inserting/adding the words...
- I urge the house to give me its support by voting for/against this motion/resolution/amendment.

2. The Chairman:

- The house will come to order/Will the house please come to order.
- The chair calls upon X (the submitter) to read the resolution to the house.
- The house has heard the resolution. Is there a second?
- The Chair fixes a debate time of 10 minutes for and 10 minutes against the motion.
- Mr. X has the floor.

- All points are out of order until the speaker has concluded his speech.
- The Chair recognizes Y. To what point do you rise?
- Please rise and state your point (of information/order).
- Will you please state your point in the form of a question.
- The speaker appears not to have heard/understood your question.
- Will you please repeat/rephrase your question.
- Are there any further points on the floor?
- Are there any further points of information to this speaker?
- There's a point of order on the floor. Please rise and state your point. Your point is (not) well taken.
- Will the speaker please make his concluding remarks.
- Debate time for/against the resolution/the amendment has been exhausted/has expired.
- Will the speaker please yield the floor. Debate time has expired.
- The Chair proposes an extension of debate time by 5 minutes for and 5 minutes against the motion.
- The debate is now closed. We will move into voting procedures.
- All points are out of order.
- Does your point of order pertain to the conduct of the voting?
- The motion will now be put to the vote.
- Will all those in favour of the resolution/the amendment, please raise their hands.
- Will all those opposed to/against the resolution, please raise their hands.
- Are there any abstentions?
- Will all those abstaining, please raise their hands.

Useful web sites

United Nations Organization

United Nations Organization (UN): www.un.org

UN History: www.un.org/en/aboutun/history

UN Structure: www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure

Resolutions adopted by the UN: www.un.org/documents

Annual Secretary General Report: www.un.org/sg/speeches/reports/68

Model United Nations program

General Information About MUN: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model_United_Nations

International Informational Resource for MUN participants: www.mun.bestdelegate.com

The Hague International Model United Nations (THIMUN): www.thimun.org

Saint Petersburg International Model United Nations (SPIMUN): www.spimun.com

Delegates' preparation

The list of resources for preparation: www.bestdelegate.com/research

The list of UN Members: www.un.org/en/members

Ministries of Foreign Affairs: www.usip.org/publications/foreign-affairs-ministries-web

Official UN information about current issues: www.un.org/en/globalissues

BBC News Agency: www.bbc.com/news

CNN News Agency: www.edition.cnn.com

Russian News Agency 'Russia Today' (in English): www.rt.com

Sample Policy Statement

Delegation: Botswana

Commission: Disarmament

The Question of Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones (NFZs)

Botswana sees it as vital for peaceful coexistence that we encourage the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in various regions of the world as we hope that such efforts will lead to the total denuclearisation of the world. As defined in previous GA resolutions, nuclear weapons-free zones shall be any zone, recognized as such by GA, established by any group of states in the free exercise of their sovereignty, under a treaty or convention which:

- a. defines the status of complete absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject; and
- b. establishes an international system of verification and control to guarantee compliance with the obligations derived from this status.

Botswana applauds the recent efforts made by the members of the UN to facilitate the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Africa, under the 1996 Treaty of Pelindaba. We also praise the setting up of such zones in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Botswana hopes that all nations will lend support to the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in such areas and urges that nuclear energy be used only for peaceful means. However, Botswana expresses its deepest regret that, in recent efforts to establish NFZs, some countries have refused to abide by the will of the international community. It is our deepest interest to see that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes, and that nations with nuclear capability prevent the proliferation of such weapons to nations in potential NFZs.

Preambulatory and Operative Phrases to be used in Resolutions

Preambulatory phrases		
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
Believing	Fully aware	Observing
Bearing in mind	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 devoted attention	Reminding
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having heard	Taking into account
Deeply regretting	Having received	Taking into consideration
Deploring	Having studied	Taking note
Desiring	Keeping in mind	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Noting further	Welcoming

Operative phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Regrets
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Asks	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Authorizes	Further invites	Seeks
Calls for	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls upon	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Condemns	Further requests	Strongly urges
Congratulates	Further resolves	Suggests
Confirms	Hopes	Supports
Declares accordingly	Invites	Trusts
Deplores	Proclaims	Transmits
Designates	Proposes	Urges