Mount Holyoke College

Model United Nations

Training Manual 2004-2005
Dear New Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all to the 2004-2005 Mount Holyoke College Model United Nations Team. As we embark on this journey, I believe that we will make this year an exceptionally memorable one by renovating our goals and carrying our team to greater heights.

One of the qualities of our team lies within characteristics of its members. I am confident that each and everyone one of us feels distinguished to have been chosen to attend a college with such a high level of social and political awareness. A part of Mount Holyoke’s Mission is to train social entrepreneurs to shape the future of the world. Model United Nations is an organization that carries the same essence by exposing students to a world of diplomacy, foreign relations, world events and global unity. By using role-play as a vehicle it allows us to comprehend the foreign policy of another country and represent it in matters of international context. Do you know of another organization that can bring together so many diverse students on such an internationally conscious platform? But it is important to understand that this organization offers much more than a typical ‘debating society’. You, as an MUN Delegate, enter each conference with the awareness that you are carrying out your mission as a world citizen. By having read the United Nations Charter you will be dedicated “to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,” (Preambles Clause 2).

As your new Training Coordinator I promise all of our new delegates that I will prepare you for this journey to the best of my ability. I trust that all of you will recognize the loyalty and pride each of the senior members carry for being a part of this organization. I hope that in time you will feel the same way towards Model United Nations. A new frontier of experiences awaits us... Welcome Delegates!

Sincerely,

Zeynep Soyluoglu

Mount Holyoke
MEETING TIMES: WEDNESDAYS 6-7:30PM AND SUNDAYS 8-9:30PM

1. Sept 19th: Welcoming of New Delegates 8:30pm Cleveland L3
2. Sept 22nd: Training Begins-Intro to the United Nations and its General Bodies
3. Sept 26th: Discussion on Current Events: Researching Tips
5. Oct 3rd: MUN Procedure (Moderated Caucus Simulation)
6. Oct 6th: Speech Making/Public Speaking and Moderated Caucus Simulation
7. Oct 10th: Mid-Semester Break
8. Oct 13th: Current Events and Moderated Caucus Simulation
9. Oct 14th-17th: Yale MUN Conference
10. Oct 20th: Resolution Writing
11. Oct 24th: Guest Speaker and Continue Resolution Writing
15. Nov 7th: Researching for Upenn and Position Paper Writing
16. Nov 10th: Prep for Upenn and Moderated Caucus Simulation
17. Nov 11th-14th: UPenn MUN Conference
18. Nov 17th: Post-Upenn Sharing of Experiences and Questions
19. Nov 21st: Guest Speaker and Current Events

Nov 24th-28th: Thanksgiving Recess!!
INTRODUCTION

The Model United Nations is a simulation of the United Nations system. Students assume the roles of delegates to the United Nations and debate current issues on the UN agenda. Through diplomacy and negotiation, Model UN participants seek out solutions to complex global concerns such as the environment, economic development, refugees, AIDS, conflict resolution, disarmament, and human rights. The MHC Model UN program is open to all interested students and it is a group activity that can be best achieved through a diverse range of backgrounds, skills and experiences.

Every Model United Nations delegation is assigned one or more countries, depending on the size of the delegation. The delegates then chose a committee where they will represent their assigned country's concerns. All committees are explained on page 8 of this booklet. Each Committee Chair at the conference will select two to three agenda items to be discussed at the conference. These topics, with background descriptions of the crisis, are sent to the delegates at least one month prior to the conference. Delegates must research these topics and, most importantly, research and fully understand "their" country's stance on these topics. You will be representing these countries, not yourself. In some cases delegates will need to write a position paper on each topic prior to the conference. Once at the conference, delegates attend committee sessions, where they will debate the topics with other MUN delegates from a variety of schools. Heated discussion takes place, caucusing is rampant, resolution writing and amending is widespread and a good time is had by all.

Mount Holyoke's History in the world of Model UN:
Model U.N. at Mount Holyoke College has been an organization off and on for the past ten years. In the fall of 1995, a small group of women (make that five) restarted the organization and attended their first conference at the University of Pennsylvania. They represented New Zealand, and walked away with one honorable mention award and one verbal commendation (as well as a lot of 'you're from where?'). In the spring they attended Harvard's Conference, where they represented Tajikistan (again, the "you're from where?!" comments, but this time because of the country assignment). Eight women from Mount Holyoke attended this conference and two delegates won honorable mention awards. Our reputation has steadily been building up and we have come a long way from the 5-member delegation, all from the class of 1998, who took MHC into the arena of college MUN conferences.

Membership of MHC's Model UN has grown consistently since 1998, when we were back to having 7 members. The incoming classes have yielded dedicated and enthusiastic members. In 1997 MHC came in third at the Yale Security Council Simulation (SCSY). We put on a good showing at the UPenn conference as well. In 1998 we came in second at Yale and at UPenn we walked away with one best delegate, 2 honorable mentions and verbal commendations. We went to Nationals, which are held in New York in the UN building, in April 1999 and faithfully represented the interests of Malawi, Chad and Yemen. We have continued to do increasingly well with every conference we have attended!

This year we want to do even better. We are the strongest, all-women's team in the circuit (and now we have one man representing our college as well), which is a result of our hard work, our accurate and professional representation of our assigned countries, and our commitment to each
other to treasure and support the members of this team. Not only do we want you to do the best job you can and represent your country faithfully, but also we want you to have as much fun as you can. You will work hard as a member of our delegation, but you also laugh just as hard.

Welcome to Mount Holyoke College's Model United Nations Team!

TEAM EXPECTATIONS

What does the team expect of you?

1. Commitment
Mount Holyoke College Model United Nations is a commitment - in time and in energy. Time has to be made for weekly meetings and, by mid-October, for research and participation in conferences. (This commitment may seem overwhelming at times, but with a little management it is fairly simple to fit in, all the research required. Once you have country assignments just try to do a little research everyday and learn as much about your country so that you do not feel the pressure closer to the conference.) The biggest commitment you are making is to Mount Holyoke. We hold our team in great esteem and we ask that you do as well.

2. Attendance
We have an hour and a half meeting twice a week. You're allowed to miss two meetings for no good reason. If you have a good reason (the Chair approves) all is well. If you have more than two unexcused absences in a semester, you will not be allowed to attend any up-coming conference(s) in that semester. If you have more than 4 absences in a semester you will not be allowed to attend a conference in the following semester. There are no exceptions to these rules - MHCMUN is an organization funded by SGA and as such does not have a selection process for membership or participation, but if you cannot meet the requirements of the club then you cannot go to a conference. Besides, if you miss more than 2 meetings it is highly unlikely you will be sufficiently prepared for the conferences, even if you have had previous MUN experience. (Please refer to the Constitution for further details)

3. Punctuality
We expect meetings to start on time. It is not fair for the rest to have to wait, or to have to stay longer than 9:30 because some members are late.

4. Participation
During the meetings all members are expected to participate actively and to contribute to the team's efforts. You can't expect to improve your public speaking, resolution writing, debating, and negotiating skills if you do not participate - it's as simple as that.

5. Conferences
Every member of MUN will have the chance to go to at least one conference per semester. If you sign up for a conference then you are expected to go. MHCMUN has lost money on conferences before because members have decided at the last minute that they cannot hack it. We do not get delegate deposits back in full and it is also a poor reflection on MHC when we show up with half the team we signed up for. As such every member who signs up for a conference shall hand a check for $30 to the treasurer prior to a conference. This check will not be cashed and will be returned to the owner or destroyed after the conference. However, if the member drops out of the conference at the last minute then the check shall be cashed to cover the costs to the club.
Similarly, if once at the conference a member does not attend ALL of her committee sessions her check will be cashed. This may seem harsh, but we are lucky enough to have the SGA covering our costs and this privilege should not be abused or taken for granted.

6. Conference Preparation
All members who have signed up for a conference are expected to prepare as best as possible for their participation. They should have researched their topics and their country’s position thoroughly. You will have plenty of time in which to do your research and old members and faculty are always willing to help - just ask!

7. Conference Participation
During the conference all members are expected to participate fully in all sessions - both in formal debate and throughout the informal procedures. MHC women do NOT stand by the wayside; we are always actively involved in the debates and on the speaker’s list!

8. Enthusiasm
MHCMUN is a co-curricular activity that you have joined because you hope to enjoy it as well as learn from it. Remain enthusiastic, participate fully and be eager to learn and you will have a blast!

What can you expect of the team?

1. Commitment
Executive Board members will ensure that meetings are informative, useful, enjoyable and organized. The e-board promises not to waste your time, to adhere to the standards asked of from you and to always be approachable.

2. Training
You will receive training / guidance in the following areas, to mention a few:

a) understanding of the UN
b) public speaking
c) negotiating skills
d) resolution writing
e) researching skills

By the time you leave for a conference, you will be well trained, understand the UN and the workings of MUN as fully as possible. You will be ready to kick some ass!

3. Fairness
All decisions will be made as fairly as possible. The E-board or old members will not have undue preference. However while assigning committees for conference, seniority and experience may dictate choices.

4. Enthusiasm
E-board members and old members share a passion for MUN. We love participating in conferences and we are very happy that you have chosen to join MHCMUN. As such we are committed to being as actively involved in the club as you are.
The Main Bodies of the United Nations

General Assembly (GA)

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
Second Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)
Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural (SOCHUM)
Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization (SCEPOL)
Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary
Sixth Committee: Legal

Economic and Social Council
The Economic and Social Council has 54 members, elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. The Economic and Social Council was established by the charter as the principal organ, under the authority of the General Assembly, to promote:

a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Specialized Agencies
Commission on Crime Prevention
Commission on Human Rights (UNHRC)
Commission on Science and Technology
Special Committee on Arms Trade
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Often financed only by voluntary contributions, these committees report to the Economic and Social Council and/or to the General Assembly.

Crisis Committees and Regional Summits

ad hoc Committee of the Secretary General
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
Security Council of the United Nations
Asia and Pacific Summit
League of Arab States
Organization of American States (OAS)
African Union (AU)
Researching Tips:

Researching your topic

1. Researching the culture and background of your country
2. Researching your country's position on an assigned topic
3. Other useful strategies

Q: I just received my country and topic assignment. Where do I begin my research?

A: It would be useful to divide your research into three categories:
   1. General research on your assigned topic
   2. Research on your assigned country's policies with regard to the assigned topic. If possible, you should begin by researching your assigned topic
   3. General research on your assigned country's background and culture

If possible, you should begin by researching your assigned topic.

Researching Your Topic

Q: So, how do I go about researching the topic I was assigned?

A: It depends on the resources that are available to you. If you have access to a library and/or the Internet, they would both be good places to start. Look for books and web sites that give a general overview of the topic as well as information on more specific aspects of your topic. Try to get an idea of how complex the subject is and how many different aspects you might be confronted with during the conference.
For example, if your topic is infectious diseases, you would want to start by identifying the most common infectious diseases, which sectors of the population are most vulnerable to getting them and why, what causes them, what role environmental conditions play in the spread of these diseases, etc. In addition, you would want to become familiar with the availability of medical treatment, such as vaccine programmes as well as other approaches to the problem, such as education programmes that aim to inform the public of what they can do to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

If you use the Internet for your research you should make sure that you carefully select your sources. The amount of materials available are likely to be far greater than what you can digest in the amount of time you have available to prepare for a conference. Keep in mind that web sites are not always reliable sources of information. Carefully select the sources you wish to rely on for preparing your arguments.

When searching libraries or the Internet for information you might want to look for several keywords that are related to your topic. Sometimes, different spellings or alternative wordings may lead you to additional sources of information.

Here are some common internet resources to help you get started:

1. Permanent Missions to the United Nations
2. United States Embassies web site
   This web site contains many links to other resources on countries around the world.
3. United Kingdom Overseas Mission Policy Pages
   A guide to British regional and global policy on key issues.
4. Ministries of Foreign Affairs
   The foreign affairs web sites often contain information about governmental policies on different issues.

In addition to libraries and the Internet, newspaper archives and NGOs (Non Governmental Organisations) are also useful resources. NGOs are voluntary citizens' groups that perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to Governments, monitor policies and encourage political participation at the community level. They provide analysis of issues, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or health. There are over 1500 NGOs currently working with the UN. The main UN web site contains an extensive list of NGOs organized alphabetically as well as by region and topic.

Finally, if you have tried these different resources and still are having difficulty finding information, then don't forget to ask more experienced MUNers that are members of your school team, other MUNers who are participating in the Cyberschoolbus Model UN interactive forums, or one of the Cyberschoolbus MUN Experts.

Q: Is there anything I should keep in mind when doing research?

A: Remember that many of your sources may be biased. If possible, try to find independent confirmation of the information you have obtained from more than one source.
Moreover, when gathering information it is important to distinguish between opinions and facts. Facts are used to support opinions. Whenever possible use facts to support your arguments but don’t be surprised if there are instances when facts are not available. Ultimately, you will be presenting an opinion and must defend it against other opinions. Therefore, it is crucial for you to be familiar with different viewpoints and opinions on your topic. Study arguments that are different from the one your country is likely to take on your topic. Analyse the facts that are used to support opposing arguments. Sometimes the same facts can be used to support two different positions on a topic. Use your knowledge of the complex issues that underlie your topic to find gaps or errors in the reasoning used by those who oppose your position. Remember, it is up to you to decide which particular points you want to focus on in your own arguments and this decision needs to be guided by your country’s position!

Finally, read UN resolutions on your topic to find out what issues tend to be discussed when your topic is debated. Resolutions passed by the General Assembly, Security Council, and ECOSOC can be found at the UN Documentation Centre.

If you have research tips to share, email us!

*next page: Researching the Culture and Background of your Country*
POSITION PAPERS AND RESEARCHING

Description

A position paper is a document that must be submitted by all participating delegates prior to attending a conference. The paper is designed to make delegates become completely familiar with the internal workings of their country.

Background Information

A position paper should begin with background information on the country that the delegate is representing. For this part of the paper, it is acceptable for delegates representing the same country to share research. The background information should include basic facts about the country in relation to your committee topics. The delegate should also discuss the political structure, trends, type of political system, domestic pressures affecting policy (religion, ideology, ethnic tensions, location, economic relations) and policy goals of the government.

Knowledge of the Topic
(This is where you should do most of your research)

Once the delegate has completed background research, she must look into the topics that will be discussed in the committee. This investigation should be a general type of research into the topics. The research should be in addition to what is provided in the topic papers. The delegate should discuss the history of the topic and the technical aspects of the topic and any other information that would help demonstrate proficiency on the topic. It is also important to research the positions of other countries that will be key allies to you or key actors in your committee.

Proposed Course of Action

The last section focuses on the proposed course of action, and is the most important part of the paper. This section should include the history of what the delegate's country has said and done in the past in relation to their topics. It is a place for the delegate to explain their country's point of view on the topics, and the solution that they propose. One way to prove your country's goals is by examining past action or inaction, and sponsorship of resolutions in the past. This section essentially ties your country's perspectives to the topics, and demonstrates the delegate's ability to propose solutions from the point of view of their country.

Guide to organizing your Research

1. Locate background information on the United Nations (www.un.org)
2. Locate Background information on your country.
3. Locate background information on your assigned issues.
4. Find speeches by your country's representative.
5. Find statements on your country's foreign policy.
6. Examine UN resolutions related to your issue.
7. Examine the voting record of your country.

The web will be your best friend as far as researching goes. You may use books if you feel more comfortable doing so, but information on contemporary issues is more readily found on the web. There are also several databases available to us through the MHC library homepage such as
Lexus-Nexus, World News Connection and two full databases on the UN including the UN treaties collection. The URL for these databases is:

http://www.mtholyoke.edu/lits/librM/ref/ftsource.htm

You can access this database by going to the library homepage and going to "e-text collections" under Resources. The library is generally very helpful and if there is enough demand we can set up a workshop on researching techniques. Most importantly - go to the UN website! The site has been redone and is very easy to use and has valuable information about everything. The URL is www.un.org.

Other sources:

1) CIA World Fact Book-online: www.cia.org
2) www.foreignpolicy.com

and many, many others!!
Female Genital Mutilation

The Republic of the Sudan recognizes the need to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation. FGIVI is a cultural and not an Islamic practice. In 1941, the Sudan declared the practice illegal and our government is currently initiating a three-year educational program focusing on the central state where FGM is most prevalent. The prevalence of the practice is 89% of Sudanese women, down from 96% a decade ago.

A survey conducted in the Sudan in 1989/1990 showed women with no or little primary education generally supported FGIVI, whereas less than half of those with senior education did so. The same survey showed 88% of the men in favor of FGIVI. The eradication of FGM is problematic since the practice stems from the psycho-social beliefs of the people. The procedure is performed to ensure the cleanliness of a girl so she will be suitable for a husband. Usually it is the mother and grandmother who insist on the procedure.

Our government is reluctant to take punitive measures against the practice of female genital. While there are laws making the practice of FGIVI illegal, we do not have the resources or the support of the people in monitoring the practice. There are, however, several NGOs in the Sudan, funded by other countries, who monitor the practice of FGIVI and work to educate the population about the health risks associated with FGIVI and that the practice is not part of the Islamic religion. An additional obstacle to eradication is midwives, nurses and health visitors who use FGM to subsidize their salaries. The Commission needs to consider how to provide other means of financial support for them.

Some human rights groups believe progress made in the eradication of FGM should be linked to foreign aid negotiations. The Republic of the Sudan strongly opposes this linkage for it is primarily the local society, and not the government, who determines the extent of toleration for the practice. Eradication of FGIVI, like many other issues, will take time in the Sudan. It is essential to support our nation in this process instead of penalizing us by using Western standards of progress.

Female Infanticide

According to Allah, men and women are equal, and killing is strictly forbidden. We do not tolerate abortion, for we honor the value of the unborn child. The disparity in female and male births can only be explained by the existence of secular views. In nomadic cultures, female infanticide was prevalent since the harsh climate conditions could not support every child and the parents valued their sons more than their daughters. The Republic of the Sudan believes that once our people are fully integrated into the Islamic culture, they will realize the value of each person, both male and female, and abide by the will of Allah. It is through our religious integrity that this problem will be solved.

Reproductive Health

The Republic of Sudan supports the improvement of women's reproductive health and family planning, as proposed in the African Platform for Action. In the Sudan, the School of Medicine at the Ahfad University for Women stresses that women doctors have a better opportunity than men to affect women's health as they have a greater access to Sudanese families. The Sudan has one of the highest infant mortality rates in Africa and it is therefore essential to provide better health care and family planning education for our people.
On the positive side, our birth-attended coverage is over 69% even though the Sudan has one of the lowest GNPs. Since the 1950s, we have maintained a well-established program of community-level midwife training. Imagine what we could do if we had the GNP of the United States! Additionally, we have several progressive laws governing maternity protection, such as a mandated 8 weeks maternity leave with 100% pay, and the right of women to leave work and nurse children at home. Even though we are suffering economically, we know where our priorities are and are trying to do the best with the resources available to us.

In 1986, the Ministry of Health established the Sudan National AIDS Control Group, SNAC, to prevent HIV transmission. If we are to continue to improve women's prenatal and health care, we need the financial support of international organizations to aid in the development of our national programs. The Republic of Sudan is wary of Western cultures imposing their beliefs on our people, and therefore believes our nation is solely responsible for the development of women's health programs. Already we have established ourselves as capable of taking care of our women's health provided we are given the necessary resources. Our people are extremely innovated and dedicating to assuring the quality of life for all our citizens.

Women in the Work Force

The Republic of the Sudan recognizes the importance of women since they contribute significantly to the national economy by meeting the needs of their families. Under the Islamic law, men and women are equal, and women are allowed the right to enter into business transactions without the consent of their husbands. Our government is committed to improving the status of women and has even created a body in the National Sectorial Congresses to deal with women's issues. The Sudan supports the recommendations put forth in the African Platform for Action since 24% of our female population is considered economically active. Already, our government funds several childcare centers for women who work in the city. In order to continue our progress, more women need to receive a higher level of education so they may qualify for better jobs. Additionally, women need to attain legal literacy in order to understand the laws of our nation. The Sudan presently supports educational campaigns that explain our Islamic laws.

The Republic of Sudan strongly believes that the cultural integrity of our nation must first and foremost be protected by allowing our people to live in a government that abides by the laws of Islam. Islam calls for strict sex-segregation in order to protect the integrity of our women, especially in the work place. Since the family is the central component in our society, The Republic of Sudan would like to see the strengthening of the woman's role in the family so she can adequately provide for the needs of her family. Too little attention has been devoted to women in the agricultural sector. Developed nations need to provide more technical assistance in agriculture that is culturally appropriate and simple enough to use to provide for greater levels of food production. The West has devalued women's work, especially in their domestic role and as a food provider. The Republic of Sudan seeks to reverse this trend by placing more emphasis on a woman's capacity to provide for her family.
Delegation from The Republic of Botswana

Represented by: Mount Holyoke College

Position Paper for the Organization of African Unity

The issues before the Organization of African Unity are: Third Party Intervention in Regional Issues; Children in Africa; and The Rise of Multinational Corporations.

I. Third Party Intervention in Regional Issues

The Republic of Botswana is deeply concerned with the end to the cease-fire in the Great Lakes Region, and we are striving for a peace settlement as quickly as possible. While other African states are increasingly involved in the deployment of military troops, the Republic of Botswana seeks to abide by the OAU charter and restrain OAU members from actively contributing military personnel to internal conflicts. The contribution of troops from outside states in internal conflicts threatens the unity of the OAU and pressures African states to take positions in the fighting instead of acting as mediators. Botswana fears the possibility of an all-inclusive war between African countries if active deployment continues as a policy.

Another increasingly frightening prospect is the active disregard for the charters of the OAU and the UN. The charters have been established as guidelines to follow in order to maintain peace and security in the world, and the conflict in the Great Lakes Region exemplifies what will happen when these charters are ignored. The hypocrisy of the African states is a source of shame to Botswana and we question the motives of the African nations involved. Peace cannot be our main goal if we continue to issue troops and resources that create division amongst African members. Botswana encourages African governments to maintain zero-growth on defense budgets for the next decade in order to prevent an arms race. The spirit of peace does not reside in the OAU, and the first step in peacekeeping is to support peace initiatives over active deployment.

II. Children in Africa

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/51/424) was ratified by the Republic of Botswana in 1995, yet we are fully aware that the ratification and the implementation of this resolution are two separate steps in the process of making children’s needs a priority in all African nations. The specific problems of African children, which must be addressed, include disease, war, slavery, and displacement. While Botswana has never been involved in a war since its independence in 1966, the refugees that Botswana accepted during the Mozambique war included many children who died of disease, were sexually exploited and abused, were orphaned or abandoned, or suffered from malnutrition and insufficient shelter. Botswana is deeply concerned that these problems continue to face children in other war-torn areas of Africa, yet we are unable to aid them because of the major costs and resources needed to protect them.

Immediate steps must be taken to insure that countries at war abide by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The OAU must involve the international community in these measures and urge them to actively support all children, regardless of race, ethnicity, or sex. The Republic of Botswana supports the following political agenda: deny political legitimacy and diplomatic recognition to nations that violate the rights of children, deny financial aid and debt absorption to countries that continue to place children in dangerous situations, refuse all weapon trading deals when documentation of child abuse is reported by UNICEF and other NGOs who preside over
children’s issues, and immediately ban the sale of all children. African governments must make children’s issues the top priority during war. The Republic of Botswana urges the OAU to enforce these guidelines by region and to actively prosecute offenders.

III The Rise of Multinational Corporations

The Republic of Botswana is one of the few success stories in Africa concerning multinational corporations. A main component to our success is the protection of our natural resources and environment. Mining is the major commodity, yet we have begun to diversify our economy through telecommunications, tourism, and food export. Multinational corporations continue to arrive in Botswana, yet through it all we retain our strict guidelines on the environment and the rights of workers. These corporations have invested themselves in our economy because peace presides over Botswana, and our security attracts other firms. Africa must be careful, though, to protect itself from global exploitation, and Botswana feels that the best way to do that is for the OAU to solidify itself politically and economically. There is no reason why our own companies cannot become multinational, and we must do everything in our power to support them in our quest to eradicate poverty. We must eliminate trade barriers amongst Africa and remove tariffs, which will effectively protect our own businesses and projects. Education and training must be emphasized, for many multinational corporations bring their own labor force to our countries because ours are inadequate. Finally, we must maintain peace and offer security to these corporations, for their presence and investments are vital to African competition in the global economy.
Model United Nations Procedure

As Model U.N. conferences have lengthy agendas and many students are interested in speaking it is essential that order is maintained by deciding who speaks, on what, and when. Therefore, rules of procedure are utilized by most Model U.N. conferences. Model U.N. is unique as each conference uses different sets of rules. Some conferences utilize the rules of procedure directly from the United Nations, other follow Roberts Rules of Order. It is important to remember that MUN is very different from the actual U.N. (See "Differences between the U.N. and Model U.N. Conferences.") When attending a Model U.N. conference it is essential to check with the organizers in reference to which rules they use.

What follows includes a Chart of Basic Procedural Rules and a set of links to several conferences' Rules of Procedure, to give you a sense of the variation you might encounter.

Conference procedures are divided amongst two types of discussions: formal and informal debate.

FORMAL DEBATE

During formal debate, delegates have the opportunity to share their views with the entire committee, while the rules of procedure are being observed. In formal debate, delegates make speeches, answer questions, introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. While formal debate is used to further the work of the committee, delegates can slow down debate by not knowing the rules of procedure.

Un-Moderated CAUCUS

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

MODERATED CAUCUS

In order to move into a moderated caucus a delegate must make a motion, which the committee will vote upon. A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. This form facilitates debate, especially when there is a long speakers list. In this format the rules of procedure are also suspended. When a motion for a moderated caucus is passed, the Chair calls upon delegates as they raise their placards to address the committee for a predetermined amount of time.

Chart of Basic Model U.N. Procedural Rules (Points and Motions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motion</th>
<th>To pass, the vote requires:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motion to Set Speaker's Time</td>
<td>This is a motion to set or change the speaker's time. It is a procedural motion, which requires two (2) delegates speaking for the amount of time motioned for, and two (2) delegates speaking against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion to Open and Close the speakers list.</td>
<td>At some Model U.N. conferences, once the speakers list is closed it is closed for the remainder of the session or topic. However, at most Model U.N. conferences the speakers list can be opened and closed multiple times. Once the speakers list is exhausted, it means no one else wishes to speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion to Suspend meeting</td>
<td>This motion is made to suspend the meeting for the purpose of a regular caucus or a moderated caucus, but its use also depends upon the conference you are attending. When moving to suspend the meeting, the delegate should specify a certain amount of time and the purpose. This motion requires an immediate vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion to Adjourn meeting</td>
<td>This motion is made to end the committee session until the next session, which at times is until next year. This motion is most commonly made to end committee session for the purpose of lunch or dinner. This motion requires an immediate vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion to Adjourn debate</td>
<td>This motion must not be confused with the motion to adjourn the meeting. Motion to adjourn debate is a tactic to put all of the work that the committee has completed on the topic in which they are discussing on hold and to table it. At some Model U.N. conferences you could table the topic by adjourning debate, move on to another topic and then return to the first topic at later time. However, at most Model U.N. conferences, once you adjourn debate on a topic, the topic is considered tabled and cannot be discussed any more. This motion requires two (2) delegates speaking for the adjournment of debate and two (2) delegates speaking against the adjournment of debate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion to Close debate</td>
<td>This motion is made in order for the committee to move into voting procedure. Once a delegate feels as if they have made their country’s position clear, there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, and everyone is ready, a delegate makes a motion to move into voting procedure by moving for the closure of debate. This motion requires only two (2) delegates speaking against the closure of debate and zero (0) delegates for the closure of debate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point of Order</td>
<td>During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the chairperson in accordance with the rules of procedure shall immediately decide the point of order. A delegate may appeal against the ruling of the chairperson (noted below). The appeal shall be put to a vote, and the chairperson’s ruling shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point of Inquiry</td>
<td>When the floor is open, a delegate may move for a point of inquiry, in order to ask the chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Personal Privilege</strong></td>
<td>A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort s/he is experiencing, such as inability to hear another delegate’s speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Information</strong></td>
<td>After a delegate has given a speech in formal debate, s/he may choose to yield his or her time to a point of information, a question another delegate raises concerning the speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appeal to the Chair’s Decision</strong></td>
<td>This motion is made when a delegate feels as if the chairperson has made an incorrect decision. The delegate wishes to challenge the chairperson and does so by formally making a motion to appeal the chairperson’s decision. This motion may be made verbally or in writing. The opposing delegate speaks and the chairperson defends his or herself before the vote.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Links to different MUN Conferences Rules of Procedure

- [World MUN](#)
- [UC Berkley MUN](#)
- [UNIMUN](#)
- [The University College of Cariboo](#)

http://www.unausa.org

Speech Making/Public Speaking:
Speech Making

Writing and delivering speeches is an important aspect of the MUN simulation. Speeches help delegates convey the positions of their Member States, help build consensus and start formulating resolutions. Usually, the committee sets the speaking time, as the delegates make a motion to set the duration and if the motion has been seconded, the body then votes upon the suggestion. Although speechmaking is very important to the MUN simulation, many delegates biggest fear is public speaking. It is essential that delegates come to the conference well prepared: meaning that they have completed prior research, know their country’s position, and even have objectives for a resolution. A good opening speech should:

Open with: “Thank you- Mr./ Madame/ Honorable-Chair/President etc.:”
The speech should include:

- Brief introduction of your country’s history of the topic
- The current situation of the topic
- Your country’s overall position on the topic/reason for position (i.e.: religious ideologies)
- Your country’s position within the bloc, major powers etc.
- Past actions taken by the U.N., Member States etc. to combat the problem
- Possible ideas or objectives for a resolution
- Role of NGOs in combating the issue (if applicable)
- Whether there is room for negotiation

As there are no set guidelines for how delegates should execute their speeches, delegates should decide how they feel most comfortable delivering their speeches. Some delegates utilize their position papers as their opening speeches, others just write out some key points, and many just speak without any aides. Since public speaking is a skill it is important to practice, practice, practice. Remember the audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. Create the speech to meet the level of the audience (elementary school, high school, college). It must pertain to audiences’ interests.

Mr. Anthony Hogan, Model U.N. International, suggests the system of six "C's" to improve your ability; Confident, Clear, Concise, Constructive, "Con Passion", and Critique.

- **Confidence:** Confidence is portrayed by being as knowledgeable as possible on your subject and conveying this knowledge through the power of your voice and eyes. As a Model U.N. delegate, you are the authority and representative of your respective country. Research well and speak as if you know you are undoubtedly right. As the speaker, you must have confidence in yourself; otherwise the audience will have little confidence in you.

- **Clear:** A speaker can do many things before-hand to assist them in speaking clearly. Write an outline of the topics that are going to be said, and follow it when speaking. Always speak slowly. This will allow the audience to hear everything that is said. Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid fumbling with words. Try to enunciate words properly, considering the diversity of the audience. English might not be their first language.

- **Concise:** A good public speaker presents his/her points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point—say what you have to say and open the floor to questions. Do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.
• **Constructive**: An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. It is a known fact that three is a magic number. Say it once, say it and review it, then say it again. This method will help the audience to remember what was said.

• **"Con Passion"**: It is always important to speak from the heart--with passion--hence the Spanish term "con passion". Always maintain eye contact with the audience. In doing so the audience will feel connected to you and your speech. This is what you want. You want to grab and to hold the audience's attention.

• **Critique**: It is better to critique than to criticize. Critiquing is constructive and allows for people to grow and improve. Criticizing brings peoples' motivation and confidence down. A critique should be accepted positively, since it is a tool that is used to strengthen one's public speaking.

These six "C's" are necessary and should be included in the research, writing, and delivery of the speech. It is also important to consider engaging the audience when forming and delivering a speech.

**Audience**

The audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. Create the speech to meet the level of the audience (elementary school, high school, college). It must pertain to audiences' interests.

Some additional tips for effective public speaking can be found below, and have been adapted from [http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Rando13.html](http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Rando13.html).

1. **ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY SPEECH FILLERS** from your communication. Fillers are words and phrases such as "ummm," "well," "it is sorta like," "it's kinda like." These take away from the message you want to convey. Some of the words and phrases to eliminate include: "you know," "I think," "I'm sorry," "just," "but," "should," "like," "um," and, "a," etc.

2. **USE THE POWERFUL PAUSE.** Do not be afraid to have a moment of silence between sentences. A pause, after a thought and prefacing a response to a question holds the attention of the listener.

3. **BREATHE** from the diaphragm. Breathe deeply and often.

4. **PACE YOURSELF.** Do not talk too fast or too slow.

5. **PHYSICALLY POSITION YOURSELF POWERFULLY.** Be aware of your posture when you speak. Slouching, tilting your head and crossing your arms or legs diminishes the message. Stand up straight, shoulders down, feet firmly planted and knees unlocked.

6. **PROJECT YOUR PRESENCE.** Your voice is the herald that carries your message. Speak from your diaphragm not your throat. Keep the sound in the low- to- medium range. This projects authority. Speak loudly enough to be easily heard. Focus on speaking with enthusiasm, and energy and create color with your voice.

7. **GESTURES.** Do not be a statue. Consider occasionally exaggerating a gesture. Speaking from a platform is different than holding a one on one conversation. Use your whole body when you speak.

8. **CONNECT WITH YOUR AUDIENCE.** Use a lot of eye contact. Speak directly to individual members of the audience. Do not take your eyes off your audience or focus on a point over their heads.

9. **COMMUNICATE CONFIDENCE.** Make a conscious effort to project yourself confidently. This is as important as the message.

[http://www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org)
Techniques for effective communication

When speaking in front of your committee, be sure to:

1. Write down your opening and closing statements.
2. Speak clearly and audibly.
3. Make eye contact with everyone.
4. Limit your fidgeting, pacing and rocking back and forth, but don’t be too stiff.
5. Keep a tall posture.
6. Be assertive and confident. If you feel your voice waver, pause and recollect yourself before continuing.
7. DON’T REPEAT WHAT EVERYONE ELSE IS SAYING! If you find that delegates are being repetitious, then use your speaker’s time to summarize the comments and then suggest some sort of action or wording to go into a resolution. Use your time wisely and impressively!
8. Be courteous, especially to the chair (whenever you are recognized to speak or when the chair tells you your time is up, say, “Thank-you, chair”).
9. Once your time is up, end your sentence, say thank-you, and sit down. DO NOT keep talking through the chair’s banging of the gavel.
10. Once you return to your seat, be sure to re-submit your name for the speakers’ list.

Speakers’ lists tend to be long and not give you many opportunities to speak. Be sure to make use of your time, and persuade other delegates to yield their remaining time to you (if yielding of time is permitted at the conference).

When you are not speaking, be an active listener by noting down what each country is stating as their policy. Cross-reference their statements with your research to make sure they are in character. Listening to other speeches is an excellent opportunity to find other countries to work with.

KEY PHRASES

When in Favor of a Resolution/Idea

1. The importance of defending this resolution ...
2. ... and it is for those reasons that we beg for the acceptance of the proposed resolution
3. ... our points are strong
4. the wisdom that has been radiated from the delegate of ...
5. WORDS:
   - Cogent (convincingly to the point)
   - profundity
   - monolithic
   - dynamic
   - posit
   - sustainability
6. Let's set a precedent...
7. (We) implore other members of this body to call upon their power of reason and innate sense of right and wrong ... vote for this resolution

When Opposed

1. The importance of defeating this resolution...
2. I am astonished that this proposal is even being debated, an act that implies serious contemplation of this act/plan/etc ...
3. ...a serious, dangerous assumption
4. ...why the previous speakers have not proven...
5. thank you for that aspect, now let's look at the slimy side...
6. WORDS:
   - piggyback
   - cleavages
   - encapsulated
   - arrest
   - static
   - deleterious
   - obfuscated
   - harmful
   - injurious
   - ruinous
7. ...This resolution is simply a mechanism through which - is/are attempting to further their own agenda. (We) will not stand for the perversion of the noble principles of the UN in such a manner.
8. (We) implore other members of this body to call upon their power of reason and innate sense of right and wrong ... vote against this resolution
9. (We) would be embarrassed if this resolution went to plenary as a representation of the work done in this committee.

When Yielding
I would now like to yield my time to - for what I'm sure will be a radiantly brilliant speech (or variation thereof ... don't be rude when yielding to an ally)

General Debate
1. Fellow delegates, the country of (your country) would like to direct your attention to...
2. ...and members of this committee...
3. ...women/my country/people of color/etc.. specifically targeted by that flaw.

The Sovereignty/ Collective Security/ Debate
Do we think that (sovereignty/collective security) is important? Absolutely! Do we think that it should be taken to such an extreme that (it renders this body impotent/that it threatens our own national security)? Absolutely Not!

(You will learn that sovereignty is an issue that always comes up and is often used to put down resolutions and ideas. Depending on your country’s perspective - which you will be well acquainted with since you’ll have done such brilliant research - you either stick with the sovereignty argument or don’t use it.)

CAUCUSING AND NEGOTIATIONS

Explanation of Caucusing

There are two types of caucusing at the Conference:

1. Moderated Caucus - the committee chooses to depart from the speakers list and have the Chairman call on countries at her/his discretion. A time limit is set for the moderated caucus (usually between 5-10 minutes), as well as a time limit for each speaker (usually 30 seconds - 1 minute). Moderated caucuses are best used to debate a current resolution and to get more opinions on the floor.

2. Caucus - the committee temporarily suspends from the normal debate in order to caucus. A caucus cannot exceed thirty minutes, and are to be used to write resolutions, meet in country blocks, and/or gather support for a resolution. USE THIS TIME WISELY! The Chair and her/his staff usually walk around during this time to see who is working or not. Always be in the middle of a working group or discussing the issue at hand with other delegates. Never be caught lolling around during a caucus.

Negotiation Skills

One quality of an excellent delegate is the ability to find common ground with other delegates and to gather support from the committee for a resolution. When writing a resolution, it is important to consider the stages of International Negotiations:

I. Diagnosis
   • What is the problem?
   • What is the "other side" susceptible to in the way of appeals?
   • What are the ingredients / key actors in the situation?
   • What does your need or want?

II. Formulation

   Overarching principle /formula which will define the problem, usually written out in the preambulatory clause of the resolution

III. Implementing Details

   Use the operative clause of the resolution to state the specific steps of action you want the committee to support.
RESOLUTIONS

Description:

Resolutions are the primary tools of discussion in the United Nations. They form the basis of for all U.N debate, bringing one or several issues to the floor in a form that delegates can discuss, amend, and reject or ratify as circumstances dictate. Resolutions usually state a policy that the U.N will undertake, but they also may be in the form of treaties, conventions, and declarations in some bodies. They range from very general to very specific in content. Depending on the body involved in negotiations, they may call for or suggest a course of action or condemn an action. They may also require an action or sanctions on the part of the member states. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council may only call for or suggest from member states. It should be noted no body other than the Security Council may require action or sanctions from other member states. In some cases, final conventions and treaties may also require action, but this would only be on the part of the signatory nations.

Resolutions are termed working papers until they have the necessary signatures from delegates, have been submitted to the chair, have been approved by the chair, and have been read aloud to the committee.

Each point, or clause, in the resolution should be written as a single sentence, with commas and semicolons separating the various parts. The heading of the resolution should state the country or countries sponsoring the resolution, the name of the Committee/Council to which it will be presented, and the topic of the resolution at the top of the document.

Following the heading sections, resolutions are split into preambulatory and operative clauses:

1. Preambulatory clauses are listed first, and they are used to justify action, denote past authorizations and precedents for action, and/or denote the purpose of action. Preambulatory clauses also often restate the problem. They are not numbered and a comma separates each clause.

2. Operative clauses are the statement of policy in a resolution. They are numbered, begin with a verb to denote (or suggest) action, and each usually addresses no more than one specific aspect of action to be taken. A semicolon separates each clause.

Amendments to resolutions are the means by which resolutions may be altered by the body involved. Amendments would create additions, deletions or changes to a resolution in order to increase its acceptability to all nations involved, Amendments are usually needed for a body to move towards a consensus on a resolution.

Format:

Points to consider in writing a resolution:

1. In the preambulatory clauses, describe the recent history of the situation and the issue as it currently stands;
2. Reference past United Nations actions, when available;
3. Reference prior UN resolutions passed on the topic when available;
4. In the operative clauses include actions which will solve the problem rather than simply restating the problem;
5. Don't be blatantly political in the content of the resolution—this may damage efforts to reach a consensus on the issue;
6. Take into account the points of view of other nations whenever possible;
7. Write the resolution form your country's "international" or "United Nations" perspective, not just from your country's individual point of view;
8. Refer issues which need further discussion to appropriate existing bodies;
9. Don't create new committees/commissions/working groups, etc. without considering the funding for these groups, or if other, similar bodies already exist;
10. Don't write resolutions that address problems your committee is not equipped to deal with (i.e. calling for humanitarian aid from NGO's when you are on the Economic Social Council). So know exactly what your committee can do.
11. Always consider previous UN resolutions on the topic—don't duplicate what other resolutions have done without referencing the appropriate sources. (This is plagiarism).

Resolution Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledging</th>
<th>Expecting</th>
<th>Noting with regret</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirming</td>
<td>Expressing appreciation</td>
<td>Noting with satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarmed by</td>
<td>Expressing satisfaction</td>
<td>Observing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approving</td>
<td>Fulfilling</td>
<td>Reaffirming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware of</td>
<td>Fully aware</td>
<td>Realizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing in mind</td>
<td>Fully alarmed</td>
<td>Recalling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believing</td>
<td>Fully believing</td>
<td>Recognizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerned</td>
<td>Further...</td>
<td>Referring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Guided by</td>
<td>Regretting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemplating</td>
<td>Having adopted</td>
<td>Seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convinced</td>
<td>Having approved</td>
<td>Stressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaring</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Taking into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply concerned</td>
<td>Having decided</td>
<td>Taking into consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply conscious</td>
<td>Having examined</td>
<td>Taking note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply convinced</td>
<td>Having received</td>
<td>Viewing with appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply disturbed</td>
<td>Having reviewed</td>
<td>Viewing with apprehension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply regretting</td>
<td>Keeping in mind</td>
<td>Welcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deploring</td>
<td>Noting further</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desiring</td>
<td>Noting with approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determined</td>
<td>Noting with deep concern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasizing</td>
<td>Noting with regret</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operative Phrases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Deplores</th>
<th>Proclaims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adopts</td>
<td>Designates</td>
<td>Reaffirms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affirms</td>
<td>Directs</td>
<td>Recognizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>Draws attention</td>
<td>Recommends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Resolutions

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Refraining from the Threat of Use of Force in IR
SUBMITTED TO: The Fourth Committee
SUBMITTED BY: (Sponsor country or countries)

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

RECOGNIZING, that the use of force in international relations cannot be condoned,

AFFIRMING, the principles of the UN Charter in regards to the non-usage of force in IR,

SEEKING solutions to the international problems without the use of force,

DEEPLY CONCERNED that some nations still consider force to be an acceptable means of diplomacy,

1. REQUESTS all nations to refrain from the use of force in international relations;

2. SUPPORTS the use of various United Nations bodies for the settlement of international disputes;

3. CONGRATULATES all nations which choose to resolve their disputes in a peaceful fashion
ECOSOC,

(01) Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees the right of mankind to live in a state which is worthy of its name,

(04) Aware of the fact, that every citizen of the state must have the right to be treated equally within the state,

(06) Reminding member states that all countries should have the right to be self reliant and economically recognized by the international community to be able to fully contribute to the welfare of mankind,

(10) Noting with deep concern, that widespread poverty is still a threat to the international community and will not cease until immediate action is taken place,

(13) Reminding that until capacity building is made capable in countries where it is most required, such as developing nations, the rate at which these countries can flourish in the fields of economy and politics will not be at the desired level,

(17) 1. Calls upon the restoring of macroeconomic stability in the economies of states within need by,

(19) a) monitoring and eventually controlling the inflation rate,
(20) b) ensuring that ‘power disputes’ between governments and, any other internal sources come to an end,
(21) c) balancing the financial revenues of the government,
(23) d) lowering the unemployment rate,
(24) e) tending to the matters of debt relief, a matter which is vital for maintaining stability,

(24) 2. Urges all member states to take part in reinvigorating growth by means of,

(26) a) restoring or establishing foreign investor’s confidence, but
not at the cost of domestic priorities,
b) increasing the country's income,
c) introducing the country's exportation goods to a wider
variety of buyers,
d) constructing a more favorable trading status,

3. Further urges states to recognize the importance of income
distribution, specifically bearing in mind the vulnerability of
the middle class,

FORUM: Economical and Social Committee
QUESTION OF: Eradication of poverty and capacity building
SUBMITTED BY: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

ECOSOC,

4. Calls for the recognition of the developing country’s plans
for improving social indicators,

a) reducing the illiteracy rate,
b) educating the whole population,
c) reducing birth rate,
d) tending to the matters of the health and nutritional issues
of the state,

5. Requests the utmost attention of the entire international
community to the issue of the population below poverty line,

6. Further requests the assistance of the UN in supporting
developing countries by means of financial aid or the
establishment of a NGO which will assist in the monitoring
of the poverty level and providing solutions,

7. Calls upon on the cooperation and attendance of all member
states in working to achieve and thus preserve political and
social stability,

8. Expresses its own dedication to the efforts in working to
resolve this matter.
Commission: ECOSOC

(1) **Emphasising** that all human beings are considered equal according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter,

(3) **Affirming** that a need for a focus on diminishing current social attitudes and stereotypes against women is necessary for relieving women of social discrimination,

(6) **Congratulating** the work done by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and all other IGOs and NGOs,

(11) **Reminding** that discrimination of women is present between men and women, and it prevents women's participation on equal terms with men in the political, social, economic and cultural aspects of society,

(14) 1. **Strongly urges** all states, who have not done so yet, to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(17) 2. **Recommends** all nations to develop programs and institutions with the goal of promoting and ensuring the rights of women on a national level, paying special attention to the following areas:

(a) education of women concerning maternal care, HIV, and birth control,

(b) domestic and/or sexual violence against women,

(c) assuring women the right to work in all fields, under equal conditions as men,

(d) giving women the right to vote and to be elected as well as the opportunity to take an active role in the governmental and local community,

(e) right to equal education,

(f) working with the financial and moral support of NGOs, IGOs, and other international and national organisations;

(31) 3. **Urges** all states to take appropriate measures in order to stop the exploitation of prostitution, by implementation of stricter national policies opposing violence directed at women, including rape, and the trafficking of women and girls;
4. **Calls upon** all states to arouse public awareness on women in order to make them able to manifest their rights accordingly and as indicated by the laws, through:
   a) mass media,
   b) debriefings,
   c) informative campaigns;

5. **Proposes** that an international informational campaign be conducted through the mass media to increase awareness of women’s rights, and to aid in the promotion and protection of women’s rights;

6. **Requests** all women rights affiliated NGOs to accept UNESCO as their headquarters in order to make their actions more efficient and constructive;

7. **Supports** the international exchange of information and experiences concerning the protection of women’s rights and successful programs for implementing action plans consistent with the ideals outlined in CEDAW and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under UNESCO, by:
   a) establishing a database or information centre within the CEDAW organisation that will be able to distribute this information to countries requesting it,
   b) allowing time to share knowledge over the topic of women’s rights during CEDAW meetings and conferences,
   c) sending CEDAW representatives to assist countries who find it necessary with the creation of new policies or systems with the goal of promoting women’s rights,
   d) establishing analysis prepared by organisations and bodies of the United Nations;

8. **Further requests** all states to form a commission which will send reports requested by the Committee which works under the control of United Nations in order to make sure that the States that have adopted the CEDAW progress accordingly and evaluate and equalise women’s rights;

9. **Encourages** coordination between organisation and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate the issue of degradation of women, especially with reference to groups of women particularly vulnerable to degradation.
Committee: World Health Organization
Topic: Drugs in Developing Countries

Draft Resolution

Disturbed by the alarming rise of diseases in developing nations,

Concerned about the lack of respect for WTO and IPO agreements concerning intellectual property rights specifically with drugs,

Standing committed to all prior resolutions on this matter,

Recognizing the need in developing countries for good leadership, fighting corruption, and black markets giving priority to developing health care and willingness to spread relevant information on drug use,

Acknowledging that AIDS is still an incurable disease and it is therefore extremely important that the pharmaceutical industry is well-equipped to continue the process of research and aimed at combating the virus and developing a vaccine,

Reaffirming the right to life, health and medical care regardless of race, country of origin, creed, or economic status,

Respectful of the cultures of all nations in regards to proven traditional remedies,

Understanding the necessity for a greater number of well-trained pharmacists and greater understanding of the potential role of the pharmacist in population health care,

Agrees with the "overarching aim" mentioned by the EC of poverty reduction as an increasingly important goal in the area of health,

Recommits to the criteria set forth for the distribution of WHO aid as outlined in 4.3 of the WHO Medicines Strategy in 2000-2003,

Recognizing that serious illness is a major reason why poor population remain trapped in poverty,

1. Understands the need for guidelines to assist all pharmaceutical companies in their drug production efforts in order to create uniform standards. These guidelines should address:
   a. Research and development;
   b. Manufacturing and production of drugs;
   c. Advertising and proper labeling;
   d. Effective and proper distribution;
   e. Quality Management standards;
   f. Adherence to IPO & WTO agreements;
2. Proposes the creation of the International Medical Drug Regulation Organization (IMDRO), a subcommittee with members from both the WTO & WHO to draft specific guidelines and oversee their implementation.

3. Notes that a system of benchmarking, whereby the current criterion is accurately recorded and interpreted, should be implemented by the IMDRO to establish proper standards in order to ensure effective and just evaluation of the compliance of these guidelines.

4. Urges the competent panels of the WTO to interpret Article 31 of the TRIPS agreement in that it covers especially devastating communicable diseases as being a national emergency.

5. Calls upon willing donors to provide financial and medical incentives to IMDRO to be distributed to developing nations in order to facilitate the cooperation between nations and the organization overseeing these guidelines. These donors can include, but are not limited to:
   a. Any and all willing nations;
   b. NGOs;
   c. Philanthropists;
   d. International organizations;

6. Further agrees upon the establishment of an Emergency Relief fund under the IMDRO in the case of outbreaks to provide immediate health aid to nations in a state of health crisis.

7. Reaffirms its commitment to the TRIPS agreements in order to prevent infringements upon already existing patent laws which would destroy incentives for private research to take place within the pharmaceutical industry.

8. Supports the continued efforts of already existing information campaigns and the initiation of new ones where they do not already exist. These campaigns should deal with health issues to those nations where correct health education is lacking. This program will ideally be under the auspices of NGOs such as the Doctors without borders or the International Red Cross and will be centered around issues such as:
   a. Proper use of drugs;
   b. Use of independent drug information;
   c. Treatment guidelines;
   d. Drug information bulletins;

9. Recognizes the need for each nation to establish a long term goal of creating the proper health care infrastructure to create more reliable supply systems through:
   a) Integration of supply systems;
   b) Good pharmacy practice;
c) Better rural-urban location of pharmacies;

10. **Supports** strengthening national pharmaceutical resources through training ministry of health officials and WHO national staff, and whenever possible increasing human resources in WHO country offices for carrying out activities relating to the pharmaceutical sector:

11. **Supports** the UNAIDS program of country-specific programs of health infrastructure development, and urges afflicted nations to follow the model of Senegal and Uganda regarding these programs:

12. **Further encourages** capable nations to extend debt relief to afflicted regions so as to work toward the goal of sustainable healthcare systems:

13. **Urges** the IASC (International Accounting Standards Committee) and the FASB (Federal Accounting Standards Board of the U.S) to allow research and developing costs to be capitalized instead of requiring them to be expensed in an attempt to lower R & D costs for these pharmaceutical companies:

14. **Further urges** that strict standards be imposed on how a company can capitalize these costs:

15. **Stresses** the equal opportunity to marginalized portions of the population:

16. **Applauds** the essential drugs program in its ability to facilitate efficacy in association with global dissemination.

17. **Respects** the sovereignty of all nations with regards to health infrastructure
CONFERENCES

Preparation

As a rule, delegates should become familiar with several items in their preparations for the conference, including:

- The U.N. system as a whole;
- A general background of the nation's history and policies;
- A specific background of the nation’s viewpoints on the issues to be discussed at the conference;
- A specific background of the perspectives of nations with differing viewpoints on the issues;
- The current world situation as it applies to the nation;
- The rules and procedures of the conference;
- Voting record of the nation;
- Treaties and agreements relating to the issues;
- Speeches made by the country in regards to committee topics.

As a delegation, we will determine our strategy and goals for the conference. These areas include:

- What kind of role will our delegation play at the conference? (conciliatory, obstructive, aggressive, neutral or leading)
- Will our delegation seek leadership positions in each Committee/Council and in the GA Plenary?
- How can our delegation achieve the goals and interests identified in our research?
- With which other nations will our delegation attempt to work?
- What delegations will be our main adversaries?

Research and preparation are key to assuring that each delegate stays in character and accurately represents her country and policy.
1. A few weeks before the Conference
   a) Go over parliamentary procedure- we simply cannot stress enough the fact that you must have flawless and intimate knowledge of the framework with which you will be expected to debate.
   b) Have an unofficial/official working paper for each of your topics. Having a plan to propose immediately will allow you to steer debate in your favor. Be sure that you have the right facts and statistics to defend your working paper logically and articulately. However, be flexible enough with your ideas so that you can work with other countries. Cooperation is key in passing resolutions.
   c) Know your allies - you should immediately seek these people out in committee so that you all can begin to work closely. Know these allies well in advance of the conference.
   d) Know your limits of what your country will allow in a resolution. Set clear boundaries so that you can fight those resolutions that do not conform to those limits.
   e) Know what agenda item you want first- (hint: it is always the one your country is the most involved in) and be immediately ready to debate it. May committees do not get past one topic so it is vitally imprint that your topic be chosen.

2. Appearance
   a) Always conservative- Western business attire. Skirts and dresses should be within 3" of your knee. Attract attention to your mind, not your body!
   b) If you have long hair, pull it back. This way, you won’t play with it and after a 4 hour session, it will still look great.
   c) You should wear something like a brightly colored scarf, vest, or blazer that will make finding you in a sea of suits easier. The chair’s eyes should always easily find you during a caucus.

3. At the Conference
   a) Respect the chair his/her people at the dais-any sort of disrespect toward the dais is unacceptable
   b) Follow the lead of the chair- if he/she looks serious, then you should be serious as well, etc. Listen to their comments during session, look at their expressions, see what their likes and dislikes are and use that to your advantage. The dais is observing you; so always look busy during a caucus when any member of the dais walks by. DO NOT LEAVE THE ROOM DURING A CAUCUS. The dais needs to see you moving and working. Caucus are not called for bathroom and phone breaks. They are an integral part of the simulation. Schmoozing can also go a long way in the case of ties and final decisions.
   c) Do NOT be a page!!! NEVER be a page!!! You will be everyone else’s messenger and will barely be able to participate in debate
   d) Be at every single session on time! Your chair needs to see you there and working everyday.
   e) Always sit in the front row, in or near an aisle seat and near the microphone. It will make it easier for when you go up and speak.
f) Use mealtimes to work on resolutions with other delegates (This is where a bulk of the decisions are made).
g) If you are more than 5 speakers away on the speaker's list, ask questions, make comments, and ask speakers to yield their time to you. Don't go too long without the chair hearing you speak.
h) NEVER call for a caucus for more than 20 minutes

And at the end of the day...

Our Model U.N. team is a lot of work; but is also a lot of fun and tremendously rewarding experience. We are passionate about what we do, and we do MUN because we love it! So go out there, impress the hell out of everyone, and make Mount Holyoke College proud. 😊