




MUN Training

10/19



Structure, research and position papers



Typically, you will receive your country and committee assignment 1-2 weeks prior to the conference.

- First delegates select their 2-4 “top committees”
- Mrs. Botta will assign each student a country and committee
- From there, your 2-3 topics will be available online

Research Your topic

- First, read through the background guides and google the topic to get a feel for it
- The background guide is typically several pages created by the chairs that explain the topic
- You must read the background guides to know what to research and not be lost during debate



Research your country and its stance on the topic

- There are usually “points to consider” at the bottom of each background guide to be used to guide your research
- Also, use the helpful links as well as other reliable means of research
- Also look into other nations that may share your countries beliefs for helpful alliances during the conference
- CIA World FactBook>> Good source




Must cite the information as delegates may ask for your source (barely ever happens)

Once you are aware of the topic and your country's position, you are ready to begin the **position paper**.



Research is important to do well, and it
is important to keep track of sources.
Remember to try to use .org, and be
weary using .com
NO WIKI


No WiKIIIIIIII



Position papers are a formal, detailed written statement., esp. regard to ONE topic, that articulates a position, viewpoint, or policy, as of a government, organization, or political candidate.

Para from (www.dictionary.com)

In simpler terms, its 1 page on the POV of your country on one topic

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- No more than a page, double spaced.
 - Do not just define the topic, but relate it to your country.
 - Use simple vocab
 - Be to the point



Analyze your countries
viewpoint and write a
thesis



Throughout, discuss the countries
standpoint vs. the world

- which countries share beliefs
 - What countries suffer the same way
- Not longer than 2 sentences



Discuss the stats: any progress being made or any sign that change is a goal in the country.

EX: if topic is HIV, AIDS, A stat could be the % of people with your nations that has HIV, AIDS, or maybe a law currently being passed in relation to HIV, AIDS



Discuss the government

Ex: if country's government is trying to combat the issue

if the government is manipulated by offenders

If the government is strong or weak and how that affects the issue



Take the opportunity to ask for help
and agree/ disagree with the topic of
your countries viewpoint

Ex: Underdeveloped nations seeking
help from developed nations



Works cited:

Use a website or manually do it at the bottom of the paper. For most conferences, its ok to just copy and paste the link, while others may require MLA or APA citations.



Proof Read:

One does not want to read a paper that makes no sense or has many flaws in spelling and grammar. Makes also a poor first impression



Questions on
position papers?



FLOW OF DEBATE TRAINING

Dress Code

- ▶ Delegates should wear business attire while attending conferences
- ▶ It is recommended that male delegates wear dress shirts, ties, slacks, and dress shoes; don't hesitate to wear a suit, you will not be overdressed
- ▶ Female delegates should dress appropriately; a blouse with dress slacks or a skirt, along with dresses are acceptable. Please be aware you will be on your feet a lot so take into consideration the shoes you wear.
- ▶ All delegates should refrain from wearing jeans, sneakers, or any type of casual attire.(can be found on our website)

Roll Call

- ▶ Present: Answering “present” means simply that you are in attendance. It allows you to abstain from voting later during voting procedures.
- ▶ Present and Voting: Answering “present and voting” means that later during voting procedures you must vote, for or against.

Setting the Agenda

- ▶ Delegates will propose an order for the topics. Typically, two delegates speak for the order and two against for each proposition, and then a vote will be taken. Majority wins

Formal Debate

- ▶ Speakers List- The order in which countries will speak in. Delegates will also vote upon the length of speaking time.(Typically a minute to two minutes)
- ▶ Formal debate revolves around a speakers list. The Chair begins by asking all delegates interested in addressing the other members to raise their placards. The chair then chooses delegates to be placed on the speakers list. A country may only be on the speakers list once at a time, delegates may add their country back to the list again after their speech.

Informal Debate

- ▶ Informal debate involves discussion outside of the speakers list.
- ▶ Moderated Caucus- When the chair calls on delegates one-by-one so that each can address the committee in short speeches
- ▶ Unmoderated Caucus- The committee breaks for a temporary recess so that delegates may meet with each other discuss ideas.

What Happens During Caucuses

- ▶ After several countries state their positions, the committee breaks for caucuses.
- ▶ Writing begins as countries work together to compose draft resolutions.
- ▶ Countries and groups meet to gather support for specific draft resolutions.
- ▶ Delegates finalize draft resolutions.
- ▶ Draft resolution sponsors build greater support for their resolution and look to incorporate others' ideas through friendly amendments

Submitting Draft Resolutions

- ▶ Once your papers are submitted to be typed, the committee generally discusses the various resolutions while waiting to receive the copies of the resolutions. When the resolutions come back a delegate must motion to recognize it.

Voting procedures

- ▶ First amendments are voted on, then resolutions
- ▶ During voting no one is allowed to enter or leave the room. The chair will run through the list of nations alphabetically, and each person must vote either “for “against” or “abstain”.

Points and Motions

- ▶ Suspend the Meeting- motioning for a moderated caucus; when motioning be sure to state a purpose and length of this suspension, this vote goes under simple majority.
- ▶ Adjourn Meeting- ends the committee session until further notice, most commonly used to go to lunch or dinner, must be voted on immediately.
- ▶ Tabling Debate- ends debate on the current topic. Delegates can table debate and then move on to the next topic and return to the first at a later time. Before going to a vote two delegates must speak for and two must speak against.
- ▶ Close Debate- allows the committee to enter voting procedure. Once a delegate feels their position has been made clear, that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, and all other delegates are ready, you may move for the closure of debate. Usually two delegates speak against this motion, none speak for it

Points and Motions

- ▶ Appeal the Chair's Decision- this motion is made when a delegate feels the chairperson has made an incorrect decision, this must first be made in writing.
- ▶ Point of Order- used when delegates believe the chair has made an error in the running of the committee. Delegates rising to points of order may not speak on the matter of the discussion, only on specify the errors they believe were made.
- ▶ Point of Inquiry/Parliamentary Procedure- when the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of inquiry in order to ask a chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.
- ▶ Point of Personal Privilege- used to inform a chairperson of a physical discomfort a delegate is experiencing, typically to use the lavatory, open/close a window, or say they could not hear another delegate's point.
- ▶ Point of Information- After a delegate has given a speech in formal debate, they may yield time to points of information/ questions from other delegates concerning the speech.

Questions....

- ▶ If you ever have any questions all information can be found on unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation



Resolution Writing

The Unmoderated Caucus

- ▶ Your time in an unmoderated caucus is perfect to create blocks and formulate your working paper with other delegates

How Does One Write a Working Paper?

- ▶ Sponsors
 - ▶ At the top of the paper, list all the sponsors, who are the authors and contributing delegates of the paper
- ▶ Signatories
 - ▶ Under the list of sponsors, list those delegates in committee who wish to see your resolution presented

How Does One Write a Working Paper?

- ▶ Preambulatory Clauses:
 - ▶ Outlines the resolution's position and its goals that are to be put into action by the “operative clauses”
 - ▶ Example: Recognizing that most countries have recently worked towards eradicating the death penalty in their respective nations

How Does One Write a Working Paper?

- ▶ Operative Clauses:
 - ▶ These are the “meat and potatoes” of your paper. They are the actions your group of sponsors want the committee to agree upon to solve the problem.
 - ▶ Example: Encourages nations to consider rehabilitating methods or other non violent and non deadly punishments when dealing with criminals, as to avoid utilizing inhuman methods of punishment such as the death penalty.

After The Writing

- ▶ The handwritten paper will be sent to get typed and photocopied so everyone in the committee can read and analyze it. Please use your best handwriting as another student, most likely someone who is NOT involved in MUN, will have to decipher and type it. A sloppily typed resolution will look unprofessional.

Grammar

- ▶ There is a proper way to format this paper, and a reference will be made available to you in your packet.
- ▶ A few notes:
 - ▶ Operatives end with a semicolon
 - ▶ Subclauses end with a comma
 - ▶ Operatives are numbered
 - ▶ Preambs end with a comma

Amendments

- ▶ An amendment is a change in your resolution **AFTER** it has been typed and returned to your committee.
- ▶ A friendly amendment: All of the sponsors agree with the change and it's written into the resolution.
- ▶ An unfriendly amendment: One or more sponsors do not support the change to the resolution and the committee must vote on it.