

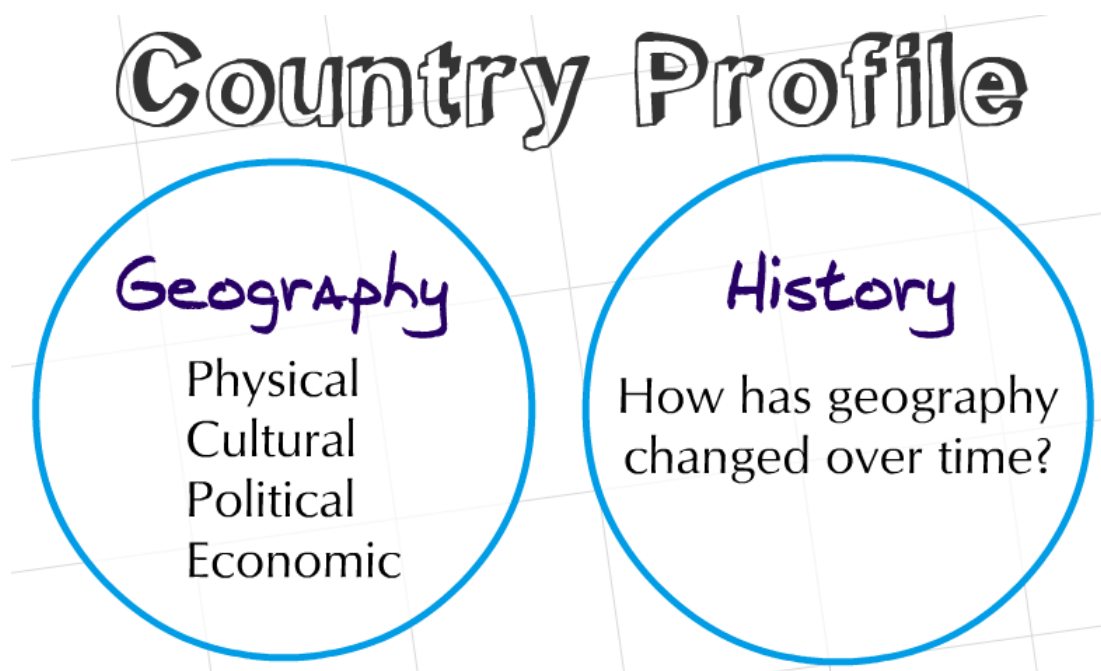


## THIMUN Qatar Model United Nations Delegate Guide

Delegation: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

## Country Profile: Geography and History



1. What is your country's official name?

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2. What is your region called?

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3. What are the countries in your region?

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4. How big is your country in square km?

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5. How would you describe your country's physical features and climate?

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6. How many people live in your country?

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7. What is your country's ethnic composition (use percentages)

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8. What are your countries official languages?

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9. How would you describe the quality of life for the average person living in your country?

a. What is the average salary?

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b. Access to healthcare?

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c. Access to education?

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d. Access to good nutrition?

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e. Access to higher education opportunities?

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f. Social welfare system (e.g. unemployment cheques)?

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10. When was your country founded?

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11. What type of government does your country have?

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12. How many people serve in your country's military?

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13. What are your country's military capabilities?

a. Do you have the nuclear power?

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b. Do you have ballistic missiles?

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c. Do you have chemical and biological weapons?

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14. What are your country's natural resources?

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15. What are your country's major exports and imports?

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16. What are your country's biggest trading partners?

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At the [UN Member States](https://www.un.org/en/library/unms), check the Record webpage <https://www.un.org/en/library/unms>? Use this information to answer the following

17. What are your country's voting patterns? How do they vote on rights issues? humanitarian issues? Matters of international security?

Rights issues:

Humanitarian issues:

International security

18. What are your country's sponsored resolutions?

19. What are your country's general debate statements?

20. What UN committees is your country active in?

At the [United Nations Treaty Collection](#) web-page you can find out which treaties your country is a signatory to

A list of [UN declarations and conventions can be found here](#). The database can be searched by year or by subject.

Some of the top Think Tanks are [listed here](#)

21. What treaties is your country a signatory to? Why did they sign on to them?

Treaty/declaration/think tank	Why is your country signed on?

1. What is your country's recent history? List the major historical events of the last 5 years.
2. What are your country's national interests? List the top 5 things that your country wants to achieve this year

# Dissecting the Research Report



The research report is split into three sections: **the Introduction, the UN and Possible Solutions.**

## PART 1 of the Research Report: The Introduction

What are the root causes of the issue? Use the information on the research report slides to outline the main causes that contribute to this problem:



1. What social factors cause this issue?
2. What economic factors cause this issue?
3. What political factors cause this issue? Political factors can be:
  - a. Earthquakes
  - b. Economic crisis
  - c. Popular revolt
  - d. Ebola-like virus
  - e. Neighboring country testing weapons
  - f. Sanctions on your country
  - g. Trying to meet the criteria of a new union
4. What other factors cause this issue?
5. How long has this issue been a problem?
6. Why is this issue a problem?
7. Use the research report and the guiding questions to look up how your country engages with this issue.
8. How has your delegation negatively impacted this issue?
9. Which organisations benefit from the status quo?

10. How does your country benefit from the status quo?
11. Which countries agree with your delegations stance on this issue?
12. Does your delegation's policies contradicts the resolution of this issue?
13. Which countries influence this issue the most? How so?
14. How has your delegation positively impacted this issue?
15. Why is it important to positively impact the issue? How does it affect your country?
16. Which countries/groups are the most impacted by this issue?
17. Which countries/groups should take the lead in solving this issue?
18. What does your country want as a resolution to this issue? eg poorer countries would want to raise aid to the UN budget, if your country doesn't pay too much already they will want to keep that going and if you are a rich nation you will want to limit the spending to specific areas that support your national interests.

## **PART 2 of the Research Report: The UN**

This section covers what UN action has been taken to address this issue on the agenda

1. Which resolutions linked to this issue has your country [ratified](#)?

Use this link to find out what resolutions your country has signed on to. At the [United Nations Treaty Collection](#) web-page you can find out which treaties your country is a signatory to

A list of [UN declarations and conventions can be found here](#). The database can be searched by year or by subject.

2. Which UN resolutions linked to this issue were not ratified? Why?
3. Did your country take any steps to implement this resolution?
4. How far did this resolution solve the issue?
5. Why wasn't this resolution completely effective? Was it blocked by a specific organisation/country? Were there any objections from a major organization?

## **PART 3 of the Research Report: Possible Solutions**

Read through the possible solutions outlined in the research report.

1. How far does your delegation agree with this solution? Why and how so?
2. Which countries would disagree with this solution?
3. Why would some countries disagree with these solutions?
4. What would your country need to change in order to implement this solution?
5. How would this affect the economy (jobs, market value etc)?
6. How would this affect education?
7. How would this affect political landscape in your country?

## **How To Write your Policy Statement or Position Paper**

Short and sweet! Max 3 mins long

These policies can be used to match with other delegates and find your power blocs. Once matched, merge all your policy documents in one document. This will represent the whole delegation's policy on all the issues on the agenda

## What is a policy statement?

The Policy statement is a thorough outline of:

- The most essential policies for your delegation relating to the issue
- The background info on the issue
- The current status of the issue globally
- Your delegation's current stance on the issue
- Your recommendations for global cooperation

## How to write a policy statement?

1. What is the issue? Use clear definitions of the key terms from the title of the issue.

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2. What has the international community (UN and non UN) done to solve this issue so far?

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3. What are the chief UN resolutions/ Documents relating to this issue?

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4. What is your country's position on this issue?

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5. What are the specific GLOBAL solution proposed by your delegation? These form your operative clauses.

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## Sample Policy Statements

**Delegation:** UNIFEM

**Commission:** ECOSOC

*The Question of Implementation of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), including Elimination of the Trafficking in Women and Girls*

Discrimination against women takes many forms whether it be in the workplace, at home, or in society at large. Increasingly, and at an alarming rate, the crime of trafficking in women and girls has grown in practice. The multilateral conventions that have been agreed to by the majority of Member States and in many cases, universally, provide all the legitimate means of states to implement and enforce measures that will end discrimination and, in severe cases, end the persecution that crosses from exploitation to slavery.

Particular conventions include the most important 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, more commonly referred to as CEDAW and the agreements reached at the 1995 follow-up Conference on Women held in Beijing.

UNIFEM supports all efforts at implementation and especially supports these efforts in countries with poor economies where the integration of women into the workplace and society as a whole will not only create equity but will also help to increase economic productivity.

UNIFEM urges all member states to cooperate in measures to eliminate the worst forms of discrimination by sharing resources to end human trafficking.

Model United Nations

# How to write a draft Resolution

Name of delegation: \_\_\_\_\_



Name of committee:\_\_\_\_\_

Topic:\_\_\_\_\_

Resolutions bring delegates together so they should be open and engaging and never mean. The idea is not to get MY resolution passed, its to come up with a collaborative resolution the global community can agree on

## The Heading

The heading at the top left corner will contain the following information, in this specific order:

FORUM: The full name of your committee

FORUM: \_\_\_\_\_

QUESTION OF: The full topic as stated on the website

QUESTION OF: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

MAIN SUBMITTER: The full delegation name of the delegate introducing the resolution

MAIN SUBMITTER: \_\_\_\_\_

# The First Line

A resolution is always written in one whole sentence meaning there shouldn't be a full stop until the very last line of the document. However, the first line itself address the subject in this case it would be your full committee name followed by a comma.

Example: Sustainable Development Goal 3 Committee,

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# The Preamble

These are clauses that should **explain** the problem. They should be informative; and, they should NOT propose any action. Any person who reads this part should be able to quickly understand:

- The problem- clearly and with statistics
- What is currently being done to solve the problem- clearly and with reference to the Non Government Organisations (NGOs) that are concerned and the UN resolution number that dealt with the issue previously
- Each of these clauses begin with a preamble phrase which is *italicized*, these clauses then end with a comma,
- Information can include:
  - Statistics about the issue
  - References to the UN Charter
  - Past UN resolutions and treaties
  - Efforts by Non- Governmental Organizations (often referred to as NGOs)
  - General statements on the topic
  - Any other factual information about the issue

## Example Preamble Phrases

<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Expressing its satisfaction</i>	<i>Noting with deep concern</i>
<i>Approving</i>	<i>Fulfilling</i>	<i>Noting with satisfaction</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Fully alarmed</i>	<i>Noting further</i>
<i>Bearing in mind</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Noting with approval</i>
<i>Believing</i>	<i>Fully believing</i>	<i>Observing</i>
<i>Confident</i>	<i>Further deploring</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Contemplating</i>	<i>Further recalling</i>	<i>Realizing</i>
<i>Convinced</i>	<i>Guided by</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Declaring</i>	<i>Having adopted</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Deeply concerned</i>	<i>Having considered</i>	<i>Referring</i>
<i>Deeply conscious</i>	<i>Having considered further</i>	<i>Seeking</i>
<i>Deeply convinced</i>	<i>Having devoted attention</i>	<i>Taking into account</i>
<i>Deeply disturbed</i>	<i>Having examined</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Deeply regretting</i>	<i>Having heard</i>	<i>Taking note</i>
<i>Desiring</i>	<i>Having received</i>	<i>Viewing with appreciation</i>
<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Having studied</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>
<i>Expecting</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>	

*Clause 1:* this one defines the problem USE STATISTICS!

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*Clause 2:* this one says what has been done by the UN to solve this issue already

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*Clause 3:* this one also says what has been done, by other NGOs to solve this issue already

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## Operative Clauses

This is what you actually debate- these are the UN “laws” that you want every country to agree to so that altogether we can all solve the issue. These clauses will change DRASTICALLY once you lobby with your co-submitters, so keep them clear and short.

Operative clauses express what the main submitter of the resolution thinks other countries and organizations should do to help improve the situations linked with the issue. Each of these should begin with an operative phrase that is underlined and should end with a semicolon. The solutions should be not only original but also practical in real-life situations. Each operative clause should only outline a single idea/ proposal beginning with numbering (“1.” “2.” “3.”...) . Each clauses should be as specific as possible and the usage of “sub-clauses”(beginning with “a.” “b.” “c.”...) And “sub-sub-clauses” (“i.” “ii.” “iii.”...) are allowed for further explanation of the proposal, however, there must be multiple “sub-clauses” and “sub-sub-clauses” per clause. After the last operative clause, the resolution then should end with a full stop.

1. Ask yourselves these questions:

- a) What exactly do I want to achieve?

- b) Where?
- c) How?
- d) When?
- e) With whom?
- f) What are the conditions and limitations?
- g) Why exactly do I want to reach this goal? What are possible alternative ways of achieving the same?

## 2. Operative clauses should be SMART :

- a) Specific: Be really clear what you want to see happen
- b) Measurable: how will you know that you've achieved your goals?
- c) Achievable: make sure you are using the right resources to get the job done
- d) Relevant: make sure that this clause really does achieve what you want
- e) Time Bound: set a realistic time to achieve this goal;

### Example Operative Phrases

<u>Accepts</u>	<u>Deplores</u>	<u>Further recommends</u>
<u>Affirms</u>	<u>Designates</u>	<u>Further requests</u>
<u>Approves</u>	<u>Draws the attention</u>	<u>Further resolves</u>
<u>Asks</u>	<u>Emphasizes</u>	<u>Has resolved</u>
<u>Authorizes</u>	<u>Encourages</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Calls</u>	<u>Endorses</u>	<u>Proclaims</u>
<u>Calls upon</u>	<u>Expresses its appreciation</u>	<u>Reaffirms</u>
<u>Confirms</u>	<u>Expresses its hope</u>	<u>Recommends</u>
<u>Congratulates</u>	<u>Further invites</u>	<u>Regrets</u>
<u>Considers</u>	<u>Further proclaims</u>	<u>Reminds</u>
<u>Declares accordingly</u>	<u>Further reminds</u>	<u>Requests</u>

Solemnly affirms

Trusts

**These bolded phrases are  
only for Security Council  
delegates**

Supports

Urges

Takes note of

**Demands**

Transmits

**Condemns**

1. Clause 1: this one calls upon the most relevant countries to get involved in this issue

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2. Clause 2: Address the social factors of the root causes of this issue. What are the social behaviours, social groups and organisations, contributing to the issue? How can government policy affect the social change- whether through awareness, establishing advocacy groups or supporting social change through government incentives. Use SMART criteria to show how you can Specifically, Measurably, Achievably, Realistically and within a Timed boundary implement this clause.

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3. Clause 3: Address the economic factors at the root cause of this issue. What are the economic pressures contributing to the issue? How can government policy affect the economic change- whether through encouraging better trade laws, investing in better infrastructure, or any other economic measure. Use SMART criteria to show how you can Specifically, Measurably,

Achievably, Realistically and within a Timed boundary implement this clause.

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4. Clause 4: Address the partnerships that can support the effectiveness of your solutions? Use SMART criteria to show how you can Specifically, Measurably, Achievably, Realistically and within a Timed boundary implement this clause.

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At the end of the resolution you should have solid clauses that agree with your country's policies and that can make a measurable contribution towards resolving the issues on the agenda. Merge your clauses with other nations that align with you and good luck debating your resolution!

You may add more clauses if you so wish until you have covered the social, economic, military, political, legal, and educational, aspects of a comprehensive solution to the issue on the agenda.

## **Speeches in MUN**

### **Making a General Debate speech**

- Look at your resolution packet and the topics that your committee will deal with in outline form. If the committee is discussing these topics then the debate is considered to be general. It is in these speeches that you will strive to “teach,” “enlighten,” “inform,” and communicate statistics to prove your point, etc.
- When you present general debate information, you are always giving information that is in line with your country’s policy. Include statistics, examples, facts, and ideas that extend our knowledge of the topic in a general way. Remember to always look at the topic through the lens of your country.

### **Making a substantive speech**

Each resolution is discussed individually and this is called substantive debate. The speeches you write for substantive debate are specifically written to address each separate resolution in your packet. You might use statistics but you will also present your country’s views mostly on the operatives (solutions). You could correct information presented in the preamble but only if it is in your country’s interest to do so.

Focus on operative clauses that you like, dislike, and state the reasons. You should also make suggestions as to what you would like accomplished.

After the first hour or two, you should begin to make more substantive speeches, focusing on specific ways in which to handle a problem. Remarks at this time should also be geared toward formulating working papers, or informal documents that suggest solutions to the problem.



The following pattern is a good guideline for making a brief but persuasive speech.

1. **If possible start your speech from a point of agreement.** Try to find an angle with which everybody in the room will agree. 'We all believe that the sovereignty of states must be respected....' This is also usually the first Operative clause
2. **Then move towards the point of disagreement.** 'However, if countries fail to protect their own populations then their sovereignty is void. Sovereignty brings with it responsibility, and if countries fail to live up to that responsibility, then the international community has the right to intervene....'
3. **To finish, request a clear-cut action.** 'Let us pass a resolution that will allow such intervention and commit the international community to preventing massive human rights violations wherever and whenever they may occur.'

## **Making an Opening Speech as an ambassador/start of the day**

### **Describe your country**

Location, poor or rich, special concerns or circumstances (e.g. ongoing civil war, drought, member of the EU)

### **Something unique about your country**

Include one or two interesting facts about your country, things that make it unique

### **What problems are faced by your people?**

Hunger, clean water, disease, global warming, refugees, aggressive neighbours, conflicts, terrorism

**What help, if any, do you need from the rest of the world?**

Aid, trade, support, expertise, advice, removal of debt

**Why is this topic important to your country?**

Destabilizes region, is a cause of poverty, kills lots of people in your country, violates principles that your country thinks are important

**What do you think should be the first step to solving the problem presented by the topic?**

Choose something that addresses the reasons why this topic is important to your country

**What solutions can you propose?**

Be creative!

### **Making an Opening Speech as a main submitter**

**This outlines background information on the issue and the current status on the global agenda**

Why should the committee care about this issue? Highlight the problem really clearly

**Your particular country's position and previous actions related to the issue**

Explain to the committee what has already been done to solve this issue and why it didn't work out

**Outline your country's current stance on the issue**

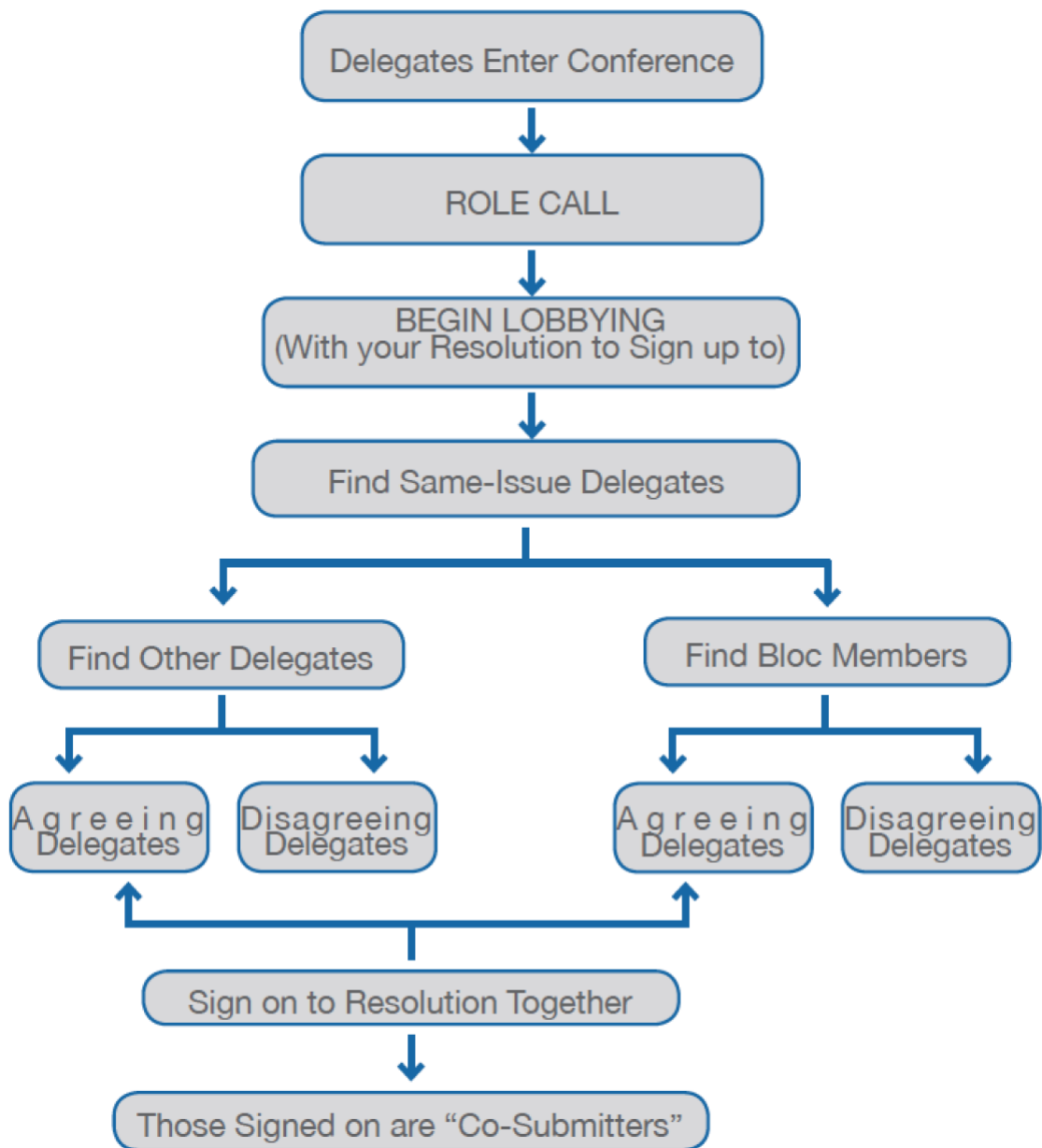
Humble brag your country's actions on this issue

## **Make recommendations for global cooperation**

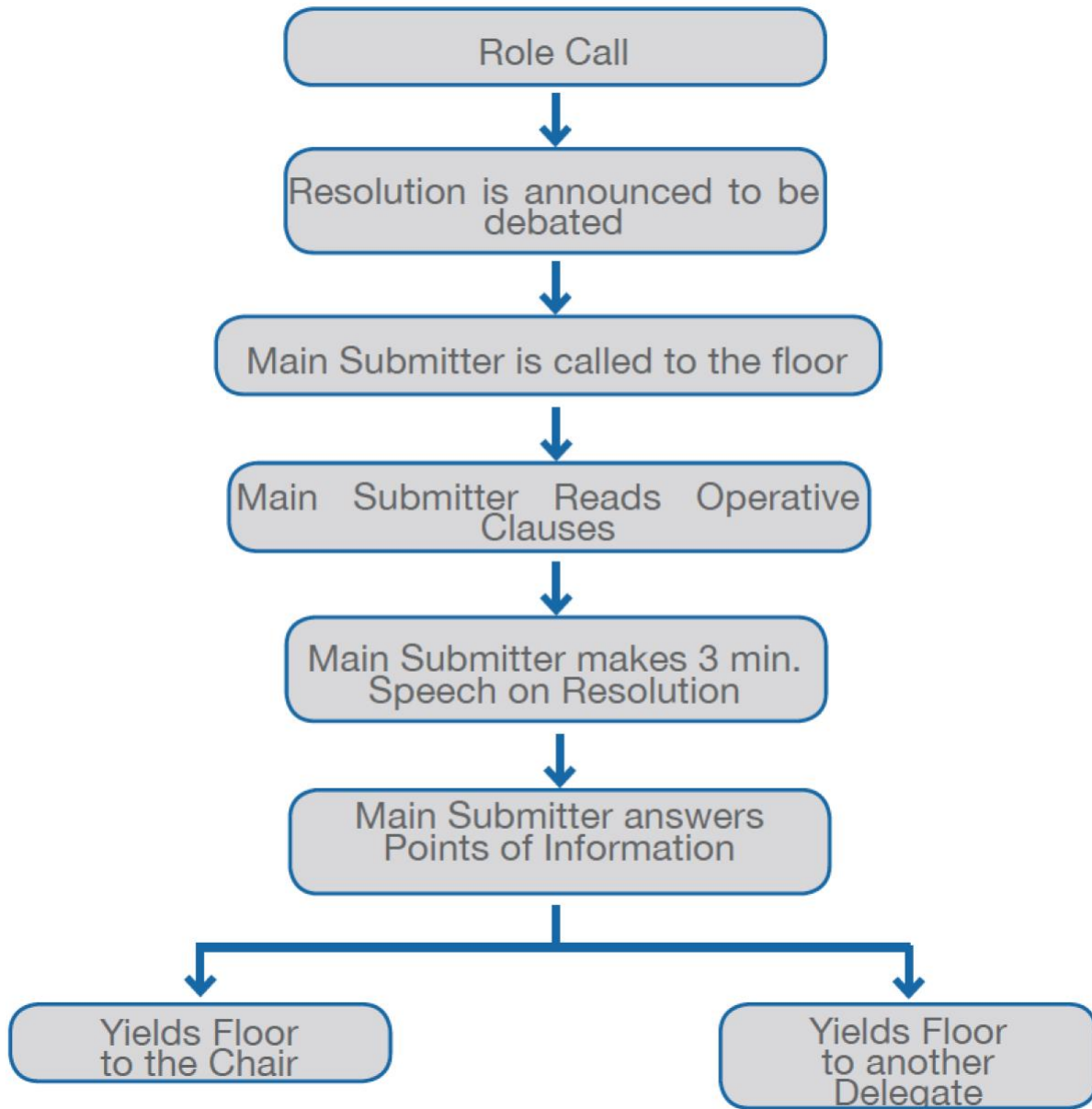
What you would like the rest of the delegations to commit to so that we can all solve this issue together

**Explain your operative clauses and why they will be the most effective to solve this issue**

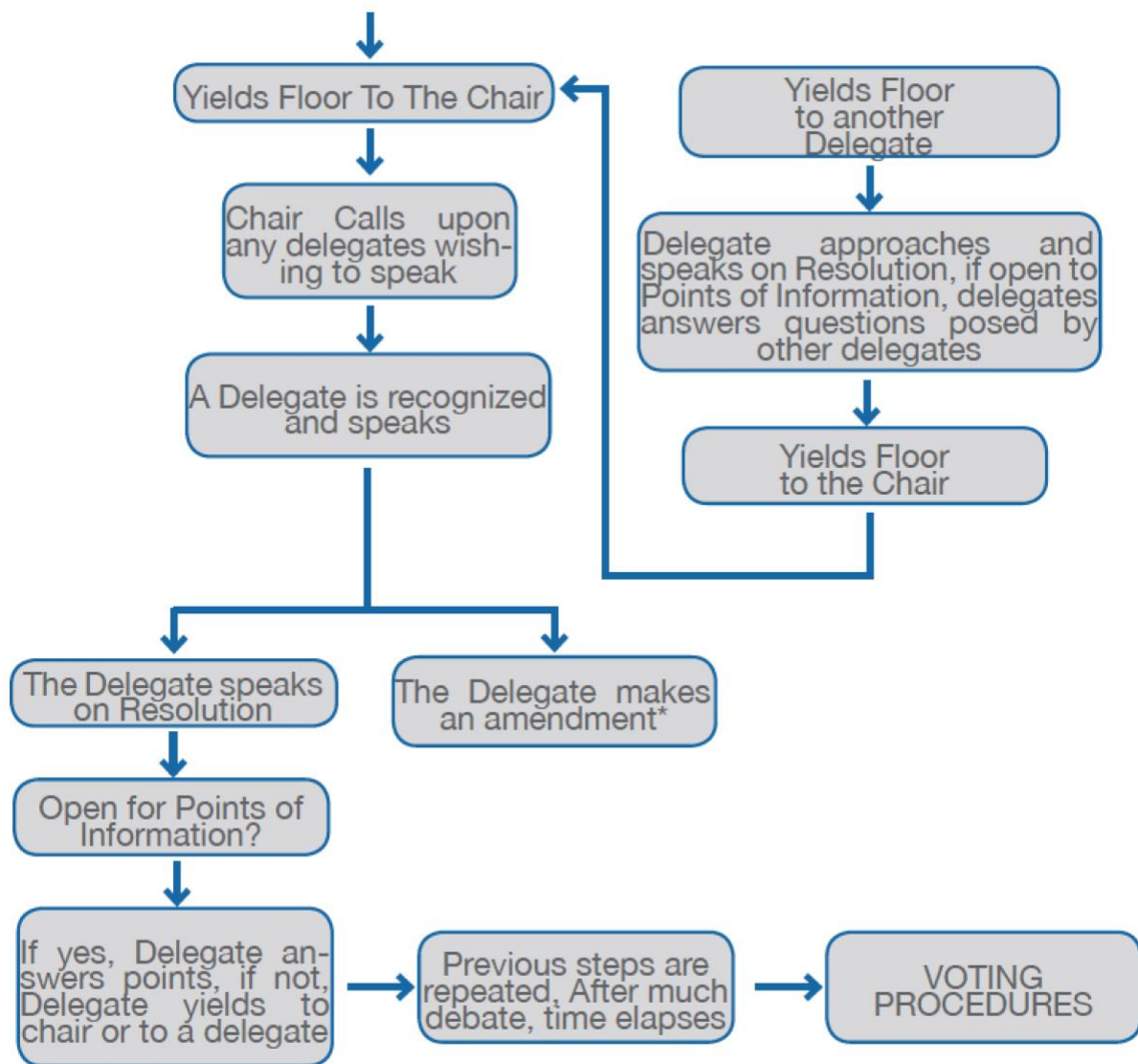
**How to lobby**



## The Flow of Debate Pt 1



## The Flow of Debate Pt 1



## During Debate

## **Below is a list of the points and motions to be used during debate**

The only point that may interrupt the chairperson/speaker is a point of personal privilege due to audibility. Delegates may not immediately state their point, but wait for recognition by the chairperson.

Chairpersons must repeat the point to the house.

### **Point of Personal Privilege:**

- A comment in reference to the comfort and well-being of a delegate
- May interrupt a speaker but only if it is in reference to audibility
- May not be in reference to the content of a speech
- Is not debatable
- Does not require a second
- *Example: 'Could the AC please be switched off? It is very cold in here.'*

### **Point of Information to the Speaker:**

- One question directed to the delegate who has the floor and who has indicated that he/she is open to points
- The delegate asking the Point of Information can only speak if recognised by the Chairperson
- The Point of Information must be formulated in the form of one question (e.g. 'Is the speaker aware that...?') although a short introductory statement may precede the question
- There is no 'Right to Follow-Up' under THIMUN Rules of Procedure and so there will be no dialogue between the speaker and questioner

- The delegate must always remain standing when the speaking delegate is replying to their Point of Information
- Be fair and treat all delegates equally when recognizing points of information to a speaker
- *Example: 'Could the honourable delegate, as she is the main submitter of this resolution, please explain to the House what she intends with and what the purpose is of Clause 3'*

### **Point of Information to the Chairperson:**

- A question to the Chairperson (one that does not qualify as a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Enquiry or Point of Order - this could, for example, be a question in reference to the lunch schedule or a question related to the factual contents of the debate)
- May not interrupt a speaker
- The respective Chairperson should answer clearly with a short statement and swiftly move forward
- *Example: 'Could the Chair please explain to the House whether the Darfur Liberation Army has signed the Darfur Peace Agreement?'*

### **Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:**

- A Point of Information to the Chairperson concerning the Rules of Procedure
- May not interrupt a speaker
- *Example: 'Could the Chair please explain to the House what is meant by Open Debate?'*



### Point of Order:

- An observational comment in reference to the Rules of Procedure (if the delegate believes the Chairperson has made an error concerning procedural matters).
- May not interrupt a speaker
- The Point of Order can only be in reference to something that just happened, direct referral, otherwise it is out of order itself
- The respective Chairperson should take time and clearly explain the situation so that all the delegates understand your arguments
- *Example: 'It is not out of order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegate since the floor was previously yielded to him by the delegate of Saudi Arabia?'*

## Motions

Always repeat the motion to the house. Chairpersons must note and remind their forum that abstentions are not in order when voting on procedural motions.

### Motion to extend debate time:

- Needs a second if proposed from the floor

- At the Chairpersons discretion and is not debatable
- Needs a simple majority or a ruling by the Chairperson to be adopted

#### **Motion to refer a resolution to another forum:**

- This motion can be expected when a resolution includes operative phrases with no reference to the mandate of the forum and also when the resolution takes actions that can only be issued by the Security Council (such as sanctions, embargoes, sending peacekeeping troops etc.)
- Should be discouraged as other forums have enough business for their respective meetings
- Can be avoided by urging the House to amend clauses such as: 'Demands...' to 'Strongly Urges the Security Council to demand...'
- Is debatable
- Expert Chairperson can hold a speech for the forum preceding the vote for/against the vote, in which he/she strongly discourages passing this motion
- Needs a simple majority to be adopted

#### **Motion to withdraw a resolution:**

- Can be done at any time before voting has commenced if all submitters and co-submitters agree on withdrawal
- Can be reconsidered by any member of the forum

**Motion to move to the previous question:** *(formerly: Motion to move directly into voting procedures)*

- Calls for the closure of the debate and a vote to be taken on the motion (amendment/resolution) pending
- If called for when discussing an amendment, in time in favour, this motion means to move to time against the amendment.
- May not interrupt a speaker
- Needs a second
- Chairperson needs to ask if there are any objections
- Is quickly voted upon if any objections are raised
- Can be overruled by the Chairperson at his/her discretion

<p><b>The 'Motion to adopt without a vote' (also known as a 'Friendly Amendment') is not democratic and hence will be out of order.</b></p>
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**Motion to adjourn the debate:**

- Calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution
- The submitter of this motion 'to table' a resolution needs to give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned
- The Chairperson needs to recognize two speakers in favour of the motion and two speakers against the motion
- The forum will then put the motion to vote, a simple majority is needed for the motion to pass, but tied results mean that the motion has failed
- If the motion passes, debate on the resolution will come to an immediate end - debate on the same resolution can be restarted by any member of the forum only after all other resolutions have

been debated and only if there is a two thirds majority support for the re-debate.

- If the motion fails, debate on the resolution will continue

#### **Motion to reconsider a resolution:**

- Calls for a re-debate and re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed and adopted
- Can be called for only after all other pending draft resolution have been debated
- Is not debateable
- Needs a two thirds majority

#### **Objection to the main motion:**

- Is in order only in exceptional circumstances - otherwise, if for only tactical purposes or if only destructive and without argument, it is out of order
- The delegate proposing the objection has one minute to explain his/her proposal
- The main submitter of the resolution in question is accorded a right of reply of equal
- Needs a two third majority

