

# Delegate Guide

General Information and Strategy Guide  
[www.academymodelun.org](http://www.academymodelun.org)





**Academy Model United Nations Delegate Guide, Seventh Edition, Abridged  
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**Major References** YMUN XXVII Delegate Guide  
WAMUNC III Delegate Guide  
United Nations Website

*First Edition: 1999*

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## Welcome

*Dear Model United Nations Enthusiasts:*

Thank you for your consideration of the Academy Model United Nations conference.

The AMUN leadership team and I look forward to working with you both during and before the conference in the hopes of providing an uncommon learning experience. AMUN 2006 represents the seventh incarnation of a groundbreaking program on par with several prestigious conferences hosted at this nation's most high-profile universities. This year, the AMUN Leadership Team and Committee Staff stand ready to continue the tradition. Once again, we are presenting a mixture of traditional and innovative committees with unique topics, many of which rarely appear on the public agenda. As usual, AMUN welcomes both new and well-established Model United Nations programs to the conference. The atmosphere is always friendly, helpful, and interesting.

Well-trained Chairpersons and their teams have worked for months to procure the in-depth topic papers available to all delegates. These will serve as a starting point for the research process leading up to the conference. It is to a delegate's benefit - whether the delegate is a novice, or well-seasoned-to study the topics, and learn his or her nation's position. Before diving into the topic papers, the first step to a successful AMUN experience lies in the Delegate Guide.

The Academy Model United Nations Delegate Guide is designed to introduce delegates to the AMUN program, and how it works. Specifically, the delegate guide serves as a handbook, outlining the workings of the United Nations, and how AMUN adapts these processes to a three-day experience. Again, all delegates are urged to review this guide as AMUN may differ from other conferences.

I encourage you to visit our web site frequently at: [www.academymodelun.org](http://www.academymodelun.org) for updates and information.

We wish you the best of luck as you prepare for AMUN 2006, and look forward to seeing you in March!

*Yours truly,*

Andrew J. Hermalyn  
Secretary General  
Academy Model United Nations 2006

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## Conference Information

The following information should help you know what to expect once you arrive at the AMUN 2006 conference.

### *Conference Dates*

The 2006 Academy Model United Nations conference will take place from Thursday, March 23, 2006 to Saturday, March 25, 2006.

### *Location*

Bergen County Academies  
200 Hackensack Avenue  
Hackensack, NJ 07601

### *Dress Code*

To accurately reflect delegates of the actual United Nations at our conference, participants are required to dress in standard Western business attire. The following is a general explanation of the expected dress code.

**GENTLEMEN:** A suit, or a jacket with dress pants, a dress shirt and tie. Socks and dress shoes are required. No jeans, hats, or caps are allowed.

**LADIES:** A dress, suit, dress slacks or skirt, with a blouse or sweater are all acceptable attire. Dress shoes must be worn. No jeans are allowed.

Again, the above outline is only a guideline, and it is expected that delegates will use personal judgment and dress appropriately for the conference.

### *Awards*

The Academy Model United Nations conference strives to provide delegates with an experience that is both educational and enjoyable. Although we do not encourage an overly competitive environment, outstanding delegates and delegations will receive recognition for their achievement. A successful delegate will show some of the following characteristics:

- Shows thorough knowledge of committee topics
- Remains in line with national policies
- Demonstrates ability to work with other delegates effectively
- Exhibits flexibility in pursuit of an international compromise
- Position papers reflect outstanding research
- Overall performance is of remarkable quality

### *Conference Rules*

It is expected that all delegates will act responsibly and maturely, recognizing that their behavior reflects upon both their delegations and the AMUN program. However, in order to ensure an enjoyable experience, a few ground rules have been established:

- Consumption or possession of drugs or alcohol will not be tolerated under any circumstances. If anyone in a delegation is found in possession of alcohol, that delegation will be asked to leave the conference immediately. AMUN staff reserves the right to preclude future participation. Violators of this policy may be criminally liable.
- Cigarette smoking is not permitted.
- Academy Model United Nations is not responsible for belongings left in meeting rooms.

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- All delegates are expected to be present at committee meetings, and must stay in committee meetings for the established duration. Faculty chaperones and the AMUN Staff will log attendance.
  - For safety reasons, delegates may not leave the building without a faculty chaperone. The entire conference will take place in the Bergen County Academies building.
  - Delegates may use computers only in designated labs. Inappropriate activity or use of the computer will not be tolerated. The delegate may be criminally liable for any illegal activities on the computer.
  - Delegates must wear the ID badges provided by the conference at all times while in the building.
  - Faculty Advisors are encouraged to visit committee sessions. Please note that Faculty Advisors are responsible for their students' behavior.

## Preparation

To succeed in a Model United Nations competition, much research and preparation is required. Not only should delegates thoroughly digest their position, they should be comfortable with the procedures and syntax of Model United Nations conferences.

As you begin to prepare, it is important to understand the three types of preparation that every delegate must undergo: substantive, positional, and functional preparation. Substantive and positional preparation will probably be the most time consuming, and will require extensive research. Substantive preparation involves thoroughly studying the topics of your committee. Positional preparation requires that you take a position, on behalf of your nation, on the issues to be discussed by your committee. Finally, functional preparation includes understanding how a Model UN conference works, learning and becoming comfortable with Parliamentary Procedure, understanding resolutions and working papers, and other various issues relative to being able to *participate* in the conference.

Remember, this guide and topic papers provided by your chair is not sufficient in order to succeed in this conference and you should refer to outside sources such as the United Nations website in order to be fully prepared. Much like role play and acting, one must fully understand the roles their playing and how they fit in committee sessions.

## Research (Substantive Preparation)

The goal of substantive research is to get an overall picture of the topic at hand and not specifically your country's position. When you start your research for AMUN 2006, you should first read through the delegate guide and topic papers provided by chairs. Topic papers are comprehensive documents about the issues that will be discussed in committee sessions. Other sources for information can be found in books, government websites, official websites of organizations, and many websites found in the research portion of our website <http://www.academymodelun.org>. Sources should also be provided for by chairs in topic papers.

## Positional Preparation

Now you have to learn what your country would do in a real United Nations meeting. Your responsibility as a delegate is to accurately portray what your country's needs and wants are. Though your personal opinion may differ from your delegation's, your opinions should never play a role in the debate. Also be prepared to handle unexpected crises within the position of your delegation.

The product of this positional preparation is a position paper. Though only one page, a position paper represents how much effort you put into understanding the position.

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## Writing the Position Paper

To participate in AMUN 2006, a single-spaced, position paper must be submitted for each topic area. Please email or postmark these position papers by the deadlines set by your respective chairs. Each school should aim at utilizing the same method of submission. Please alert the conference as to which method is to be utilized.

Your position papers should include the following:

1. National interests: General, ideal goals to be pursued by the delegate.
2. National policies: Specific attempts taken by the country to secure interests.
3. Potential resolution: Given the interests of your nation, which options are acceptable and which are not.

When writing your position paper, consider the following recommended structure:

- A. Background of the Topic
  - In your country's opinion, what are the main elements of the problem?
  - What are the roots of those elements?
  - What actions have been previously taken?
- B. Position taken by your delegation
  - What are your national interests in the situation?
  - What are your nation's policies on the topic?
  - How are those you ally with affected by the circumstances of the problem?
- C. Proposal and Justification
  - What will you propose as a solution to solve the problem?
  - What are your main reasons for supporting this position?
  - What do you predict will be the main opposition to your proposals?

Remember to include the committee, topic, your country, and the name of your school at the top of the page. On the next page, we have provided a sample position paper for your reference. It is not necessary to match exactly the length or structure of the sample; it is only an example of a typical paper. Content is more important than length or appearance.

Generally, a position paper will be single-spaced and address all of the necessary points. Many well-researched delegates even find it essential to increase the paper margins in order to relay all of the information they have discovered throughout their researching process. Also note that it is crucial for you to bring your research to committee session and be prepared to deliver it coherently to the group.

## Sample Position Paper

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Nuclear Proliferation in South Asia

Country: Bahrain

School: Academy for the Advancement of Science and Technology

I. India and Pakistan have a history of conflict. Ever since the two states were partitioned and granted independence in 1947, there has been start-and-stop fighting, mostly of a religious nature. Pakistan is mostly Muslim and India is mostly Hindu, though each has a minority of the other religion. Shortly after independence, there were riots and fighting as millions of people who were now part of minority religious group in the “wrong” country fled across the border. Since then, there have been many other wars, especially over the province of Kashmir. Conflict between India and Pakistan would not, however, be any more important than any other border fighting between countries except for their development of nuclear weapons. In 1974, India tested a small nuclear device of 15 kilotons (KT). Pakistan, lagging behind, announced in 1987 that it had acquired a nuclear bomb. In 1990, USA President George Bush imposed unilateral military sanctions on Pakistan for pursuing a nuclear program. Nevertheless, development continued in both countries, and on May 11, 1998 India tested large-scale nuclear devices. Two weeks later, Pakistan followed suit. Although the two countries have since then met to discuss, among other things, their nuclear situation, and both countries signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), they have refused to sign the NPT. Furthermore, both have worked on developing ballistic missiles capable of delivering their weapons to greater distances. Security Council resolution 1172--passed on June 6, 1998--condemned the two states for their tests, pointed out that under the NPT they could not legally become nuclear states, and urged them to disarm; no action has since been taken.

II. Bahrain is extremely concerned about the proliferation of nuclear arms in India and Pakistan. Its proximity to the region makes it a surety that if any nuclear exchange were to take place, Bahrain would be caught in the fallout. Bahrain is also concerned about the effect on the other nuclear powers--particularly China, which borders on India. This development could destabilize the world nuclear status, and that would be a disaster. Bahrain is, however, equally concerned about the mistreatment of its Muslim neighbor Pakistan. It is clear that in this situation India is the aggressor and Pakistan has trodden this fateful path only to maintain its national security through parity with its belligerent neighbor. As one traces the development of nuclear weapons in South Asia, one can't help but notice that at each landmark, India took the next step before Pakistan did. Furthermore, the imposition of sanctions by President Bush--and especially only on Pakistan--is quite uncalled for. Nevertheless, Bahrain believes that this situation can be defused--particularly since the Security Council (SC) has only issued one resolution dealing with this issue since the weapons tests, compared to many resolutions on such equally pressing issues as Kosovo or Iraq.

Bahrain recognizes the impossibility of adding India and Pakistan to the list of “approved” nuclear states. This would set the terrible precedent that the NPT is worthless, that any state which develops nuclear weapons can demand to “legally” keep them simply because they exist. Though this policy may be less than fair, it is the best way to maintain international peace and security--and that, after all, is the role of the SC.

Bahrain believes that negotiation is the first and best road to disarmament. Perhaps a coalition of nuclear states can by treaty formally declare that they will protect one of the two nations--preferably Pakistan, since it is the victim and will presumably disarm more willingly--in the case of nuclear attack. This would allow that state to disarm its weapons without fear of weakness. The opposing state would then be encouraged to disarm, as there is no longer any question of parity. Perhaps UNMOGIP--the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan--can be utilized to insure security and make the transition a smooth one. UNMOGIP currently has a force of only 45 observers; an enlarged UNMOGIP could be used to safeguard nuclear weapons as they are transported to neutral disposal sites. If this plan proves unworkable, perhaps stronger measures can be taken, although Bahrain is leery of imposing full economic sanctions due to the poverty of both nations.

III. Bahrain believes that this issue is one in which the normal conflicts among permanent members of the SC (P5) will not hamper effective action, as no P5 country is allied with India or Pakistan or has its interests directly entangled with theirs--in fact, it is in the interest of the P5 and all other countries to defuse this situation now. Although it has temporarily stabilized, nobody wants a South Asian Cold War--and the possibility that relations between India and Pakistan could destabilize is frightening. Bahrain believes that at this meeting the SC can really accomplish something significant by dealing with this problem. We must only be careful to understand India and Pakistan's motivation in developing nuclear weapons and seek to work with them, rather than against them.

## Functional Preparation

United Nations in general follows protocols called parliamentary procedures. These are not only meant to facilitate debate, but also allow every delegation to voice its opinion. Refer to the Parliamentary Procedure for the Academy Model United Nations on its website at <http://www.academymodelun.org/documents/pp.html>.

## Committee Documents (Working Papers, Resolutions)

The ultimate goal of a committee session is to create resolutions that solve the crises at hand. However, until a majority of the committee agrees upon the document proposed, it is not called a resolution but a working paper. The working paper also requires sponsors, those who wrote and support the document, and signatories, those who not necessarily support the document but would like it to be discussed in debate.

### The Working Paper

Though there is no set format for working papers, the working paper should be a clear representation of the ideas of a delegation or delegations. Working papers also do not need to be typed and needs the Chair's approval before copying and distribution.

### Sample Working Paper

Committee: Commission on Trade and Development  
Topic: Generalized System of Preferences

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, Believe that a General System of Preferences (GSP) should be set up so that Less Developed Countries (LDCs) receive preferential treatment from Developed Countries (DCs). To that end we propose:

1. Each DC reduce their tariffs to the lowest level possible. This level will be determined by the below created subcommittee.
2. Bilateral trade agreements should be pursued for further reduction in tariffs.
3. Trade preference should be granted in the following areas:
  - Agriculture
  - Manufactures
  - Semi-manufactures
  - Raw materials
4. Decisions on product coverage by preference giving nations be made in consultation with the affected LDC. Annual reevaluation of coverage shall take place with the LDC with disputed going to the below-created subcommittee.
5. A subcommittee of UNCTAD should be created with equal membership of developed and developing countries. This subcommittee would have the following powers:
  - a. To mediate disputes between preference givers and receivers
  - b. Make recommendations which all countries should follow
  - c. Serve as a forum for airing grievances relating to the GSP
  - d. Report regularly to the Secretary General

Membership should be as follows:

- a. Five permanent nations from the DCs
- b. Five permanent nations from the LDCs and LLDCs
- c. Ten members elected annually by UNCTAD

Voting rights will have to be worked out, but the UN format for subcommittees seems best. Of course, we are amenable to change.

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## The Resolution

### *The preparation*

The following are the steps involved in preparing a resolution:

- *Develop Ideas.* You and the other countries you are working with (your coalition or “bloc”) should know the aspects which the resolution you would like to have in the resolution. Analyze and sift through ideas according to individual merit, your country’s position, and support in committee.
- *Outline.* Check that there is a logical flow to the ideas of the paper. Outlining is also useful when an idea needs to be introduced in debate.
- *Draft.* Decide how many should write this draft together. Too many delegates will become cumbersome. Too little and gaining support and input will become difficult.
- *Gain Support and Input.* Once the draft has been written, announce during formal debate that a resolution has been drafted. Broadly outline the resolution to the committee. Furthermore, welcome delegates to speak to you about the resolution during the next caucus if they have any suggestions.
- *Review.* During the next caucus, as per your announcement, review the resolution with your coalition and discuss it with other delegates. Read aloud your resolution to expedite the process of disseminating information. Good suggestions from other delegates can be implemented on the spot or through the amendment process.
- *Finalize.* Before submitting the final version of the resolution, review it with the chairs and make any final changes. Be certain that the final resolution is without any mechanical or stylistic errors and that it is well-written.
- *Signatories and Copies.* As per the Rules of Procedure, you must get the required number of delegate signatures. Finally, submit the resolution to the Chair for his/her signature. At this point, the dais staff will photocopy and distribute your resolution. It is up to the delegate to formally introduce the resolution.

### *The format*

Although resolutions can be based off of working papers, resolutions have a clear format that needs to be implemented before voting can begin.

### Heading

1. Title: Left-aligned, in bold, above the main body of the resolution.
  - a. Can be simple (e.g. “DRAFT RESOLUTION”)
  - b. Numbers will be assigned by chairs when introduced
2. On the left margin, two lines below the heading should be:
  - The committee name
  - The topic addressed by the resolution

### Body

Keep in mind that resolutions are essentially very long sentences.

1. Each resolution begins with The General Assembly, for all GA, The Security Council, for all versions of the Security Council and all specialized agencies use their own names.

2. The second section contains *Preambulatory Clauses*, which describes the background of the resolution (i.e. problem being addressed, past actions, purposes for resolution). Each clause starts with an underlined word or phrase and ends with a comma.
3. The final section of the resolution contains the *Operative Clauses*, which state the actions to be taken by the body. Each clause:
  - a. Starts with a strong, active verb in the present tense.
  - b. Ends with a semicolon except for the last one which ends with a period.
  - c. Is numbered

### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

### Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Declares accordingly	Further proclaims	Reminds
Affirms	Deplores	Further reminds	Regrets
Approves	Draws attention	Further recommends	Requests
Authorizes	Designates	Further requests	Resolves
Calls for	Emphasizes	Further resolves	Solemnly affirms
Calls upon	Encourages	Has resolved	Strongly condemns
Condemns	Endorses	Notes	Supports
Congratulates	Expresses its appreciation	Proclaims	Takes note of
Confirms	Expresses its hope	Reaffirms	Trusts
Considers	Further invites	Recommends	Urges

### Supporting your resolution

Make sure to explain reasons for all clauses. Do not be afraid of contrasting with opposing resolutions or working papers. Your job is to gain enough support in the committee for your resolution. Do not forget that there are other competing resolutions and that merging is acceptable and often occurs. Yet you may opt to keep supporting your own and try and win the majority. If your resolution fails, but you believe it was because of inadequate explanations, you can move for *reconsideration* (see rules and procedures for details).

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### A Brief Note on the Security Council

It is customary to end Security Council resolutions with the clause “Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.”

### *Sample Resolutions*

On the following pages, there are some resolutions for your reference. These two resolutions represent very nearly opposite ends of the spectrum in terms of detail. This often is a function of national positions. You will note that the first resolution outlines proactive measures to balance the flow of information in developed nations and lesser-developed nations. The second, however, calls for assistance in landmine removal for some nations, and a “hands-off” policy in others. Proposing less progressive measures in an attempt to preserve the *status quo* can often be a useful strategy for certain nation-states.

In any resolution, it is important to provide a clear outline of the steps required to solve the problem at hand. Resolutions should contain, at the very least, the same fundamental components as a typical Mock Congress bill, or a debate policy.

**Precedence:** Is there a precedent for the powers utilized in the resolution?

**Actors:** Who is going to carry out or enforce the resolution?

**Authority:** Who will oversee the actions in the resolution?

**Operation:** How will the ideals of the resolution be carried out?

**Funding:** Where will the money for the resolution come from?

There is never any page limit for resolutions, but for the purposes of a simulated United Nations conference such as AMUN, a concise resolution may lead to longer and more productive discussion.

## Sample Resolution 1

Resolution 3.4

Committee: Commission on Information Regulation

Topic: International News flow Imbalance

### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution A/36/89 of 16 December 1981, "The Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding,"

Recalling also Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to...receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,"

Recognizing that the problem of news flow imbalance lies in two-way information among countries of a region as this flow is often nonexistent or insufficient and information exchanged between regions of the world is inadequate,

Realizing the need for all Sovereign Nations to maintain their integrity and still play an active role in the international system,

1. **Recommends** that a three-level information interchange system be established on the National, Regional, and International levels to ameliorate the current problems of news flow imbalance, to operate as follows:
  - a. Each region's member nations will report their national information and receive the information of other nations in their region from the regional level of this interchange system;
  - b. Nations will decide the character of the news flow media best suited to the need of their sovereign territory, be this printed, audio, or audiovisual;
  - c. Regional News-Gathering Agencies, having no editorial discretion, will serve to gather information from the nations in their region forward all information to the International Board;
  - d. Each regional agency will be composed of representatives from every member nation of the region;
  - e. The primary function of the International Board will be to translate information accumulated from the regional news gathering agencies and transmit said information to Member Nations;
  - f. In order to expedite the transfer of information from the international to regional level the international board will utilize a UN frequency on an EEC (European Economic Community) satellite;
2. **Proposes** that the following be designated as regional areas:
  - a. Africa,
  - b. Middle East,
  - c. Asia and the Pacific,
  - d. Latin America,
  - e. Eastern Europe,
  - f. Western Europe and North America;
3. **Urges** the establishment of the University of International Communications, whose main branch will be in Geneva, Switzerland, with additional branches located in each of the aforementioned regions, with the following aims:
  - a. The University and its branches will be established with the express purpose of bringing together world views and facilitating the transfer of technology;
  - b. All member nations of the UN will be equally represented at the University;
  - c. Incentives will be offered to students of communications and journalism at the University to return to their countries to teach upon the completion of instruction;
  - d. The instructors of the regional education centers will be comprised of a multi-partisan coalition of educators from throughout the world;
  - e. The number of students admitted to the University will be contingent upon the amount of funding provided by the UN;
4. **Calls for** the continued use of funds from the International program for the Development Communications, Special Account, UNESCO, the UN Development Program, and other sources of funding including national governments and private donors;
5. **Recommends** that the distribution of funds be decided by the IPDC.

## Sample Resolution 2

Resolution 2.2

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: Antipersonnel Landmines

Sponsored by: Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Primarily recognizing the necessity of landmines in nations facing a clear and present danger of land assault,

Recalling the efforts by several aggressor nations towards the forceful removal of landmines in the territories of their victims, further reinforcing the fact that a threat exists,

Noting that these nations, often not cognizant of the severe military force required to prevent all invasion, often attempt to enforce foreign needs and standards upon sovereign Nation-States,

Further noting with concern that states utilizing antipersonnel landmines in manners conducive to aggression or terror strategies lie squarely in the minority,

Fully aware of the desire held by many states to enact mine action policies within their territories,

Recalling the success of programs such as UNMAS and UNDP in states *requesting* aid,

1. **Deplores** those states that use antipersonnel landmines during attacks, especially those that utilize these weapons for attacks upon noncombatants;
2. **Calls upon** member states to cease efforts imposing foreign values upon states requiring landmines for the protection of national integrity and the continued maintenance of peace;
3. **Draws attention** to the situation of nations currently facing a military threat, and understands that these nations are forced by geostrategic situations to defend themselves:
  - a. These nations would face far greater loss of life due to casualties resulting from foreign attack if defensive landmines were to be removed,
  - b. These nations do not lay mines upon civilian areas, nor areas deemed to be currently used for agricultural purposes,
  - c. These nations often maintain mapping systems for mine removal should the threat of attack be resolved,
  - d. The best resolution to this issue lies in domestic solutions bolstered by continuing peace efforts on a global scale, not inordinate levels of regulation;
4. **Declares** that those nations choosing not to act as states parties to the Ottawa Treaty and other acts of international treatise not be forced to do so, ultimately resulting in a "hands-off" policy for nations requesting it including provisions for production and dispersal;
5. **Expresses the hope** that nations can develop alternative defensive mechanisms that can discriminate between civilians and attackers, but notes that until such a defensive mechanism exists, landmines must be available to those nations requiring protection from attack;
6. **Conversely affirms** the necessity for international aid in mine action policy *for those nations requesting it*, including aid in the following directions:
  - a. Trained personnel provisions for the removal of mines, with said personnel respecting the sovereignty and will of the receiving nation,
  - b. Training provisions for nationals of afflicted states,
  - c. Medical aid for victims,
  - d. *Continued* use of successful United Nations organizations (along with current funding) such as UNMAS and UNDP and organizations such as the International Society of the Red Cross and the International Society of the Red Crescent as the vehicle for the above stated goals;
7. **Expresses its acknowledgement** of the fact that easily detectable mines do not act as an effective deterrent nor in effective defensive nature, as such, alternate means of civilian casualty prevention and ease of mine removal such as domestic mapping, coded disarmament, and others should be explored and put into practice;
8. **Deeply regrets** that a complete ban for landmines is unrealistic.

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## Strategy

One of the key things you learn from participating in a Model United Nations conference is communication. This section will help you in preparing for the communication skills you will need at the conference.

### *Formal Debate*

During formal debate, the order in which delegates speak is determined by their order on the Speakers List. You may add your name to the Speakers List by sending a note to the chair. Keep in mind that you can only be on the list once at a time, so a good strategy is to resubmit your name as soon as you finish your speech. Do not worry about what you will say when your turn comes, because enough will have been discussed by then. Don't plan on writing down every speech you make before going up. It's better to focus your attention on the proceedings, so as not to miss anything. There's much you can talk about in your speeches – supporting or contesting other countries' proposals, introducing new ideas, elaborating on previous ideas, etc.

You can get additional speaking time by having another delegate yield their remaining time to you. Furthermore, at the end of each speech you can also yield to the chair, yield to points of information, or just sit down.

- If you yield to the chair, your speaking time is over.
- If you yield to points of information, then other delegates may ask you questions for the remainder of your speaking time.
- If you just return to your seat, then two thirty second comments may be made by other delegates, to which you may not respond. Note, however, that these comments are in fact meant to be *comments*, not freebie speech time.

### *Caucusing*

A majority of your committee time will be spent in formal debate. However, some of the most productive times may actually be in caucus. In a caucus, the rules of Parliamentary Procedure are suspended. There are two types of caucuses – Moderated and Unmoderated.

- During an unmoderated caucus, you can walk around the room, talk to other delegates, meet with your coalition, etc. This is mainly the time when coalitions are formed, strategies are planned, and working papers are written and discussed.
- Moderated caucuses are far more orderly. In a moderated caucus, there is no speaker's list; delegates raise their placards to be recognized. Once recognized, the delegate has a designated speaking time (typically thirty seconds to a minute). This is often used to expedite debate to focus on a specific part of the problem.

There are several circumstances for which a caucus may be called.

- Review ideas.
- Discuss positions, proposals, working papers, and just random ideas about the topic at hand.
- Establish a consensus. In this case, you will want to talk to as many people as possible and agree on a *fundamental* (not specific) series of proposals that all the major coalitions can agree upon.
- Develop coalitions, mentioned below. Working papers and resolutions gain new levels of effectiveness if they reach the floor after already passing through a gauntlet of national interests. The United Nations hold international cooperation as one of its highest ideals; caucuses should be examples of multilateralism in action.

### *Coalitions*

One of the best strategies that you can use in a Model UN conference is forming a coalition. With a coalition, you can achieve much greater support. First of all, each of the members of a coalition also

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has loose affiliations with other delegates, who can probably yield time to you, sign your resolution, and vote for your resolution.

Furthermore, by having multiple delegations united in a coalition, caucus time can be used even more effectively, because each member of the coalition can talk to other delegates, so that the total number of delegates who have been talked to about your ideas is much larger. Don't forget, however, that there will be other coalitions as well, that may oppose your ideas. Monitor the opposition, and make sure that you are prepared for whatever they do.

Work with your coalition outside of committee sessions as well. Work with them on writing the working papers and resolutions. Try to meet during lunch hours and dinner hours to prepare for the next committee session. When forming coalitions, keep in mind that they too are a reflection of your national policy. Do not ally with a friend or acquaintance, that is, unless your nation's delegate would do so on the floor of the committee chambers in New York.

#### *Preparation (Advanced)*

- Do not pre-write all speeches. Be able to improvise and adapt to unexpected situations with researched material.
- Bring documents of past resolutions. Much of law, both national and international, are based upon precedent and UN resolutions are no different.
- Learn both your position and other countries' positions.
- Know your own position and defend it. Even if sticking to your guns means that you frustrate the entire committee, you will be protecting your national interests.

#### *Communication with Other Delegations*

- Listen to other delegations' speeches. Take some notes of key points and decide which points are negotiable and which are not.
- Take advantage of a Yield to Points of Information to give you an opportunity to allow your own point to reach the rest of the committee, while getting your question answered.
- Consider others' opinions in working papers. Though you should not compromise your own position, a sampling of others' interest will most likely win more support.
- If another resolution brings up a point that you find to be particularly odious, perhaps you could put the opposite into your resolution. Be able to defend your resolution and outline all of its merits. Emphasize positive points, and remember to edit negative points.
- Notes provide a less public way of communicating within the committee. Such notes can disseminate important information, form coalitions, etc.

Notes can also be sent to home governments for additional statistics and information

## **Resources**

For a list of resources visit our resources page at <http://academymodelun.org/research/>.

## Glossary of Terms

CTBT	Comprehensive (Nuclear) Test Ban Treaty
DISEC	Disarmament and International Security Council (GA committee)
ECOFIN	Economic and Financial Council (GA committee)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (group of UN bodies)
G7 (G8)	Group of Industrialized Nations. Includes USA, Canada, UK, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan. Recently, Russia has been counted as the eighth.
GA	General Assembly
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Association
ICJ	International Court of Justice; located in The Hague, Netherlands
ICRC	International Coalition of the Red Cross
LAS	League of Arab States
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (former anti-USSR coalition of Western European countries and USA)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPT	Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
NSC	National Security Council of the United States of America
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
P5	Permanent members of the SC (USA, UK, Russia, China, France)
SC	Security Council (interchangeable with UNSC)
SOCHUM	Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Council (GA committee) Pronounced “sock-hume”
SPECPOL	Special Political and Decolonization Council (GA committee)
UK	United Kingdom (Great Britain)
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	UN Commission on Human Rights (ECOSOC subcommittee)
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environmental Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children’s Fund
UNSC	UN Security Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## Conclusion

Thank you for deciding to experience the Academy Model United Nations Conference. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. We hope that this Delegate Guide has served as a useful resource, and hope that your preparation is both productive and exciting, allowing you to delve into topics that you may not know much about. The entire Academy Model United Nations 2006 Team looks forward to seeing all of you in late March. Good luck!

**Academy Model United Nations  
Rules and Procedures (Short Form)**

*Rules are listed in order of precedence*

Rule	Section #	Debate	Vote	Appeal	Comments
Point of Order	§III, c.2	–	–	No	In order at all times. May interrupt speaker if speech is out of order.
Point of Personal Privilege	§III, c.3	–	–	No	In order at all times. May interrupt speaker only if delegate is unable to comprehend.
Right of Reply	§III, c.4	–	–	No	In order only after a speech.
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	§III, c.5	–	–	No	In order only when the floor is open for points and motions. This Point can only be directed at the Chairpersons.
Point of Information	§II, c.4.e	–	–	No	In order when a speaker has yielded time to Points of Information. Only time spent answering questions is counted.
Motion to Adjourn	§III, c.7	–	1 / 2	No	In order only at the end of the final session.
Motion to Recess	§III, c.8	–	1 / 2	No	Recesses last until the next session.
Motion to Appeal a Decision	§III, c.17	1+ / Chair	2 / 3	No	Chair speaks to defend the decision. A “Yes” vote overturns the decision.
Motion to Suspend the Rules	§III, c.9	–	1 / 2	No	Motion must set length and purpose. Any variation of the rules also allowed.
Motion to Extend a Caucus	§III, c.12	–	1 / 2	No	Motion must set length and purpose.
Motion for Caucus	§III, c.10-11	–	1 / 2	Yes	Motion must set length, purpose, and type.
Motion to Close Debate	§III, c.16	0+ / 2-	2 / 3	Yes	Moves committee directly into voting procedure on current resolutions.
Motion to Postpone Debate	§III, c.14	1+ / 2-	2 / 3	Yes	Postponed topics and resolutions may not be debated unless taken from the table. If a topic is postponed, agenda-setting ensues.
Motion for Reconsideration	§III, c.18	1+ / 1-	1 / 2	Yes	Only in order when motion is made by a delegate who voted with the majority.
Withdraw a Motion	§III, c.19	1+ / 1-	1 / 2	Yes	Debate in order only if there is an objection.
Motion to Close the Speaker’s List	§III, c.20	1+ / 2-	2 / 3	Yes	Precludes additions to the Speaker’s List. Debate will close after the list’s exhaustion.
Motion to Reopen the Speaker’s List	§III, c.21	1+ / 1-	1 / 2	Yes	Allows additions to the Speaker’s List.
Motion to Resume Debate	§III, c.15	1+ / 1-	1 / 2	Yes	Resumes debate on a postponed topic or resolution.
Motion to Divide the Question	§V, c.2	2+ / 2-	1 / 2	Yes	Four-tiered vote. Please see page 37.
Motion for a Roll Call Vote	§V, c.3	–	1 / 5	Yes	Voting with rights is allowed. Delegates will be called in English alphabetical order.
Motion to Designate as an Important Question	§V, c.4	1+ / 1-	2 / 3	No	Only appropriate with a 2/3 majority, as well as discretion by the Chair as relating to the requirements of an Important Question.
Motion to Amend a Resolution	§IV, c.2	unlimited	1 / 2	No	Amendment approval is required. 15% required as signatories.
Motion to Introduce a Resolution	§IV, c.3	–	–	No	Resolution approval is required. 20% required as signatories. This motion may take place during a speech.
Motion to Change the Agenda	§II, c.3	–	1 / 2	No	Only in order during agenda-setting.