



# DELEGATE HANDBOOK

2018



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# SECRETARY'S GENERAL LETTER

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Dear delegates,

My name is Mai and I will be your Secretary General for this Model United Nations conference. Currently a M1 Student at HEC Paris, I have been doing Model UN since I was 16 years old.

For those of you who, like myself, have prior MUN experience, I hope that you will enjoy our own version of Model UN. For those of you who are discovering Model UN for the first time, I hope that you will appreciate this peculiar exercise that has seduced generations and generations of students since its beginning in the 1920's - when it was still Model League of Nations.

A fellow MUN-er of mine once said: "MUN is a great way to have fun and make good memories, provided that professionalism is at play." This sentence perfectly sums up what I expect from you during the MUN: have a lot of fun, make a lot of friends, but do not forget to be serious when needed. Speaking from experience, I can promise you that the more you play the game, the more enjoyable it will be!

Looking forward to meeting you,

**Mai Tran**







# INTRODUCTION

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# WHAT IS A MUN ?

A Model United Nations (MUN) is a **simulation of meetings of different UN committees**, and by extension meetings of other **international organizations**.

Participants, known as “delegates”, play the role of diplomats representing member countries of the UN or of the simulated organization(s). They debate and propose solutions on topics of global concern, such as international security, climate change, human rights, etc.

MUNs are generally organized by students and are aimed at students. Not only do MUNs raise participants’ awareness on the World’s current affairs, they also enable participants to develop soft skills, among which teamwork and negotiation, and network with other bright young minds. For these reasons, MUNs are very popular in some parts of the world, especially in the US. Ex-Secretary General of the UN, Mr Ban Ki Moon, along with many of today’s leaders in politics and business, participated in MUNs as a student.



# MUNHEC PRESENTATION



MUNHEC was born out of a vision : promote Model UN in France, where it is still largely unknown. Co-founders **Mai Tran** and **Erwan Garrec** were quickly joined by a team which shared their vision and ambition, and which helped bring MUNHEC from an idea to an event.

The members of MUNHEC's first board were early supporters of the project. **Thomas Derrien** and **Hussein Fellahi** now share the office of Secretary, while **Alexandre Le Déméet** is Treasurer.

Later, as the event grew in scale, **Alizée Acket-Goemaere** – as Head of Logistics –, **Violeta Campos** – as Head of Content –, and **Brieuc Apffel** – as Head of Communications – joined the board. **Grégoire Célérier**, **Romain Laurent** and **Fawzi Briedj** also joined the team to reinforce the Content department.

In September 2017, MUNHEC 2017, a two-day conference for incoming students, took place on campus. 150 delegates debated on topics like the worldwide refugee crisis, the rise of maritime piracy or the use of new technologies in modern warfare.

After the first event, the club expanded again with new members: **Adrien Villard**, **Valentine Catelon**, **Lucas Le Borgne**, **Conor Totterdell**, **Hélène Ries**, **Julie Andrieu**, **Badreddine Soufi**, **Amine Benomar**, **Marie Renard**, **Omar El Jal**, **Marco Schmidt**, and **Antonio Verolino**.

With all the other members of MUNHEC, they worked to shape an entirely new event. We are very proud to present you the Diplomacy Week, and hope you will enjoy it as much as we enjoyed preparing it!



# DWMUN 2018

(Diplomacy Week Model United Nations)

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# OVERVIEW OF DWMUN 2018

## General Theme: “The Challenges of Development in the 21st century”

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In 2015, the time we, as a planet, allotted ourselves to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals elapsed. While our performance for some goals was spectacular - we halved the number of people living in extreme poverty and the number of those without access to improved drinking water five years ahead of the target date - , it was not the case for other goals - such as the global maternal mortality rate. This shows that we still have a long way to go when it comes to development.

For a long time, the discussion on development was conducted using the distinction between developed/industrialized countries and underdeveloped/developing countries. Experts and politicians stressed the importance of helping developing countries become developed, as if there existed a final state which could not be exceeded, as if once a country reached this state, it could stop making effort to improve itself. This approach was largely the result of establishing income as the main measure of well-being.

However, more recent works, such as those on sustainable development and those by Amartya Sen on “capabilities”, challenged

this traditional approach by stressing the multidimensional nature of development. This new take on development culminated in the new Sustainable Development Goals, with aspects that concern both developed and developing countries like decent work and economic growth or responsible consumption and production.

At MUNHEC, we share this vision of development as a continuous process that affects every country regardless of their starting point. That is why we invite you to reflect on the challenges of development in the 21st century, with the hope that you will draw some conclusions that may serve you in the future as a business/political leader and as a citizen.



## Committees and Topics

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The DWMUN 2018 team proudly brings to you 5 committees :

### UNSC

#### The United Nations Security Council

The UNSC is one of the, if not the most, powerful organs of the UN. It is charged with the mission of ensuring international peace and security. It has the power to impose sanctions or resort to the use of force to carry out its mission. The topic for the UNSC in this conference is "Cooperation vs. Autarky in the Fight Against Terrorism".

### SOCHUM

#### The Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

Just like its name suggests, this sub-organ of the UN General Assembly deals with social, cultural and humanitarian issues, as well as human rights questions. The topic for the SOCHUM committee in this conference is "Preserving Cultural Heritage in War Zones".

### UNCTAD

#### The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The UNCTAD is the principal platform for dialogue between the North and the South on development issues. On a day-to-day basis, it also acts as a mentor to developing countries, providing them with advices and technical assistance to further their economic integration. The topic for the UNCTAD in this conference is "The Venezuelan crisis".

### WTO

#### The World Trade Organization

The WTO is an international organization that deals with the rules of trade between nations. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements and settle trade disputes. The topic for the WTO in this conference is "The new realities of trade in the 21st century".

### EC

#### The European Council

The EC is the executive arm of the European Union. It takes decisions on the Union's political and strategic direction. The topic for the EC in this conference is "The future of the Union".

**All of our committees will be attended by double delegations. This means that every country will be represented by a team of 2 delegates. You will be teamed up with another delegate via a secret formula devised by MUNHEC experts (ie. randomly). We hope that this will help you get to know other people from HEC.**

# TIMELINE

DWMUN 2018 is the culmination of the “Diplomacy Week”, a week-long event with talk shows and workshops on international diplomacy. It will take place over the course of a weekend. To catch a glimpse of what is awaiting you, here is a preliminary timeline. Keep in mind that some changes may occur and that we have some surprises in store !

## **FRIDAY** **09.03.2018**

The opening ceremony will be held in the evening: the MUNHEC team and its guest speakers will greet the delegates and begin this weekend in just the right way.

## **SATUR.** **10.03.2018**

### **10:00 / First negotiation session**

During this introductory session, delegates can get into the first steps of the negotiation process.

### **12:00 / Lunch break**

Participants can enjoy their meal and prepare the afternoon sessions with their fellow delegates.

### **14:00 / Second negotiation session**

### **16:00 / Coffee break**

“Behind every successful person is a substantial amount of coffee.”

### **16:30 / Third negotiation session**

### **18:00 / End of negotiations for the day**

## **SUN.** **11.03.2018**

### **10:00 / Fourth negotiation session**

### **12:00 / Lunch break**

### **14:00 / Fifth negotiation session**

### **16:00 / Coffee break**

“What goes best with a cup of coffee? Another cup.”

### **16:30 / Sixth and last negotiation session**

This session is the culmination of the two-day long discussion. It will be the last attempt for delegates to try and take on an international challenge.

### **18:00 / Closing ceremony**

Awards awards awards!

### **19:00 / Bonding**

Participants can meet after the ceremony and conclude their diplomatic experience by sharing a meal with all the persons that were involved, at one point or another, in the MUN.

# COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

## The Dais (The Chairs)

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The Dais, or the Chairs, play the role of a moderator and a guide.

As a moderator, they moderate the debate and enforce the Rules of Procedure. They distribute speech time and may make recommendations on the flow of debate. To do so, the Chairs will use the expression "The Chairs would look favorably upon..."  
Ex: If the Chairs say "The Chairs would look favorably upon a motion for an unmoderated caucus", then a delegate should raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus (see "Unmoderated Caucus").

The Chairs are also the guardians of time.

Speeches given at MUNs have a limited and predetermined duration, and the Chairs are here to make sure delegates respect the time constraint. When there are 10 seconds left to a speech, the Chairs will tap their gavel twice. When the time for a speech has elapsed, the Chair will tap their gavel once again. Delegates are then expected to end their speech. The Chairs may ask the delegate who is speaking to end their speech by saying "Delegate, please come to your closing remarks".

As a guide, they answer delegates' questions and may give advices to delegates about their country's policies.

## Note Passers

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In MUNs, there is no direct communication between delegates except during unmoderated caucuses (see "Unmoderated Caucus"). The only way for delegates to communicate is via notes.


A note is a written message. A note has a sender, a recipient, and a content. To send a note, you should raise it up so the note passers can see it.

Note passers play the role of messengers. Before delivering notes, note passers read them to make sure they are relevant to the debate. Only relevant notes will be delivered.

You can also send a note to the Chairs to ask them questions concerning the Rules of Procedure or your country's policies.

## EXAMPLE OF NOTES

 **From :** France  
**To :** Portugal  
*I agree that we should spend more money on education. Would you like to discuss further during the next unmod\*?*

 **From :** France  
**To :** Portugal  
*Love your outfit!  
Where did you buy your shoes?*

\* short for unmoderated caucus (see "Unmoderated Caucus")



## Delegates

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Delegates are the protagonists of MUNs. They come up with solutions and negotiate them with their counterparts to alleviate problems of international scale. They are portrayed by you, the participants.

Portraying a delegate means that you play the role of a diplomat representing your country at an international forum. As a country representative, you are expected to defend your country's national interests, but also act in a way that best presents your country to the world.

You are expected to comply with the Rules of Procedure and employ diplomatic language during general debate (see "General Procedure") and moderated caucuses (see "Moderated Caucus"). This implies referring to yourself and to other delegates using the third person singular.

Ex : If you are representing France, instead of saying "*I think that...*", you should say "*This delegate thinks that...*" or "*France thinks that...*" or "*The delegate of France thinks that...*"

If you are addressing the delegate of Portugal, instead of saying "*What do you think?*", you should say "*What does the delegate of Portugal think?*"

Furthermore, all of your speeches should start with "*Honorable Chairs, distinguished delegates...*"

You are of course expected to be courteous towards the Chairs, your fellow delegates and all of the staff.

Last but not least, the dress code for DWMUN 2018 is formal business attire. This means :

## MEN



Suit and tie  
Formal shoes

## WOMEN



Suit  
Long sleeve shirt  
Knee-length skirt  
Long formal pants  
Knee-length unrevealing dress  
Formal shoes  
Heels



# DWMUN 2018

## AWARDS

At DWMUN 2018, hard work pays off. There are 3 awards for each committee :



### **BEST DELEGATE (1ST PRIZE)**

This accolade is awarded to the team which exceeds expectations by leading debate and providing innovative and pertinent solutions to the problems being discussed.



### **OUTSTANDING DELEGATION (2ND PRIZE)**

This accolade is awarded to the team which displays exceptional diplomatic skills, both in debate and Resolution drafting (see "Draft Resolution").



### **HONORABLE MENTION (3RD PRIZE)**

This accolade is awarded to the team which has honorable contributions to the debate.





# DWMUN

Vocabulary guide & Rules of Procedure

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# DWMUN

## GENERAL PROCEDURE

The official working language of DWMUN 2018 is English. The use of all other languages will not be accepted.

At DWMUN 2018, delegates debate, lobby and produce Draft Resolutions (see "Draft Resolution") together during the sessions.

Submitted Draft Resolutions are then debated by the whole committee and delegates can submit amendments if they wish to do so. These are then voted on: more than one Draft Resolutions can be debated by each committee and each committee can pass more than one resolution.

The default speaking mode at DWMUN 2018 is general debate. This means that when there are no points or motions on the floor (see "Points" and "Motions"), the House will enter general debate. During general debate, delegates can talk about anything they want, as long as it is related to the topic of the committee. For example, delegates can debate about which direction to give to the committee, or state their country's position on a certain sub-topic.



# PRELIMINARY VOCABULARY

## The House

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"The House" is a synonym for the committee/council. It designates all the delegates that are present in the room.

You may find it in expressions like "Will the House please come to order?" (used by the Chairs to obtain silence in the room).

## The Floor

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"The floor" is a synonym for the working space.

It may refer to the speaking platform in the expression "[name of country], you now have the floor" (used by the Chairs to invite a delegate to speak). In this example, the Chairs are giving the speaking platform to a delegate.

It may also refer to the action platform in expressions like "Are there any points or motions on the floor at this moment?" In this example, the Chairs are asking whether any delegate wishes to introduce an action in the committee (see "Points" and "Motions").





# QUORUM & MAJORITIES

## Quorum

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The quorum is the minimum number of countries which have to be present in the room for debate to start. It is equal to half of the number of countries in the committee.

Ex : If a committee has 20 countries, then the quorum is 10 countries : debate in this committee cannot start unless there are delegates of at least 10 countries in the room.

## Majorities

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There are 2 types of majorities at DWMUN 2018.

### SIMPLE MAJORITY

Required for votes on procedural matters (voting on motions). It is equal to half of the countries present in the room +1.

Ex : If there are 18 countries present in the room, then the simple majority is 10 countries: a motion in this committee passes if 10 countries vote in favor of it.

### SUPERMAJORITY

Required for votes on substantive matters (voting on Draft Resolutions and amendments). It is equal to 2/3 of countries present in the room.

Ex : If there are 18 countries present in the room, the supermajority is 12 countries : a Draft Resolution/an amendment in this committee passes if 12 countries vote in favor of it.

If there are 18 countries present in the room, and 6 countries abstain from voting, the supermajority becomes 8 countries ( $\frac{2}{3}$  of 12).

**The Chairs may change the quorum and the majorities required for their committees at their discretion. If there are changes to the standard rules, these changes will be specified in your committee's Background Guide.**



# ROLL CALL

At the beginning of each day, the Chairs will conduct Roll Call to keep track of the presence of the delegations in the committee.

The Chairs will call the name of countries in alphabetical order. When your country's name is called, and you are present in the room, please respond "**Present**".



# OPENING SPEECH

## Definition

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At the beginning of the first day, after Roll Call, the Chairs will invite every country to make an Opening Speech. The time for the Opening Speech is 1 minute and 30 seconds per country.

The Opening Speech is the first impression you give to the House. You can use this opportunity to recall the importance of discussing the topic of the meeting, present your country's point of view, propose some solutions, gather support, etc.

## Opening Speech Structure

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Although there is no standardized format for Opening Speeches at DWMUN 2018, we highly recommend you structure your Opening Speech in the following way :

- **Hook** : it can be a quote, a figure, anything that will catch the House's attention.

- **Call to action** : briefly state why this topic is important for your country and what your country hopes to achieve during this meeting.

- **Conclusion** : it can be a quote, or a call for unity and cooperation



## Sample Opening Speech

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### DELEGATION : CHAD

Most esteemed President, fellow delegates,

The post-colonial era has seen the independence of many of the poorest countries in the world, Chad among them. However, Chad strongly believes that this independence should not have to result in a new dependence upon foreign aid for survival. Because of this, Chad believes that the future for Africa rests on multilateral efforts within the UN to assist in the global effort to solve the pressing environmental, social and political crises that face both Chad and the rest of Africa.

This process started a while back and it is beginning to bear fruit with many of the African countries emerging from the problems of recent years. The result of this is that now Chad, as an African nation, can work together with the rest of the continent to help solve the major issues of today such as the problems of the rights of the child, combating diseases such as Ebola, which kill thousands, and helping African nations achieve the permanent seats which they deserve in the Security Council. It is with these principles and these objectives held firmly in mind that the Chadian delegation enters this conference. Honorable President, fellow delegates, thank you very much.

*Source: David L. Williams in collaboration with THIMUN Qatar, "The Opening Speech", in THIMUN: Preparation and Practice, no. 6, [http://qatar.thimun.org/images/Opening\\_Speeches\\_DW\\_Series\\_6.pdf](http://qatar.thimun.org/images/Opening_Speeches_DW_Series_6.pdf) (accessed August 11, 2017).*



# MAKING A SPEECH DURING GENERAL DEBATE

To make a speech during general debate, you should raise your placard when the Chairs say “Are there any delegates wishing to speak?”. As mentioned above, you should always start your speech with “Honorable Chairs, Distinguished Delegates”.

When your speech is over, the Chairs may ask you if you are open to questions from the House. If you say yes, other delegates may ask you questions relating to the speech you just made. If you say no, the House will move on to the next speaker.



# POINTS

A point is a request made by a delegate which mainly concerns that delegate. There are 2 types of points: Point of Inquiry and Point of Personal Privilege.

## POINTS OF INQUIRY

can be raised to ask the Chairs a question about the Rules of Procedure. You can raise a Point of Inquiry anytime except during another delegate's speech.

*Ex: "What is the difference between a motion to suspend debate and a motion to adjourn debate?"*

## POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

can be raised if you experience a personal discomfort that interferes with your ability to participate in the committee (ex: if the speaker is not speaking loud enough)

*Ex: "Can the delegate speak louder please?"*

Raising a Point of Personal Privilege because you cannot hear the speaker is the only instance when you can interrupt a delegate during their speech.

In addition to the above points, you can raise a Right of Reply if you believe your personal or your country's integrity has been attacked by another delegate during their speech. You can raise a right of reply right after the concerned delegate has finished their speech.

Once the Chairs have recognized you, you will have 30 seconds to explain why you feel offended. After you have stated your right, the concerned delegate may choose whether or not to issue a public apology.



# MOTIONS

Motions are actions taken by delegates to direct the debate in a certain direction. A motion is raised by a single delegate, however if a motion passes, the whole committee has to undertake the action proposed by this motion. There are many different types of motions:

## **Motion to Introduce Working Paper/Draft Resolution**

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A motion to introduce Working Paper/Draft Resolution can be raised to introduce your country or bloc's Working Paper or Draft Resolution (see "Draft Resolution") to the House. You can only raise this motion after

your Working Paper/Draft Resolution has been submitted to and approved by the Chairs. This motion passes at the Chairs' discretion.

## **Motion to Move into Voting Procedures**

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A motion to move into voting procedure can be raised to end debate on a Draft Resolution or an amendment and move into voting on this Draft Resolution or amendment, usually after there has been sufficient debate on this Draft Resolution

or amendment. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

During voting procedures, there is no entry in or exit from the room and note passing is suspended.

## **Motion to Divide the Question**

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A motion to divide the Question can be raised if you wish to vote on the clauses of a Draft Resolution separately. It is useful when there are some clauses in a Draft Resolution that you disagree with but you are favorable to the Draft Resolution as a whole. This motion passes at the Chairs' discretion.

If this motion passes, each clause of the Draft Resolution will be voted on one by

one. Each clause requires a supermajority to pass.

After each clause has been voted on, the clauses that have passed will be merged into a new Draft Resolution and there will be a vote on this new Draft Resolution. The Draft Resolution requires a supermajority to pass.

### **Motion to Divide the House**

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A motion to divide the House can be raised if you consider that a Draft Resolution has failed with a too small margin and there are abstentions in the House. This motion passes at the Chairs' discretion.

If this motion passes, a revote will be conducted and no delegate may abstain this time.

### **Motion for a Caucus**

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A motion for a caucus can be raised to introduce a break in the general debate.

This motion requires a simple majority to pass.





# CAUCUSES

A caucus is a break in the general debate. There are 2 types of caucuses: moderated caucuses and unmoderated caucuses.

## Moderated Caucus (Mod)

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A moderated caucus is a targeted discussion. It focuses on a specific subtopic of the topic being discussed.

To raise a moderated caucus, you need to specify the overall duration of the moderated caucus, the speaking time for each speaker, and the subtopic.

*Ex: "Motion for a moderated caucus of 10 minutes, 1 minute per speaker, on the topic of "the role of cross-border intelligence sharing in combating terrorism" (on the topic of "Combating Terrorism").*

## Unmoderated Caucus (Unmod)

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An unmoderated caucus is an informal discussion during which the Rules of Procedure are suspended. Delegates can move freely around the room and address each other directly.

Unmoderated caucuses are usually used for lobbying and working on Working Papers and Draft Resolutions (see "Draft Resolution").

To raise an unmoderated caucus, you need to specify the duration of the unmoderated caucus. Unmoderated caucuses should not be longer than 20 minutes.

*Ex: "Motion for an unmoderated caucus of 15 minutes".*



# DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

## Definition

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A Resolution is a document that has been passed by a committee regarding a particular topic. A Resolution tracks the different principles or actions that have been agreed upon by members of the concerned committee during a meeting.

At DWMUN 2018, each committee is expected to pass at least 1 Resolution. This implies that various Draft Resolutions are produced and voted on. A Draft Resolution is a draft of a Resolution. Once a Draft Resolution is passed by the committee, it becomes a Resolution.

## Draft Resolution Structure

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A Draft Resolution must include 3 parts: heading, preambulatory clauses, and operative clauses.

The heading must contain the following information: name of committee, topic, sponsors, and signatories.

- The **sponsors** are countries who support the Draft Resolution. They are usually contributors of the Draft Resolution. They may be called on by the Chairs to defend the Draft Resolution. Sponsors cannot vote against the Draft Resolution. For a Draft Resolution to be accepted by the Chairs, it must count at least 20% of the countries in the committee as sponsors.

- The **signatories** are countries that are not necessarily in favor of the Draft Resolution but wish to see it be debated by the House. For a Draft Resolution to be

accepted by the Chairs, it must count at least 30% of the countries in the committee as signatories.

*Ex : If there are 20 countries in a committee, a Draft Resolution in this committee must have at least 4 sponsors and 6 signatories before it can be submitted to the Chairs.*

Preambulatory clauses are introductory clauses. They recall the importance of discussing the topic and/or international actions that have been undertaken in the past regarding this topic.

Operative clauses are principles, recommendations and/or actions that the committee will promote, emit or undertake should the Draft Resolution get passed. They constitute the backbone of the Draft Resolution.

## Draft Resolution Format

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At DWMUN 2018, the format of Draft Resolutions is standardized.

- **Font** : Times New Roman / 12 / single space
- **Heading** : upper left corner
- **Preambulatory clauses** : preambulatory clauses must start with a present participle (called "preambulatory phrase") and end with a comma. The preambulatory phrases must be underlined.

## SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES\*

Affirming  
Alarmed by  
Approving  
Bearing in mind  
Believing  
Confident that  
Contemplating  
Convinced that  
Declaring  
Deeply concerned  
Deeply conscious  
Deeply convinced  
Deeply disturbed  
Deeply regretting  
Desiring  
Emphasizing

Expecting  
Emphasizing  
Expressing its appreciation  
Fulfilling  
Fully aware  
Fully aware  
Further deploring  
Further recalling  
Guided by  
Having adopted  
Having considered  
Having examined  
Having received  
Keeping in mind  
Noting with deep concern  
Nothing with satisfaction

Noting further  
Observing  
Reaffirming  
Realizing  
Recalling  
Recognizing  
Referring to  
Seeking  
Taking into consideration  
Taking note of  
Viewing with appreciation  
Welcoming

- **Operative clauses** : operative clauses must start with a verb (called “operative phrase”) and end with a semicolon, except the last operative clause which must end with a period. The operative phrases must be underlined. The last operative clause of Draft Resolutions in the UNSC is always “Remains actively seized of the matter.”

## SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES\*

Accepts  
Affirms  
Approves  
Authorizes  
Calls  
Calls upon  
Condemns  
Confirms  
Congratulates  
Considers  
Declares accordingly  
Deplores  
Designates  
Draws the attention  
Emphasizes  
Encourages

Endorses  
Expresses its appreciation  
Expresses its hope  
Further invites  
Deplores  
Designates  
Draws the attention  
Emphasizes  
Encourages  
Endorses  
Expresses its appreciation  
Expresses its hope  
Further invites  
Further proclaims  
Further reminds  
Further recommends

Further requests  
Further resolves  
Has resolved  
Notes  
Proclaims  
Reaffirms  
Recommends  
Regrets  
Reminds  
Requests  
Solemnly affirms  
Strongly condemns  
Supports  
Takes note of  
Transmits  
Trusts

\*Source: “Preambulatory and Operative Clauses”, United Nations Association of the United States, <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses> (accessed August 10, 2017)

## Sample Draft Resolution

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**Committee** : General Assembly Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

**Sponsors** : United States, Austria and Italy

**Signatories** : Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

**Topic** : "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

**1/ Encourages** all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]

**2/ Urges** member States to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

**3/ Requests** that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

**4/ Calls** for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

**5/ Stresses** the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

**6/ Calls** upon States to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

**7/ Requests** the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. [end Draft Resolution with a period]

Source: "Sample Resolution", United Nations Association of the United States, <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution> (accessed August 10, 2017)



## Working paper

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A Working Paper is a draft of a Draft Resolution. It is used to present your country or your bloc's ideas to the House. Its advantage is that it does not have to follow any format, and it does not require sponsors or signatories to be introduced. You can present your ideas in the form of full sentences, bullet points, pros and cons, graphs, maps, etc.

Since Working Papers are drafts of Draft Resolutions, they are introduced before you have started working on your Draft Resolution and should serve as a foundation for your future Draft Resolution. There is no voting on the Working Paper.



# AMENDMENTS

An amendment is a change made to the operative part of a Draft Resolution. An amendment can add, delete or modify one or several operative clauses of a Draft Resolution.

## Friendly Amendments

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A friendly amendment is an amendment that is approved (signed) by all the sponsors of the Draft Resolution.

Friendly amendments are not subjected to voting; they are automatically incorporated into the Draft Resolution.

## Unfriendly Amendments

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An unfriendly amendment is an amendment that is not approved by all the sponsors of the Draft Resolution. To be accepted by the Chairs, an unfriendly amendment must be signed by at least 20% of countries in the committee.

*Ex: If there are 20 countries in the committee, an unfriendly amendment in this committee must be signed by at least 4 countries before it can be submitted to the Chairs.*

After an unfriendly amendment is introduced, it is subjected to a debate and a vote from the House before it can be incorporated into the Draft Resolution. An unfriendly amendments requires a supermajority to pass.

## Sample Amendment

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*Friendly amendment*

*Signatures : France, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Greece*

- *Delete operative clause 2.a.i*
- *Change operative clause 3 to “Calls on countries to invest at least 1% of their GDP in restoring historical monuments annually.”*

# RECAP

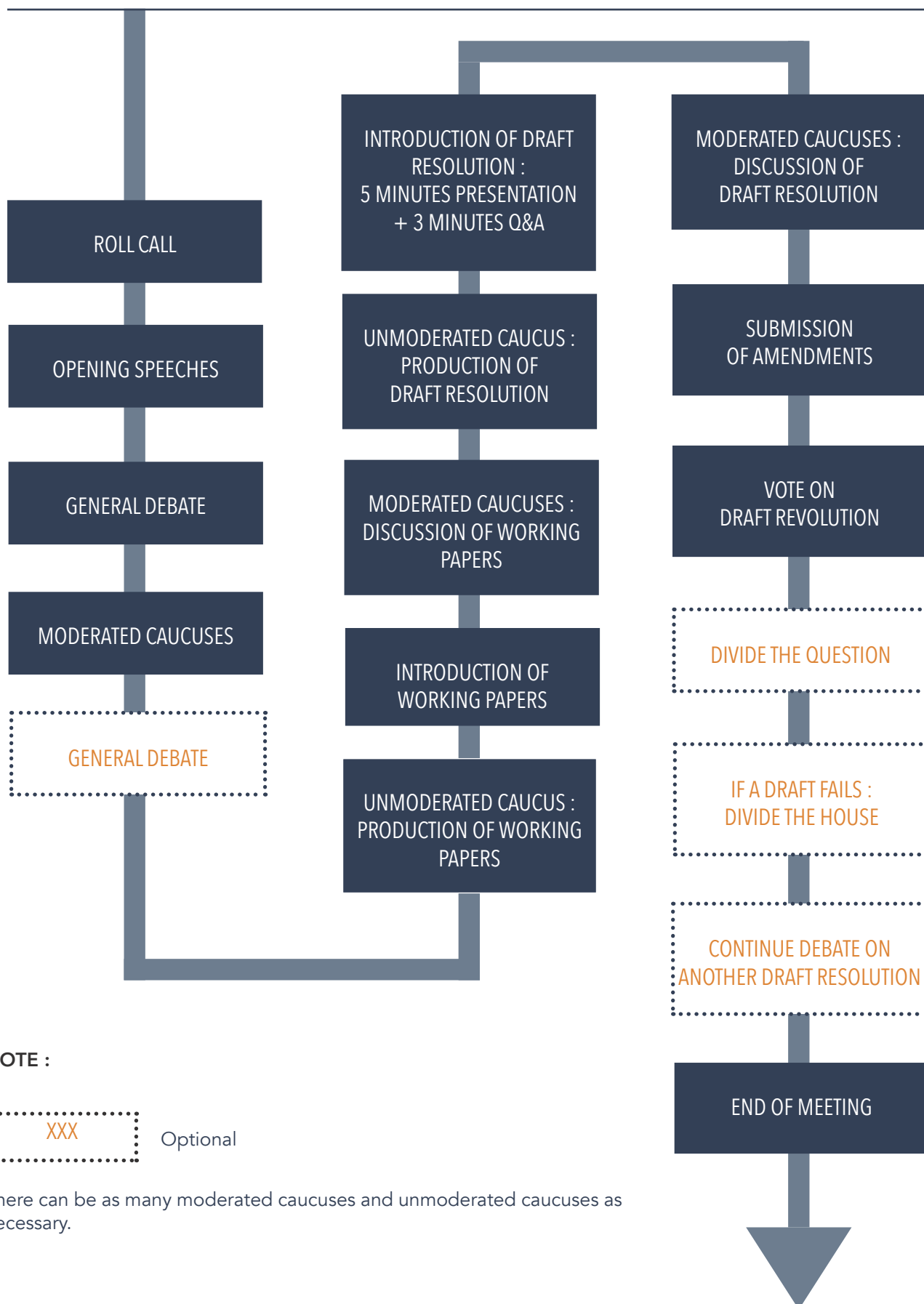
Table summarizing Points

POINT NAME	WHY	WHEN
Point of Inquiry	To ask the Chairs a question about the Rules of Procedure	Anytime, except during another delegate's speech
Point of Personal Privilege	To alleviate a personal discomfort	Anytime, including during another delegate's speech (only if you cannot hear the speaker)

**Table summarizing motions**

<b>MOTION NAME</b>	<b>EXPLANATION</b>	<b>VOTING RULE</b>
Introduce Working Paper/Draft Resolution	When : after your Working Paper/Draft Resolution has been submitted and approved by the Chairs	Chairs' discretion
Move into voting procedure (on a Draft Resolution/an amendment)	End debate on a Draft Resolution/an Amendment and move into voting on this DR/amendment	Simple majority
Divide the Question	Vote on each clause of a Draft Resolution separately. Clauses that pass are merged into a new DR and there is a vote on this new DR	Chairs' discretion for the motion --- Supermajority for the clauses and the new DR
Divide the House	Revote a Draft Resolution with no abstentions allowed When: after a DR has failed and there are abstentions in the House	Chairs' discretion
Moderated Caucus	Targeted debate Specify overall duration, speaking time for each speaker and subtopic.	Simple majority
Unmoderated Caucus	Informal debate Specify overall duration	Simple majority

## Sample flow of debate







# POSITION PAPER WRITING

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# POSITION PAPER WRITING

## Definition

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The Position Paper is a written document in which you manifest your country's political stance and policies on the topic of the committee.

The Position Paper is the first official statement submitted by you as delegate to the committee. A good Position Paper will leave a good impression on your Chairs.

The Position Paper can also be a helpful guideline for your first speech at the committee and help define the general direction of your arguments throughout the negotiations.

## Position Paper in Preparation

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Conducting substantial background research on the topic is a must to write your Position Paper. Without knowledge about the topic, your Position Paper will be vague and general.

You should start by identifying what aspects of the topic is subject to debate at the domestic and international level. Once you have nailed down the problems linked

to the topic, you should find out your country's stance and policies regarding them, and compare these to past and current international responses.

To carry out your research, you should use reliable resources for the purpose of accuracy. For example: Government official websites, the [CIA World Factbook](#), UN [archives](#) and [reviews](#), etc.

## Position Paper Structure

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The Position Paper has to be written under the perspective of your allocated country, and should include these 4 parts :

- **Part 1 - Topic Background :**

What is the context of this topic? Why is there a debate regarding this topic? Why should we pay attention to this topic?

- **Part 2 - Past International Actions :**

Which actions has the international community undertaken in the past regarding this topic? Are these actions effective? Why? Why not?

- **Part 3 - National Policies :**

What is your country's stance on this topic? What actions has your country carried out at the domestic and/or international level regarding this topic?

- **Part 4 - Proposal of Solutions :**

Which actions do you think your country and the international community should carry out in the future regarding this topic? The proposed solutions should be representative of your country's policies.

## Position Paper Format

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The format of Position Papers at DWMUN 2018 is standardized. Your Position Paper must respect the following constraints :

- **Font :** Times New Roman / 12 / single space

- **Heading :** Upper Left Corner

"Committee :

Topic :

Country :

Name of delegates :"

- **Length :** 1 page

- **Footnotes and/or Bibliography :** Chicago-style

## Sample Position Paper

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*Source : This sample position paper was submitted by the delegate of Portugal at the 2017 Vietnamese Youth Model UN Conference in Hanoi. The delegate of Portugal earned the Best Position Paper Award for his work.*

The delegate himself has given his consent for his work to be reproduced in this Handbook.

**Committee :** North Atlantic Council (NATO)

**Topic :** Managing relations with Russia

**Country :** Portugal

**Name :** Tung Lam Nguyen

In this day and age, the world is witnessing an increasingly assertive Russia when it comes to military and political activities. It is apparent that Russia is exerting its presence as an aggressor when it committed the annexation of Crimea and intervened in the Syrian Civil War to maintain its ally and political interest in the Mediterranean and Baltic area. Obviously, Russia is making every attempt to prevent Ukraine's Western integration with military means. The Kremlin is also modernizing its military capacity, including its nuclear weapons. Together with the aforementioned actions are non-military moves. Adopting the hybrid warfare, Vladimir Putin's government is carrying out massive propaganda, implementing cyber attack plans and demonstrating its intention to increase the gas price to raise the dependency of European countries on Russia.

Confronted by these imminent perils, the global community has made several attempts to hamper Russia. However, the efficiency of these attempts appears questionable since many draft resolutions addressing the Syrian War in the United Nations Security Council had been vetoed by Russia. In the firing line of the Ukrainian Crisis, NATO has adopted the Readiness Action Plan, in which the "Spearhead Force" has been established to quickly adapt to the situation when necessary. NATO has also enhanced its presence in Eastern Europe where member States are the most exposed to the threat from Russia and implemented tailored measures for the Black Sea Region. However, every movement of NATO has been seen by the Russian government as attempts of military escalation and excuses for it to continue its aggression.

Despite being the country least exposed to Russia in the Alliance, the Portuguese Republic still demonstrates its strong commitment to and endorsement for NATO's plans and actions. In the Readiness Action Plan, Portugal has deployed aircrafts to Romania for training. Together with Italy and Spain, Portugal has organized the Operation Trident Juncture, one of NATO's largest exercises in 2015. Portugal also showed strong support for the Baltic Air Policing in Lithuania by deploying our Air Force there.

To effectively handle the situation, Portugal believes that NATO should rethink its deterrence and defense strategy towards Russia. Any retaliation strategies will have repercussions, in which the utilization of nuclear weapons appears as the most perilous threat. Deterrence is therefore the most careful strategy NATO can adopt. For its deterrence strategy to be successful, NATO has to focus on its most crucial element – its credibility, which includes cohesion, capability and communication. NATO strategists will have to enhance these three core aspects to improve NATO's deterrence strategy.

Additionally, since Russia also employs non-military actions, Portugal would like to propose that NATO deploy a "Hybrid Deterrence Strategy" in which we strengthen our cyber network's resilience. Furthermore, NATO member States should diversify their energy supply to detach them from their dependence on Russian energy and adopt strategic communication plans which can rapidly correct and hamper Russian propaganda.



## Position Paper Submission

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Position Papers are optional at DWMUN 2018. The Chairs would highly appreciate delegations that submit a Position Paper, which means that these delegations will have an advantage when it comes to awards. Please submit a single Position Paper per delegation; work with your teammate to produce a common document.

Your Position Paper should be an original work. At DWMUN 2018, we condemn all acts of plagiarism ([click here to see what qualifies as an act of plagiarism](#)). Your Chairs will scan your document for signs of plagiarism, so make sure to put footnotes and/or the bibliography to good use. If your

Position Paper is partially or completely plagiarizing an existing work, your team will be disqualified from all awards.

Position Papers should be sent to your Chairs by mail. Please send your Position Paper in the pdf format. The deadline for submitting your Position Paper is March 7, 2018 at 11:59pm.





# DWMUN

## 2018