Moody Middle School Model UN X May 21, 2022 A weekend of fun debate and MUN!

# Acknowledgements

The International Studies Class of 2022 extends its sincerest gratitude to:

Mr. Robert Hubble, International Studies teacher and Moody Model UN sponsor, for his immense support and commitment to International Studies as well as Moody Model UN, who without, this conference would not have been possible;

The Moody Middle School administration for all they do in support of

Moody MUN and Moody Middle School;

The Moody Middle School faculty and staff for their support in building logistics for this conference;

The sponsors for their commitment to their delegates and this conference;

And you, the delegates, for your participation and debating in the most essential role in this conference.

# Delegate Guide

*Moody Middle School Model United Nations Conference*



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May 21, 2022

Moody Middle School

Dear Delegates and Sponsors,

 It is our pleasure to welcome you to the tenth annual conference

of Moody Middle School Model United Nations! The International Studies class here at Moody has been working tirelessly over the past three months to make this conference the best it can be. If this is your first conference, welcome to the world of Model UN, we hope you continue this amazing activity in the future. So, get excited for the thrilling debate that is to occur in one of the five committees!

Debate is the heart of any Model UN and the real UN. Delegates from across the globe, or metro-Richmond area, debate with fellow delegates to find a solution that helps the globe and their position. Impersonation is a key factor in Model UN as well. In the UN, ambassadors represent their nations, and by doing that, they represent their people, politics, and views In Model UN, delegates use their knowledge of their position to do the same. Furthermore, as the only elementary and middle school conference in the Virginia area, it is our goal to make this conference as fun as possible. Through intriguing debate, unmoderated caucuses, and even high stakes tension, Model UN is truly an amazing experience. Throughout the conference we encourage you to do your best and always remember to have fun!

Since the founding of Moody Model UN, our conference has sought to instill the foundations of Model UN in young people. Over the course of the day, you will debate comprehensively, write powerful resolutions, and make changes in the world. Throughout the day of MMSMUN X, you will have the opportunity to make change in the diplomatic world.

Sincerely,

The Moody MUN Team

#  MUN Tips

1. Even though it seems scary, talk as much as possible and don’t wait to talk, jump in!
2. Actively participate
3. Negotiate and be flexible
4. Stay calm
5. Work with like-minded people in your committee
6. Write down main points you want to say
7. Maintain professionalism; don’t insult other delegates
8. The best debater is the best listener, take notes on other speakers
9. Defend yourself, but don’t attack others, good defense is the best offense
10. Use other delegate’s speeches against them by pointing out the flaws
11. Try to compromise and resolve the problem in the best way for the majority 12. Use facts
12. Keep the audience’s attention
13. Find common ground
14. Appeal to emotions
15. Don’t make your chairs angry
16. Never underestimate anyone!
17. Try to avoid absolutes (always, never, etc.)
18. If something doesn’t immediately involve you, work your way into it
19. Stick to your position and believe in it
20. Speak clearly and formally, no slang or casual language
21. Speak to your fellow delegates, not the chairs
22. Try to avoid “space fillers” such as uh and um
23. Speak confidently
24. Make relevant contributions/ Stay on topic
25. Have fun with MUN

#  Schedule of Events

9:00-9:30 Opening Ceremonies (Auditorium)

9:30-11:30 Committee Session I

Tech/Q&A

Parl. Pro.

11:30-12:30 Lunch Break (PROVIDED in Cafeteria)

12:30-1:00 Charity Speaker (Auditorium)

1:00-3:30 Committee Session II

3:30-4:00 Snack Break (PROVIDED in Cafeteria)

4:00-6:00 Committee Session III

6:00-6:45 Closing Ceremonies (Auditorium)

#  Committees

SPACE RACE (General Assembly) – **Room 119**

Chairs: Sonvi Chawla and Anish Aruru

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF AFRICA (General Assembly) **– Room 118**

Chairs: Nikki Rajan and Priya Kumar

COVID-19 (Specialized Agency) **– Room 216**

Chairs: Shriya Bandla and Tanvi Nareddy

HUNGER GAMES (Crisis Committee) – **Room 120**

Chairs: Natali Long and Ria Chandran

SRI LANKAN ECONOMIC CRISIS (Crisis Committee) – **Room 218**

Chairs: Shri Pullela and Jithesh Chevru

#  Parliamentary Procedure

## Debate

**Roll Call-** Calling attendance of delegates

**Formal Debate-** Debate between delegates using a speakers list

**Informal Debate-** Debate not on a speakers list, including caucuses

**Speaker’s List-** A list of delegates who will speak if debate is at a standstill or if a fellow delegate chooses to open the speakers list

**Closing and Re-opening Speakers list-** Closing the speakers list is to stop the committee from c ontinuing to go through the speakers list. Re-opening the Speakers list is to have delegates on the list resume speaking from the point where they previously left off.

 **Time Limit-** The amount of time in a caucus, or the amount of time a delegate is given to speak

**Yielding Time-** If a delegate has extra speaking time, the delegate should “give” their time back to the chair to signify that they have finished speaking.

**Decorum-** To behave properly and remain diplomacy. When a chair says this, they most likely mean for people to be quiet and cease cross debate

## Informal Debate

**Moderated Caucus** - a period of time determined by a period of timed debate with a pre-decided speaking time and number of speakers (ex. 5:1, 6:45, etc.)

**Unmoderated Caucus** - a period of timed debate in which delegates can openly debate and converse with other delegates (ex. 5, 10)

## Points

\*If you wish to use a point, raise your plaquard (nametag) and say point of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\*

**Point of Inquiry-** used when a question exists regarding parliamentary procedure, rules, or the conference, typically used for clarification

**Point of Information-** used to get information from the chair or a fellow delegate

**Point of Order-** used to alert the chair of procedural errors which have been made either by the chair or a fellow delegate

## Motions

**Motion to Open Debate-** used at the begin of a committee session to start debating

**Motion to Postpone Debate-** used at the end of a committee session to stop debate until the next session

**Motion to Close Debate-** used at the end of the last of the committee session to finish debate in the committee or begin voting

**Motion for a Moderated Caucus-** used when a delegate wishes to debate with a moderated caucus

**Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus-** used when a delegate wishes to debate in an unmoderated caucus

**Motion to Recess-** used at the end of a committee session to close the session

**Motion to Enter Voting Procedure-** used to begin voting on a directive or resolution

## Voting procedure

 **To pass Resolutions-** simple majority

**To pass Motions** - simple majority

**Who must vote when-** a delegate must vote on all motions, they may abstain from voting on a resolution paper

Before voting on a resolution, one speaker must speak for the resolution and one must speak against it. With the remaining time, any delegate who may wish to speak can do so for or against the resolution.

# Evolution of Debate

Opening of Debate

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Roll Call

|

Setting the Agenda

|

Formal Debate

|

Informal Debate

|

Writing Resolution Papers

|

Voting Procedure

|

Suspending Debate/Recess or Repeat

#  Acronym Meanings

MUN- Model United Nations

Mod- Moderated Caucus

5-1- A Moderated Caucus that lasts for 5 minutes with a speaking time of 1 minute (same concept with any numbers)

Unmod- Unmoderated Caucus

Parly Pro: Parliamentary procedure, which includes the rules of model UN

JCC- Joint Crisis Committee

GA- General Assembly

# Resolution Format

Committee Name:

Sponsors: The countries/people that wrote the resolution

Signatories: The countries/people that agree with the resolution but did not write it Topic: What the resolution is trying to solve

SKIP TWO LINES

Title: Resolution the topic number : resolution number under the topic (centered)

The (Organ in the Committee),

Realizingthat each preambulatory phrase should be indented 5 spaces,

Acknowledging that a comma should be placed after each preambulatory phrase,

 Noting that the name of the organ, not committee should be used,

 Aware *of* the fact that the chair may change the resolution format,

Understands each operative phase/ preambartory is underlined,

1. Accepts that three lines separate the preambles from the operative clauses;
2. Confirms that a semicolon is used at the end of each operative clause;
3. Welcomes splitting complex ideas into sub-operative clauses with:
	1. A colon introducing the first sub-operative clause,
	2. One line between each sub-operative clause,
	3. No underlining within the sub-operative clauses, and
	4. A comma is used after every sub-operative, ending with a semicolon;
4. Observes that a resolution ends with a period.

# Sample Resolution

\*From the UN information center for India and Bhutan\*

Committee: General Assembly

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

Resolution 1:1

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,

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

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the root level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
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 relief efforts;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private sector to aid in funding efforts;
5. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
6. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post conflict through reconstruction and development. 

# Directive Format

\* Directives are only used in Crisis Committees\* Title: What the directive is solving

 Committee Name:

Sponsors: Countries/People who wrote the directive

Signatories: People who support the directive, but did not write it

Preambulatory Clause: 1 clause to show what prompted the directive

1. Recognizes that the actions being taken are in a numbered list;
2. Acknowledges that a semicolon is used after each clause;
3. Realizes that at least 1 clause must be used;
4. Accepts that any number of clauses may be used;
5. Aware of the fact that 1 line is placed between the Signatories and the preambulatory clause;
6. Noting further that the operative clauses are indented 5 spaces; 7. Fully Aware that a colon is placed after the preambulatory clause; 8. Declaring that each directive ends in a period.

# Sample Directive

\*Information was retrieved from bestdelegate\*

Cabinet of Japan

Sponsors: Minister of Commerce, Minister of Culture, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Signatories: Minister of Trade, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Economic Growth, Minister o f Natural Resources

In light of the alarming humanitarian situation mounting in the Northern end of the country, the cabinet will:

1. Release emergency food stores to the Korean public, to be distributed by police forces over the next two weeks, to reduce rates of malnutrition and starvation from this conflict;
2. Request assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross is providing clean water to residents of Seoul, Incheon, Uijeongbu, and Ansan as needed;
3. Establish emergency lodging centers in non-essential government buildings for individuals that have been displaced due to recent violence;
4. Temporarily cease exports of agricultural products and order mandatory sale of all foods to the Ministry of Agriculture for 50% below market value to help mitigate the current food crisis.

# Preambulatory Phrases

\*Information was gathered from the United Nations Association of the United States of America\*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirming Alarmed by Along with Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Desiering  |                   | Emphasizing Expecting Emphasizing Expressing its appreciation  |                    | Noting with satisfaction Noting further Observing Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration Taking note of Viewing Viewing with appreciation Viewing with sorrow Welcoming   |
| Fulfilling Fully aware Further deploring Further recalling  Further exploring Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having examined Having received Keeping in mind  |
| Noting with deep concern   |

Preambulatory phrases are used in preambulatory clauses in a resolution. They are used to set background about an issue and introduce it, which sets the topic of the resolution. The preamble states the focus of the resolution by discussing what issues the resolution will solve. In a resolution, these should be underlined when written.

# Operative Phrases

\*Information was gathered from the United Nations Association of the United States of America\*

Accepts Draws the attention Proclaims

Affirms Expresses its appreciation Reaffirms

Approves Expresses its hope Recommends

Authorizes Encourages Regrets

Calls Endorses Reminds

Calls upon Further invites Requests

Condemns Further proclaims Solemnly affirms

Confirms Further reminds Strongly condemns

Congratulates Further recommends Supports

Considers Further requests Takes note of

Declares accordingly Further resolves Transmits

Deplores Has resolved Trusts

Designates Notes

Operative phrases a re used to open operative clauses and set the tone of the clause. Operative clauses are used in a resolution to actually resolve the problem. This i s where you state the changes you are making to resolve the problem. In a resolution, these phrases should be underlined when written.

# Conference Rules

1. Listen to your chairs
2. Only speak if you are called on
3. To communicate with other delegates pass notes, do not walk to them
4. No name calling or direct insulting
5. Be respectful of fellow delegates
6. Ask chairs before leaving committee rooms
7. No cross debate
8. Do not switch seats without the chairs approval
9. Maintain diplomacy at all times
10. Have fun!



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