

BYU MUN Conference

October 26, 2018

Delegate Training Packet



KENNEDY
CENTER

Model United Nations

Public Speaking

Points to Remember:

1. Organization
 - a. Intro, body, conclusion
 - b. Know audience
 - c. Easy to listen to- be clear
2. Voice
 - a. Pitch and quality
 - b. Range
 - c. Volume
 - d. Rate/speed
3. Non-verbal
 - a. Posture
 - b. Eye contact
 - c. Body movement
 - d. Eliminate non-words
4. Content
 - a. Substantive issues
 - b. Research driven
 - c. Personal characteristics
 - d. Wit & humor
5. Persuasion
 - a. Get attention
 - b. Define problem
 - c. Action/clincher

NMUN Rules of Procedure (Short Form)

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote
**Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
**Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess the Meeting (Suspends the rules to allow informal discussions)	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	End Meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote (requires a roll call vote)	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote	2 con	2/3 majority
Declare an Important Question (applicable in GA Plenary only)	Require all substantive actions to obtain a 2/3 majority to pass	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority
**Amendments and 1st Vote of Division of the Question	Vote on sections separately, prior to voting on entire draft resolution or draft report segment	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority
**Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call, rather than show of Placards	None	None
**Adopt by Acclamation	Pass a draft Resolution or draft Report Segment as a body by consensus	None	
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue (Motion must be made by member who voted for "Adjournment of Debate")	2 con	2/3 majority
Set the Speakers' Time	Set or change the Speakers' Time Limit	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority
Close the Speaker's List (also applies to re-opening the list)	No additional speakers can be added to the speakers' list	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority

**** Only these Motions are accepted during voting procedure**

RESOLUTION WRITING

What is a resolution?

A resolution is a document drafted by delegates from a specific committee which attempts to address a problem or an issue by either condemning, applauding, or suggesting a plan of action to be implemented within a certain time frame. A resolution also states goals and desires of a specific committee or the United Nations in general.

Why resolutions?

With the exception of the Security Council, resolutions passed by bodies of the United Nations technically hold no enforcement mechanism, making them appear useless on the surface. However, resolutions will often set the norm of what eventually becomes international law. Common international law concerning human rights, nuclear non-proliferation, genocide, etc. all had their beginnings in a resolution.

How do I write a resolution?

Resolution writing follows a strict format. A resolution (working paper) generally is broken down into two parts: perambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

- Preambulatory clauses
 - These clauses are the first grouping in any resolution, and the end of each clause should have a comma.
 - While perambulatory clauses are not the “meat” of a resolution, they serve an important part in establishing the importance of an issue by laying out the problem, establishing precedence through citing resolutions, treaties, etc. and explaining what has and has not worked beforehand.
 - You not only cite the resolution, but also you explain what it was about.
- Operative clauses
 - These clauses are the second grouping in a resolution and clause should end with a semicolon, with the final clause ending in a period.
 - These clauses generally establish the “game plan” by citing what needs to be done and how it should be implemented.
 - While these clauses are frequently very detailed, they at times can be strategically vague in order to gain a consensus.

Note:

Once a working paper is approved by the director/chair and becomes a resolution, it will be voted on separately and can pass by a simple majority.

Things to Remember:

- Sponsors are countries who write the resolution and must vote for the resolution. If they vote against a resolution they sponsored, the resolution will automatically fail.
- Signatories are countries/NGOs who are willing to discuss the issue, but do not have to vote in favor of.
- Before a resolution is approved by a chair, it is referred to as a “working paper.”
- The heading at the top of the paper includes committee name and topic – the resolution number will be assigned by the chair once the resolution has been approved.
- Pre-written resolutions are *not* allowed at BYUMUN.
- More than one resolution can pass for the same topic.

Activities:

- Pair students up and have them pick an issue that is important to them, then have them write a resolution concerning the issue.
- After students have done some research on their committee’s topics, have them write a few draft resolutions. Encourage them to cite prior resolutions or treaties to add some weight to their resolution.

PHRASES FOR INTRODUCING RESOLUTIONS

Preambulatory phrases:

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

Operative phrases:

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

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Committee: General Assembly 1st
Subject: Chemical and Biological Weapons
Resolution: 1.2

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

- (1) Realizing that technology has created new forms of weapons that pose serious and long-
- (2) term threats to all forms of life on this planet,
- (3)
- (4) Recognizing the urgent global need for an immediate agreement on prohibiting further
- (5) development, production and stockpiling of all forms of chemical and biological weapons,
- (6)
- (7) Noting that past United Nations resolutions attempting to control the diversification and
- (8) proliferation of chemical and biological weapons have met with repeated resistance from
- (9) member states,
- (10)
- (11) 1. Strongly urges all nations all nations to ratify the Protocol of the Use in War of
- (12) Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,
- (13) signed on 17 June 1925, at Geneva, and the Convention of the Prohibition of the
- (14) Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxic
- (15) Weapons;
- (16)
- (17) 2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its
- (18) present efforts to reach a comprehensive position on defining defoliants and
- (19) environmental degradation.

Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: United Nations Reform
Sponsors: Ethiopia
Signatories: United Kingdom, Tonga, Brazil, etc.

- 1 *Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions,
- 2
- 3 *Reaffirming* the commitment of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter of the
- 4 United Nations to accept expenses of the Organization,
- 5
- 6 *The General Assembly,*
- 7
- 8 1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of staff for the
- 9 Organization, continue to find qualified persons at local posts where an
- 10 Organization Mission is taking place, matching the requirements of the Mission;
- 11
- 12 2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Assistant to the Secretary-General on the
- 13 financial performance of the Organization for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30
- 14 June 2002;
- 15
- 16 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-
- 17 eighth session on:
 - 18 a. The status of possible funding arrangements, including a financial
 - 19 package to be provided by the following host countries:
 - 20 i. United States of America;
 - 21 ii. Canada;
 - 22 iii. United Kingdom;
 - 23
 - 24 b. [...]
- 25
- 26 4. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its fifty-eighth session.

Delegation from the Russian Federation
Position Paper for the General Assembly 5th Committee

The topics currently on the agenda for this session of the United Nations General Assembly 5th committee are as follows: Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System; Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases; and Consideration of the Secretary- General's Reform Proposals. The Russian Federation anxiously awaits the opportunity to address the aforementioned issues and optimistically seeks efficient solutions.

I. Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System

Significant progress towards transparency and accountability have been made in recent times by this committee. The *2017 Annual Progress Report on Accountability*, as called for by General Assembly resolution 66/692 (2012), implemented and assessed risk management strategies, implemented Leadership Dialogues, and anti-fraud e-learning efforts. Russia supports the use of an annual budget for a trial period as established by General Assembly resolution 72/266 (2017). Approximately 40% of United Nations (UN) departments surveyed had negative scores on integrity measures, indicating several departments have cultures that allow harassment and abuse of power. Russia hopes to create an integrated human resources strategy that preserves the structural integrity and efficiency of the UN.

Russia has made exceptional steps towards democratic transparency by creating innovative management practices. Russian universities have established clearer standards for the communication of processes and expectations to the public sector. Other regions of The Russian management sector have attempted to increase transparency by making corporate data available on the internet. Russia has participated in all major efforts to increase transparency both within the UN and all Member States. In 2003, Russia adopted the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (UNCAC) and has since implemented several recommendations. The Russian legal code is UNCAC compliant, punishing corruption through fines. Embezzlement and the misappropriation of funds above 1,500,000 roubles can be prosecuted. *Presidential Decree Number 460* of 2011 institutionalized Russia's respect for the sovereignty of other Member States and The Federation's condemnation of all forms of corruption by prohibiting the bribery of foreign officials. In 2015, The Russian Federation hosted the Sixth Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in St. Petersburg. Deputy Foreign Minister Oleg Syromolotov publically supported the UNCAC review mechanism. Russia has reviewed Moldova and been reviewed by Albania and Zimbabwe through this mechanism. The Duma continues to consider laws extending criminal liability for corruption to legal entities and expanding whistleblower protections including corporations. Russia's Nikolay V. Chulkov served on the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) from 2007-2012. Russia's support of the JIU, the UNCAC, and the Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS) continues. Russia hopes to further enhance these existing accountability and transparency mechanisms.

To create a culture of transparency and accountability that will supplement institutionalized reforms, The Russian Federation hopes the United Nations will implement a universal knowledge management framework. The *JIU 2016 Report on Knowledge Management* highlighted the lack of "common guidance. . .and a comprehensive knowledge management strategy." The Socialization, Externalization, Combination, and Internalization (SECI) Framework provides a culturally adaptive model for ensuring efficient and effective distribution of expertise. SECI has been tested in a variety of Russian and Japanese contexts, proving its flexibility with varying management and communications styles. By formally creating processes for the internal and external sharing of tacit knowledge and the conversion of tacit knowledge into explicit knowledge, United Nations staff would be better able to clearly and efficiently communicate.

II. Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

In today's multi-faceted geopolitical sphere, barbarous acts of sexual exploitation and abuse bind defenseless masses to the soiled hands of United Nations Peacekeepers. Within the status quo, many

whom are appointed to establish peace are found to be perpetrators of mass rapes and patrons of child prostitution among other various irreparable acts. Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) bars troop contribution from nations found to be evading the indictments of their accused citizens, castigating perpetual abusers. However, current agreements lack structural integrity, failing to guarantee a just response to abuse.

As brevity coupled with solvency is a virtue in situations characterized by the pervasive atrocities of SEA, our delegation implores The United Nations General Assembly 5th committee to establish the necessary accountability mechanisms to ensure compliance. The Russian Federation admonishes our global partners to maintain the legitimacy and efficaciousness of the justice system through the framing of peacekeeping officers (PKOs) as “hard security.” By reframing the aforementioned security measures, SEA will be categorized as a Women, Peace and Security, Protection of Civilian, and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence resolution allowing the further integration of dignified intervention practices. Equally, The Russian Federation firmly believes that the capacity to hold perpetrators accountable is intrinsically linked to the ability to identify causative factors currently perpetuating SEA. In line with these tenants, we implore this collective body to amend current practices of information procurement. Information about the context of different types of abuses must be collected and analyzed. To eradicate SEA, the UN should attempt to eliminate the situations that create harassment possible and desirable. Survivor testimonies should also be gathered in order to better empathize with and understand the varying types of the behaviors that currently fit under the umbrella of SEA. These practices will be implemented in order to establish a novel methodology of procurement, framed by the ideologies identified through the exhaustive research of Jasmin-Kim Westendorf and Louise Searle. If our institution is to claim moral authority as a unified arbiter of justice, execution of accountability is not simply preferable, rather, it is requisite.

III. Consideration of the Secretary-General’s Reform Proposals

As evidenced by this here committee, the polished stones of reformation form a foundation of relevancy and reliability. Reform, being a formidable tool, has inopportunately become a significant source of discussion seemingly incapable of producing action. In addressing the status quo, it becomes apparent that in order to avoid the disfigurements of pursuing the whims of contemporary challenges, sweeping reform reorienting the body toward its founding mandate is required.

Within the United Nations, reform has, in some instances, come to mean the centralization of power. This body has urged the Secretary-General to recommend coordination and accountability mechanisms in General Assembly resolution 63/276 (2009). Russia has expressed its “serious concern” for the *Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations System* (QCPR) after the Secretary-General’s presentation. The delegation from Russia encourages the United Nations to adhere strictly to the procedural principles established in the founding mandate and focus on enhancing the efficiency and integrity of the body. Russia believes the United Nation’s attempts at increasing accountability and the pace of sustainable development have inflated the position of the Secretariat, risking the creation of an environment that encourages the abuse of power. While Russia appreciates the necessity of streamlining managerial tasks, as found in General Assembly resolution 72/254 (2017), the Federation hopes the processes by which decision-making mechanisms are developed and implemented meet clear standards of transparency and accountability.

The United Nations must re-establish its commitment to decentralized power through the decentralization of legal accountability pertaining to Article 41 and the capacity to sanction. Russian scholars have rigorously tested means of preserving accountability and transparency, ultimately concluding: “that decentralized legal accountability, though risky, is effective and has already enjoyed some success in inducing the Security Council to establish or improve internal mechanism for exchanging accountability for sanctions.” This reassignment of power would signal to the global community that objective procedural integrity must be prioritized, that all Member States are equally respected in word and deed, and that international censure is truly international. There cannot be true moral condemnation unless the condemnation is truly universal. The Russian Federation hopes the United Nations will endow each Member State with its sovereign right in the United Nations General Assembly.