

SHMUN GUIDE



The Model United Nations promotes collaboration, leadership skills, problem-solving, public speaking, and research writing skills ever since the founding of the first MUN in 1947. It acts as a stimulation of the actual UN and helps children be mindful of the various situations around the world. They work together as representatives of a country to come to terms on solutions that they think are suitable for the issues at hand

They are required to persuade other delegates in order for their resolution to pass. They will be debating on why their resolution is the best and how it focuses on solving all or almost all issues based on the topic provided. The SHS community is proud to announce that this will be our third organised MUN.

POINTS:

Types of Points

Five types of points are recognized in BayMUN conferences. Each has its own purpose and conditions for use.

1. Point of personal privilege

Reason: For the comfort and well-being of the delegate

Guidelines:

- May interrupt a speaker only if it is in reference to audibility
- May not be in reference to the content of a speech
- Is not debatable
- Example: 'Could the AC please be switched off?'

2. Point of parliamentary inquiry

Reason: For the delegate to ask the chairperson about procedural rules

Guidelines:

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Example: 'Could the chair please explain to the House what is an amendment?'

3. Point of information to the speaker

Reason: For the delegate to ask the speaker a question

Guidelines:

- The delegate can only speak if recognized by the Chairperson
- The point must be formulated in the form of a question
- There is no 'Request to Follow-Up' allowed
- The delegate must always remain standing when the speaker is replying to their Point of Information
- Example: "Could the honorable delegate please explain to the House what she intends with and what the purpose is of Clause 3"

4. Point of information to the chair

Reason: For the delegate to ask the chairperson a question that does not qualify as any other point, such as questions in reference to the lunch schedule or questions related to the factual contents of the debate

Guidelines:

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Example: 'Could the Chair please explain to the House whether the Darfur Liberation Army has signed the Darfur Peace Agreement?'

5. Point of order

Reason: To indicate a problem or procedural infringement

Guidelines:

- May not interrupt a speaker
- The Point of Order can only be in reference to something that just happened, direct referral, otherwise it is out of order itself
- Example: "May the delegate refrain from using personal pronouns?"

Motions

A motion is a formal proposition by a delegate to carry out a certain task within a conference. A motion is only effective if it is passed, and should that be the case, it will implement a small change in the structure of a debate.

Types of Motions

Seven types of motions are recognized at BayMUN. Getting a motion to pass is all about proper timing; a poorly timed motion is most likely to be overruled by the chair or voted against.

1. Motion to extend the debate

This motion extends the time set for the current debate time, allowing more opportunities for speeches on a resolution or clause. It should be proposed as soon as the allotted time for debate ends, and it needs to be seconded by another delegate then agreed upon by a simple majority in order for it to be implemented.

2. Motion to move to the previous question

This motion ends the current debate time on an issue or an amendment, directly initiating voting procedure on it. It may be proposed during any debate time (without interruption). This motion needs to be seconded by another delegate and the chair needs to check if there are any objections on this motion.

3. Motion to reconsider a resolution

This motion calls a re-debate and re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed and adopted, and can only be proposed after all other pending draft resolution have been debated. It needs a two-thirds majority to be passed.

4. Motion to withdraw a resolution

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

5. Motion to refer a resolution to another forum

This motion can be called when a resolution includes operative phrases with no reference to the mandate of the forum, or when it takes actions that can only be issued by the Security Council. (Examples: sanctions, embargoes, sending peacekeeping troops, etc...)

6. Motion to adjourn the debate

This motion calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution, and requires the delegate to give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned, as well as two speakers in favor of the motion then two speakers against the motion.

7. Objection to the main motion

This motion is in order only in exceptional circumstances and may not be used for tactical purposes or without argument. Once proposed, the delegate has one minute to explain his/her proposal. It needs a two third majority to be passed.

Sample Position Paper

Council: Human Rights

Issue: Preventing and responding to anti-Muslim hate crimes

Country: Niger

Delegate: Noora Alhashimi

Hate crimes are essentially known as criminal acts driven by prejudice, hate, and fear towards a victim's identity and background. An abundance of these incidents are powered by hatred towards a religion, like Islam. Anti-Muslim hate crimes remain present to this day, with thousands of people becoming victims of these hate-driven offenses. As for Niger, it protects the freedom of religious practices that take place in the country. Due to this, hate crimes against Muslims are scarce in Niger and rarely take place, as interfaith relations are positive and considered impressive.

The republic of Niger has gone to the necessary extents to ensure that these crimes will not continue. In 1996, the Nigerien government seized action to ban religious groups that were suspected of not tolerating other religions. Niger firmly believes that the acceptance of different religions and beliefs is crucial to guarantee peace between different faiths. This can greatly help in preventing hate crimes pointed at Muslims, because anti-Muslims will not have a reason to detest Muslims and therefore will not resort to committing these crimes. Despite the presence of extremist groups, Niger recognizes that the targeted victims in Anti-Muslim hate crimes are normally innocent and harmless people, and it will not endure such appalling actions. The republic of Niger identifies with its people's rights, which includes the right to practice their preferred religion without the fear of being suddenly attacked.

Additionally, the annual Anti-Defamation League meeting of 2009 revealed that the UN is striving to ensure that laws against intolerance are enforced throughout the world. On a more distinctive note, the UN has contributed to resolving this issue by adding the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, which requires states to prevent religion-based discrimination and take the farthest measures to oppose religious intolerance, thus implying that the prejudice against certain religions can justly be discrimination. Niger has been following these obligations without hesitation beginning with the 1996 incident, and is continuing to watch over its country's maintained religious stability.

Moreover, the republic of Niger is open to resolutions that centralize around tolerating diverse religion in hopes to demolish the hatred between religions, as the country supports the idea of having its people safely practice their beliefs and religions. Although anti-Muslim hate crimes are unusual in Niger, a successful solution must be reached to certify its citizen's lasting safety and to ensure that such hate-motivated actions are taken care of for good. Niger also recognizes that negatively effective extremist Islamic groups will ultimately have to be combatted to maintain order and peace, and it is willing to go to all appropriate extents to regain amity. Furthermore, the republic of Niger will accept resolutions that abide by defeating hate crimes.

Tips

- Prepare by compiling pages of research
- Make sure the speech is laconic and comprehensible
- Tackle the issues at hand from your nation's point of view
- Stick to the time limits
- Add a hook to grab your audience's attention
- Use bullets and outlines to emphasize certain words and fluctuate your tone
- Employ rhetoric to its fullest extent
- Practice a few times to become acquainted with your speech
- Make eye contact at all times
- Use hand gestures (in moderation)
- Do not read the whole speech

Sample Opening Speech

Country: United Kingdom

Council: ECOSOC

Mister/Madame Chairperson, fellow delegates, honored guests:

With the set milestones reached and the first steps towards a bright and prosperous future taken with great success, it is time once again to gaze forward and set goals for yet another stage of development. This next stage is the stage of advancement, where practices already set into place should be improved on, and any remaining forms of corruption should be eliminated completely.

Globalization and development should be promoted, and the UN plays a major role in ensuring that this occurs. Amidst all this, we should not lose sight of certain vital things. The UK respects different cultures and believes that they should be embraced. Corrupt practices should be singled out and extinguished.

The UK believes that it plays a major role in the world economy of today. It believes that through cooperation and understanding, international trade disputes can be resolved and debt problems, especially in developing countries, can be cleared. It also believes that the market economy-based global financial system is heading the world economy in the right direction. Finally, the UK also believes that women's rights and status should continue to escalate in order to ensure a fair and balanced global society.

Sample Resolution

Council: Human Rights

Issue: Effective administration of disaster management in areas affected by natural disasters.

Main Submitter: United Kingdom

Co-submitters: Argentina, China, Denmark, France, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Qatar, Russia, Senegal, and Venezuela.

Alarmed by the high number of deaths caused by natural disasters,

Convinced that the current system for dealing with the administration of disaster management is erroneous, ineffective, and unreliable,

Recalling that 1,836 people lost their lives in the recent (2005) Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., with the belief that better preparedness and previous planning on behalf of the state and country would have decreased this number drastically,

Deeply regretting the lives lost as a result of bad disaster management planning,

Deeply convinced that better planning would have saved more lives in these unfortunate occasions,

1) Requests each sovereign nation to write up and submit a plan detailing their administration of disaster management in the case of a natural disaster;

2) Calls upon a UN agency to be established as a part of the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and given the main task of assisting countries in the formation of their plans and approving them once completed. It will be called the United Nations Organization for Development and Approval of Disaster Management Planning (UNODADMP). It will be based in London, United Kingdom, due to the country's long track record in disaster management (especially floods);

3) Urges all countries to take this matter extremely seriously, especially those most affected by natural disasters;

4) Solemnly affirms that all plans must be made according to the criteria issued by UNODADMP. Also, all resources mentioned in the plan must be proven and certified;

5) Encourages all countries with experience in disaster management administration to assist other countries with little or no experience. Neighboring countries are also encouraged to offer certain resources, such as refugee camps, to those countries;

6) Further requests that all plans must be submitted to and approved by UNODADMP no later than August 31, 2009;

7) Emphasizes the need for international cooperation, on the part of all countries, and gives UNODADMP full power to decide on and enforce sanctions on any countries unwilling to cooperate, which includes not complying with the set deadline;

Accepted Command Terms

Preambulatory Phrases

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

Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Regrets
Approves	Express its appreciation	Requests
Asks	Express its hope	Resolves
Authorizes	Further invites	Seeks
Calls for	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls upon	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Condemns	Further requests	Strongly urges
Congratulates	Further resolves	Suggests
Confirms	Hopes	Supports
Declares accordingly	Invites	Trusts
Deplores	Proclaims	Transmits
Designates	Proposes	Urges

Sample Amendment

Amendment to the delegate of Morocco's resolution

Submitted by the delegate of Algeria

Replaces subclause 2(c) with: "Requests developing countries to contribute 5% of overall budget collectively. Allocated distribution will be decided on by the UND panel."