

**Welcome to
GEMS Our Own Indian School,
Dubai**



First Inter-School UNSC Training Session 2014



**United Nation Simulation
Conference provides
opportunities to students
to have a first hand
experience in diplomacy
and international
relations.**



WHAT MAKES YOU A GOOD DELEGATE?

- Thorough research on the topic
- Presence of mind and spontaneity
- Critical thinking
- Ability to work in a team
- Communicate and express ideas in the most effective manner



IMPORTANT TERMS...

Delegate – A representative of a country

Floor – The entire room of delegates

Chair – The moderator/ head of a committee

Motion – A request made to start something new in the procedure or agenda

Placard – The signboard carrying the name of the country of the delegate which must be raised in order to be recognized by the chair

Runner – A volunteer or helper who passes notes, helps delegates etc.

Decorum -The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

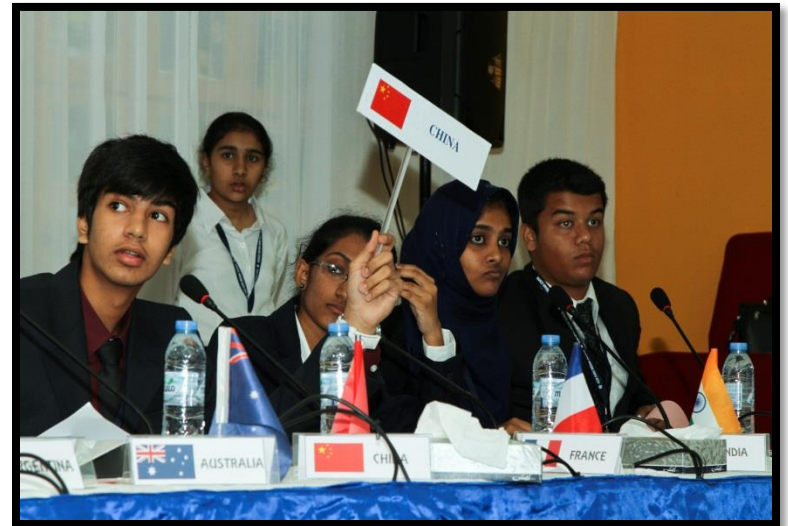
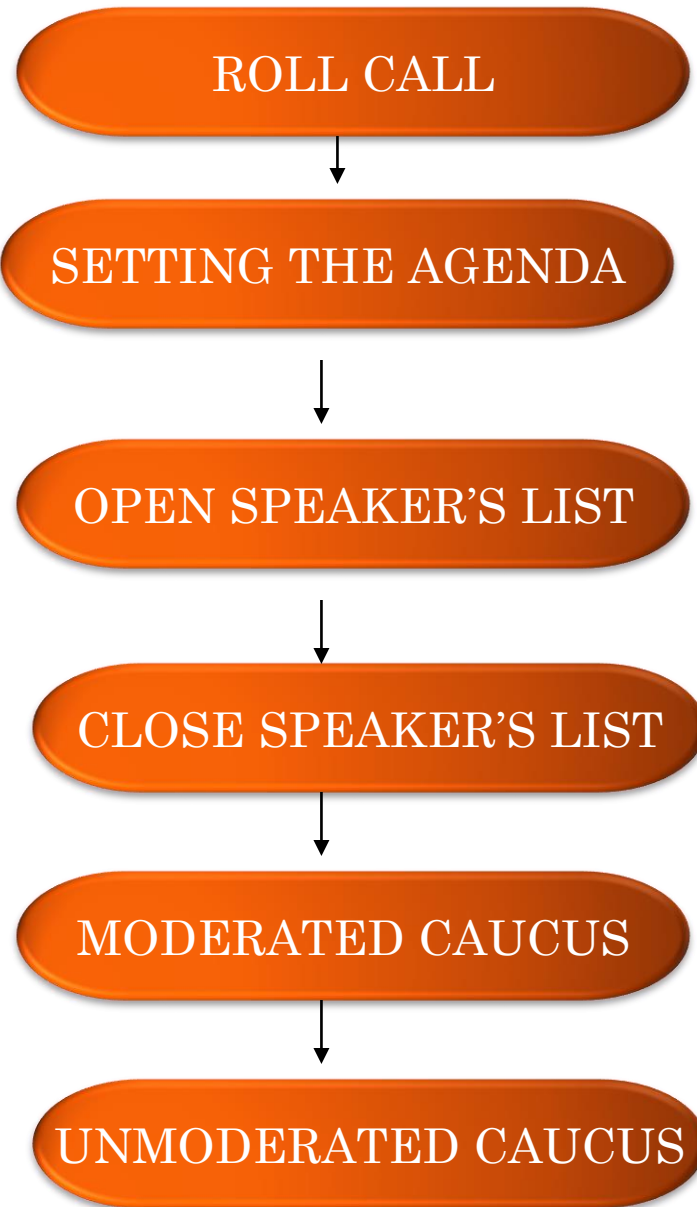
1. The delegate cannot use personal pronouns “I, you, he, she” etc. However “We, they, them etc. may be used
2. The delegate will refer to himself/herself as the country “Spain would like to ... “ or as the delegate of the country “ The delegate of _____”
3. Delegates cannot talk amongst themselves but can pass formal notes through runners
4. No delegate may speak unless recognized



POINTS TO BE NOTED!!

- POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE
- POINT OF ORDER
- POINT OF INFORMATION
- POINT OF INQUIRY (INQUIRY/
PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY)
- RIGHT/ POINT TO REPLY
- RIGHT/ POINT TO FOLLOW UP





ROLL CALL

It is a procedure to take attendance of delegates present in the session.

As the chair calls the name of the respective country, the delegate must raise his/her placard and say –

“Present and voting”– Voting rights

OR

“Present”– no voting rights



SETTING OF AGENDA

There are usually 3 topics set for each of the committees

The delegates must prepare on all the 3 topics

**“The delegate of would like to set
.....(topic).....**

.....first(or second)..on the agenda”



SPEAKERS LIST

Delegates must prepare a 1 minute speech on all the 3 topics beforehand.

The chair asks “Are there any motions on the floor”

The delegates then raise their placards and when recognized say:

“ The delegate of _____ would like to move a motion to open the speaker’s list with speaker’s time (1~2 mins) and total time (10~12 minutes)”

The chair asks for votes on the motion. Since this is a fixed procedure all delegates are advised to vote for the speaker’s list.

The motion then passes. The delegates are asked to raise their placards

The chair will set a “Speaker’s list” in a random order of countries and as each country is called out, the delegates will then deliver their speech stating their country’s position.



MODERATED CAUCUS..

1. It is basically an open discussion of the topic in a formal manner
2. The chair asks if there are motions on the floor
3. The delegates after recognition say “ The delegate of ____ would like to move a motion to open a moderated caucus of total time (5-7) minutes with speakers time (30 sec – 1 min)”
4. After voting, the motion passes
5. The speaker who has opened the caucus should speak first
6. Speakers debate on the topic until time is up



UNMODERATED CAUCUS

- The chair asks if there are any motions on the floor
- The delegates after recognition say “The delegate of _____ would like to move a motion to open an un-moderated caucus of time limit (5-7) minutes”
- The motion is put to vote and passes
- This un-moderated caucus is used to discuss upon the draft resolution to come up with the solutions on the matters which is being discussed during the session. It is used to create possible amendments, gather sponsors and signatories for the resolution, if passed by the committee.



MODERATES CAUCUS FOR RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

- ❑ Countries and groups meet to gather support for specific ideas.
- ❑ The drafts are then discussed in the committee , with the sponsors being asked to explain each clauses(solutions), and being questioned by the other delegates.
- ❑ After the discussion, another un-moderated caucus can be opened to make amendments, i.e., further changes to be made to the drafts submitted.
- ❑ Then, there could be a moderated caucus to discuss the amendments.
- ❑ At the end, a delegate can then move a motion to vote for the amendments, consequently, draft resolutions. Delegates finalize draft resolutions
- ❑ WE HAVE THEN COME TO THE END WHERE THE SESSION HAS COME UP WITH THE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM FACED.

- The chair asks for each country's vote on the amendments. They can answer Yes, No, Abstain or Pass. (With RIGHTS/ REASONS)
- Either both resolutions pass, fail or one fails and the other passes as per votes of the delegates



SAMPLE RESOLUTION

General Assembly

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy (MINIMUM 3)

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali (MINIMUM 5)

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]

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm, (MAXIMUM 4)

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. [end resolutions with a period](MAXIMUM 8)

AMENDMENTS

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections.

SAMPLE OF AN AMENDEMENT

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Strengthening U.N.M Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance.

Sponsors: France, Romania, and Poland. (MINIMUM 5)

Signatories: Togo, Australia, Fiji, Brazil, Pakistan and Argentina.(MINIMUM 5)

Add as the final operative clause...

Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

EMERGENCY CRISIS!!!

It is a sudden break In the proceedings due to an emergency somewhere in the world. Certain countries are blamed/pulled into the issue. They must defend their stands and all countries must look for a way to overcome the crisis.



- ❑ House moves into moderated caucus. The purpose here will be to reach a consensus and draft resolution
- ❑ Veto powers are usually withheld in an emergency crisis. Even if veto power exists in the crisis (depending on the issue) delegates are strongly discouraged from using it .
- ❑ After all topics are discussed and all resolutions, amendments etc. are discussed and put to vote, the session is closed.
- ❑ The delegates then move a motion to adjourn the meeting



Thank You!



UNITED
NATIONS SIMULATION

