



TXMUN
TEXAS MODEL
UNITED NATIONS
ASSEMBLY



PROGRAM 'MUN'UAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT IS MUN?

Key Goals of Delegates and Conference	3
---	---

PREPARATION

Items to Prepare for Conference	4
---------------------------------------	---

Preparation Tips and Research Tips	5
--	---

IN COMMITTEE

Strategy, Speaking, Participation	6
---	---

Collaboration & Debate	7
------------------------------	---

Overview of important/common phrases	7
--	---

Why Parliamentary Procedure?	8
------------------------------------	---

Sample Order of Debate	8
------------------------------	---

Roll Call Procedure	9
---------------------------	---

Procedural Voting	9
-------------------------	---

Setting the Agenda	9
--------------------------	---

The Speaker's List	9
--------------------------	---

Speeches and Debate.....	10
--------------------------	----

Limit and Extend Speaking Time	10
--------------------------------------	----

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucus.....	10
---------------------------------------	----

Yields	10
--------------	----

Presenting Points	11
-------------------------	----

Rights of Reply	11
-----------------------	----

Precedence and Presenting Motions	11
---	----

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Overview and Format	14
---------------------------	----

Rules for Resolutions and Amendments	15
--	----

Voting Procedures: Procedural, Resolution and Amendment Voting	15
--	----

Recess and Adjournment	16
------------------------------	----

APPENDICES

GLOSSARY	17
----------------	----

Sample Position Topic Paper	21
-----------------------------------	----

APPENDIX A: Security Council Response to Sept. 11.....	25
--	----

APPENDIX B: Preambulatory and Operative Phrases	26
---	----

WHAT IS MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulation of the United Nations and its organs. Ultimately, debating is an integral component of MUN, but the goal as delegates is to collaborate and develop resolutions to problems that plague our world. Three key goals are collaboration, depth, and detail.

Collaboration

The goal is to collaborate and work together. Speeches should not focus on tearing apart others. Instead, delegates should focus on building upon their efforts, aiding in the progression of the committee's work.

Depth

The reason status reports are written and why research is extremely important relates to the necessity for detail. Resolutions analyze issues with extreme complexity. Therefore, it is key for delegates to conduct research and analyze not only the background behind issues, but how each action the MUN ratifies impacts the greater geopolitical environment.

Detail

Considering that the issues the MUN will tackle are challenges the UN grapples to solve, attention to detail is extremely important. A resolution could be destroyed by a failure to account for seemingly insignificant details. Attention to detail not only includes the framework and goals of a resolution, but also the correct *and effective* employment of operative and pre-ambulatory clauses.

What is the end goal of the Conference?

The end goal of your committee is to create a resolution that addresses your assigned topic and proposes a position or plan of action the committee has on it.

If you are in the General Assembly, or GA, committee, all resolutions passed in your committee, move on to be debated in the GA as a whole. After the GA convenes and debates the committee's resolutions, the resolutions must pass with a majority vote in the GA. Finally, it is signed by the Secretary General to finish the process and everyone will clap to celebrate. (Note: Do not clap when a resolution fails to pass.)

PREPARATION

“Before anything else, preparation is the key to success” -Alexander Graham Bell

Preparation is the key for success at MUN conferences. The greater a delegate’s preparation, the better their mastery of critical information. Always remember that MUN is a collaborative process, and an individual’s ability to collaborate is often based on their confidence. Confidence comes from preparation and prepared delegates make the conference experience. If a delegate is as prepared as possible, then they would have the confidence to be as successful as possible. Beyond this, there are other steps that all delegates should remember.

- MUN is what it models — the actual United Nations. Therefore, delegates must remember to act in the manner of their country. If a delegate represents Russia, they should act in the manner of Russia, especially on issues particularly relevant to Russia’s foreign policy.
- Every nation has a voice. Regardless of whether a delegate represents Lesotho, Belize, Togo, or Azerbaijan, each nation has experiences that are applicable to addressing the challenges the UN faces. By understanding a country’s history and political situation, a delegate can utilize this information and apply it to other issues. However, each nation and its representatives must maintain a professional demeanor and adhere to the YMCA TXMUN culture of respect, kindness, caring and collaboration.
- Capitalize on the strong skills. If a delegate comes from a legislative background, capitalize on public speaking and debating. If a delegate is more technologically savvy, use their background to help coordinate resolution writing. There are many ways in which a delegate can get involved.

Items to Prepare for Conference

1. **Country Status Report** is a worksheet to help you understand your country and may not necessarily be required by your conference. Most of the information needed to fill out a Country Profile can be found in the CIA World Factbook.
2. **Position Paper** - The Position Paper is a one- or two-page document that is essentially a summary of your knowledge of the topic and the position your country plans to take when it enters committee. It typically contains four sections: Background of Topic, Past International Actions, Country Policy, and Possible Solutions. Position Papers are usually due before the conference. The key starting points for researching each section are listed below. They will help you get started with participating in your first Model UN conference, but you will want to dig deeper as you develop more experience.
 - Background of topic: Background guide of the topic provided by the conference, Google, the news, Wikipedia (to frame the topic)
 - Past international actions: UN website, your committee’s website, key treaties or resolutions mentioned in your background guide, UN or NGO reports
 - Country policy: CIA World Factbook, your country’s foreign ministry website, your country’s domestic programs and voting record on key treaties or resolutions
 - Possible Solutions: NGO or think-tank policy recommendations, past UN resolutions that you’d like to change or expand on, and your own creativity!

3. **Research Binder** is optional but highly recommended, especially since many conferences do not allow the use of technology in committee. For the purpose of TXMUN, technology is encouraged. An organized Research Binder will be your go-to resource during the conference as new terms and acronyms, previous resolutions and treaties, and possible solutions are mentioned.
4. **The Opening Speech** typically lasts about 1 – 1.5 minutes and is the first speech given to the committee. It is the best opportunity to explain country policy and the key sub-issues nations would like the committee to focus on. Opening Speeches are the main way for countries to determine who they want to work with, so it is important to prepare a speech that conveys this. There are many tips and strategies on how to deliver an Opening Speech, but delegates may use the Position Paper as a guide when starting out. The most important action is to have confidence when giving your speech.

5. Preparation Tips

- ✓ Prepare beyond research. Rather than just finding statistics or country stances, understand the *context* of each country. Learn the purpose of the research.
- ✓ Brainstorm different solutions and critically think about each scenario.
- ✓ Think of how other delegates might react to your proposals, ideas, and even personality.
- ✓ Be confident! Good leadership and diplomacy can be better harnessed when you are confident in your words and actions. Your interactions, speeches, and resolutions all reveal your charisma!

Research Tips

- ✓ Utilize background research as a starting point for your understanding of the topics.
- ✓ Take note of past actions taken by respective countries as well as the United Nations.
- ✓ If the research paper is too dense to read in detail, skim the abstract.
- ✓ Try to find reliable sources from the official UN website.
- ✓ Gather basic statistics about your country (these come in handy!)
- ✓ Look for past speeches from your country's prime minister/president/person in charge.
- ✓ Determine which issues are important for your country (Is it the economy? Expanding human rights? Security? Trade?) and connect them to your solutions throughout the conference.
- ✓ Know your country's allies and enemies.

IN COMMITTEE

Strategy

- ✓ Ultimately, the committee that you are in was created for a reason. Figure out what that purpose was and how you can contribute or adhere to it.
- ✓ Be sociable in your committee! Unlike other competitions, MUN is not the same old first place, second place, and third place ranking. To get Best Delegate, your personality and character matters! Making friends in your committee is definitely a good thing!
- ✓ Always keep in hand a spare solution that would be beneficial for you in case the one you prepared did not work out!
- ✓ Find your allies and utilize their influence within a committee! Nothing great was built by only one person.
- ✓ Think about how you are going to present yourself and your ideas, as well as when you are going to do it. Remember, there might not be much time for you to say everything you want to say, so optimize the time that you have!

Speaking

- ✓ For this conference, everyone will listen to multitudes of speeches. So, do not just speak, *inspire* your peers!
- ✓ Project confidence and use body language; 93% of communication is nonverbal!
- ✓ *What should I call myself?* Whenever you are speaking in front of your committee or council, avoid the use of pronouns like "I", "me", "he", or "she". Instead refer to yourself and other delegates by their country. For instance, if you are representing the United States, say, "The United States believes that...", rather than, "I believe that..."

Participation

- ✓ For some of you, this might be your first year. Even so, do not hesitate to raise your placard! Remember, you are here as a delegate, and we value everyone's input! Do not be afraid to voice your stances.
- ✓ Push forward the debate by contributing with new and meaningful discussions.
- ✓ Connect with your peers! Ultimately, this is an educational experience for everyone. Connecting with others can build unexpected friendships and rapport for yourself.
- ✓ Take initiative! Whether this is within or outside of MUN, take initiative with the things that you are passionate about. This is what will truly inspire others and make a difference.
- ✓ Involve everyone, not just the more experienced delegates, but also the novice delegates. Everyone participating and observing can respect a leader who is inclusive towards everyone- be that leader!

Collaboration

- ✓ Be a team player. The person always writing the resolution, sponsoring, or making amendments is not necessarily the person who will win best delegate. Remember to collaborate with others rather than fight over signatures and writing.
- ✓ Manage your emotions. We understand that the conference is taxing, exhausting, and truly draining sometimes. However, it is precisely at these moments that truly tests your endurance and character.
- ✓ Communicate with others! Communication is key to pushing forward progress, so make sure you are actively trying to communicate.
- ✓ Provide constructive feedback. In any learning environment, we hope to provide a holistic experience. Build up others with your feedback; do not bring them down.
- ✓ Negotiate with others when conflicts arise. If you obstinately push forward a point, it will not get you anywhere. Instead, try to negotiate and compromise with others- that is what truly makes the world work.
- ✓ Give people a reason to vote! Tell your committee why your issue is important, why their vote matters, and how their vote makes an impact.

Debate

The core of the debate at MUN will be the speaker's list. At the beginning of debate, the Chair will "open" the speaker's list. If you want to speak, raise your placard in the air. The Chair will then call out countries while the country names are recorded on a large board at the front of the room. Once the chair calls out your nation, put your placard down. After enough countries have been written down, the Chair will "close" the speaker's list. The Chair will then call up the countries on the list, in order, to the podium to speak on the issue. Once all the countries on the list have spoken, the speaker's list will be "opened" again, and the whole process will repeat itself.

Overview of most important/commonly used phrases

- When you finish speaking in front of committee and wish to return to your seat: "I yield my time to the Chair" – NOT..."I rest my case." It is a common mix-up.
- When you wish to ask another country's delegate a question: "Will the delegate from (insert country name) yield to a question?"
To ask multiple questions, say "...yield to a series of questions?"
- When you wish to ask the author of a working paper/resolution/amendment a question: "Will the author of the working paper/resolution/amendment yield to a question?"
To ask multiple questions, say "...yield to a series of questions?"
- When you want time to caucus: "Motion to caucus for minutes." - Try not to call for this too often, may be unproductive
- When you want to vote on a resolution or amendment: "Motion to end debate and vote on the resolution/amendment."
- When the current time slot to debate has elapsed and it is time for lunch or dinner: "Motion to recess/adjourn."
- When you want to stop debating your current resolution/topic, but still return to the resolution/topic later: "Motion to table the resolution/topic."
- When you want to end debate on the current resolution/topic permanently:

“Motion to end debate.”

- When you want to discuss your working paper/resolution/amendment:
“I move my working paper/resolution/amendment.” You must have submitted the working paper/resolution/amendment to the Chair for this motion to be recognized.

Why Parliamentary Procedure?

Parliamentary Procedure is the body of rules, ethics, and customs in the conference that all delegates should abide by. Though sometimes tedious, the procedure must be followed to ensure the formality of MUN. While this procedure does dictate how debate and committee time should flow, it should not hinder a delegate's passion for debate and during committee.

The purpose of the procedure in Model UN is to promote collaboration in committee. While legislative focuses on debate of legislation, Model UN focuses on the sharing of ideas and collaboration for drafting resolutions. Caucuses are used to share ideas, to debate the ideas, and to ensure formality under the chair's jurisdiction. Sample of the order of debate for committees (excluding Security Council)

1. Roll Call
2. Open the Speaker's list
3. Set the Agenda
4. Motion for Moderated Caucuses
5. Motion for un-moderated Caucuses
 - a. regional caucus
6. Motion for second moderated Caucus/ Re-Opens the Speaker's List
7. Motion for un-moderated Caucus
 - a. resolution writing
8. Resolution debate
 - a. open Speaker's List
9. Motion to end debate/end committee

Roll Call Procedure

1. The chair will call the roll for the purposes of establishing quorum at the beginning of each session. Members who desire to be considered present shall reply "present" when the name of their delegation is called. No members may be announced by proxy. A reply of "present and voting" requires the member to vote in the affirmative or negative on any substantive matter.

Roll Call Procedure

2. The chair will have the time of the last roll call posted. Delegations who were not considered present at the time of the last roll call and wish to be accorded full voting rights, must submit a note, in writing, to the chair requesting that they be considered present.

Procedural Voting

1. Each delegation shall have one vote. A procedural vote is one that applies to the actions of the committee rather than to policy or resolution.
2. No member may cast a vote by proxy or on behalf of another member country.
3. Procedural motions shall pass with the affirmative votes of a simple majority of the members of the committee.

Setting the Agenda

1. The body shall set its own agenda, deciding between the two topics members have researched.
2. The chair shall conduct a vote between the two topic areas, if applicable. In case of a tie, the chair shall cast the deciding vote. In terms of agenda setting, we use only the topics selected for the committee by our staff.
3. Once the topic area is disposed of, if there is another topic, it will be discussed

The Speakers' List

1. Upon opening debate and again at the start of each new Topic Area, a Speakers List is automatically opened by the chair. The chair then asks for delegates wishing to be placed on the Speaker's List by a show of placards. Delegates can be added to the Speaker's List at any time if they send a note to the chair requesting such.
2. A Speakers List is established for each individual topic and expires when a topic is tabled or adjourned or whenever a resolution has passed.
3. When the Speakers List is exhausted, debate is automatically closed on the Topic Area.
4. A delegate may move to close the Speakers List whenever the floor is open. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members. If the motion passes, the chair will permit no additions to the Speakers List.
5. A delegate may move to reopen a closed Speakers List whenever the floor is open. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.

Speeches and Debate

1. No delegate may address the body without the permission of the chair.
2. The chair shall call upon speakers in accordance with the Speaker's List.
3. Delegations composed of more than one delegate may share allotted speaking time among members of the same delegation.
4. Speeches must be given while seated or standing next to the delegation's assigned position or from a point designated by the chair.
5. The chair shall call a speaker out of order if: the delegate's remarks are frivolous, dilatory, or not germane to the set Agenda Topic under discussion; the delegation's allotted time has expired; or the speaker's remarks are directed to a personality rather than the issue at hand.

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses

1. A delegate may move for a moderated or unmoderated caucus whenever the floor is open. This motion is not debatable and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
2. A motion to begin a moderated caucus requires a time limit, the purpose of the moderated caucus, and a speaking time, as well as a total caucus time. If the motion passes, the delegate who made the motion will speak first and the chair will grant speaking rights to successive delegates wishing to speak until the allotted time has elapsed. The chair may revoke this right should a delegate repeatedly speak off topic.
3. A motion to begin an unmoderated caucus only requires a time limit. If the motion passes, the current rules of the committee are suspended, and delegates are permitted to move about the room freely and talk with one another. This time is generally used for writing working papers and debating freely with other delegates.
4. The chair will call the body back to order at the appointed time. The body may not reconvene from a caucus early unless all delegations are present and there is unanimous consent. The motion to extend the time for the ongoing caucus may be heard at the chair's discretion.

Yields

A delegation that is on the Speaker's List and has been granted the right to speak, may yield the remainder of their allotted time in one of the following ways:

To the Chair	A delegate may at any time conclude the speech by yielding to the chair. Upon doing so, the entire delegation shall retake their seats.
To a Delegate	A delegate may yield unused time to another delegate or delegation. The intention to yield to another delegation may be made at any time during the delegate's speech. Time may not be yielded to more than one delegate, and yielded time may not be yielded again, except to the chair.
To Questions	A delegate may yield to questions after the delegate's speech. The chair shall recognize delegates to ask questions of the speaker. A delegate recognized to ask a question shall be limited to asking only one question. Only one member of the speaking delegation may answer a question, but that member may

	change from question to question. A delegate shall only be assessed for time that is spent answering a question. A delegate that has yielded time to questions yields to questions from all delegates recognized by the chair. A delegation may still yield to the chair at any time. Time yielded to questions may be extended, but may not be yielded again, except to the chair.
--	---

Presenting Points

A delegate may interrupt with a Point whenever the floor is open. A delegate may only interrupt a speaker with a Point of Order or Personal Privilege, only when the Point directly concerns the speech being interrupted. A delegate raising a Point may not speak on the substance of the matter at hand but may be granted time to make a short statement concerning the Point. If the chair feels that Points are being used to disrupt or delay business, the chair may rule that they must be submitted in writing for a period of time. This decision is not subject to appeal.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	This is used when a delegate has a question about proper parliamentary procedure or the current procedural status of the committee. Examples: "What is the maximum speaking time for this caucus?" "How much time is left in the caucus?"
Point of Order	This is used when a delegate believes the chair has made a mistake and not followed proper parliamentary procedure. The chair will then immediately rule on the Point of Order. Example: "There should have been a vote for the motion."
Point of Information/Clarification	This is used for asking about information relating to the topic at hand (and not about parliamentary procedure). Example: "What is the difference between antiviral and antibiotic medicine."
Point of Personal Privilege	This is used when there is a discomfort in the room that impairs the ability of a delegate to participate in debate. The chair shall make every reasonable effort to rectify the situation. Example: "Can we change the temperature in the room?" "I cannot hear the speaker." "Can this delegate restate their point?"

Rights of Reply

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by an extraordinary comment of another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Right of Reply is requested by making a Point of Personal Privilege immediately following the offending speech. A delegate may not interrupt a speaker with a Point of Personal Privilege to request a Right of Reply. The chair's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is discretionary, not debatable, and not subject to appeal. Once granted, the Right of Reply may be limited in length by the chair. The only yield in order will be a yield to the chair. A Right of Reply may not be made to a Right of Reply.

Precedence and Presenting Motions

1. The chair may accord itself precedence for the purpose of clarifying rules or explaining any business before the body.
2. Parliamentary points that may interrupt the speaker are always considered immediately by the chair once they are recognized.
3. Motions shall have the following precedence:
 - a. Privileged Motions
 - i. Motion to Recess

- ii. Motion to Adjourn
- b. Subsidiary Motions
 - i. Motion to Limit or Extend Speaking Time
 - ii.
 - iii. Motion to Table Debate
 - iv. Motion to Take form Table
- c. Main Motions
 - i. Motion to Introduce (a Resolution or Amendment)
 - ii. Motion to Set the Agenda
 - iii. Motion to Caucus (Moderated or Unmoderated)
 - iv. Motion to Close Debate and Move into Voting Procedures
 - v. Motion to divide the house

On Presenting Motions

1. A delegate may make a motion when the floor is open between speeches but may not interrupt a speaker.
2. Its originator may withdraw a motion at any time before a vote has been taken on the motion. Consideration of the motion is immediately ended unless another member immediately assumes sponsorship of the motion.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS	
Motion to Recess	This motion is used to suspend debate at the end of each committee session. At the end of each committee session, once the chair says that he/she would take a motion to Recess.
Motion to Adjourn	This motion is used to end the last committee session, ending the conference. The motion is used at the end of the last committee session, once the chair says that he/she would take a motion to adjourn.
SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS	
Motion to Limit or Extend Speaking Time	Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to further limit or extend the amount of time each delegation may speak while on the Speakers List. This time limit remains in effect for the remainder of the conference unless it is changed in accordance with this Rule. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
Motion to Table Debate	This motion is used if a delegate wishes to immediately end debate on a topic and move to the next item on the agenda; if this motion is employed, then there will be no vote on the topic or any resolutions introduced on the topic; there will be speakers for and speakers against this motion. The motion can be used any time.
Motion to Take from Table	This motion is used if a delegate wishes to begin debate on a topic that had previously been tabled. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent

	of one speaker for and against the motion and passes with the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the members.
MAIN MOTIONS	
Motion to Introduce	Motion used when a delegate wants to introduce (read to the committee and make it an official document) a working paper/resolution/ amendment.
Motion to Set the Agenda	This is used to set the order in which the topics will be debated; there will be The motion is used after there has been sufficient debate upon which of the topics on the agenda is more important and will be entertained at the discretion of the chair.
Motion to Caucus (Moderated and Unmoderated)	<p>Motion for moderated caucus allows the entire committee to hear the delegate's opinions and suggestions for the resolution. Moderated Caucuses are a faster paced debate; no yielding or questions are allowed. An advantage is that the chair hears all the arguments on the floor and hears the voice and opinions of every delegate. The recommended maximum speaking time is between 30 seconds to 1 minute, with the entire duration being between 5 and 20 minutes. Once the moderated caucus elapses, the committee automatically moves back to speakers' list.</p> <p>Motion for un-moderated caucus can be called for anytime during organized debate (when the chair asks if there are any points or motions on the floor), or after a previous caucus is finished. An unmoderated caucus is best used for informal debate. Examples being when delegates wish to have discussions with one another, or if a delegate wishes to collaborate with others in writing a resolution. When a delegate calls for an unmoderated caucus, they also must specify the length of the caucus. The recommended unmoderated caucus duration is between 5 and 15 minutes.</p>
Motion to Close Debate and Go into Voting Procedure	Motion is used if a delegate wants to end debate on a topic and move into voting procedure; there will be two speakers against this motion. This motion can be used any time (but it will not be taken seriously unless an ample amount of debate on the issue has occurred).
Motion to Divide the House	Motion used if a delegate wishes to divide out a portion (certain clauses) of a resolution; each portion of the resolution will then be voted on separately. This requires speakers for and speakers against the motion to divide, not the individual divisions. This motion is used during voting procedure. A delegate would use this motion if agrees with the majority of a resolution but cannot or will not vote for it because of a certain clause.

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Overview

UN committees formally express their decisions and rationales through resolutions. Resolutions are written in committee to address the topics that your chairs have selected. The resolutions should be the result of verbal debate in committee; thus, resolutions should be jointly written by delegates during committee with input from the rest of the committee. Note that resolutions that were written in full or in part from outside of the committee may not be submitted. All resolutions will be submitted to the Chair upon completion. All resolutions will be submitted to the Chair upon completion.

Format

Each resolution must have a total number of sponsors and signatories of at least a fifth of the whole committee. **Sponsors** are delegates who actively participated in writing the content of the resolution. **Signatories** are delegates who support debating the resolution. This is not an endorsement by any means, as one could act as a signatory for the purpose of debating against the resolution and exposing its perceived flaws. Please note that above the minimum requirements, having additional sponsors or signatories does not add any weight or special precedence to the resolution, but there is no upper limit to the number of sponsors and signatories a resolution may have.

All resolutions follow a very similar format consisting of a header, preambulatory clauses, and operative clauses. The header consists of the committee name, list of sponsors, list of signatories, and topic name. The preambulatory clauses consist of the reasons why the committee is addressing the aforementioned topic and the background of the topic. The operative clauses consist of actions the committee recommends undertaken by countries, NGOs, the UN, and other international organizations.

The whole resolution should read like a sentence, using commas and semicolons where applicable. Each preambulatory clause starts with a participle (preambulatory phrase e.g., "Affirming", "Keeping in mind") and ends in a comma. Each operative clause starts with an underlined present tense verb (operative phrase e.g., "Calls upon", "Condemns") and ends with a semicolon. Unlike preambulatory clauses, the operative clauses are numbered and may be expanded into subheadings in the format of an outline. There should be a period at the end of the last operative clause.

A list of preambulatory and operative clauses is provided for your reference in Appendix B (page 27.) Also, please see the sample resolution in Appendix A (page 26) for an example of a resolution.

Rules to Resolutions

1. Multiple resolutions may be on the floor at any time and are called “working papers” until accepted by the chair as a draft resolution.
2. To become a resolution, a working paper must explain the problem, include historical background, and pose a solution to the problem. Signatories are required on resolutions. Signatories are required on resolutions. 3. Once a working paper has been finished, the sponsor may submit it to the chair.
4. When the chairs review the working paper, they may make formatting changes or suggestions for the committee to consider. When the chair deems the draft fit, it becomes a draft resolution and is considered on the floor for debate. If the resolution is being read to the body, only seven minutes will be allotted for reading and explaining the resolution.

Amendment to Resolutions

1. Delegates must motion to introduce an amendment. The chair will decide if the amendment is germane or dilatory. If ruled germane, the delegate must state the location of the amendment on the resolution, what is being changed, and the change itself. If dilatory, the body shall continue without regard to the introduced amendment.
2. Amendments that have the approval of the sponsor and all the co-sponsors are considered friendly amendments and automatically become a part of the underlying resolution when introduced by the sponsors.
3. If the approval of the sponsor and co-sponsors does not exist, the amendment becomes an unfriendly amendment, provided it has one sponsor and 25% of the members, rounded up, as co-sponsors of the amendment (in the case of a resolution). An unfriendly amendment is voted on during voting procedures prior to voting on the underlying resolution. Unfriendly amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order.
4. The chair may rule an amendment, which has the effect of negating the main thrust of the underlying resolution or which bears no resemblance to the underlying resolution, out of order.

Voting Procedures

1. To enter voting procedures, the committee must pass a motion to close debate and enter voting procedure. It is at this time that **all** draft resolutions accepted by the chair will be read, debated, and voted on. During Voting Procedures, there shall be no talking or passing of notes.
2. During Voting Procedures, only conference staff may leave or enter the room.
3. Any delegate or observer who disrupts Voting Procedure shall be ruled dilatory, and therefore out of order.
4. The body shall first consider each of the unfriendly amendments on the floor in the order they were introduced. The question to adopt an amendment shall be considered substantive. Once all unfriendly amendments have been dealt with in turn, the body shall then consider the underlying resolution.

5. The chair will invite some or all of each draft resolutions' sponsors to present their draft resolution and take questions for seven minutes. The chair will then ask for two speakers for and two against who will alternate speaking on the draft resolution. The chair will then ask for motions regarding the draft resolution
6. Voting procedures shall be considered concluded once the chair has announced the final vote on the last resolution.

Resolution/Amendment Voting Procedures

1. Voting shall be conducted by a show of placards.
2. In the Security Council, all motions shall pass with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members. Resolutions or directive shall pass with at least 9 votes in favor and the absence of a veto vote by one of the permanent members. In all other bodies, all motions and resolutions shall pass with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members.
3. Once all resolutions have passed, the Topic Agenda is adjourned. If the resolution fails, debate continues unless the Speaker's List has been exhausted.

Recess and Adjournment

1. A recess is a set period during which no official business is conducted, and the presence of neither the officials nor the delegates may be required. Once a period of recess has been set, it may not be shortened, except by conference officials to bring the recess into conformity with the conference schedule. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue at the point where the recess occurred. This motion is normally made at the end of a session.
2. Adjournment signifies that all business of the body contained in the Agenda has been completed. This motion is normally made only at the last meeting of the conference.
3. The motions to Adjourn and to Recess are not debatable and pass with the affirmative votes of the majority of the members.

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY: FIRST OFF, WHAT ARE ALL OF THESE WORDS YOU'RE USING?

Abstention	A vote during the voting process; to abstain is to be considered as not voting in favor or against. An abstention may indirectly contribute to the passage of a resolution because only a majority of votes in favor is required. Example: A draft resolution that received 30 votes in favor, 10 votes against, and 40 abstentions would still pass due to a larger number of votes in favor, as compared to votes against. Note: Member States may abstain only if they are "Present" during formal roll call.
Adjournment of Debate	Ends debate on a topic, and on all draft resolutions/report segments for that topic, without voting on any proposed draft resolutions/report segments. A motion for reconsideration can reopen debate on this topic.
Adjournment of Meeting	Ends the meeting until the next conference year.
Agenda	The order in which topics before the committee will be discussed.
Amendment	A change made to a clause or clauses of a draft resolution. Amendments can add, delete, or change an operative clause in a draft resolution. A Friendly Amendment is an amendment written and approved by all the sponsors to a draft resolution and is automatically included into the text. An Unfriendly Amendment is an amendment not approved by all the sponsors to their draft resolution and must be voted upon before it can be included into the text.
Caucus	A break in formal debate where delegates can further discuss topics. Take the form of moderated or unmoderated caucuses.
Chair	A chair runs the individual committee and ensures that it functions smoothly and makes sufficient progress. They make sure that it is always running in a calm manner that adheres to proper parliamentary procedure. They also ensure fairness in the committee and will try their best to give everyone a chance to speak. The chair is like a mentor to the delegates. If any delegate is unsure of the correct parliamentary procedure, or has any other concern, they should bring the issue to the chair, who will then handle the issue accordingly. All Chairs have extensive experience in Model UN and procedures. Please make sure <u>ALL</u> delegates treat the chairs with respect as the chairs work hard to prepare the research needed to run the committees smoothly.

Country Status Report	A document in which to prepare to represent your nation. Topics to be explored are the nation's economy, government structure, culture, religious norms, family norms, demographic data, educational norms, geography, natural resources, surrounding allies, history, connections to nations within the UN, voting history in the UN and more.
Crisis	A crisis is a special problem that comes before the Security Council that must be solved during the MUN conference.
Decorum	The order and respect that must be maintained by all members of the conference. A chair may call for decorum when they feel that individuals are not being respectful of each other or the chair.
Delegate	Individual acting as a representative of a Member State in the conference.
Dilatory	A motion is dilatory if it may obstruct or delay the will of the committee (i.e. motion to adjourn proposed immediately after several previous motions to adjourn failed).
Draft Resolution or Draft Report	A working paper that has been accepted by the Dais, which is discussed and voted on by the body.
Formal Debate	The typical form of debate where delegates are allowed to speak for a certain amount of time in an order that is dependent on the speakers list.
General Assembly (GA)	The main deliberative organ of the UN system, comprising all Member States of the UN.
Majority Vote	A threshold at which each motion passes. A motion passes with a simple majority vote if more people vote yes than vote no (in the case of substantive votes, ignoring abstentions). To determine if something passes, compare yes votes to no votes only. Tie votes fail.
Member State	A country that has ratified the United Nations Charter and whose application has been ratified by the General Assembly and the Security Council; currently there are 193 Member States
Merging	Combining two or more draft resolutions to make a bigger or new draft resolution.

Moderated Caucus	A type of caucus in which delegates are allowed to speak for a shorter period of time typically on one specific topic. Allows for a freer exchange of ideas in a timely fashion
Motion	A request to do something during formal debate; motions are voted on by the body. Procedural motions: all Member States of the committee vote. Substantive motions: only Member States vote.
Motion Out of Order	An incorrect (non-MUN) motion or a motion used at the incorrect time during the Conference.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations are also known as civil society organizations or CSOs, are nonprofit groups independent from governments. Normally organized around specific issues, NGOs deliver a variety of public and humanitarian services.
Organs	Organs: The different parts of the UN (GA, ECOSOC, ICJ, HRC)
Parli-Pro	Short for Parliamentary Procedure. It is the format of debate that MUN will follow in all organs of the UN. It allows for measured, peaceful debate where all countries have an equal opportunity to talk (if they want to).
Placard	Cardstock with countries' names on it. Used to indicate that the delegate wished to speak and is also used in voting.
Position Paper	Summary of a country's position on a topic, prepared in advance of the conference.
Perambulatory Clause	Sets up historical context and relevant international law for a resolution, which justifies future action.
Procedural Vote	Votes on motions before the body; all delegations present must vote.
Resolution	Document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that attempts to address a problem or issue.
Roll Call	The first order of business at the beginning of a committee session. When a delegate's country is called, they may respond with "present" or "present"

	and voting”. “Present and voting” means the delegate gives up their ability to abstain when voting on resolutions take place.
Secretary General	The Secretary General is the head of the General Assembly. The Secretary General is open to the public and is always available to hear any concerns that anyone may have. The Secretary General ensures that the General Assembly runs in a timely manner and that it remains formal. The Secretary General will try their best to get through all the resolutions during the General Assembly. The Secretary General works very hard to make this conference as fun and exciting as possible for everyone who is attending.
Security Council	This committee is composed of 5 permanent member nations: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and the United States, who have veto power on resolutions and directives. Each year, other member nations are elected to serve on the council. This council handles security and safety issues around the world.
Signatory	A country that wishes for a draft resolution to be presented for debate. This does not mean that they support it. In signing their name on the document, they announce that they want the draft resolution to be discussed. A certain number of signatories and sponsors are often required in order for a draft resolution to be approved.
Sponsor	A writer of the draft resolution; can be more than one. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.
Unmoderated Caucus	A type of caucus where delegates are allowed to leave their seats and speak freely. This time can be used to discuss viewpoints and work on working papers. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.
Working Paper	Document where delegates ideas of how to address the issue or topic is organized. The precursor to a draft resolution.

TOPIC PAPER

COUNTRY: Thailand

COMMITTEE: World Health Organization

TOPIC: Use of Traditional Medicines in the 21st Century

YOUR NAME: Gurnoor Narula

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The use of Traditional Medicines in Thailand originates from the pre-historic indigenous regional practice that was characterized by a strong animistic foundation. These traditions started with the Mon and Khmer people who occupied the region prior to the arrival of the native Thai people. The use of traditional medicines in the region was influenced by Indian Ayurveda, Buddhist medicines, and Chinese medical knowledge.

In the early 1900's, however, traditional medicine was outlawed as Western medicine was favored due to the Western colonization of Asian lands. However, the Thai government, through social reforms, began to support the widespread use of Traditional Thai medical techniques. Through various social plans, such as the Seventh National Economic and Social Plan, the use of Thai traditional medicine, herbal medicine, and the traditional massage was incorporated into the modern health service system. Additionally, the Royal Government of Thailand created the National Institute of Thai Traditional Medicine under the Ministry of Public Health in 1993. The Traditional Thai Medicine (TTM) is characterized by a system of methods and practices, such as herbal medicine, bodywork practices, and spiritual healing that is indigenous to the region of Thailand.

Different divisions of the program have been created through regional differences in healing traditions and practices. These include the Traditional Thai Medicine (TTM) and the Local Village Medicine. The TTM system is a component of the Ministry of Public Health as it originates from ancient texts and religious studies. However, the Local Village Medicine is based primarily on oral tradition and local texts handed down from teachers to students. Additionally, a special type of medicine, known as the Lanna Medicine, preserves the roots of Thai medicine.

Within the branch of TTM, there are five main categories that describe the traditional practice of medical techniques. They are Internal Medicine, External Medicine, Spirit Medicine, Divination, and Buddhism. The category of Internal Medicine is characterized by the extensive use of herbs and diet to promote internal health. Similarly, External Medicine includes all the therapies that are physically applied to the external body. The main

forms are bone setting, which is a Thai form of chiropractic which includes extreme massaging of the back, neck, and head. Additionally, there is Thai cupping and Thai scraping, which is mainly used for healing deep scars and injured muscle tissue. Likewise, spirit medicine and divination, prevalent in the rural areas of Thailand, include the use of amulets and shamanistic beliefs for healing and wellbeing. Likewise, Vedic astrology, numerology, palmistry, and geomancy are used to determine the health of an individual and their remedial measures.

In conclusion, the use of Traditional Medicine in the country of Thailand has constantly gained popularity and through constant government and NGO support, these pre-historic techniques are slowly being incorporated into the National Health Services.

UN INVOLVEMENT

The World Health Organization, a branch of the United Nations, has worked in collaboration with many nations that support the use of Traditional Medicine to further promote the concept and eventually move toward the implementation of the Traditional Medicines into the health service system. To achieve the goal, the WHO has developed a series of strategic plans to implement the use of Traditional Medicines in nations worldwide.

Through this plan, the ultimate role of the World Health Organization is to broaden the recognition of Traditional Medicines while supporting its integration into the national health system. Additionally, they will provide technical guidance and information for the effective use of these medicines while preserving and protecting medicinal plant resources and knowledge of traditional medicines.

Four major objectives that are key components of this plan include:

- Integration of relevant aspects of traditional medicine within national health care systems by implementing programs.
- Promotion of safety, efficacy, and quality of traditional medicines and practices by providing guidance on standards.
- Increase the access to and affordability of traditional medicine.
- Promotion of rational use of traditional medicine.

To implement these objectives, decisive actions have been take. The WHO has encouraged the need for a national policy in nations with the popular use of traditional medicines, such as Thailand. The policy, in general

terms, should include a definition of the governmental role in the development of traditional medicines and contain a mission and future goals. Additionally, the WHO also encourages government action on the safety and efficacy of Traditional Medicines. Thailand has already met all sub-goals that have been required by the WHO such as the establishment of a national expert committee, the formulation of national regulations, the licensing of the practice of traditional medicine, and the provision of support for research. Likewise, a third objective is to access many low-income countries that require inexpensive and effective treatment for common diseases. The WHO encourages the recognition and appreciation for traditional practitioners as they serve on all economic and social levels, providing effective methods to cure or prevent a disease. Also, rational use of these medicines is encouraged by the WHO through strengthened communications between medical professionals and practitioners while establishing education and training programmes for consumers on the proper use of these medicines.

COUNTRY POLICY

With constant support and motivation from the World Health Organization, the Royal Government of Thailand has created various laws and national plans to incorporate the traditional medical techniques into the modern health care system while striving to improve the Thai health system overall. The Royal Government of Thailand started this effort through the implementation of the continuous Health Development Plans that promotes the use of medicinal plants and Thai Traditional Medicine in the country's health care system. Also, various other plans, such as the Sufficiency Health System Strategic Plan, have been introduced to achieve good health and good service. The plan places emphasis on the appropriate use of technology and the wise use of the Thai Traditional Medicine.

In addition, the Royal Government of Thailand approved the “National Strategic Plan on the Development of Thai Wisdom” which determines the role of traditional and alternative medical techniques in the national health system. This plan has set 5 strategies related to indigenous medicine:

1. Knowledge, development, and management.
2. Development of health service system
3. Human resource development
4. Thai traditional medicines and herbal medicines development
5. Protection of Thai knowledge related to medical techniques

The reason for the first goal is to conduct pre-clinical tests to obtain scientific evidence and information to support the efficacy, safety, and quality of the traditional medicines, herbal medicines, and traditional procedure-based therapy. Likewise, the second goal is also important as traditional medicines need to be integrated into the health service system. This initiative began with the introduction of various herbal medicines into National List of Essential Drugs. Additionally, the third goal provides education to students to study and practice in the field of Thai Traditional Medicine. Similarly, the fourth goal has caused the direct integration of traditional medicines and therapeutic processes into the national health care system. The Thai FDA, to ensure the appropriate regulation and registration of these drugs, has classified different drugs into various sections based on their components. Traditional drugs, the first category, consists of Thai traditional medicines wherein the medical knowledge is based upon traditional knowledge in the forms of textbooks and are recognized by the government. The second category is Modified Traditional Drugs, which are traditional medicines based on traditional knowledge but have modified dosage forms, such as capsules or tablets. The third section, Phytopharmaceuticals, are herbal medicinal products that are composed of active plant materials in the form of purified compounds. The last category is called New Drugs and consists of drugs that develop from herbs and have endured the complete drug development process. Finally, the fifth goal promotes the protection of Thai medicine and medical knowledge. The country of Thailand has taken substantial action on this topic when the Thai government drafted the Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medicine Knowledge Act. This Act promotes public awareness of the value of Thai traditional medicine knowledge and herbs as well as to increase public participation in the conservation, development, and sustainability of this knowledge.

SOLUTIONS

The representative of Thailand believes that the country of Thailand has continuously cooperated with the United Nations and the World Health Organization in response to the constant encouragement regarding the use of Traditional Medicines. The country of Thailand has implemented many programmes such as education centers to teach the science of Traditional Medicine, a national expert group dedicated to introducing Traditional Medicines into the modern health service system, and a National Strategy Plan to incorporate Traditional Medicines into daily use while effectively educating the community about these new medical techniques. Additionally, the country of Thailand has conducted many pre-clinical tests on these new medicines and gained scientific data before introducing these products to the population.

However, as 50% of Thailand is living in a rural environment, the delegate of Thailand strongly believes that, with aid from NGO's, an effective plan should be put in place to provide traditional medical resources to the poorer populations of Thailand.

Appendix A: Security Council Response to September 11

Below is a famous real resolution passed by the UN Security Council in response to the September 11 attacks. Model UN resolutions should be formatted like this, though usually much longer.

Resolution 1368 (2001)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4370th meeting, on 12 September 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Recognizing the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter,

1. Unequivocally condemns in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks which took place on 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;
2. Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the people and Government of the United States of America;
3. Calls on all States to work together urgently to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks and stresses that those responsible for aiding, supporting or harbouring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these acts will be held accountable;
4. Calls also on the international community to redouble their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts including by increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999;
5. Expresses its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;
6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Appendix B: Preambulatory and Operative Phrases

From: <http://www.unausa.org/munpreparation/resolutions/clauses>

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

Sample Operative Phrases

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

YMCA of Metropolitan Dallas
 1621 W. Walnut Hill Lane
 Irving, TX 75038
 PH: 469-276-0646

Dr. Tonjia Grimble, Association Senior Director of Teen Programs
 tgrimble@ymcadallas.org

YMCA Mission: To put Christian values into practice through programs that build healthy spirit, mind and body for all.