



The world of tomorrow. Today!

PSUT Model United Nations

The PSUT MUN is an annual conference organized by Princess Sumaya University for

Technology Model United Nations club team. This conference is set up for university/ High School students to be able to connect with each other and share their passion for international affairs, the art of diplomacy and the principles of the United Nations. PSUT MUN helps delegates (students representing countries from all over the world) realize their potential by debating and researching by discussing some of the most pressing and intriguing problems that faces the world today.

Together, we will engage in lively debate, searching for solutions to the complex problems of contemporary international politics; and in doing so, sharpen, and perfect our skills of diplomacy, communications and debate. In addition, during our dynamic debate, delegates develop international understanding, enhance their communication skills and empower themselves with critical thinking.

Youth participation encourages youth to become active members of a democratic society. By involving and empowering youth through the political process, young people develop important skills and improve self-confidence. They also gain a greater understanding of human rights and governance that is important in both newly formed and well-established democracies.

Finally yet importantly, the aim of PSUT MUN is to develop internationally minded people who recognize our common humanity and shared guardianship of the planet, and thus help in creating a better and more peaceful world.

PSUT MUN 2017

This year's conference will be the 8th Annual conference for PSUT MUN club, this year the conference will be the biggest one yet, as we are seeking to improve and reach a bigger number of people.

This year's theme revolves around acknowledging the world's ongoing issues for a better tomorrow, using youth's voice to see the optimal desired future state of peace, thus the Theme will be "The World of Tomorrow, Today

Meet the Secretariat for PSUTMUN 2018 – 2019

Mohammad Bseiso

Club President



Zain Abu Mayleh

Secretary General



Aws Al-Masri

Deputy Secretary General



Yassmin Odeh
Head Organizer



Zaid Barjous
Head of Logistics, Staff & Security



Karam Risheg
Fadia Khirfan
Head of Media



Public Relations



Rasheed Yaish
Head of Committees



What is MUN?

Model United Nations (also **Model UN** or **MUN**) is an academic simulation of the United Nations that aims to educate participants about current events, topics in international relations, diplomacy and the United Nations agenda.

The participants role-play as diplomats representing a nation or NGO in a simulated session of an organ (committee) of the United Nations, such as the Security Council or the General Assembly. Participants research a country, take on roles as diplomats, investigate international issues, debate, deliberate, consult, and then develop solutions to world problems. More recently, simulation of other deliberate bodies such as the United States National Security Council, has been included in Model United Nations, even if they are completely unrelated to the UN or international affairs as a whole.

Simulations

During a conference, participants must employ a variety of communication and critical thinking skills in order to represent the policies of their country. These skills include public speaking, group communication, research, policy analysis, active listening, negotiating, conflict resolution, note taking, and technical writing. However, school delegation formats vary from region to region.

Most Model UNs are simulations of a body in the United Nations such as:

- **The General Assembly** in both plenary form and within its functional committees
- **Economic and Social Council** and its specialized councils and agencies
- **Security Council**
- **International Court of Justice**

What is a position paper?

A position paper (sometimes known as a Policy Statement) is an essay that is written by participants of some MUN's. It describes the detailed position of a certain country on a topic or issue that the writer will debate in his or her committee. Position papers are not always required, but certain conferences mandate that each delegate send his own before the opening. It is also known as the (Foreign) Policy Statement or (F) PS

Format

Conferences have different format and styles for position papers but most position papers consist of a heading with committee, topic, country and delegate information and body which explains in detail the position of the author's country. The position paper usually includes several pages outlining:

1. Background of the Topic
2. UN Involvement
3. Your Country's Positions
4. Possible Solution

Purpose

Position papers should explain an issue from their country's point of view. It is also good practice that they include statistics about the issue that would support the cause they defend. The paper would also try to convince the other countries of the committee to their view of the issue. It would have ways to solve the situation.

Many conferences require delegates to submit a copy of their position paper, as a means to ensure that the delegates research important topics and construct strong and well-informed positions on those subjects, yet presentation is still a valuable component.

What is a resolution?

The final results of discussion, writing and negotiation are resolutions—written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Resolutions, which are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee, normally require a simple majority to pass (except in the Security Council). Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action. All other UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future action.

Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions are all resolutions that have not yet been voted on. Delegates write draft resolutions alone or with other countries. There are three main parts to a draft resolution: the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The heading shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the draft resolution's sponsors and signatories (see below). Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement (e.g., the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, or Security Council). The preamble and operative sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take.

Bringing a Resolution to the Floor for Debate

A draft resolution must always gain the support of a certain number of member states in the committee before the sponsors (the delegates who created the resolution) may submit it to the committee staff. Many conferences require signatures from 20 percent of the countries present in order to submit a draft resolution. A staff member will read the draft resolution to ensure that it is relevant and in proper format. Only when a staff member formally accepts the document and assigns it a number can it be referred to in formal debate.

In some cases a delegate must make a motion to introduce the draft resolution, while in other cases the sponsors are immediately called upon to read the document. Because these procedures can vary, it is essential to find out about the resolution process for the conference you plan to attend.

Tips for Resolution Writing

- Be sure to **follow the format** for resolutions provided by the conference organizers. Each conference may have a slightly different format.
- Create a **detailed resolution**. For example, if your resolution calls for a new program, think about how it will be funded and what body will manage it.
- Try to **cite facts** whenever possible.
- **Be realistic**. Do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met. Make sure your body can take the action suggested. For example, the General Assembly can't sanction another country – only the Security Council can do so.
- Try to find **multiple sponsors**. Your committee will be more likely to approve resolutions if many delegates contribute ideas.
- **Perambulatory clauses** are historic justifications for action. Use them to cite past resolutions, precedents and statements about the purpose of action.
- **Operative clauses** are policies that the resolution is designed to create. Use them to explain what the committee will do to address the issue.

Sample Perambulatory phrases:

Affirming	Having considered
Alarmed by	Expecting
Approving	Emphasizing
Bearing in mind	Expecting
Believing	Expressing its appreciation
Confident	Fulfilling
Contemplating	Fully aware
Convinced	Emphasizing
Declaring	Expecting
Deeply concerned	Expressing its appreciation
Deeply conscious	Fulfilling
Deeply convinced	Fully aware
Deeply Disturbed	Further deploring
Deeply Regretting	Further recalling
Desiring	Recognizing
Emphasizing	Referring
Guided by	Seeking
Having adopted	

Operative Clauses

- Operative clauses are the second major part of the resolution, on which the debate is focused. The operative clauses ask for the action needed to solve the issue.
- When writing an operative clause, you need to take 5 factors into consideration which are:
 - Solution
 - Support and time
 - Effect
 - Format
 - Details

Sample Operative

Accepts

Affirms

Approves

Authorizes

Calls

Calls upon

Condemns

Confirms

Congratulates

Considers

Declares accordingly

Deplores

Designates

Draws the attention

Emphasizes

Encourages

Endorses

Expresses its hope

Further invites

Deplores

Designates

Draws the attention

Emphasizes

Encourages

Endorses

Expresses its appreciation

Expresses its hope

Further invites

Further proclaims

Further remind

Sample Resolution
General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

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]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

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

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the 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;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries.

What are rules and procedures?

Like real UN bodies, Model UN committees have lengthy agendas and many delegates who want to convey their country's positions. To help maintain order, Model UN conferences adopt rules of procedure to establish when a delegate may speak and what he or she may address. Some conferences adopt a few simple rules, while others use lengthy and complex rules of procedure. Because each conference is independent – there is no governing body for Model UN – rules of procedure vary. A few conferences adapt their rules of procedure directly from the United Nations Rules while most use variations of the Roberts Rules of Order. It is essential to familiarize yourself with the rules of each specific conference you plan to attend.

At a Model UN conference, there is formal debate as well as informal debate, called caucusing.

Formal Debate: During formal debate, the staff maintains a speakers list and delegates speak in the order they are listed. At this time, delegates have an opportunity to share their views with the entire committee. Delegates make speeches, answer questions, and introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. Formal debate is important to the committee's work. By not knowing the rules of procedure, delegates slow down the debate and hold back their committee's progress.

Moderated Caucus: During a caucus, which is a temporary recess, the rules of procedure are suspended. To go to a moderated caucus, a delegate makes a motion to suspend debate and the committee votes. Caucusing helps to facilitate discussion, especially when there is a long speakers list. A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. Anyone may speak if they raise their placard and are called on by the Chair.

Unmoderated Caucus: In an unmoderated caucus, delegates meet informally with one another and the committee staff to discuss and negotiate draft resolutions, amendments and other issues.

Motion	Purpose	Can it interrupt the speaker?	Vote
Point of Information to the Chair	Tool to point out a discrepancy in parliamentary procedure or another delegate's actions.	No	None
Motion to approach the chair	Basically approach the chair	No	None
Point of personal privilege	To request something that has to do with the delegate personally(noise)	Yes	None
Motion to move to previous question	Stop debating on a resolution/ amendment and move to voting procedures	No	Majority
Point of parliamentary procedure	To ask for rules or non-rules related clarification from the presiding officer.	No	None
Point of information	To ask a question of the speaker, at the end of their speech, through the chair	No	None

Asking questions (points of information)

- What is a point of clarification?
 - When you don't understand a word, or the meaning of a part of the resolution's structure: Question: Could the delegate of ___ please explain what is meant in line? Question: Could the delegate of ___ please explain what the delegate means when the delegate says ___?
 - What is a point of information?
When you don't agree with something in the resolution or something said in a speech. Question: Could the delegate of ___ please explain how the energy sources in clause number ___ would be a reliable enough source of electricity? Question: Could the delegate of ___ please explain how, (as said in her speech) offers any compromise between MEDC's and LEOC's?
- Supportive questions
 - Are used to state your opinion through a question, in order to support your resolution. Such question are asked to a Main/Co-submitter in your resolution
Examples: Doesn't the delegate agree that clause 1 can specifically benefit the Syrian refugees,, as they are facing a lot of transport issues?
Does the delegate agree that the resolution covers most of the crucial aspects of the problem?

In Clause 1, many delegates stated that it's not effective, nevertheless..... , doesn't the delegate agree?

(P.s: Example question number 2 to be used in emergency cases only,;always try to state your opinion but remember to end the fact/opinion with "Does the delegate agree")

Opening Speeches

Opening speeches take about one minute to present. Their purpose is to introduce the country and to give a very brief introduction to the issue discussed in their resolution as well as the country's perspective regarding other issues that will be debated within the caucus.

How to make an opening speech

Thank the presiding official.

1. Provide a brief history on the issue as it relates to your country.
2. Speak about how the issue is currently affecting your country.
3. Provide your country's position on the issue. •
4. Explain how your country's position relates to the positions of other member states.
5. Discuss some of the past actions taken by the UN,

SAMPLE OF AN OPENING SPEECH

Forum: Human Rights

Question of: Gender equality in access to primary and secondary education

Country: Morocco

Honorable Chair, fellow delegates and distinguished guests. The delegate of Morocco is honored to attend this prestigious conference. Despite many efforts made by Morocco, gender equality in primary and secondary education is not always accessible. Morocco believes it is essential for any developing country to practise gender equality and will continue to strive to improve our record on this issue. Females in Morocco usually have less access to education than males; the data shows that 40% of women and 60% of men in Morocco receive a basic education, which makes a huge impact on our society. Morocco has already made considerable effort to enforce the laws, but still has some progress to make. Morocco is looking forward for the support of UN countries beyond the borders, for solutions to this International issue, as well as a fruitful debate.

Model UN Preparation

Caucusing, or informal debate, is an important part of the Model UN simulation because it provides an opportunity for delegates to collaborate, negotiate and formulate draft resolutions. During a Model UN conference, caucuses can be either moderated or unmoderated.

When a committee holds a moderated caucus, the Chair calls on delegates one at a time and each speaker briefly addresses the committee. During an unmoderated caucus, the committee breaks for a temporary recess from formal proceedings so that delegates can work together in small groups. To hold a caucus, a delegate must make a motion and the committee must pass the motion.

Many delegates prefer to speak during a moderated caucus rather than being placed on the speaker's list. In a moderated caucus, speakers are usually able to convey one or two key points to the entire committee or share new ideas that have developed through the course of debate. A delegate sometimes chooses to make a motion for a moderated caucus if his or her name is close to the end of the speakers list. By speaking in a moderated caucus, delegates are able to address the committee much earlier.

In most cases, more than half of committee time is used for unmoderated caucusing. Many delegates feel this is the easiest way for them to collaborate and start to formulate draft resolutions.

Debate in the General Assemblies, SOCHUM, Human Rights Commission, Disarmament Commission.

Lobbying & Merging

At the start of the conference Lobbying & Merging takes place. This is the opportunity for participating students to discuss their resolutions with each other, to create alliances and to persuade other delegates to co-submit their resolution so that it can be debated.

In addition to the Main Submitter, a resolution must have at least three Co-Submitters. Each delegate can only submit or co-submit one resolution concerning each issue. The use of laptops is permitted in Lobbying and Merging. Merged resolutions are passed to the Approval Panel consisting of members of the secretariat and supervisors. The Approval Panel reviews every resolution, modifying minor mistakes related to structure, grammar, or spelling. The Approval Panel may reject resolutions if they are not of adequate quality.

Lobbying and Merging Tips

- Always stay focused with your group, participate and don't let them underestimate your knowledge and skills
- Never be afraid to ask if you don't understand a clause
- Correct your group if they said something wrong
- Read the resolution before submitting it to the chair
- Always have a copy on a USB, laptop. Or even send it as an email
- Never let the delegates disrespect you. Head to the chair and tell them how you feel. If you feel uncomfortable, ask your chair to change your group.
- Read the resolution during your way home, and if possible write some notes or a speech

Opening Speeches

On the first day of debate, the house will entertain opening speeches. Delegations are called up in fives, according to alphabetical order, to deliver their opening speeches. In large forums, not all delegates will be called upon. Opening speeches must not exceed 1 minute in the GAs and ECOSOC, and 2 minutes in the commissions and Security Council. Following each set of five speeches, rights of reply are entertained. A right of reply is a statement (comment) on a point made by one of the delegates. It is not in the form of a question. The delegate being addressed does not have the right to follow up.

Debate (on a resolution)

The forum is controlled by the Chair. The Chair makes the decisions and directs the debate. The session begins with a Roll Call to record the presence of all delegates. The chair will call out the name of every delegate. Delegates must respond by saying “present”. If a delegation is not present at the time of Roll Call, it is expected to pass a note to the chair upon arrival.

Roll call is taken to determine Quorum. Quorum is defined as two-thirds of the members of the committee. Formal debate may not begin in any forum until Quorum is met. Printed copies of the resolution will be provided to each delegate at the beginning of debate. The resolution will also be projected on a screen when appropriate. Debate will begin with the Main Submitter reading out the operative clauses of the resolution. The Main Submitter proceeds with making a speech and replying to Points of Information (questions from other delegates). All topics will be firstly discussed in Closed Debate. This will include a set time in favour of the resolution, followed by a set time against the resolution.

The discussion will then go into Open Debate, meaning anyone can talk for or against the resolution at any time. Amendments may be submitted at this stage. The duration of the Open Debate will be decided upon by the Chair.

Only delegates from the Floor (the UN jargon for podium) are allowed to talk and debate the resolution. To speak, a delegate raises their placard when the Chair asks who would like to talk and “take the floor”. A speech given by a delegate must be no more than 2 minutes long. After a speech, delegates may open themselves up to Points of Information. A Point of Information is a question directed towards the speaker. A speaker must reply to the Question, adequately. Delegates asking points of information may ask for one follow-up (additional question) only. After a speech, delegates not wishing to reply to questions may yield the floor. This means that delegates will allow other speakers to acquire the floor. Delegate may yield to the chair, or yield to another delegate only if the floor was yielded to them by the chair.

Once time designated for debate elapses, the chair will indicate that the forum will be moving into previous question. This means that delegates will vote on the resolution.

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. There are two types of amendments:

1. Friendly amendments: do not need voting nor debating(not allowed in all conferences)
2. Unfriendly amendments: do need voting and debating(implemented in all conferences)

➤ Procedures to propose and send an amendment

1. Read the whole resolution.
2. Evaluate the clauses based on the 5 factors for an efficient clause.
3. Point out the flaws to the forum through points of information or podium.
4. Write your improvement to the clause/ sub-clause on an amendment sheet.
5. Send the amendment sheet to the chair through admin staff.

➤ Procedures when debating on your amendment

1. The chairs calls your country to the podium to read and explain on your amendment.
2. The debate will be focused on the amendment, speakers (with or against THE AMENDMENT NOT THE WHOLE RESOLUTION) will come up on the podium and share their opinion. Points of information are allowed.
3. After no more speakers want to come up on the podium, voting for the amendment will be proceeded.
4. If the amendment passes, changes are implemented on the resolution. If the amendment fails, nothing changes.

Researching Tips

- General information about the allocated country
- Country's allies and enemies
- International Alliances
- General information about the topic
- What is the basic problem?
- Which countries/groups of people are affected most by this topic?
- What is currently being done to resolve this issue?
- What is my country's relationship to this topic?
- What are the possible solutions to this problem? What is the most innovative solution you can imagine to the problem?
- Where would the money or resources for the solution come from? Is this realistic?
- Which of these solutions would my country support? Why?
- Avoid using Wikis for facts or evidence

Best researching resources:-

<http://bestdelegate.com/research/>

<http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain>

<http://www.beyondintractability.org/>

<http://www.UN.com/>

<http://www.un.org/en/index.html>

<https://www.munplanet.com/#home>

NEVER USE WIKIPEDIA

List of definitions related to United Nations and NGOs (Non-Governmental organization)

Acronym/ name	Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WBG	World Bank Group
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
_____	BRAC
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
_____	Doctors around the world
_____	Amnesty International
_____	UN Watch
_____	UN Women
MEDCs	Most economically developed countries
LEDCs	Less economically developed countries

List of alliances around the world:

Alliances	Countries participating
NATO(North Atlantic Treaty Organization)	ALBANIA (2009)BELGIUM (1949)BULGARIA (2004)CANADA (1949)CROATIA (2009)CZECH REPUBLIC (1999)DENMARK (1949)ESTONIA (2004) FRANCE (1949)GERMANY (1955)GREECE (1952) HUNGARY (1999) ICELAND (1949) ITALY (1949)LATVIA (2004)LITHUANIA (2004) LUXEMBOURG (1949) NETHERLANDS (1949) NORWAY (1949) POLAND (1999) PORTUGAL (1949) ROMANIA (2004) SLOVAKIA (2004) SLOVENIA (2004) SPAIN (1982) TURKEY (1952) THE UNITED KINGDOM (1949) THE UNITED STATES (1949)
European Union	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands,
African Union	All African countries except for Morocco
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman
Arab league	Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen

